

**Tute 1**

**COMP1521 25T1**

**Jack Robbers**

# content

- course intro
- scope
- command line arguments
- compilation steps

# whoami

Jack Robbers

7th Year Electrical Engineering / Computer Science

# links

- [course website](#)
- [j.robbers@unsw.edu.au](mailto:j.robbers@unsw.edu.au)
- [tute code and slides:](#)  
[github.com/JackRobbers/comp1521/tree/main/25T1](https://github.com/JackRobbers/comp1521/tree/main/25T1)

# **a note**

what you find easy might not be easy for others

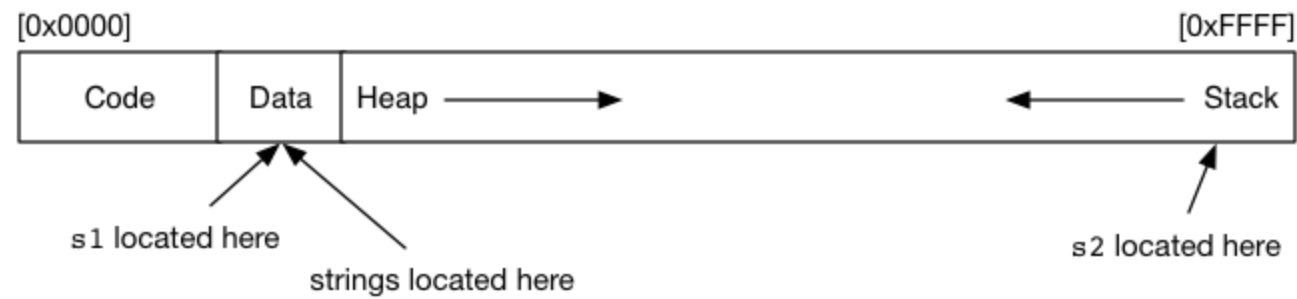
be nice

what's different between s1 and s2?

```
#include <stdio.h>

char *s1 = "abc";

int main(void) {
    char *s2 = "def";
    // ...
}
```



what's wrong here?

```
#include <stdio.h>

int *get_num_ptr(void);

int main(void) {
    int *num = get_num_ptr();
    printf("%d\n", *num);
}

int *get_num_ptr(void) {
    int x = 42;
    return &x;
}
```



what's wrong here?

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main(void) {  
    char str[10];  
    str[0] = 'H';  
    str[1] = 'i';  
    printf("My message is: %s\n", str);  
    return 0;  
}
```

# command line arguments

In groups, write a program called "print\_arguments" that prints out its command line arguments. What does your program output when you run `print_arguments COMP1521 24T1`

If you get time, write another program to find the sum of integer arguments e.g `sum_arguments 1 2 3 4 5` should print out "15"

# steps of compilation

- pre processor - replaces #includes and #defines. - `-E`
- compiler - produces assembly for the targetted machine - `-S`
- assemble - produce machine (binary) code - `-c`