ENGG1003 - Friday Week 2

What does = *Really* do?
More Flow Control

Brenton Schulz

University of Newcastle

March 11, 2019

Eclipse Che Feedback

- Thanks to the 50-odd students who tested it!
- Turns out Che (specifically: Docker) has a limit of 30 *concurrent* users
- Two servers are now online:
  - `che1.vk2dds.net:8080`
  - `che2.vk2dds.net:8080`
- They do *not* share data
- Use git to move projects between them
  - Documentation is in progress...
- Log in to one, I will use it during the lecture

Revision

- In mathematics, an *iterative* (or *recursive*) equation is written:

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + 1 \tag{1}$$

- In programming, the change with time is implicit with program execution when we write:

$$\texttt{x = x + 1;} \tag{2}$$

- The = operator is `assignment` and overwrites (destroys) the variable's previous value

Fibonacci Sequence

- The *Fibonacci Sequence* is the list of numbers, starting with 0 and 1, where each number is the sum of the two which came before it
- ie: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 21, ...
- This sequence interesting properties, eg:
  - Its members appear in nature *for some reason*
  - The ratio of successive numbers converges towards the golden ratio: $\phi \approx 1.618$
  - This has applications in art. eg: 16:10 screen ratio is 1.6

Fibonacci Sequence

- Mathematically, we can write this as a list of numbers, $x_1, x_2, x_3, ..., x_n$, where:

$$x_n = x_{n-1} + x_{n-2} \tag{3}$$

and:

$$x_0 = 0 \tag{4}$$
$$x_1 = 1 \tag{5}$$

Sequences in General

- Sequences seen in HSC mathematics are a subset of *constant-recursive sequences*
- *Linear* sequences have the form:

$$x_n = b_1 x_{n-1} + b_2 x_{n-2} + \dots + b_N x_{n-N} \quad (6)$$

- Where b_1, b_2, etc are constant real numbers
- ie: Each number, x_n, is a *linear combination* of the N numbers before it
- The Fibonacci sequence is Equation (**??**) with $b_1 = 1$, $b_2 = 1$, $N = 2$, $x_1 = 0$, and $x_2 = 1$.

Fibonacci Sequence

- **Task:** Write a C program which outputs the Fibonacci Sequence for all integers small enough to fit into an `int`.
- Lets break this into two problems:
    1. Calculate the Fibonacci Sequence
    2. Worry about the stop condition
- Always try to break programming problems down into small chunks
- Real-world problems are too difficult to complete "all in one go"

Fibonacci Sequence

- How do we calculate the Fibonacci Sequence?
- Note that we need to keep track of *three* numbers:
  - The next number, x_n
  - The previous two numbers, x_{n-1} and x_{n-2}
- Lets also remember n
- I will use these variable names:

```
int n;
int xN;    // x N
int xNm1; // N minus 1
int xNm2; // N minus 2
```

Fibonacci Sequence

- Aside: We might want to *remember* the whole sequence
- This would require all numbers to be stored as unique variables
- Declaring hundreds (or millions) of variables is impractical
- The concept of *arrays* will be introduced later to deal with this

Fibonacci Sequence

- Lets sketch out what happens to these variables *by hand*
- Start at `n=2`, as that is the first unknown

n	xNm2	xNm1	xN
2	0	1	1
3	1	1	2
4	1	2	3
5	2	3	5

- See the pattern? Numbers shift diagonally down to the left.

Fibonacci Sequence

- Each time a new number is calculated, what happens to the variables?
- All 3 variables change, the sequence in which they change is **crucial**:

```
xN = xNm1 + xNm2; // Calculate next value
xNm2 = xNm1;//Move old values "down the chain"
xNm1 = xN;
```

- Note that the *oldest* value is overwritten first
  - It is the one which is no longer needed

Fibonacci Sequence

- Lets sketch some pseudocode to calculate the first 20 or so values:

```
BEGIN
  int xNm2 = 0
  int xNm1 = 1
  int xN
  int n = 2
  WHILE n < 20
    xN = xNm1 + xNm2
    PRINT xN
    n = n + 1
    xNm2 = xNm1
    xNm1 = xN
  ENDWHILE
END
```

Fibonacci Sequence

...and convert it to C:

```
BEGIN
  int xNm2 = 0
  int xNm1 = 1
  int xN
  int n = 2
  WHILE n < 20
    xN = xNm1 + xNm2
    PRINT xN
    n = n + 1
    xNm2 = xNm1
    xNm1 = xN
  ENDWHILE
END
```

```c
int main() {
  int xNm2 = 0;
  int xNm1 = 1;
  int xN;
  int n = 1;
  while(n < 20) {
    xN = xNm1 + xNm2;
    printf("%d\n", xN);
    n++;
    xNm2 = xNm1;
    xNm1 = xN;
  }
}
```

Fibonacci Sequence

For everyone on Che, copy this link:
`https://github.com/bschulznewy/fibonacci.git`
and import into Che

Fibonacci Sequence

- Does the code work?
- Compare with: `https://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=first+20+fibonacci+sequence`
- What about the 2nd requirement in the original problem?
- How to tell if next value *exceeds* an `int`?

Fibonacci Sequence

- There are a few solutions:
  - Calculate `xN`, see if result *overflowed*
  - Do calculation as `unsigned int` and compare with `INT_MAX`

Fibonacci Sequence

- If overflow occurs when using `int` then the result of a calculation which should be positive will be negative
- Lets test for overflow with:

```
if(xNm1 + xNm2 > 0) {
  // Do an iteration
}
```

- **NB:** If *optimisation* is enabled the calculation of `xNm1 + xNm2` will only occur once

Fibonacci Sequence

```c
int main() {
  int xNm2 = 0;
  int xNm1 = 1;
  int xN;
  int n = 1;
  while(xNm1 + xNm2 > 0) {
    xN = xNm1 + xNm2;
    printf("%d\n", xN);
    n++;
    xNm2 = xNm1;
    xNm1 = xN;
  }
}
```

Fibonacci Sequence

Or, pre-testing overflow with `unsigned int`:

```
int main() {
  int xNm2 = 0;
  int xNm1 = 1;
  int xN;
  int n = 1;
  while((unsigned int)xNm1 + (unsigned int)xNm2 <
    2147483647u) {
     xN = xNm1 + xNm2;
     printf("%d\n", xN);
     n++;
     xNm2 = xNm1;
     xNm1 = xN;
  }
}
```

DO ... WHILE

- Same as WHILE except executes *at least once*
- The condition is tested at the end
- Loops repeats if condition is TRUE
- Pseudocode syntax:

```
DO
  stuff
WHILE condition
```

- C syntax:

```c
do {
  // do stuff
} while(condition);
```

DO ... WHILE

- A toy example in C:

```c
int main() {
  int x = 0;
  do {
    x = x - 1;
  } while(x > 0);
  return 0;
}
```

DO ... WHILE

- A slightly less toy example:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int x;
  do {
    printf("Enter an integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &x);
    if(x%2==0)
      printf("%d is even\n", x);
    else
      printf("%d is odd\n", x);
  } while(x >= 0);
  return 0;
}
```

DO ... WHILE

- **NB:** The previous example had:

```
    if(x%2==0)
      printf("%d is even\n", x);
    else
      printf("%d is odd\n", x);
```

- The { } block is optional if *only one statement* is after an `if()`, `while()`, etc
- I omitted it to reduce line count so that the code would fit on the slide

`do ... while();` is Optional

- It is never *absolutely necessary*
- But sometimes it is easier or neater

`while()`	`do while();`

<pre>int x = 1;
while(x >= 0) {
  printf("Enter an integer: ");
  scanf("%d", &x);
  if(x%2==0)
    printf("%d is even\n", x);
  else
    printf("%d is odd\n", x);
}</pre>
	<pre>int x;
	do {
	  printf("Enter an integer: ");
	  scanf("%d", &x);
	  if(x%2==0)
	    printf("%d is even\n", x);
	  else
	    printf("%d is odd\n", x);
	} while(x >= 0);</pre>

FOR Loops

- A FOR loop executes a given number of times
- Used when the number of loop repeats is known *before* entering the loop
  - Repeat count could be "hard coded" as a number
  - Could also be a variable
- Can be easier to read than WHILE
- Example pseudocode syntax:

```
FOR x = 1 to 10
  Do something ten times
ENDFOR
```

- The *loop variable* is automatically incremented

BREAK Statements

- Sometimes you want to exit a loop *before* the condition is re-tested
- The flow-control mechanism for this is a BREAK statement
- If executed, the loop quits
- BREAKs typically go inside an IF to control their execution

Loop `continue` Statements

- A `continue` causes execution to jump back to the loop start
- The *condition* is tested before reentry

FOR Example 1

- Two equivalent ways to implement the $\cos()$ series from before are:

NB: $|\texttt{tmp}|$ means "absolute value of tmp".

```
BEGIN
  INPUT x
  sum = 0
  FOR k = 0 to 10
    tmp = (-1)^k x^(2k) / (2k)!
    sum = sum + tmp
    IF |tmp| < 1e-6
      BREAK
    ENDIF
  ENDWHILE
END
```

```
BEGIN
  INPUT x
  tmp = 1
  k = 0
  sum = 0
  WHILE (k<10)AND(|tmp|>1e-6)
    tmp = (-1)^k x^(2k) / (2k)!
    sum = sum + tmp
    k = k + 1
  ENDWHILE
END
```

In both listings, tmp is assigned $\frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!}$.

FOR Example 2 - Factorials

- Use FOR to count from 2 to our input number
- Keep a running product as we go

```
BEGIN
  INPUT x
  result = 1
  FOR k = 2 TO x
    result = result * k
  ENDFOR
END
```

- Is this algorithm robust? What happens if:
  - x = -1
  - x = 1
  - x = 0 (**NB:** 0! = 1 because *maths*)

GOTO

- There exists a GOTO flow control mechanism
  - Sometimes also called a *branch*
  - An ability some consider to be unnatural
- It "jumps" from one line to a different line
- It exists for a purpose
- That purpose does not (typically) exist when writing C code
  - C *supports* a `goto` statement
  - It results in "spaghetti code" which is hard to read
  - Don't use it in ENGG1003
- You *can* use branch instructions in ELEC1710

Increment Example

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int x = 0;
  int y = 0;
  int z = 0;
  y = ++x + 10;
  printf("Pre-increment: %d\n", y);
  y = z++ + 10;
  printf("Post-increment: %d\n", y);
  return 0;
}
```

Listing 1: `increment.c`

Pre/post-inc/decrements have many applications, more details in coming weeks.

Binary Nomenclature

- The value range is a result of the underlying binary storage mechanism
- A single binary digit is called a *bit*
- There are 8 bits in a *byte*
- In programming we use the “power of two” definitions of kB, MB, etc:
    - 1 kilobyte is $2^{10} = 1024$ bytes
    - 1 Megabyte is $2^{20} = 1048576$ bytes
    - 1 Gigabyte is $2^{30} = 1073741824$ bytes
    - (Advanced) These numbers look better in hex: `0x3FF`, `0xFFFFF`, etc.

Binary Nomenclature

- Observe that kilobyte, Megabyte, Gigabyte, etc use scientific prefixes
- These *normally* mean a power of 10:
  - kilo- $= 10^3$
  - Mega- $= 10^6$
  - Giga- $= 10^9$
  - ...etc (see the inside cover of a physics text)
- Computer science stole these terms and re-defined them

Binary Nomenclature

- This has made some people *illogically angry*
- Instead, we can use a more modern standard:
  - 2^{10} bytes $=$ 1 kibiByte (KiB)
  - 2^{20} bytes $=$ 1 Mebibyte (MiB)
  - 2^{30} bytes $=$ 1 Gibibyte (GiB)
  - ...etc
- Generally speaking, KB (etc) implies:
  - powers of two to *engineers*
  - powers of ten to *marketing*
    - The number is smaller
    - Hard drive manufacturers, ISPs, etc like this

Unambiguous Integer Data Types

- Because the standard `int` and `long` data types don't have fixed size unambiguous types exist
- Under OnlineGDB (ie: Linux with `gcc`) these are defined in `stdint.h` (`#include` it)
- You will see them used commonly in embedded systems programming (eg: Arduino code)
- The types are:
  - `int8_t`
  - `uint8_t`
  - `int16_t`
  - ...etc

Code Blocks in C

- Semi-revision:
- The curly braces { } encompass a *block*
- You have used these with `if()` and `while()`
- They define the set of lines executed inside the `if()` or `while()`

Code Blocks in C

- You can place blocks anywhere you like
- Nothing wrong with:

```c
int main() {
  int x;
  {
    printf("%d\n", x);
  }
  return 0;
}
```

- This just places the `printf();` inside a block
- It doesn't do anything useful, but...

Variable Scope

- A variable's "existence" is limited to the block where it is declared
  - Plus any blocks within that one
- Example this code won't compile:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int x = 2;
  if(x == 2) {
    int k;
    k = 2*x;
  }
  printf("%d\n", k);
  return 0;
}
```

Variable Scope

- Note that `k` was declared inside the `if()`
- That means that it no longer exists when the `if()` has finished
- This generates a compiler error

#define Constants

TODO

`for(;;)` Loops

TODO