

CS 326-01 Lab02 Q&A Debussing

Lab02 Extension

Lab03 More Practice

Lab section on Wed

Lab02, Lab03 help local dev setup

Auto grader issues on griffin

How to print/write an integer value.

```
int count = 13;  
char str[32];
```

To print

```
printf("%d\n", count);
```

To convert to string

```
sprintf(str, "%d", count)
```

```
sprintf(str, "%.6d", count)
```

```
int_to_str (int d, char *s, int fill);
```

```
int_t - str (13, str, 6);
```

int_to_fixed_str()

$\text{int } d \longrightarrow 32 \text{ bit (4 byte value)}$

$$13 \rightarrow \begin{matrix} 1101 \\ 84 \neq 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$8 + 4 + 1 = 13$$

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1101

Char ASCII;

A hand-drawn diagram showing two adjacent pages. The left page is labeled '1' and the right page is labeled '3'. The pages are represented by simple rectangular outlines with a slight curve at the bottom, suggesting they are part of a bound volume.

13

$$\text{digit} = d \% 10$$

$$\text{digit} = 13 \% 10 = \boxed{3}$$

$$\text{ascii} = '0' + \text{digit}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$48 + 3 = \boxed{51}$$

$$\text{div} = d / 10$$

$$\text{div} = 13 / 10 = \boxed{1}$$

$$d = \text{div}$$

str = { '3', '1', '10' }

Diagram illustrating the expansion of the string '3110' into an array of characters: '3', '1', '1', '0'. The original string '3110' is shown above the array, with arrows indicating the mapping of each character to its corresponding position in the array.

str = { '3', '1', '1', '0' }

```
char str[7] = { '3', '1', '1', '0', '\0', '\0', '\0' }
```

```
if (count >= 0 && count < 10) {
```

```
    printf("uuuuu%d", count);
```

```
} else if (count >= 10 && count < 100) {
```

ssh github tip

```
$ ssh -T git@github.com
```

