```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\min-of-two.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 int main(void) {
     int a = 0;
 9
     int b = 0;
10
11
     scanf("%d%d", &a, &b);
12
13
     // TODO: calculate the minimum of a and b
14
     // code style: space, {, newline, tab vs. spaces
15
     // do not ignore { } for single-line statements
16
     // google format, format on save
17
     // ?:
18
     int min = 0;
19
     if (a >= b) {
20
       min = b;
21
     } else {
22
       min = a;
23
     }
24
25
     // conditional operator, ternary operator
26
     // int min = a >= b ? b : a;
27
28
     printf("min(%d, %d) = %d\n", a, b, min);
29
30
     return 0;
31 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\min-of-three.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 6 int main(void) {
     int a = 0;
 7
 8
     int b = 0;
 9
     int c = 0;
10
11
     scanf("%d%d%d", &a, &b, &c);
12
13
     // TODO: calculate the minimum of a, b and c
14
     int min = 0;
15
     if (a > b) {
16
17
        if (b > c) {
18
          min = c;
19
       } else { // b <= c and b < a
20
          min = b;
21
        }
22
     } else { // a <= b
23
       if (a < c) {
24
          min = a;
25
        } else { // c <= a <= b
26
          min = c;
27
28
     }
29
     printf("min(%d, %d, %d) = %d\n", a, b, c, min);
30
31
32
      return 0;
33 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\leap-if-else.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 int main(void) {
     int year = 0;
 9
     scanf("%d", &year);
10
11
     // TODO: leap year or not
12
     // boolean variable
13
     int leap = 0;
14
     // TODO (hfwei): arrow code
15
     if (year % 4 == 0) {
       if (year % 100 == 0) {
16
17
          if (year % 400 == 0) {
18
           leap = 1;
          } else { // can be removed
19
20
           leap = 0;
          }
21
22
        } else {
23
         leap = 1;
24
25
     } else { // can be removed; // easier case goes first
26
       leap = 0;
27
28
29
     if (leap == 0) {
        printf("%d is a common year\n", year);
30
31
     } else {
32
        printf("%d is a leap year\n", year);
33
34
35
     return 0;
36 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\leap-else-if.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 int main(void) {
      int year = 0;
 9
      scanf("%d", &year);
10
11
      int leap = 0;
12
13
      if (year % 4 != 0) {
14
        leap = 0;
15
      } else {
16
        if (year % 100 != 0) {
17
          leap = 1;
18
        } else {
19
          if (year % 400 != 0) {
20
            leap = 0;
21
          } else {
22
            leap = 1;
23
          }
        }
24
      }
25
26
27
      if (leap == 0) {
        printf("%d is a common year\n", year);
28
29
      } else {
30
        printf("%d is a leap year\n", year);
31
      }
32
33
      return 0;
34 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\leap-elseif.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 int main(void) {
     int year = 0;
 9
     scanf("%d", &year);
10
11
     int leap = 0;
12
13
     // TODO (hfwei): repeated branch body in conditional chain
14
     if (year % 4 != 0) {
15
       leap = 0;
     } else if (year % 100 != 0) {
16
17
       leap = 1; // year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 != 0
     } else if (year % 400 != 0) {
18
19
       leap = 0;
20
     } else {
21
       leap = 1; // (year % 4 == 0 and year % 100 == 0 and) year % 400
    == 0
22
     }
23
24
     if (leap == 0) {
25
       printf("%d is a common year\n", year);
26
27
        printf("%d is a leap year\n", year);
28
     }
29
30
     return 0;
31 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\leap.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 6 int main(void) {
     int year = 0;
 8
     scanf("%d", &year);
 9
10
     int leap = 0;
11
12
     // TODO: C operator precedence
13
     // URL: https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/language/operator_precedence
14
15
     // TODO (hfwei): order of evaluation
16
17
     // TODO: short-circuit evaluation
     // test: year = 25
18
     // test: year = 80
19
20
     // test: year = 100
21
     // test: year = 400
22
     // TODO: ! (year % 100 == 0)
     if ((year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0)) {
24
       leap = 1;
25
     } else {
26
      leap = 0;
27
28
29
     // int leap = (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0
30
31
     // TODO: leap = 0
     if (leap == 0) {
32
       printf("%d is a common year\n", year);
33
34
     } else {
35
       printf("%d is a leap year\n", year);
36
     }
37
38
     return 0;
39 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\min-array.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 #define NUM 5
 9 int main(void) {
     // TODO (hfwei): Variable length array (VLA) folded to constant
   array as an extension
     // const int NUM = 5;
11
12
13
     // index starting from 0
     // 5 elements (no '\0')
14
     // int[] numbers = {23, 56, 19, 11, 78};
15
16
     // variable-sized object may not be initialized
17
     // designator: from C99
18
     int numbers[NUM] = {23, 56, 19, 11, 78};
19
20
     // []: array subscripting operator
21
     int min = numbers[0];
22
23
     // syntax + semantics
24
     // syntax: for (init-clause; condition-expression; iteration-
   expression) loop-statement
25
     // semantics: debug!!!
26
     // (1): []
     // (2): i < NUM: not i <= NUM (accessing out-of-bounds; \square\square\square\square)
     // (3): int i = 1; since C99 (declaration in for-loop); code in
28
   standard C library
     for (int i = 1;
29
30
                       i < NUM;
                                i++) {
31
32
        if (numbers[i] < min) {</pre>
33
          min = numbers[i];
34
       }
     }
35
36
37
     printf("min = %d\n", min);
38
39
     return 0;
40 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\min-array-input.c
 1 //
 2 // Created by hfwei on 2023/10/6.
 3 //
 5 #include <stdio.h>
 7 #define NUM 5
 9 int main(void) {
     int numbers[NUM] = { 0 };
10
11
     // int i = 0;
12
13
     // &: address-of operator (numbers[i] is an lvalue)
14
     for (int i = 0; i < NUM; i++) {
15
        scanf("%d", &numbers[i]);
16
17
18
     // []: array subscripting operator
19
     int min = numbers[0];
20
21
     // syntax + semantics
     // syntax: for (init-clause; condition-expression; iteration-
   expression) loop-statement
     // semantics: debug!!!
23
24
     // (1): []
     // (2): i < NUM: not i <= NUM (accessing out-of-bounds; 🛛 🖺 🖺 🗎
     // (3): int i = 1; since C99 (declaration in for-loop); code in
   standard C library
27
     for (int i = 1;
           i < NUM;
28
29
           i++) {
30
        if (numbers[i] < min) {</pre>
31
          min = numbers[i];
32
       }
33
     }
34
35
     printf("min = %d\n", min);
36
37
     return 0;
38 }
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\README.md
 1 # `2-if-for-array`
 3 ## Additional
 5 - `Settings` => `Code Style` (Google)
 6 - `Settings` => `Action on Save` (Formatting Code)
 7 - TODO (hfwei): CLion code template
 9 ## `min-of-two.c`
10
11 - `if-else`
12 - code style
    - tab vs. space video
14 - google format
     - format on save
15
16 - `?:`: conditional operator; ternary operator
17 - `fmin, fmax` for doubles
18
19 ## `min-of-three.c`
20
21 - nested `if-else`
22 - `if-else` template
23 - comment for `else`
24
25 ## `leap-if-else.c`
26
27 - flowchart
28 - `leap`: 0/1 integer as a flag
29 - `if-else`
30
    - easier cases go first
31 - code style
32 - spaces
33 - `==`: 0 == leap
34 - `if (leap == 0)` vs `if (leap != 0)`
36 ## `leap-else-if.c`
37
38 - easier cases go first (Flatten Arrow Code)
39
40 ## `leap-elseif.c`
41
42 - `else if` (Cascading If Statements)
43 - `{ }` removed
     - `if` and `else` in the same line
     - `Code => Format Code (Ctrl + Alt + L)`
46 - find the iff condition for leap
47
48 ## `leap.c`
49
50 - `&&`, `||` operator
51 - operator precedence (<a href="https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/lanquage/">https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/lanquage/</a>
   operator_precedence)
52 - short-circuit
```

```
File - D:\cpl\2023-cpl-coding-0\2-if-for-array\README.md
 53 - test: 25, 80, 100, 400
 - TODO: order of evaluation (<a href="https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/">https://en.cppreference.com/w/c/</a>
    language/eval order)
 55 - i = ++i + i++;
 56 - Code improvements
 57 - `if`: without `else`
 58 - `int leap = (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 ==
    0);`
 59 - `?:` in `printf`
 61 ## `min-array.c`
 62
 63 - `array`
 64 - `array initializer` (0000)
      - What if uninitialized? (garbage in, garbage out)
      - designator (Since C99)
      - `int n[5] = {[4]=5,[0]=1,2,3,4}; // holds 1,2,3,4,5`
 67
      ```C
 68
 69
 int a[MAX] = { // starts initializing } a[0] = 1, a[1] = 3, ...
 70
 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, [MAX-5] = 8, 6, 4, 2, 0
 71
 72
 73 - `const int NUM`
 74 - `#define NUM 5`
 75 - `for`
 76 - syntax
 - `for (init-clause; condition-expression; iteration-expression)
 loop-statement`
 - semantics (CLion debug!!!)
 78
 79
 - (1): []
 - (2): i < NUM: not i <= NUM (accessing out-of-bounds; □□□□)
 - (3): int i = 1; since C99 (declaration in for-loop); code in
 standard C library
 82
 83 ## `min-array-input.c`
 84
 85 - `array` initializer
 86 - designator
 87
 - What if uninitialized?
 88 - input an array
```

- `&numbers[i]`: lvalue

90 - what if `n (NUM)` is known???

89