TPS Activity 2

1. How can you open a terminal from your Linux computer?

I can open terminal with the following shortcut:

ctrl + alt + t(for linux), or alternatively, you can look it up in the search bar and double click it to run.

* 1. Can you open more than 1 terminal at a time?

Yes, you can.

* 1. Why do you think you want to open more than 1 terminal at the same time?

To run multiple programs in conjunction(i.e. One window to type the code and another to run and compile)

1. In the terminal, how can you tell what are inside the current directory?

You can tell what is inside a directory by typing the command ls in terminal.

1. From your current directory, how can you navigate to Desktop directory?

From my current directory, I can navigate to Desktop by typing the command cd Desktop in terminal.

1. While you are in Desktop, let’s create a new directory called CSE31. How to do it?

While in the current directory Desktop, you can type in the command mkdir CSE31 to create a new directory in your desktop.

TPS Activity 3

3. What command do you type in the terminal to compile your main.c?

You have to type gcc -o main main.c into terminal

4. How do you know if your file is compiled successfully?

If your program compiled successfully, it should not return any errors and it should create an executable by the name of main.

5. What does the -c flag do in gcc?

Typing the -c flag after compiling for the first time produces a message that reads: “gcc: warning: punishment: linker input file unused because linking not done” and then proceeds to create a file called punishment.o

6. What does the -g flag do in gcc?

Typing the -g flag and compiling it creates an executable called a.out. If you run it as ./a.out in terminal, it runs your C program.

7. How do you change the executable name from main to cselab1?

When compiling gcc -o main main.c you can change the executable main to the executable name cselab1.

8. What happens when you compile by typing “gcc main.c” only?

When you run gcc main.c it creates the executable a.out so it is basically the same command as the -g flag.

9. Now let’s run the program you’ve just compiled. What command do . you use?

To run the program all you have to do is to type ./a.out.

TPS activity 4

1. Write the pseudo code for averages.c

1 #include<stdio.h>

2

3 int main(){

4 Declare an integer k of value 1 in order to enable a while 5 loop to run

6

7 Declare three different integers, one to keep the sum of the 8 numbers, one two keep count of how many numbers have been 9 entered and a last one to set the average value to; this is 10 done twice for positive and for negatives integers for a total 11 of six integers.

12

13 while (our integer k of value one does not equal zero){

14 Print out “please enter an integer:”

15 A scan statement that receives input from the keyboard and 16 stores it to our variable k.

17

18 if ( our k is positive) {

19 Add the value of k to the sum

20 Add one to the total count of positive integers

21 }

22

23 if (k is negative) {

24 Add the value of k to to the negative sum

25 Add one to the total count of negative integers

26 }

27}

28

29 if (our negative count does not equal zero) {

30 Set our negative average value equal to the division of our 31 total negative sum and our total negative count(Which gives 32 you the average). Consequently, print out “Negative average: 33 <value of our negative average integer>”

34 }

35 if (our positive count does not equal zero) {

36 Set our positive average value equal to the division of our 37 total positive sum and our total positive count(Which gives 38 you the average). Consequently, print out “Positive average: 39 <value of our positive average integer>”

40 }

41

42 return 0;

23 }