Lab04 Report

Lab04

Section: 4

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9/29/2021

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Question 1:

Problem: Find compiler errors in the given programs and fix them.

Analysis: problem allows you to become familiar with reading compiler errors.

Design:

Attempted to compile the code and fixed each error in order 1 by one recompiling every time.

Testing:

Recompiled code after each error was fixed to see if the program worked.

Comments:

No comments.

ScreenShots and source code:

```
SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
     Name:
       Section:
       NetID:
       Date:
                                                               Includes
#include <stdio.h>
               Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-1_1.c -o lab04-1_1
// Run with ./lab04-1 1
/* This program outputs if a integer will divide into another integer with no remainder. */
                                                               Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
 int i, j;
  //printf("Enter an integer: ")
       printf("Enter an integer: ");
  scanf("%d", &i);
  //printf("Enter another integer: );
       printf("Enter another integer: ");
  //scanf("%d", &j)
       scanf("%d", &j);
```

```
if (j % i == 0)
{
    printf("%d divides %d\n", i, j);

//} else
    } else{
    printf("%d does not divide %d\n", i, j);
    printf("%d %% %d is %d\n", j, i, (j % i));
}

return 0;
}
```

```
[bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-1_1
Enter an integer: 20
Enter another integer: 20
20 divides 20
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
```

/*				
-	Name:	SE 185: Lab 04 - D	ebugging Code	-
-	Section:	-		
-	NetID:	-		
-	Date:	-		
			*/	
/*				
-		-		Includes
	e <stdio.h></stdio.h>		*/	
/*				
-	P	rototypes	*/	
//void fo	orce(int mass, int acc	eleration);	,	

```
Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-1_2.c -o lab04-1_2
// Run with ./lab04-1 2
  double mass;
      //Added next line
      double acceleration;
  printf("Enter an acceleration in m/s^2: ");
  scanf("%lf", &acceleration);
  printf("Enter the mass of the object in kg: ");
  scanf("%lf", &mass);
  printf("\nYou entered %lf m/s^2.\n", acceleration);
  printf("You entered %lf kg.\n\n", mass);
  force(mass, acceleration);
  return 0;
}
* Given mass and acceleration, calculates the force exerted.
* @param mass - The given mass of an object in kilograms.
* @param acceleration - The acceleration of an object in m/s^2.
void force(double mass, double acceleration)
  printf("The force is approximately %.2lf Newtons.\n", mass * acceleration);
[bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-1_2
 Enter an acceleration in m/s^2: 2
 Enter the mass of the object in kg: 20
 You entered 2.000000 m/s^2.
 You entered 20.000000 kg.
 The force is approximately 40.00 Newtons.
 bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
                      SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
```

Name:

```
Section:
       NetID:
       Date:
                                                              Includes
#include <time.h>
//Added next line
#include <stdio.h>
//Added next line
#include <stdlib.h>
- Prototypes ----*/
void hoo();
//Added Next line
void print_face(int selection);
               Notes
  */
/* This is a simple program that takes a user inputs
* and prints out a message based on that input */
// Compile with gcc lab04-1_3.c -o lab04-1_3
// Run with ./lab04-1_3
                                                              Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  srand(time(NULL));
  int selection = 0;
  printf("Enter 1 for happy, 2 for sad, 3 for neutral, any other integer for random: ");
  scanf("%d", &selection);
  if (selection < 1 || selection > 3)
    selection = rand() % 4;
  print face(selection);
  return 0;
}
```

```
* Prints a funny face.
* @param selection - The inputted value which determines which face to print.
void print_face(int selection)
  if (selection == 1)
    printf("Have a nice day! :) \n");
  } else if (selection == 2)
    printf(":(\n");
  } else if (selection == 3)
    printf("Meh :\\ \n");
  } else
    hoo();
  }
}
* Prints an owl face.
void hoo()
  printf(" *___*\n {O,O}\n/)___)\n_\"__\"_\n");
}
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-1_3
Enter 1 for happy, 2 for sad, 3 for neutral, any other integer for random: 1
Have a nice day! :)
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
                         SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
       Name:
       Section:
       NetID:
       Date:
                                                                Includes
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```
Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-1 4.c -o lab04-1 4
// Run with ./lab04-1 4
/* This program calculates the energy of one photon
* of user-inputted wave-length of light */
                                                                       Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  //double speed of light!;
        double speed of light;
        //double wave-length;
  double wave length;
        //double ~length_in_meters;
  double length in meters;
        //double plank const;
  const double plank = 6.62606957 * pow(10, -34);
  //double 0energy;
        double energy;
  //plank const = 6.62606957 * pow(10, -34); // Planck's constant
  //speed of light! = 2.99792458 * pow(10, 8); // Constant for the speed of light
        speed of light = 2.99792458 * pow(10, 8); // Constant for the speed of light
        //wave-length = 0;
  wave length = 0;
        //~length_in_meters = 0;
  length_in_meters = 0;
        //0energy = 0;
  energy = 0;
  printf("Welcome! This program will give the energy, in Joules,\n");
  printf("of 1 photon with a certain wave-length.\n");
  printf("Please input a wave-length of light in nano-meters.\n");
  printf("Please do not enter a negative, or zero, wave-length.\n");
        //scanf("%lf", &wave-length);
  scanf("%If", &wave_length);
  //if (wave-length > 0.0)
        if (wave_length > 0.0)
     //~length in meters = wave-length / pow(10, 9); // Converting nano-meters to meters
                 length_in_meters = wave_length / pow(10, 9); // Converting nano-meters to meters
                 //0energy = (plank const * speed_of_light!) / ~length_in_meters; // Calculating the energy of 1
photon
     energy = (plank * speed_of_light) / length_in_meters; // Calculating the energy of 1 photon
     printf("A photon with a wave-length of %08.3lf nano-meters, carries "
         //"\napproximately %030.25lf joules of energy.", wave-length, 0energy);
                            "\napproximately %030.25lf joules of energy.", wave_length, energy);
  } else
```

```
printf("Sorry, you put in an invalid number.");
   printf("Please rerun the program and try again.");
 return 0;
}
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-1_4
Welcome! This program will give the energy, in Joules,
of 1 photon with a certain wave-length.
Please input a wave-length of light in nano-meters.
Please do not enter a negative, or zero, wave-length.
20
A photon with a wave-length of 0020.000 nano-meters, carries
approximately 0000.00000000000000099322284 joules of energy. 🔀
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
                   SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
      Name:
      Section:
     NetID:
    Date:
                                                  Includes
#include <stdio.h>
        Prototypes
int sum_function(int number);
//int main();
            Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-1 5.c -o lab04-1 5
// Run with ./lab04-1_5
/* This program calculates the sum of 1 to x, where x is a user input */
                                                  Implementation
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int input;
    printf("Please input a number from to sum up to: ");
    scanf("%d", &input);
    printf("The sum of 1 to %d is %d\n", input, sum_function(input));
    return 0;
}
/*int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("Sum is 32!\n");
}
*/

/**
    * Calculates the sum of 1 to number of a given number.
    *
    * @param number - The number that determines what the sum will stop adding at.
    * @return - The sum of 1 to the given number.
    */

int sum_function(int number)
{
    return (number * (number + 1)) / 2;
}
```

```
[bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-1_5
Please input a number from to sum up to: 2
The sum of 1 to 2 is 3
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
```

Question 2:

Problem: Find and fix logic errors within several programs to get the correct output.

Analysis: Helps user detect common logic errors within programs.

Design: Used -wall as well as knowledge of code to find logic errors and corrected them until the output was correct.

Testing: Tested code after each change was made until the code functioned properly.

Comments: No comments

Screenshots and source code:

```
SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
- Name:
- Section:
```

```
NetID:
       Date:
                                                              Includes
#include <stdio.h>
- Prototypes
int is_odd(int number);
int is_even(int number);
                Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-2_1.c -o lab04-2_1
// Run with ./lab04-2_1
/* This program accepts a user input and determines
* if the integer is an odd or an even number */
                                                              Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  //int input == 0;
       int input = 0;
  printf("Please input an integer: ");
  scanf("%d", &input);
  //if (is_odd(input) = 1)
              if (is_odd(input) == 1)
  {
    printf("%d is an odd number!\n", input);
  }
  //if (is_even(input) = 1)
             if (is_even(input) == 1)
  {
    printf("%d is an even number!\n", input);
  return 0;
}
```

```
**

* Determines whether the given number is even.

* @param number - The number in question of even status.

* @return - True if the given number was even.

*/
int is_even(int number)
{
   return !(number % 2);
}

/**

* Determines whether the given number is odd.

*

* @param number - The number in question of odd status.

* @return - True if the given number was odd.

*/
int is_odd(int number)
{
   return number % 2;
}
```

bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-2_1 Please input an integer: 2 2 is an even number! bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %

/*				
-	Name:	SE 185: Lab 04 -	Debugging Cod	de -
-	Section:		-	
-	NetID:	-		
-	Date:	-		
			*/	
/*				Includes
		-	*/	molado
	e <stdio.h></stdio.h>			
-	Pr	rototypes	-	
	ow_many_whole_digit			
/*		Notes		
-		INULES	_	

```
/* This program calculates the number of digits in a number from 1 to 10000000 */
// Compile with gcc lab04-2_2.c -o lab04-2_2
// Run with ./lab04-2 2
                                                                          Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  int input;
  printf("Please input an integer from 1 up to 10000000: ");
  scanf("%d", &input);
  if (input > 10000000 || input < 1)
     printf("Invalid number!\n");
     return -1;
  }
         how_many_whole_digits(input);
  return 0;
}
* This function divides a number by the 10^n, to
* see if the divided number has "n" digits
* @param number - The number to determine how many whole digits exist within.
void how_many_whole_digits(int number)
         //removed double cast
  if (number / 10000000 != 0)
     printf("8 digits\n");
  } else if (number / 1000000 != 0)
     printf("7 digits\n");
  } else if (number / 100000 != 0)
     printf("6 digits\n");
  } else if (number / 10000 != 0)
     printf("5 digits\n");
  } else if (number / 1000 != 0)
     printf("4 digits\n");
  } else if (number / 100 != 0)
```

```
printf("3 digits\n");
} else if (number / 10 != 0)
{
    printf("2 digits\n");
} else if (number / 1 != 0)
{
    printf("1 digit\n");
}
```

bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-2_2
Please input an integer from 1 up to 10000000: 299
3 digits
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %

/*			
-	SE 185: Lab 04 - De		-
-	Name:		
-	Section:		
-	NetID:		
-	Date:		
	-	*/	
/*			
-			Includes
	-	*/	
#includ	e <stdio.h></stdio.h>		
/*	Prototypes		
		*/	
void va	riable_swap(<mark>int</mark> i, <mark>int</mark> j);		
void m	ath_swap(int i, int j);		
/*			
-	Notes	- */	
* swap // Com	program accepts two integers as user inputs their values using two different methods bile with gcc lab04-2_3.c -o lab04-2_3 with ./lab04-2_3		
/* -			Implementation
	-		

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  int first = 0, second = 0;
  printf("Please input two integers separated by a space: ");
         //scanf("%lf %lf", &first, &second);
  scanf("%d %d", &first, &second);
  printf("\n");
  variable_swap(first, second);
  printf("\n");
  math_swap(first, second);
  return 0;
}
* Swaps the values of two integers using a temp variable.
* @param i - The first value to be swapped.
* @param j - The second value to be swapped.
void variable_swap(int i, int j)
  printf("Now doing a swap using an extra variable: \n");
  printf("Before Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
  int temp = i;
  i = j;
  j = temp;
  printf("After Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
}
* Swaps the values of two integers without using a temp variable.
* @param i - The first value to be swapped.
* @param j - The second value to be swapped.
void math_swap(int i, int j)
{
  printf("Now doing a swap using addition and subtraction: \n");
  printf("Before Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
  i = i + j;
  j = i - j;
  i = i - j;
  printf("After Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
}
```

```
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-2_3
Please input two integers separated by a space: 2 4
Now doing a swap using an extra variable:
Before Swap: First: 2, Second: 4
After Swap: First: 4, Second: 2
Now doing a swap using addition and subtraction:
Before Swap: First: 2, Second: 4
After Swap: First: 4, Second: 2
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
               SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
     Name:
   Section:
   NetID:
   Date:
                                             Includes
#include <stdio.h>
         Prototypes
double voltage(double resistance, double current);
double resistance(double voltage, double current);
double current(double voltage, double resistance);
           Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-2_4.c -o lab04-2_4
// Run with ./lab04-2 4
/* This program calculates values of resistances,
* voltages, or current using Ohm's Law */
```

Implementation

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
   int selection = 0;
         //int v, i, r;
   double v, i, r;
   printf("selection:\n1 for voltage\n2 for resistance\n3 for current\n");
  scanf("%d", &selection);
  if (selection > 3 || selection < 1)
     printf("Invalid number\n");
     return -1;
  }
   printf("Enter floating point numbers for input...\n");
  if (selection == 1)
  {
     printf("Please enter a resistance value: ");
     scanf("%lf", &r);
     printf("Please enter a current value: ");
     scanf("%If", &i);
     printf("Your voltage is: %If Volts\n", voltage(r, i));
  } else if (selection == 2)
     printf("Please enter a voltage value: ");
     scanf("%If", &v);
     printf("Please enter a current value: ");
     scanf("%If", &i);
     printf("Your Resistance is: %If Ohms\n", resistance(v, i));
  } else if (selection == 3)
     printf("Please enter a resistance value: ");
     scanf("%If", &r);
     printf("Please enter a voltage value: ");
     scanf("%If", &v);
     printf("Your current is: %If Amps\n", current(v, r));
  }
  return 0;
}
* Given the resistance and current, calculates and returns the voltage.
```

```
* @param resistance - The resistance used to calculate the voltage.
* @param current - The current used to calculate the voltage.
* @return - The voltage calculated from the resistance and current.
double voltage(double resistance, double current)
  return resistance * current;
}
* Given the voltage and current, calculates and returns the resistance.
* @param voltage - The voltage used to calculate the resistance.
* @param current - The resistance used to calculate the resistance.
* @return - The resistance calculated from the voltage and current.
double resistance(double voltage, double current)
{
  return voltage / current;
* Given the voltage and resistance, calculates and returns the current.
* @param voltage - The voltage used to calculate the current.
* @param resistance - The resistance used to calculate the current.
* @return - The current calculated from the voltage and resistance.
double current(double voltage, double resistance)
  return voltage / resistance;
}
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-2_4
selection:
1 for voltage
2 for resistance
3 for current
Enter floating point numbers for input...
Please enter a resistance value: 2
Please enter a current value: 2
Your voltage is: 4.000000 Volts
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
                        SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
       Name:
       Section:
```

```
NetID:
        Date:
                                                                  Includes
#include <stdio.h>
- Prototypes ----*/
int is positive(int number);
int is_negative(int number);
int is zero(int number);
             Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-2_5.c -o lab04-2_5
// Run with ./lab04-2_5
/* This program takes in an integer from the user and
* checks to see if it is a whole number. Additionally,
* it will tell the user if the number is positive,
* negative, or zero.
* Example:
* $ ./lab04 2-5
   $ Please type a number between -10000 and 10000: -500
   $ -500 is non-positive and -500 is non-zero and -500 is non-whole number.
                                                                  Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  int number;
  printf("Please type a number between -10000 and 10000: ");
  scanf("%d", &number);
  if (number > 10000 | number < -10000)
    printf("Number is out of range!\n");
    return -1;
  }
```

```
if ((is_positive(number) & !is_negative(number)) | is_zero(number))
     printf("%d is a whole number.\n", number);
  } else
     printf("%d is non-whole number.\n", number);
  }
  return 0;
}
* Determines if the given number is positive.
* @param number - The number in question of whether it is positive or not.
* @return - Whether the given number is positive.
int is_positive(int number)
{
  if (number > 0)
     printf("%d is positive and ", number);
     return 1;
  printf("%d is non-positive and ", number);
  return 0;
}
* Determines if the given number is negative.
* @param number - The number in question of whether it is negative or not.
* @return - Whether the given number is negative.
*/
int is_negative(int number)
{
  if (number < 0)
     printf("%d is negative and ", number);
     return 1;
  printf("%d is non-negative and ", number);
  return 0;
}
* Determines if the given number is 0.
* @param number - The number in question of whether it is 0 or not.
* @return - Whether the given number is 0.
int is_zero(int number)
```

```
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-2_5
Please type a number between −10000 and 10000: 299
299 is positive and 299 is non-negative and 299 is non-zero and 299 is a whole number.
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 %
```

Question 3:

Problem: Fix a program that contains both logic and syntax errors.

Analysis: Allows the user to practice debugging code with both forms of errors.

Design

Used the compiler errors to find syntax errors in the code. Then used -wall to find logic errors. Fixed all errors.

Testing: Tested after each change

Comments: no comments.

Screenshots and source code:

/*			
-		SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging	Code
-	Name:		
		-	
-	Section:		
_	NetID:	-	
		-	
-	Date:		
		- *	,
		·^/	l
/*			
-			Includes
		-	
	de <stdio.h></stdio.h>	*	l
#Includ	ie <stalo.n></stalo.n>		
#includ	le <time.h></time.h>		
//Adde	d Next line		
#includ	de <stdlib.h></stdlib.h>		
///			_
_		ototypes -	

```
char ask to play(int times played);
int select random number();
//added next line
void run_game(int computer_number);
                  Notes
// Compile with gcc lab04-3.c -o lab04-3
// Run with ./lab04-3
/* This program will play a simple Guessing Game with the computer. */
                                                                  Implementation
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
  char prompt = '-';
  int played = 0, computer_guess = 0;
  prompt = ask_to_play(played);
  played = 1;
  while (prompt == 'y') /* This line does not contain an error */
    computer_guess = select_random_number();
    run_game(computer_guess);
    //prompt = ask_to_play(playd);
                prompt = ask_to_play(played);
  }
  printf("\n\nThanks for playing!\n");
  return 0;
}
* Asks the player if they want to play the Guessing Game.
* @param played_before - Whether the player has played a round of the game before or not.
* @return - Whether the player wants to play again or not.
char ask_to_play(int played_before)
{
  char yes_or_no;
  if (!played_before) /* This line does not contain an error */
    printf("Do you want to play a game? "
        "Enter 'y' to play, anything else not to play. :(\n -> ");
```

```
scanf(" %c", &yes_or_no);
  } else
  {
    scanf(" %c", &yes_or_no);
  }
  printf("%c", yes_or_no);
  return yes_or_no;
}
* Generates a random number between 1 to 100, inclusive.
* @return - A number between 1 and 100, inclusive.
int select_random_number()
{
  srand(time(NULL));
  return rand() % 100;
}
* Starts the Guessing Game for you to play!
* @param computer_number - The randomly generated number to be used for the game.
void run_game(int computer_number)
  int number = 0;
        //added next line
        int correct = 0;
  printf("\n\nYou are guessing a number. The options are 1 through 100.\n\n");
  printf("What is your guess on what number I will select?\n -> ");
        //scanf("%c", &number);
  scanf("%d", &number);
  while (!correct) /* This line does not contain an error */
  {
    if (number < 1 || number > 100)
       printf("\nYour number is not within the correct range of numbers. Guess again\n -> ");
                //} else if (number = computer_number)
    } else if (number == computer_number)
       printf("\nThe number was %d!\n", computer_number);
       printf("\nYou guessed the number correctly!\n\n"
           "Do you want to play again? ('y' for yes)\n -> ");
       correct = 1;
    //} else if (number < computer_number);
                } else if (number < computer_number)</pre>
       printf("\nYou guessed too low. Enter another guess.\n -> ");
    } else
```

```
printf("\n You guessed too high. Enter another guess.\n -> ");
    scanf("%d", &number);
 }
}
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % ./lab04-3
Do you want to play a game? Enter 'y' to play, anything else not to play. :(
You are guessing a number. The options are 1 through 100.
What is your guess on what number I will select?
  -> 20
You guessed too low. Enter another guess.
You guessed too low. Enter another guess.
 You guessed too high. Enter another guess.
 You guessed too high. Enter another guess.
You guessed too low. Enter another guess.
  -> 49
The number was 49!
You guessed the number correctly!
Do you want to play again? ('y' for yes)
Thanks for playing!
bilalhodzic@bhodzic lab04 % [
```

Extra questions.

1. Lab04-1_1:

Line29- added semicolon.

Error: Missing semicolon

Line33- added end quote in printf

Error: missing end quote in printf

Line35- added semicolon. Error: missing semicolon Line42- added open brace Error: Missing open brace for amount of closing braces

Lab04-1 2:

Line18- changed declarations of parameters.

Error- Wrong declaration in prototype compared to actual function.

Line35- Added variable declaration

Error- Undeclared variable in later lines.

Lab04-1_3:

Line14, Line 16- Added new include.

Error: Missing includes for functions.

Line22- Added prototype.

Error- Function not declared.

Lab04-1 4:

Line29,31,33,37- Changed variable name

Error- Invalid variable names.

Line35,39- Deleted line 39 adjusted line 35 to initialize constant in line

Error- Constant cant must be initialized immediately.

Line41,43,45,47,54,60,57,62,63,65- Changed variable name in line

Error- Invalid names before

Lab04-1_5:

Line19,44- Removed unnecessary prototype and function

Error- Cannot declare main multiple times.

Lab04-2 1:

Line35- Removed unnecessary equals

Error- Does not declare variable with 2 equals

Line41,47- Added another equal sign

Error- Double equals is needed for comparing

Lab04-2_2:

Line57 and below- Removed all double casts

Error- Integer division is needed to calculate num of digits so double cast is

unnecessary

Lab04-2_3:

Line 37- Changed format specifier

Error- Wrong format specifier does not store variable correctly

Lab04-2_4:

Line 38- Changed from int to double

Error- Double is needed for correct calculations.

Lab04-2_5:

Line111- Added double equals

Error- Double equals needed for comparing

Line114- Changed variable name in string

Error- Wrong variable name

Question 2:

-Wall is used to find logic errors within the code that may contribute to the code not running correctly. All logic errors were fixed.