CS 31: Intro to Systems C Programming

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Reading Quiz
Agenda

• Basics of C programming
  – Comments, variables, print statements, loops, conditionals, etc.
  – NOT the focus of this course
  – Ask questions if you have them!

• Comparison of C vs. Python
  – Data organization and strings
  – Functions
## Hello World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Python</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># hello world</td>
<td>// hello world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>import math</td>
<td>#include &lt;stdio.h&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>def main():</td>
<td>int main( ) {</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>print “hello world”</td>
<td>printf(“hello world\n”);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>main()</td>
<td>return 0;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- `#: single line comment`  
- `//: single line comment` 
- `import libname`: include Python libraries  
- `#include<libname>`: include C libraries  
- `Blocks: indentation`  
- `Blocks: {   }` (indentation for readability)  
- `print`: statement to printout string  
- `printf`: function to print out format string  
- `statement`: each on separate line  
- `statement`: each ends with ;
“White Space”

• Python cares about how your program is formatted. Spacing has meaning.

• C compiler does NOT care. Spacing is ignored.
  – This includes spaces, tabs, new lines, etc.
  – Good practice (for your own sanity):
    • Put each statement on a separate line.
    • Keep indentation consistent within blocks.
These are the same program...

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int number = 7;
    if (number > 10) {
        do_this();
    } else {
        do_that();
    }
}
```

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    int number = 7;
    if (number > 10) {
        do_this();
    } else {
        do_that();
    }
}
```
# Hello World

## Python

```python
# hello world
import math

def main():
    print "hello world"

main()
```

## C

```c
// hello world
#include <stdio.h>

int main( ) {
    printf("hello world\n");
    return 0;
}
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Python</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>#</code> hello world</td>
<td><code>//</code> hello world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>import math</code></td>
<td><code>#include &lt;stdio.h&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>def main():</code></td>
<td><code>int main( )</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>    print &quot;hello world&quot;</code></td>
<td><code>{</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>main()</code></td>
<td><code>}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>#: single line comment</code></td>
<td><code>//: single line comment</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>import libname</code>: include Python libraries</td>
<td><code>#include&lt;libname&gt;</code>: include C libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocks: indentation</td>
<td>Blocks: <code>{ }</code> (indentation for readability)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>print</code>: statement to printout string</td>
<td><code>printf</code>: function to print out format string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>statement</code>: each on separate line</td>
<td><code>statement</code>: each ends with <code>;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>def main()</code>: the main function definition</td>
<td><code>int main( )</code>: the main function definition (int specifies the return type of main)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types

• Everything is stored as bits.

• Type tells us how to interpret those bits.

• “What type of data is it?”
  – integer, floating point, text, etc.
Types in C

• All variables have an explicit type!

• You (programmer) must declare variable types.
  – Where: at the beginning of a block, before use.
  – How: `<variable type> <variable name>`;

• Examples:
  ```
  int humidity;     float temperature;
  humidity = 20;   temperature = 32.5
  ```
Discussion question

• Green border

• Recall the sequence
  – Answer individually
  – Discuss in your group
  – Answer as a group
  – Class-wide discussion
We have to explicitly declare variable types ahead of time? Lame! Python figured out variable types for us, why doesn’t C?
We have to explicitly declare variable types ahead of time? Lame! Python figured out variable types for us, why doesn’t C?

A. C is old.
B. Explicit type declaration is more efficient.
C. Explicit type declaration is less error prone.
D. Type inference (what Python does) is imperfect.
E. Some other reason (explain)
## Numerical Type Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integers (int)</th>
<th>Floating Point (float, double)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Example:</td>
<td>• Example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int humidity;</td>
<td>float temperature;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humidity = 20;</td>
<td>temperature = 32.5;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Only represents integers</td>
<td>• Represents fractional values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Small range, high precision</td>
<td>• Large range, less precision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Faster arithmetic</td>
<td>• Slower arithmetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• (Maybe) less space required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I need a variable to store a number, which type should I use?

Use the one that fits your specific need best...
An Example with Local Variables

/* a multiline comment: anything between slashdot and dotslash */

#include <stdio.h>  // C’s standard I/O library (for printf)

int main() {
    // first: declare main’s local variables
    int x, y;
    float z;

    // followed by: main function statements
    x = 6;
    y = (x + 3)/2;
    z = x;
    z = (z + 3)/2;

    printf(…)  // Print x, y, z
}
What values will we see for \( x \), \( y \), and \( z \)?

/* a multiline comment:
   anything between slashdot and dotslash */

#include <stdio.h> // C’s standard I/O library (for printf)

int main() {
    // first: declare main’s local variables
    int x, y;
    float z;

    // followed by: main function statements
    x = 6;
    y = (x + 3)/2;
    z = x;
    z = (z + 3)/2;

    printf(…) // Print \( x \), \( y \), \( z \)
}

Clicker choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Operators: need to think about type

- **Arithmetic**: +, -, *, /, % (numeric type operands)
  - `/`: operation & result type depends on operand types:
    - 2 int ops: int division truncates: 3/2 is 1
    - 1 or 2 float or double: float or double division: 3.0/2 is 1.5
  - `%`: mod operator: (only int or unsigned types)
    - Gives you the (integer) remainder of division.
      - 13 % 2 is 1
      - 27 % 3 is 0

Shorthand operators:

- `var op= expr; ( var = var op expr)`:  
  - `x += 4` is equivalent to `x = x + 4`
- `var++; var--; (var = var+1; var = var-1)`:  
  - `x++` is same as `x = x + 1`  
  - `x--` is same as `x = x -1;`
Operators: need to think about type

**Relational** (operands any type, result int “boolean”):
- <, <=, >, >=, ==, !=
- $6 \neq (4+2)$ is 0 (false)
- $6 > 3$ some non-zero value (we don’t care which one) (true)

**Logical** (operands int “boolean”, result int “boolean”):
- ! (not): $!6$ is 0 (false)
- && (and): $8 \&\& 0$ is 0 (false)
- || (or): $8 \| 0$ is non-zero (true)
Boolean values in C

• There is no “boolean” type in C!

• Instead, integer expressions used in conditional statements are interpreted as true or false

• Zero (0) is false, any non-zero value is true

• Questions?

• “Which non-zero value does it use?”
Boolean values in C

- Zero (0) is **false**, any non-zero value is **true**
- **Logical** (operands int “boolean”->result int “boolean”):
  - ! (not): inverts truth value
  - && (and): true if both operands are true
  - || (or): true if either operand is true

Do the following statements evaluate to True or False?

#1: (!10) || (5 > 2)

#2: (-1) && (!!5) > -1)

Clicker choices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>#1</th>
<th>#2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>False</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conditional Statements

#### Basic if statement:

```java
if(<boolean expr>) {
    if-true-body
}
```

#### With optional else:

```java
if(<boolean expr) {
    if-true-body
} else {
    else body(expr-false)
}
```

#### Chaining if-else if

```java
if(<boolean expr1>) {
    if-expr1-true-body
} else if (<bool expr2>){
    else-if-expr2-true-body
    (expr1 false)
} ...
} else if (<bool exprN>){
    else-if-exprN-true-body
}
```

#### With optional else:

```java
if(<boolean expr1>) {
    if-expr1-true-body
} else if (<bool expr2>){
    else-if-expr2-true-body
} ...
} else if (<bool exprN>){
    else-if-exprN-true-body
} else {
    else body
    (all exprX’s false)
}
```

Very similar to Python, just remember { } are blocks
While Loops

• Basically identical to Python while loops:

```plaintext
while (<boolean expr>) {
    while-expr-true-body
}
```

```plaintext
x = 20;
while (x < 100) {
    y = y + x;
    x += 4;  // x = x + 4;
}
<next stmt after loop>;
```

```plaintext
x = 20;
while(1) {  // while true
    y = y + x;
    x += 4;
    if(x >= 100) {
        break;  // break out of loop
    }
}
<next stmt after loop>;
```
For loops: different than Python’s

for (<init>; <cond>; <step>) {
   for-loop-body-statements
}

<nest stmt after loop>;

1. Evaluate <init> one time, when first eval for statement
2. Evaluate <cond>, if it is false, drop out of the loop (<next stmt after>)
3. Evaluate the statements in the for loop body
4. Evaluate <step>
5. Goto step (2)

for(i=1; i <= 10; i++) { // example for loop
   printf("%d
", i*i);
}
Printf function

- Similar to Python’s formatted print statement:
  
  Python:   `print "\%d \%s\t\%f" % (6, "hello", 3.4)`
  
  C:       `printf("\%d \%s\t\%f\n", 6, "hello", 3.4);`

  `printf(<format string>, <values list>);`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%d</th>
<th>int placeholder (-13)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%f or %g</td>
<td>float or double (higher-precision than float) placeholder (9.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%c</td>
<td>char placeholder   (‘a’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%s</td>
<td>string placeholder  (&quot;hello there&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\t \n</td>
<td>tab character, new line character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Formatting Differences:
  - C: need to explicitly print end-of-line character (\n)
  - C: **string and char are different types**
    - ‘a’: in Python is a string, in C is a char
    - “a”: in Python is a string, in C is a string
Data Collections in C

• Many complex data types out there (CS 35)

• C has a few simple ones built-in:
  – Arrays
  – Structures (struct)
  – Strings

• Often combined in practice, e.g.:
  – An array of structs
  – A struct containing strings
Arrays

• C’s support for collections of values
  – Array buckets store a single type of value
  – Need to specify max capacity (num buckets) when you declare an array variable (single memory chunk)
    <type> <var_name>[<num buckets>];
      int arr[5]; // an array of 5 integers
      float rates[40]; // an array of 40 floats

  – Often accessed via a loop:
    for(i=0; i < 5; i++) {
      arr[i] = i;
      rates[i] = (arr[i]*1.387)/4;
    }
Array Characteristics

```c
int january_temps[31];  // Daily high temps
```

---

"january_temps"

Location of [0] in memory.

```
[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] ... [29] [30] [35]
```

↑ Array bucket indices.

---

• Indices start at 0! Why?
• Array variable name means, to the compiler, the beginning of the memory chunk. (address)
  – Keep this in mind, we’ll return to it soon (functions).
• Index number is an offset from beginning.
• C does **NOT** do bounds checking.
  – Asking for `january_temps[35]`?
    • Python: error
    • C: “Sure thing, boss”
Characters and Strings

• A character (type char) is numerical value that holds one letter.
  
  ```
  char my_letter = ‘w’;  // Note: single quotes
  ```

• What is the numerical value?
  – `printf("%d %c", my_letter, my_letter);`
  – Would print: 119 w

• Why is ‘w’ equal to 119?
  – ASCII Standard says so.
# Characters and Strings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Char</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Null</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Space</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>@</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Start of heading</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>!</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Start of text</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>End of text</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>04</td>
<td>End of transmit</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>$</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>Enquiry</td>
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<td>Acknowledge</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>Audible bell</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>G</td>
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<td>08</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Horizontal tab</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0A</td>
<td>Line feed</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0B</td>
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<td>43</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>4B</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0C</td>
<td>Form feed</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>4C</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0D</td>
<td>Carriage return</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2D</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>4D</td>
<td>M</td>
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<td>Shift out</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>0F</td>
<td>Shift in</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2F</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>79</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Device control 1</td>
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<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Q</td>
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<td>Device control 2</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Device control 3</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Device control 4</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>T</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>U</td>
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<td>Synchronous idle</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>V</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>End trans. block</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>87</td>
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<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Cancel</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>End of medium</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1A</td>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Escape</td>
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<td>3B</td>
<td>;</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>[</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1C</td>
<td>File separator</td>
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<td>&lt;</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>5C</td>
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<td>1D</td>
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<td>=</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1E</td>
<td>Record separator</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3E</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>5E</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Unit separator</td>
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<td>3F</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5F</td>
<td>\</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Recall from last time...

- `int january_temps[31];`

  "january_temps"  
  Location of [0] in memory.

  \[0\] \[1\] \[2\] \[3\] \[4\]  ...  \[29\] \[30\]

  ↑ Array bucket indices.  ↑

- A string is an array of characters (type `char`)
Characters and Strings

- A character (type char) is a numerical value that holds one letter.
- A string is a memory block containing characters, one after another...

Examples:

```c
char name[5] = "Kevin";
```

Hmm, suppose we used printf and %s to print name.
How does it know where the string ends and other memory begins?
How can we tell where a string ends?

A. Mark the end of the string with a special character.

B. Associate a length value with the string, and use that to store its current length.

C. A string is always the full length of the array it’s contained within (e.g., char name[20] must be of length 20).

D. All of these could work (which is best?).

E. Some other mechanism (such as?).
## Characters and Strings

<table>
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<th>Hex</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Char</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Hex</th>
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<td>`</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>7F</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special stuff over here in the lower values.
Characters and Strings

• A character (type char) is a numerical value that holds one letter.

• A string is a memory block containing characters, one after another, with a null terminator (numerical 0) at the end.

• Examples:

  char name[20] = “Kevin”;
Strings in C

• C String library functions: #include <string.h>
  – Common functions (strlen, strcpy, etc.) make strings easier
  – Less friendly than Python strings

• More on strings later, in labs.

• For now, remember about strings:
  – Allocate enough space for null terminator!
  – If you’re modifying a character array (string), don’t forget to set the null terminator!
  – If you see crazy, unpredictable behavior with strings, check these two things!
structs

• Treat a collection of values as a single type:
  – C is not an object oriented language, no classes
  – A struct is like just the data part of a class

• Rules:
  1. Define a new struct type outside of any function
  2. Declare variables of the new struct type
  3. Use dot notation to access the different field values of the struct variable
• Suppose we want to represent a student type.

```c
struct student {
    char name[20];
    int grad_year;
    float gpa;
};

struct student bob;

strcpy(bob.name, "Robert Paulson");    // Set name (string) with strcpy()
bob.grad_year = 2016;
bob.gpa = 3.1;

printf("Name: %s, year: %d, GPA: %f", bob.name, bob.grad_year, bob.gpa);
```
Arrays of Structs

```c
struct student {
    char name[20];
    int grad_year;
    float gpa;
};

struct student classroom[50];

strcpy(classroom[0].name, “Alice”);
classroom[0].grad_year = 2014
classroom[0].gpa = 4.0;

// With a loop, create an army of Alice clones!
int i;
for (i = 0; i < 50; i++) {
    strcpy(classroom[i].name, “Alice”);
classroom[i].grad_year = 2014;
classroom[i].gpa = 4.0;
}
```
Arrays of Structs

```c
struct student classroom[50];

strcpy(classroom[0].name, “Alice”);
classroom[0].grad_year = 2014;
classroom[0].gpa = 4.0;

strcpy(classroom[1].name, “Bob”);
classroom[1].grad_year = 2017;
classroom[1].gpa = 3.1

strcpy(classroom[1].name, “Cat”);
classroom[1].grad_year = 2016;
classroom[1].gpa = 3.4
```
Functions: Specifying Types

• Need to specify the return type of the function, and the type of each parameter:

```
<return type> <func name> ( <param list> ) {  
  // declare local variables first  
  // then function statements  
  return <expression>;
}

// my_function takes 2 int values and returns an int  
int my_function(int x, int y) {
  int result;
  result = x;
  if(y > x) {
    result = y+5;
  }
  return result*2;
}
```

Compiler will yell at you if you try to pass the wrong type!
Function Arguments

- Arguments are **passed by value**
  - The function gets a separate **copy** of the passed variable

```c
int func(int a, int b) {
    a = a + 5;
    return a - b;
}

int main() {
    int x, y; // declare two integers
    x = 4;
    y = 7;
    y = func(x, y);
    printf("%d, %d", x, y);
}
```
Function Arguments

• Arguments are **passed by value**
  – The function gets a separate *copy* of the passed variable

```c
int func(int a, int b) {
    a = a + 5;
    return a - b;
}

int main() {
    int x, y; // declare two integers
    x = 4;
    y = 7;
    y = func(x, y);
    printf("%d, %d", x, y);
}
```

Note: This doesn’t change!
Function Arguments

• Arguments are **passed by value**
  – The function gets a separate copy of the passed variable

```c
int func(int a, int b) {
    a = a + 5;
    return a - b;
}

int main() {
    int x, y;  // declare two integers
    x = 4;
    y = 7;
    y = func(x, y);
    printf("%d, %d", x, y);
}
```

Output: 4, 2
What will this print?

```c
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];
    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;
    x = func(x, x, values);
    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
```

A. 0, 5, 8
B. 0, 5, 10
C. 1, 0, 8
D. 1, 5, 8
E. 1, 5, 10

Hint: What does the name of an array mean to the compiler?
What will this print?

```c
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];
    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;
    x = func(x, x, values);
    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
```

What will this print?

```
0, 5, 10
```
What will this print?

```c
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];
    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;
    x = func(x, x, values);
    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
```

The program will print: **0, 5, 10**.
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];
    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;
    x = func(x, x, values);
    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
What will this print?

```c
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];

    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;

    x = func(x, x, values);

    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
```

The function `func` takes three integer parameters and modifies the `my_array` array. In the `main` function, a local variable `x` is declared and initialized to 0. An integer array `values` with two elements is also declared and initialized. The value of `x` is then passed to the function `func` along with the `x` and `values` array. Finally, the formatted string `printf` is used to print the values of `x`, `values[0]`, and `values[1]`.

The stack diagram shows the memory allocation and usage. The `func` function modifies the `my_array` array, and the `main` function uses the modified `my_array` array to print the values.

The output of the program will be:
```
0, 5, 10
```
int func(int a, int y, int my_array[]) {
    y = 1;
    my_array[a] = 0;
    my_array[y] = 8;
    return y;
}

int main() {
    int x;
    int values[2];

    x = 0;
    values[0] = 5;
    values[1] = 10;

    x = func(x, x, values);

    printf("%d, %d, %d", x, values[0], values[1]);
}
Fear not!

• Don’t worry, I don’t expect you to have mastered C.
• It’s a skill you’ll pick up as you go.
• We’ll revisit these topics when necessary.

• When in doubt: solve the problem in English, whiteboard pictures, whatever else!
  – Translate to C later.
  – Eventually, you’ll start to think in C.
Up next...

• Digital circuits