Lecture 7 CS 137 Fall 2014 by Chantelle Gellert

C Functions

Arguments to C functions are passed by valye.

```
void weird(int n){
 n = 17;
int main(void){
 int m = 6;
 wierd(m);
 printf("%d\n", m)
 return 0;
}
//array of ints
int a[5] = \{10, -7, 3, 8, 42\}
//Add up elements
int sum( int a[], int n){
 int total = 0, i = 0;
 while(i < n){</pre>
   total += a[i];
   i++
 }
 return total;
for(initialization; condition, increment){
  statement
}
//equivalent to (sort of) =>
initialization:
```

```
while(condition){
 statement
  increment
int sum(int a[], int n){
int total = 0, i;
for(i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
  total += a[i];
}
return 0;
}
Array Initialization:
int a[5] = \{-10, 15, 7, -3, 2\}
a[5]
Allocate storage for array with five elements.
\{-10, 15, 7, -3, 2\}
Initialize values
int b[10] = \{1,2,3\}
b[10] // size
{1,2,3} //remaining elements are 0
int c[1000];
uninitialized array (Values could be anything)
Problem find all prime numbers;
up to a specified natural number.
Process:
1. Strike out all multiples of 2 except 2
3. Find next highest number to strike out and take out multiples of that number
4. repeat
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void){
 int i,n;
 scanf("%d", &n);
```

```
int a[n+1];
 sleve(a, n+1);
for(i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
       if(a[i])
       printf("%d\n", a[i]);
}
return 0;
}
void sleve(int a[], int n){
int i;
if(n <= 0) return;</pre>
a[0] == 0;
if(n == 1) return;
a[1] = 0;
if(n == 2) return;
for(i=2; i < n; i++){</pre>
 a[i] = 1;
}
for(i=2; i <= (n-1)/i ; i++){</pre>
 if(a[i]){
       int j;
       for(j = 2*i; j < n; j+=i){
        a[j] = 0 //strick out
 }
}
void clear(int a[], int n){
 int i;
 for(i = 0; i < n; i++){</pre>
   a[i] = 0;
}
int main (void){
  int a[5] = {100, 200, 300, 400, 500}
 clear(a, 5);
}
```