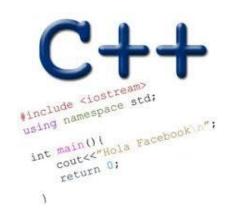
FUNCTIONS, MORE LOOPS

Problem Solving with Computers-I

https://ucsb-cs16-sp17.github.io/





Clickers out – frequency AB

Functions: Basic abstraction in programs

- Functions keep you DRY!
- Three steps when using functions
 - 1. DECLARE

2. DEFINE

3. CALL

ASCII art! Nested loops and functions

Write a FUNCTION that draws a square of a given width, and use it in a program with the following runtime behavior:

```
./drawSquare
Enter the width of the square
5
*****
****
*****
*****
```

Draw a triangle

```
Which line of the drawSquare code
(show on the right) would you modify
to draw a right angled triangle
  ./drawTriangle
Enter the length of the base
5
*
**
***
***
```

```
5 void drawSquare(int side){//A
 6
      for(int j = 0; j < side; j++){//B
        for(int i=0; i < side; i++){//C}
 8
 9
           cout<<"*";
10
11
        cout<<endl;
12
13
      cout<<endl;
14
15 }
//D: A and B
//E: A and C
```

Passing parameters to programs

```
int main(int argc , char * argv[]){
$./drawTriangle
Enter the length of the base
                                    $./drawTriangle 5
5
                                    *
                                    **
**
                                    ***
***
                                    ***
****
```

What is the value of argc in each of the following cases?

```
int main(int argc , char * argv[]){
$./drawTriangle
$./drawTriangle 5
$./drawTriangle 5 cat dog fizz
```

Control Flow: while and do while loops

```
while (Boolean expression) {
    //statement 1
    //statement 2
do{
    //statement 1
    //statement 2
  }while (Boolean expression);
```

Evaluating C++ expressions with mixed types

```
int i =10;
double sum = 1/i;
```

What is printed by the above code?

- A. 0
- B. 0.1
- C. 1
- D. None of the above

Setting up output when printing doubles

```
int i = 10;
double sum = 1/static_cast<double>(i);
cout.setf(ios::fixed);  // Using a fixed point representation
cout.setf(ios::showpoint); //Show the decimal point
cout.precision(3);
cout<<sum;
What is printed by the above code?
A. 0
B. 0.1
C. 0.10
D. 0.100
E. None of the above
```

Write a FUNCTION that calculates the series: 1+ 1/2+ 1/3+1/n, where `n` is a parameter passed to the program

Sample run of the program:

```
$./sumseries 2
Sum of the first 2 terms is : 1.500
$./sumseries 3
Sum of the first 3 terms is : 1.833
```

Identify the code that is not equivalent to the other two?

Assume 'n' is an integer that has already been declared (may be positive or negative)

```
A. for( int x = 0; x < n; x++ ) {
    cout<<x <<endl;
}</pre>
```

```
B.
```

```
int x = 0;
while(x < n) {
   cout << x << endl;
   x++;
}</pre>
```

```
int x = 0;
do{
   cout << x << endl;
   x++;
} while (x < n);</pre>
```

D. They are ALL equivalent

Infinite loops

```
for (int y=0; y<10; y--)
    cout<<"Print forever\n";</pre>
int y=0;
for(;;y++)
    cout<<"Print forever\n";</pre>
int y=0;
for(;y<10;);
    y++;
int y=0;
while (y<10)
    cout<<"Print forever\n";</pre>
int y=0;
while (y=2)
     y++;
```

Use while loops to print a sequence: x_min, x_min+1, x_min+2,x_max for user specified inputs x_min and x_max

Sample run of the program: (You must use while loops, and specify the limits of the sequence as inputs to your program)

```
$ ./print_series 10 15
10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
```

Function call mechanics

```
What is the output of the following code
void sum(int a, int b){
         cout<< a+b;</pre>
int main(){
         int result =0;
         int x = 10, y = 20;
         result = sum(x, y);
         cout<<result+30;</pre>
```

for loop OR while loop? Which one should you use?

```
for (int i = 0; i < 15; i++) {
  cout << i << endl ;</pre>
int j = 0;
while (j < 15) {
  cout << j << endl ;</pre>
  j++;
```

Next time

- Automating the compilation process with Makefiles
- Intro to lab02