

```
def add5(x):
    return x+5

def dotwrite(ast):
    nodename = getNodeName()
    label=symbol.sym_name.get(int(ast[0]),ast[0])
    print '      %s [label="%s' % (nodename, label),
    if isinstance(ast[1], str):
        print '      %s' % ast[1]
    else:
        print '['
    else:
        print '];'
    children = []
    for n, child in enumerate(ast[1:]):
        children.append(dotwrite(child))
    print ', ' % nodename
    for name in children:
        print '%s' % name,
```

CSE131: Computer Programming

Lecture (3)



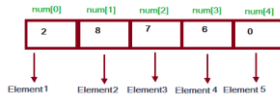
* **Array**: data structures that allow us to store data of the same type in contiguous memory locations

⇒ they are a consecutive group of variables, all those constituting variables have the same data type & share a common name.

* **1D Array** ↴

• declaration of array ⇒ `int array_name[array_size];`

* array name is its address



هذا اسمه

عدد ال elements ال فيه

• initialization of array

① `int a[3] = {1,2,3};`
 ② `int a[3];`
`a[0] = {1};`
`a[1] = {2};`
`a[2] = {3};`

Syntax error

• اني اعرّف عدد elements أكثر من ال صمد ال array

int a[3];
a[0] = {1};
a[1] = {2};
a[2] = {3};
a[3] = {4};

• هذا عدد ثلاثة ومعرّف اربعة

• لو عملت الكود حدثت اربعة وعرفت قيم أقل من اربعة البقية هيكونوا بغير تلقائي

* Size of operator: `sizeof(...)`

if used with data types, it returns the amount of memory is allocated to that data type.

يمكن استخدامه لومش حارف عدد ال elements بتاع ال array

`n = sizeof(degree)/sizeof(used_data_type)`

* to print elements in the array:

```
int x[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
for(int i=0; i<5; i++)
    printf("x[%d] = %d\n", i, x[i]);
```

* **2D Array** ↴

• declaration of array ⇒ `int array_name[rows][columns];`

• initialization of array:

① `int a[3][3] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};`
 ② `int a[3][3] = {`
`{1,2,3,`
`{4,5,6,`
`{7,8,9,`
`};`

* خذ بالذ: `a[2][5]` = the 3rd Value (row) in 6th Column

* to print elements in the array:

```
int a[3][3] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9};
for(int i=0; i<3; i++)
{
    for(int j=0; j<3; j++)
        printf("a[%d][%d] = %d\t", i, j, a[i][j]);
    printf("\n");
}
```

* **Strings**:

• initialization of array:

① `char text[] = {'H','e','l','l','o', '\0'};`
 ② `char text[] = {"Hello"};`
 ③ `char text[] = "Hello";`

terminator
يعرف البرنامج ان
هنا آخر ال string
اذم تكتب في
('\0')

* if the String is in form of multi array ⇒ `char greetings[3][10] = {`

`"hello",`
`"world",`
`"!"`
`};`

* to print string text:

```
① char str[20];
gets(str);
puts(str); // == printf("%s", str);

② int main()
{
    char greetings[3][10] = {
        "hello",
        "world",
        "!"
    };

    for(int i=0; i<3; i++)
        printf("%s", greetings[i]);
}
```

to print text

* taking string input:

```
① char str[20];
gets(str);
printf("%s", str);

② char str[20];
scanf("%s", str);
printf("%s", str);
```

بتأخذ كده
من ال array
بتأخذ كده اول
مصافه فقط

* function & purpose ↴

`#include <string.h>`

① `strcpy(s1, s2);` Copies one string into another

② `strcat(s1, s2);` it's used to combine two strings (يتلاقى ال string الثاني في الأول)

③ `strlen(s1);` it's used to show the length of a string (عدد الحروف بيخ)

④ `strcmp(s1, s2);` it's used to compare two strings

`strcmpi(s1, s2);`

* بتعتبر ال upper case و ال lower case ساحة واحدة في المقارنة

⇒ Comparing has 3 cases
 0 Same
 1 Different
 -1 Different

⑤ `strrev(s1);` it's used to show the reverse of a string

⑥ `strlwr(s1);` change string case to lower

`strupr(s1);` change string case to upper

used in pointers • Returns a pointer to the first occurrence of

⑦ `strchr(s1, c);` character c in string s1

`strstr(s1, s2);` string s2 in string s1

* `#include <stdlib.h>`

`x = atoi(...);` Convert String to integer value