## 7. RECURSION; DATA TYPES

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#### Review

#### **Recursive Functions (Recursion)**

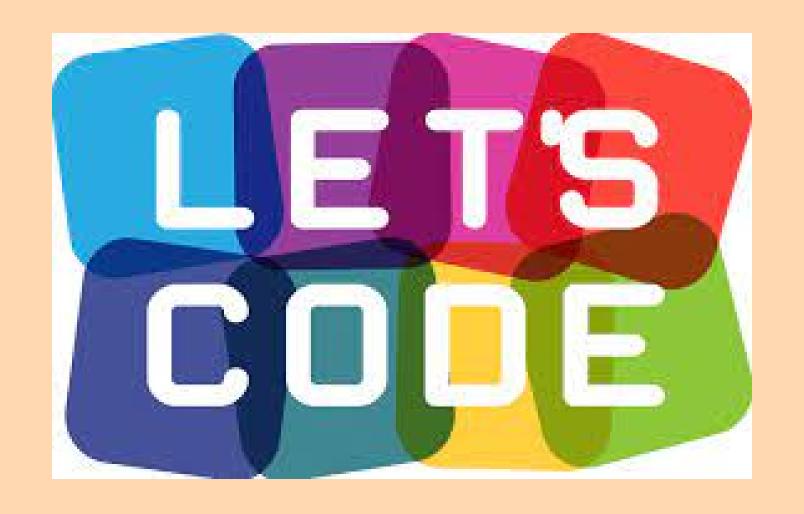


A function that calls itself.

#### Overview

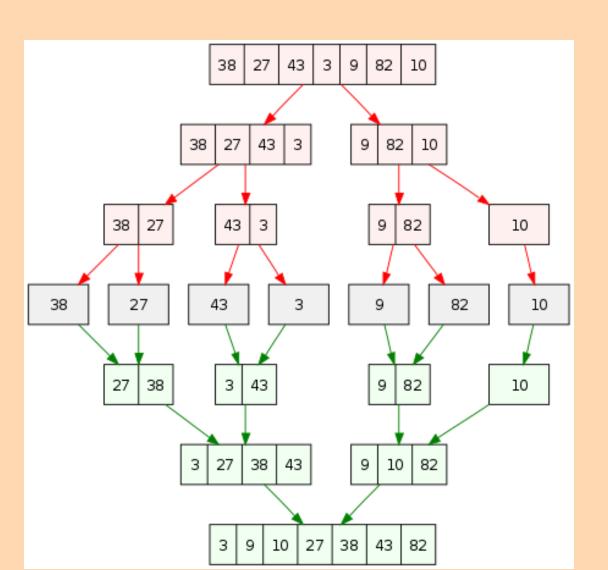
**Recursion (mergesort.c)** 

**Data Types** 



mergesort.c

## Merge Sort (mergesort.c)





#### DO YOU WANNA DANCE TONIGHT?



#### **Data Types**

The **type** of a variable determines

- the set of values it may take on and
- what **operations** can be performed on them.

#### int double char bool

[]

### Integral Types (int-limits.c)

- short (int)
- int
- long (int)
- long long (int)

signed vs. unsigned

### Overflow (int-overflow.c)

• 有符号整数运算中发生溢出,程序的行为是未定义的。

• 无符号整数运算中发生溢出,则发生回绕现象。

#### Signed and Unsigned (unsigned.c)

Be careful when mixing signed and unsigned types.

### Signed and Unsigned (unsigned.c)

Do NOT use unsigned types unless you know exactly what you are doing.

#### typedef

typedef unsigned long long int size\_t

typedef long clock\_t

## char (char.c)

Use char only for representing characters.

Do NOT assume signed char or unsigned char.

#### **Implicit Conversion**

(implicit-conversion.c)

- 算术表达式、逻辑表达式(类型提升; Section 7.4.1)
- 定义初始化、赋值(类型转换)
- 函数调用时(类型转换)
- 函数返回时(类型转换)

#### Be careful about narrowing conversion!!!

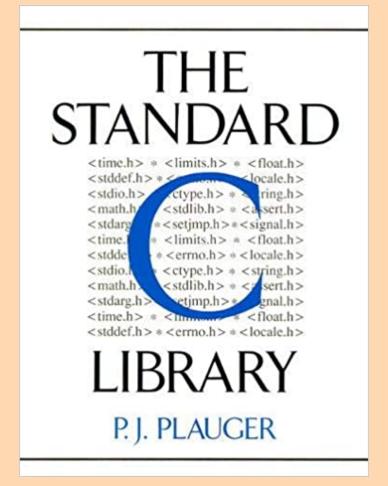
## **Explicit Conversion**

(explicit-conversion.c)

## Floating-point Numbers

(float-limits.c)

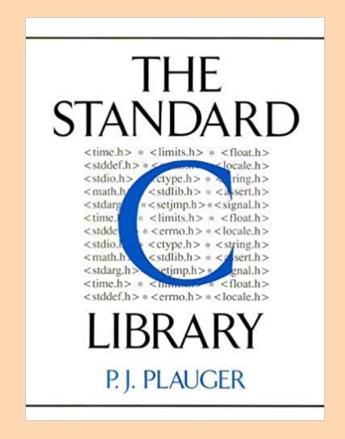
- float (F)
- double
- long double (L)



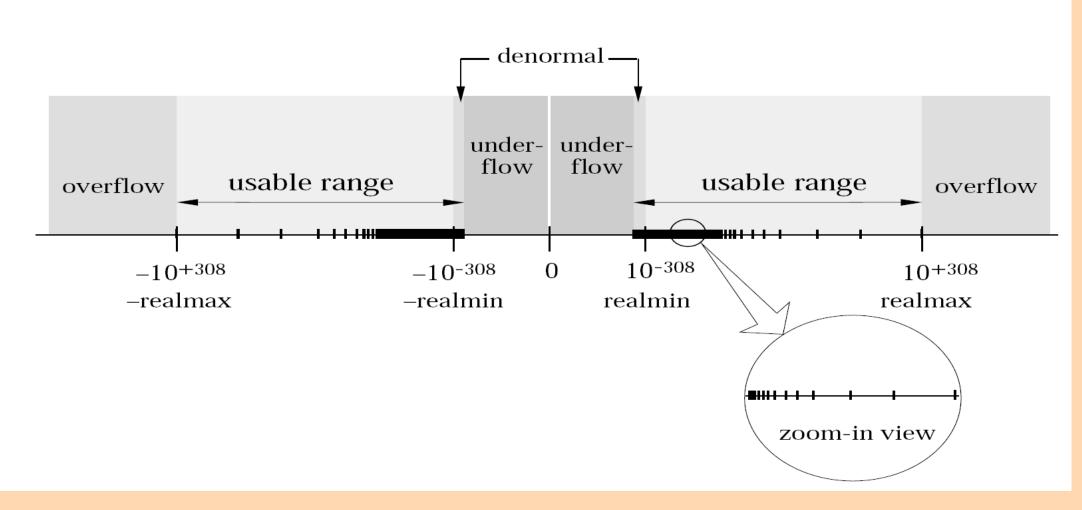
#### "Floating-point Arithmetic is Hard."

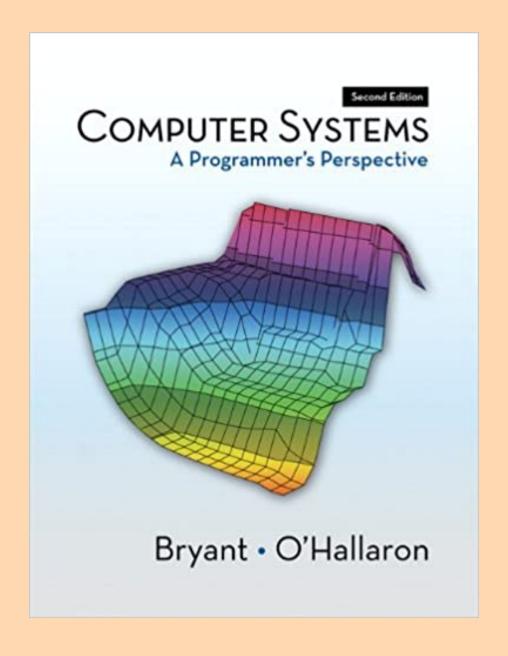
(Section 23.1 float.h)

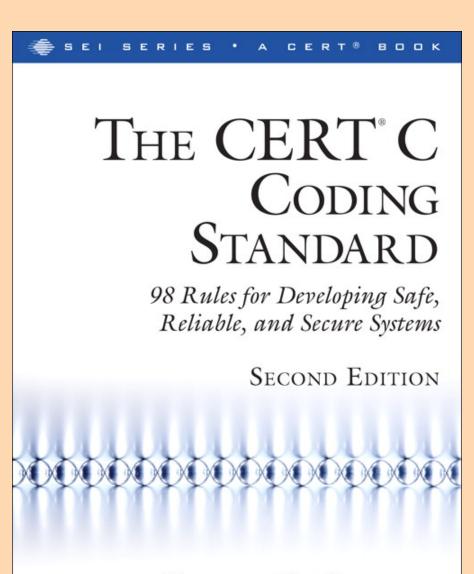
# "Many applications don't need floating-point arithmetic at all."



#### Floating Point Number Line







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