SUM & MEAN

simple terminal app example in c language

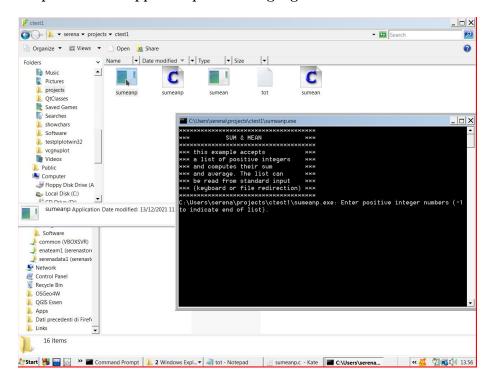


Figure 1: sum & mean execution

Introduction

This programming example accepts in input a list of positive integers and computes their sum and average, showing them as output. At the end of the execution it shows the number \mathbf{m} of input 1-D points, their sum

$$_{1}^{m}\sum(p_{n})$$

Figure 2: sum formula

and their average value

$$\frac{m}{1} \sum_{m} (p_n)$$

Figure 3: mean formula

The list can be read from standard input (keyboard or file redirection).

The log of what's going on with the computation is printed on the standard error output stream, while the actual numerical output is printed on the standard output at the end. This allows to use the app output as input of a following app, that read from the standard input. The output created on the standard input and/or the output created on the standard error can be also saved in different text files.

How To

The following instructions are given supposing you're yousing the GNU gcc c language compiler. You need to use a terminal emulator, like xterm on MacOS or gnome-terminal or konsole on GNU-Linux or cmd terminal on Microsoft Windows. Not all the instructions are given for all different operating systems but understanding the main examples, they may be derived easily

to compile on MSwin mingw32:

mingw32-make -f Makefile.win sumean

to compile on linux/MacOS/MS-Win+msys2:

make sumean

to run on MS-Win cmd shell

sumean

to remove all created files in MS-Win cmd shell

del sumean.
o sumean *.log *.asc

to run on linux/MacOS/MS-Win+msys2

./sumean

to run on linux/MacOS/MS-Win+msys2 saving the results on an output file

./sumean >out.asc

to run on linux/MacOS/MS-Win+msys2 & logging

saving the instructions on an output file err.log saving the results on an output file out.asc this implies you giving input without hints (blind mode)

./sumean 2>err.log >out.asc

to remove all created files in GNU-linux/MacOS/MS-win+msys2

rm sumean.o sumean *.log *.asc

Using file explorer and mouse

the source file sumeanp.c is just the same app code with added a feature useful to run the app from file explorer graphical user interface. The letter p at the end of the file name means pause. After compiling you can just click on the sumeanp exe. It is named sumeanp.exe but take in mind that using Microsoft Windows file explorer the extension is written in a different column in the details view, or you can distinguish the file type from the different icon. Just compile the source.

to compile on GNU-Linux/MacOS:

make sumeanp

to compile on MS-Win:

mingw32-make -f Makefile.win sumeanp

Figure 4: sum & mean results

Installation

The sumean app do not really need to be installed permanently on the system to be executed and exercise with it, it can be downloaded and saved in any folder of your computer, then compiled and run. Of course you need the permission to write on that folder, having it in a subfolder of the Desktop is ok. Some antiviruses and security systems on some OSs may wrongly detect the generated exe as harmful, take care of instruct or temporary stop/disable that systems. Many modern GNU-Linux distribution do not allow as default to run a binary exe app clicking on it with the mouse by the file browser. The Gnome file browser nautilus (now called only Files) can be instructed to do it, but the safer way to run it from Graphical User Interface (GUI) on GNU-Linux is to use a .desktop file as launcher and clicking on it instead. The file install.sh and uninstall.sh are there for that purpose, for people that wonna try this optional method.

Troubleshooting

In the simpler case, we're supposing that the gcc compiler executable can be called with the following instruction: gcc sumean.c -o sumean, which implies that somewhere in the list of the PATH environment variable is included a path to a folder containing the gcc executable file or a link to it. In the simpler case in *nix like OSs it is called just gcc and in Microsoft Windows it should be called gcc.exe.

```
C:\Users\francesco\Desktop\sumean>echo %PATH%
C:\Python27\; C:\Python27\Scripts; C:\Python34\; C:\Python34\Scripts; C:\windows\system32; C:\
ndows; C:\windows\system32\wbem; C:\windows\system32\WindowsPowershell\vl.0; C:\Program File
"\"Microsoft Visual Studio 9.0"\VC\bin\C:\Dev-Cpp; C:\CMake\bin; C:\Program Files\Microsoft
indows Performance Toolkit\; C:\win32app\FTM95; "C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio 9
\VC\bin\mad64\"; "c:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio 9.0\VC\bin\mad64\"; C:\win32app\
lford; C:\Dev-Cpp; C:\"Program Files\"\"invarcoft Visual Studio 9.0"\VC; C:\"Program Files\"\"
crosoft Visual Studio 9.0"\VC\bin c:\Dev-Cpp\bin\C:\gnuplot\bin
C:\Users\francesco\Desktop\sumean>dir C:\Dev-Cpp\bin\gcc.exe
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 0000-0000

Directory of C:\Dev-Cpp\bin
29/01/2005 23:35 88,064 gcc.exe
1 file 88,064 bytes
0 directories 8,382,214,144 bytes free

C:\Users\francesco\Desktop\sumean>
C:\Users\francesco\Desktop\sumean>
```

Figure 5: path to gcc on MS-win OS

Modern mingw32-gcc releases have that filename called

x86_64-w64-mingw32-gcc.exe for the 64 bit version and i686-w64-mingw32-gcc.exe for the 32 bit version, but may also include a copy called gcc.exe as well.