

# **Tute 1**

**COMP1521 24T1**

**Jack Robbers**

# content

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

# whoami

Jack Robbers

6th Year Electrical Engineering / Computer Science

joined by Luke (T15B) or James (F13B)

# **the worst part of uni**

icebreaker(s)

# links

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

# **a note**

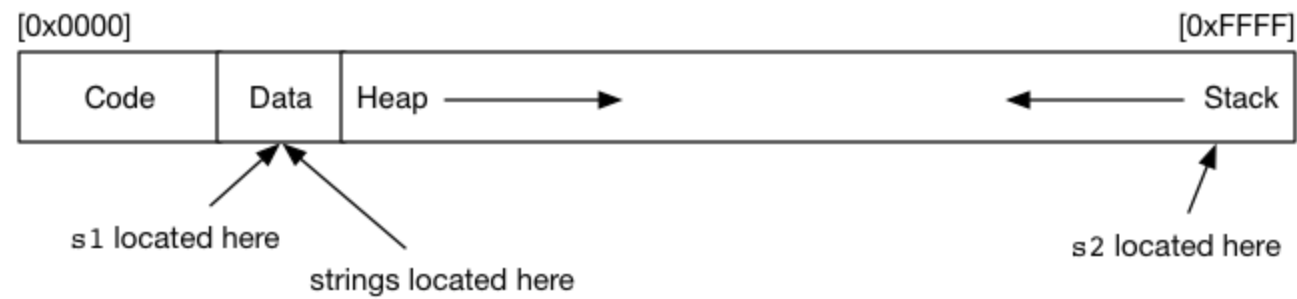
what you find easy might not be easy for others

be nice

```
#include <stdio.h>

char *s1 = "abc";

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





```
#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;
}
```

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

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

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(void) {
    int i = 0;
    while (i < 10) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        i++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

# command line arguments

In groups, write a program called "print\_arguments" that prints the command line arguments to a program.

What does your program output when you run

```
print_arguments COMP1521 24T1
```

If you get time, write another program to find the sum

of the 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`