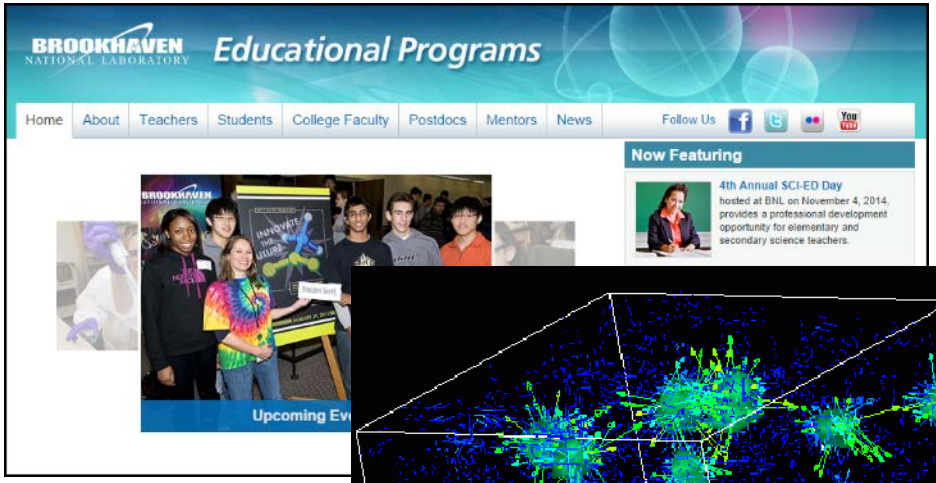


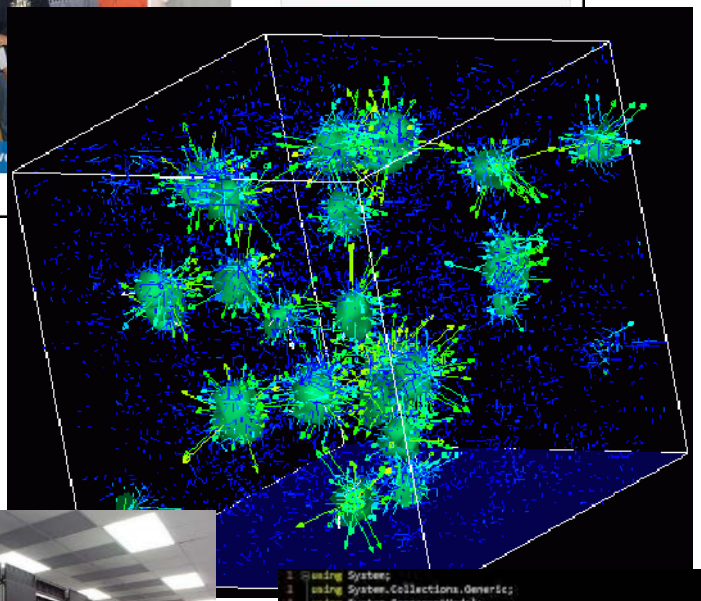

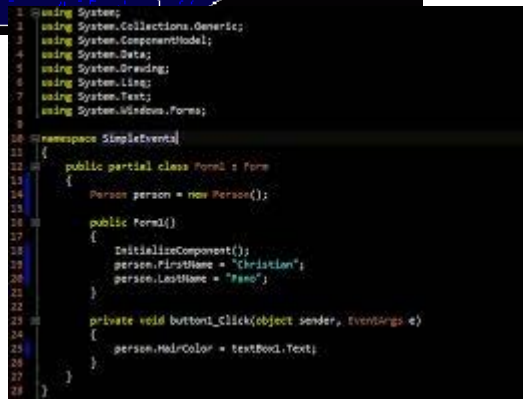


# Survey of Scientific Computing (SciComp 301)

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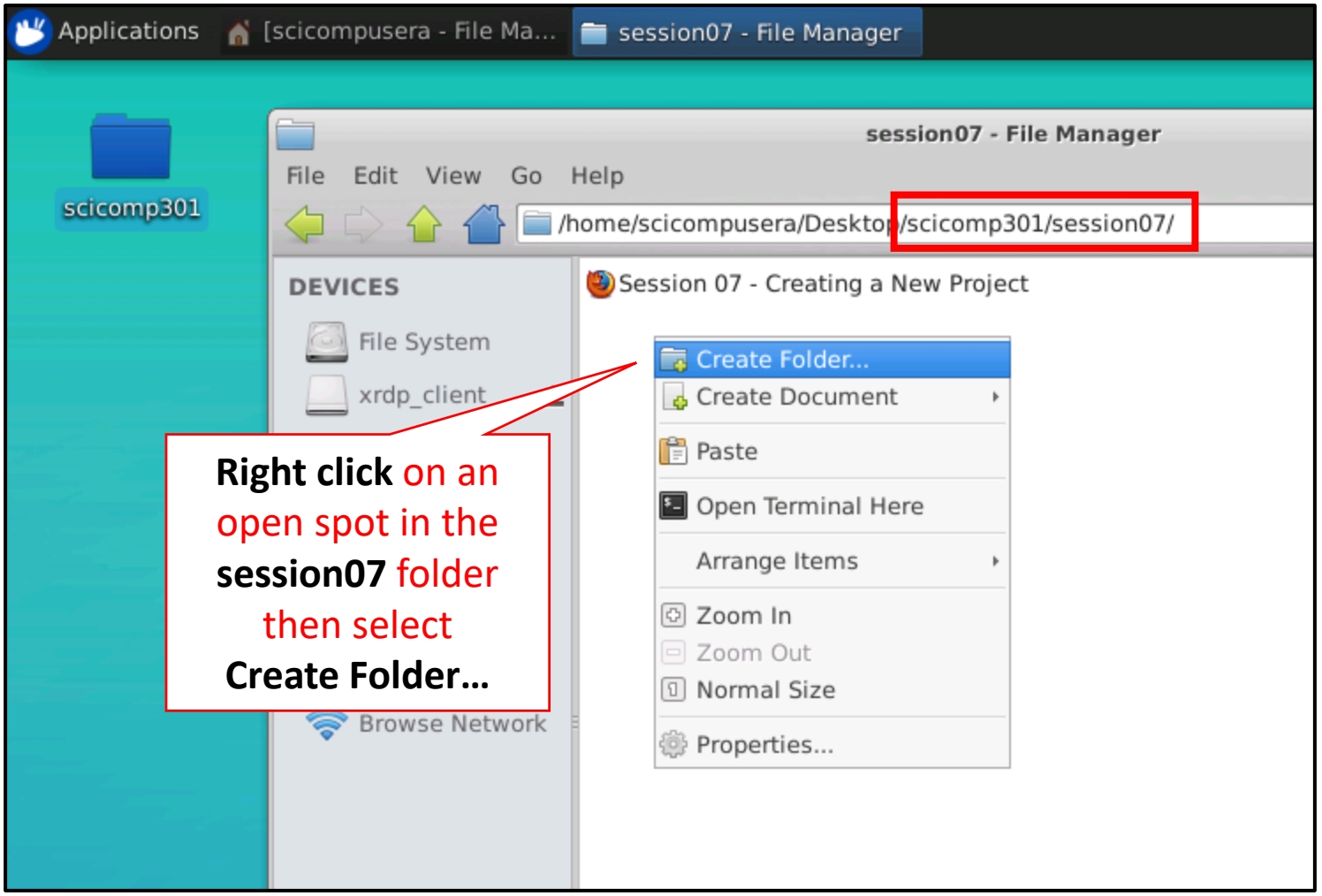
**Session 07**
Creating a New Project

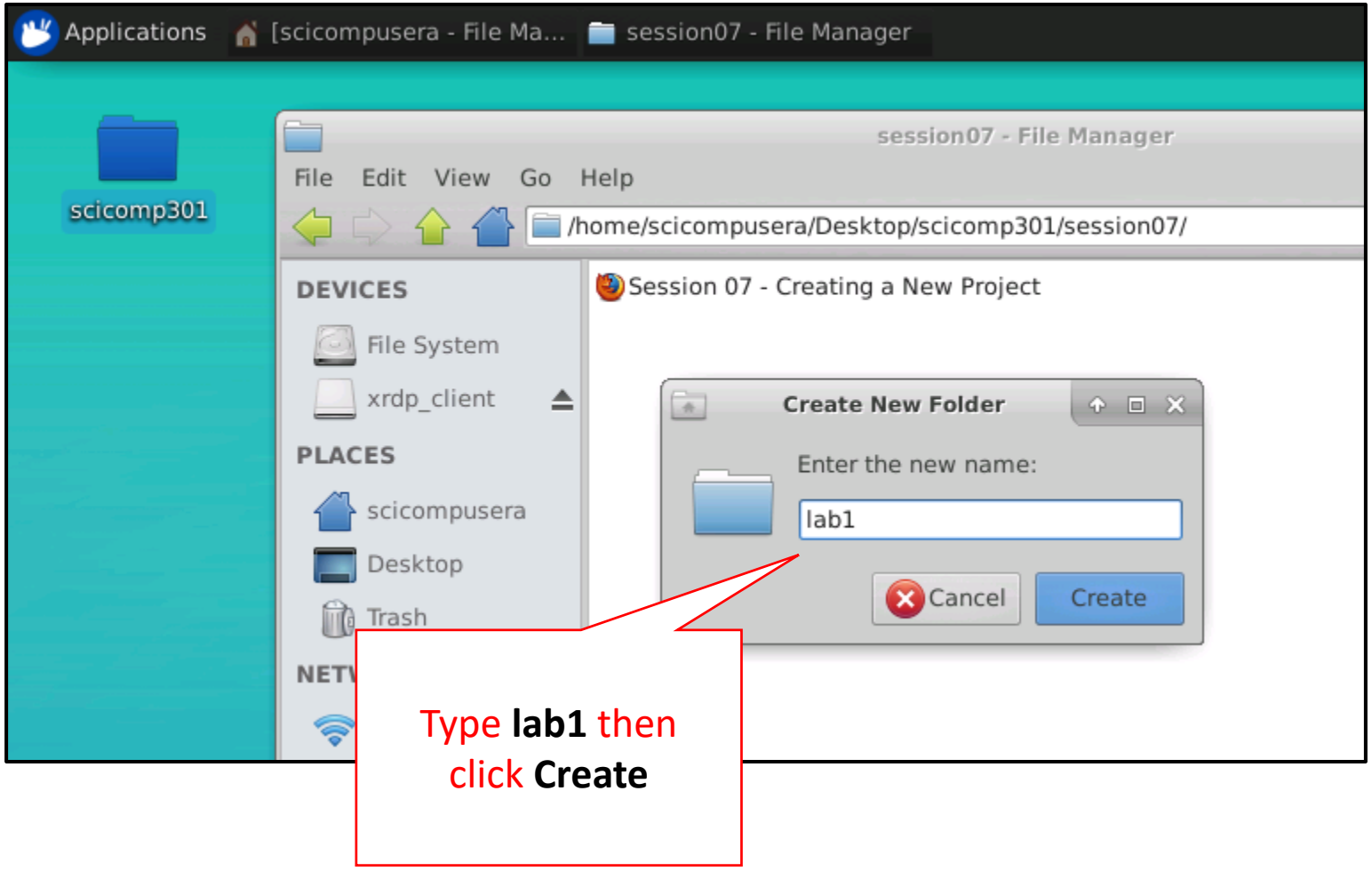
# Session Goals

- Demonstrate step-by-step how to create a “starter” (blank) **C++/14** console application using the **Code::Blocks** IDE
- Explain the purpose of the **stdafx.h** file and how to add it to a Code::Blocks project
- Review the **bubble sort** algorithm and how it can order the elements of a given vector
- Introduce Euler’s **Totient** function which returns the number of positive integers less than a given integer that are relatively prime to that integer
- Write code to implement **Heron’s Formula** and to calculate basic **statistics** of a vector of random integers

# Create ***lab1*** subfolder in ***session07*** folder

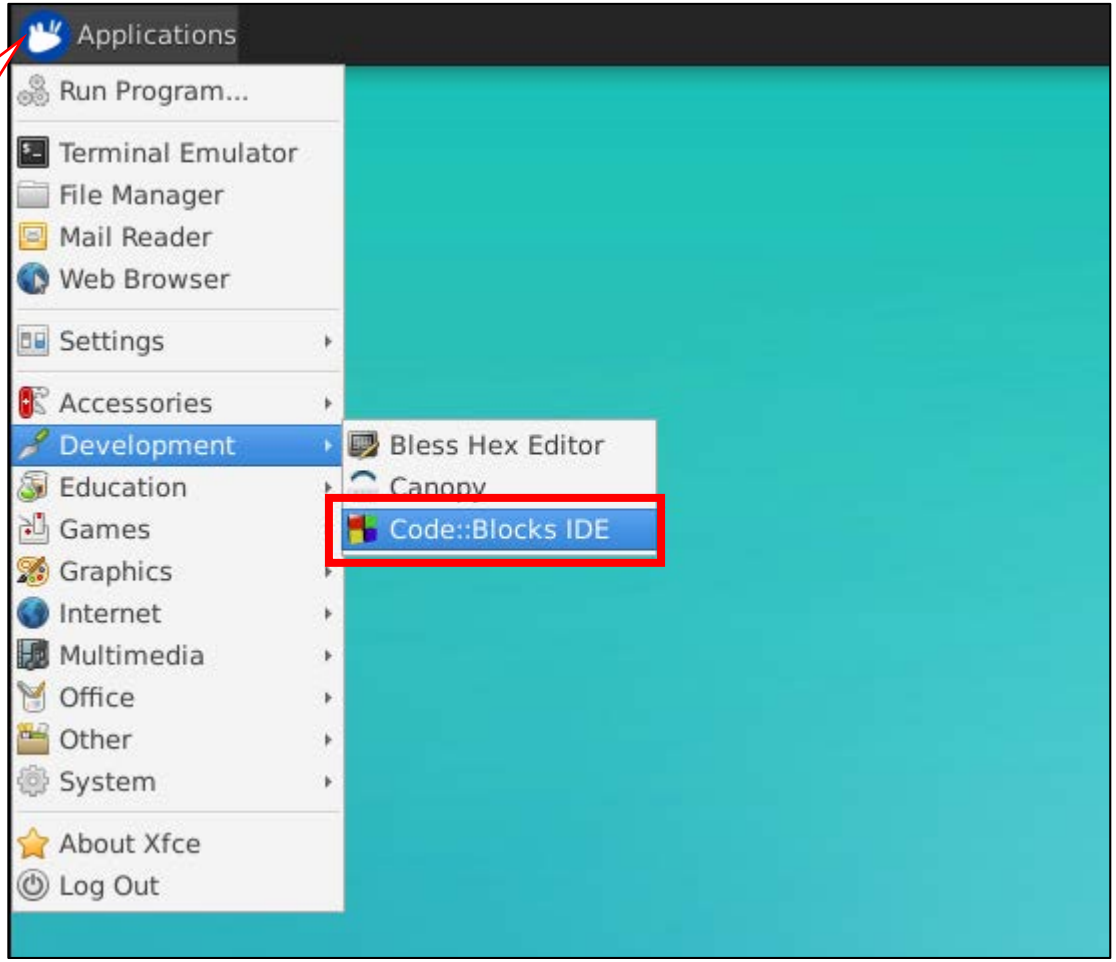


# Create ***lab1*** subfolder in ***session07*** folder

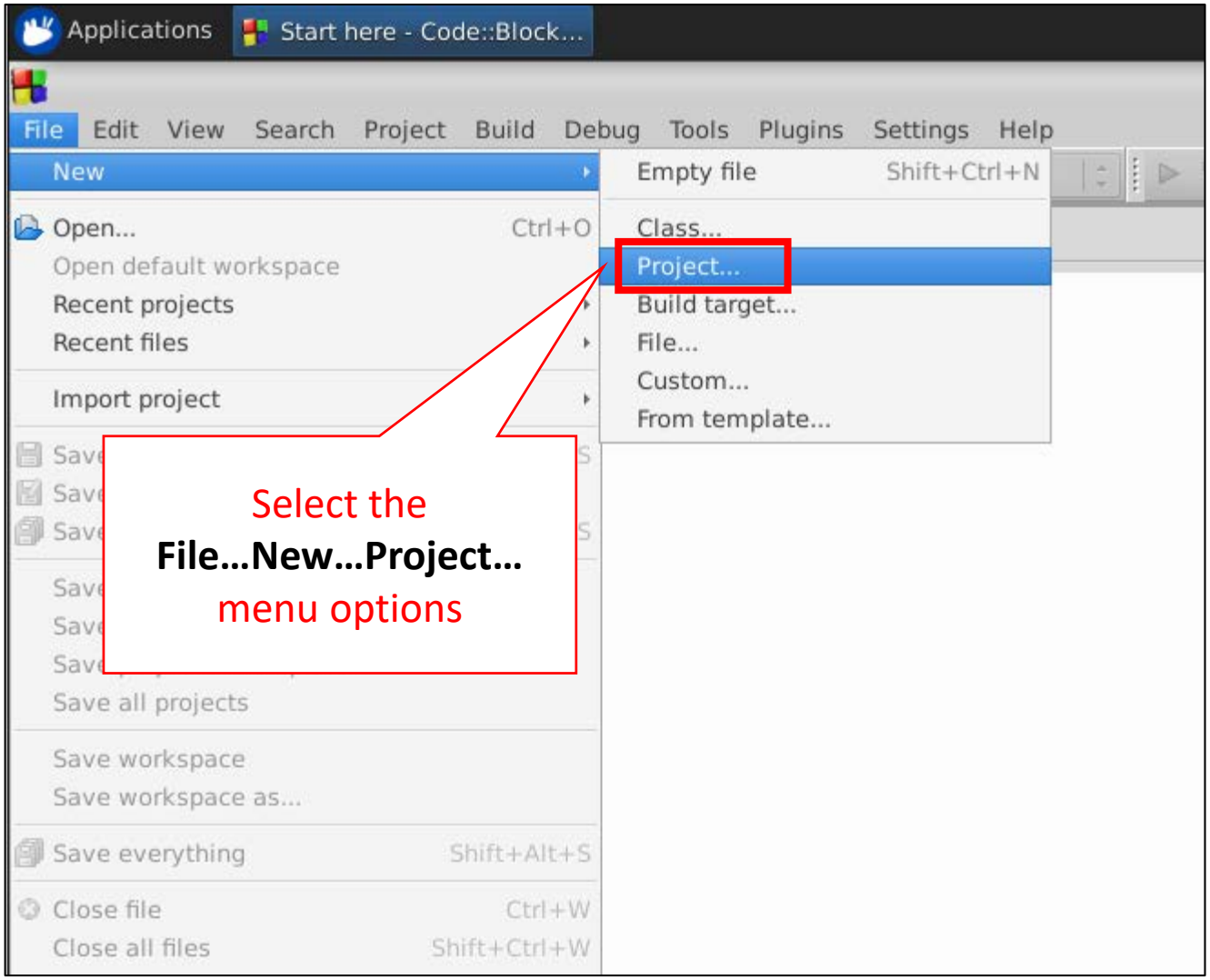


# Launch the Code::Blocks Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

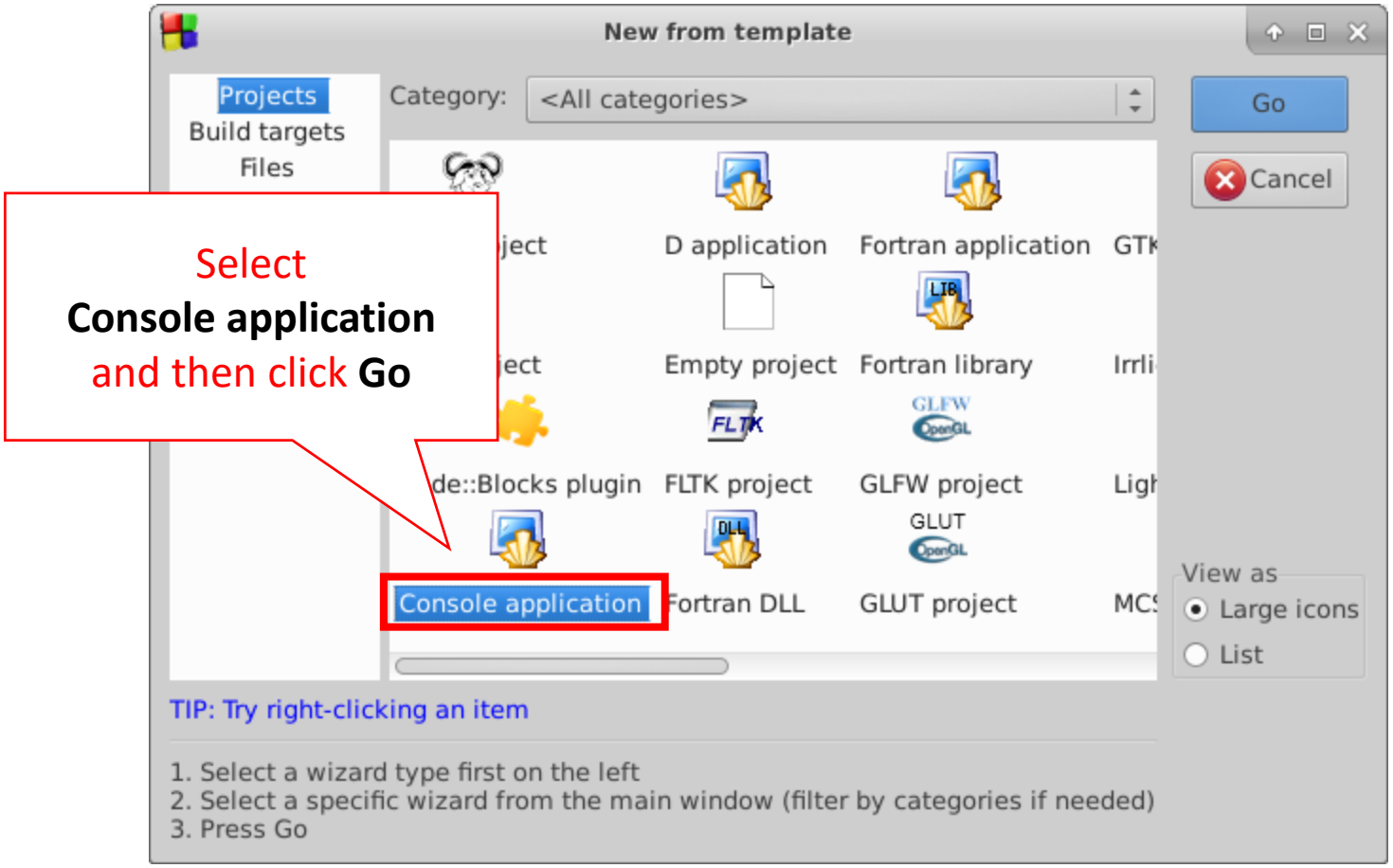
From **Applications** select **Development** and then **Code::Blocks IDE**



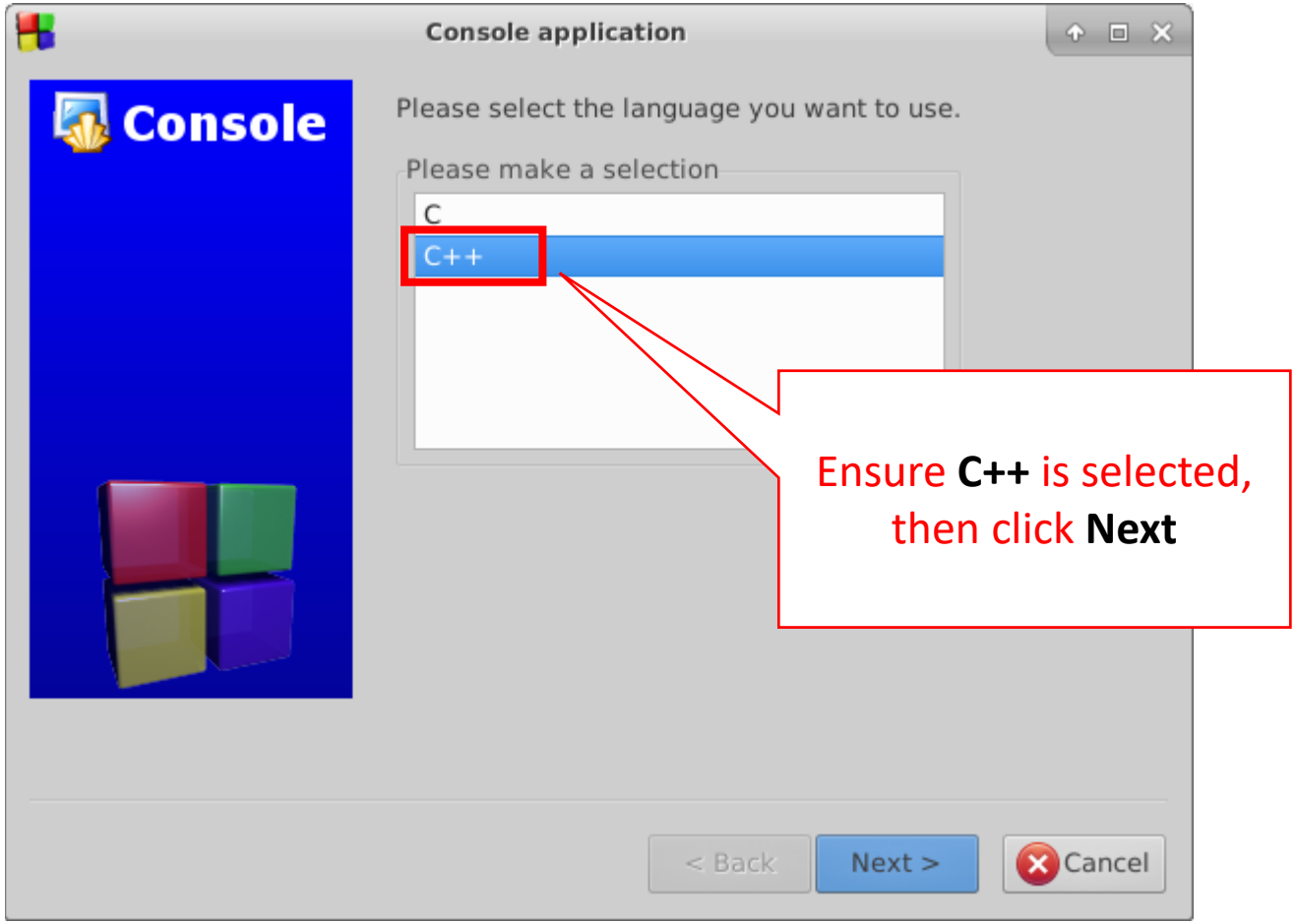
# Create a New Project in Code::Blocks



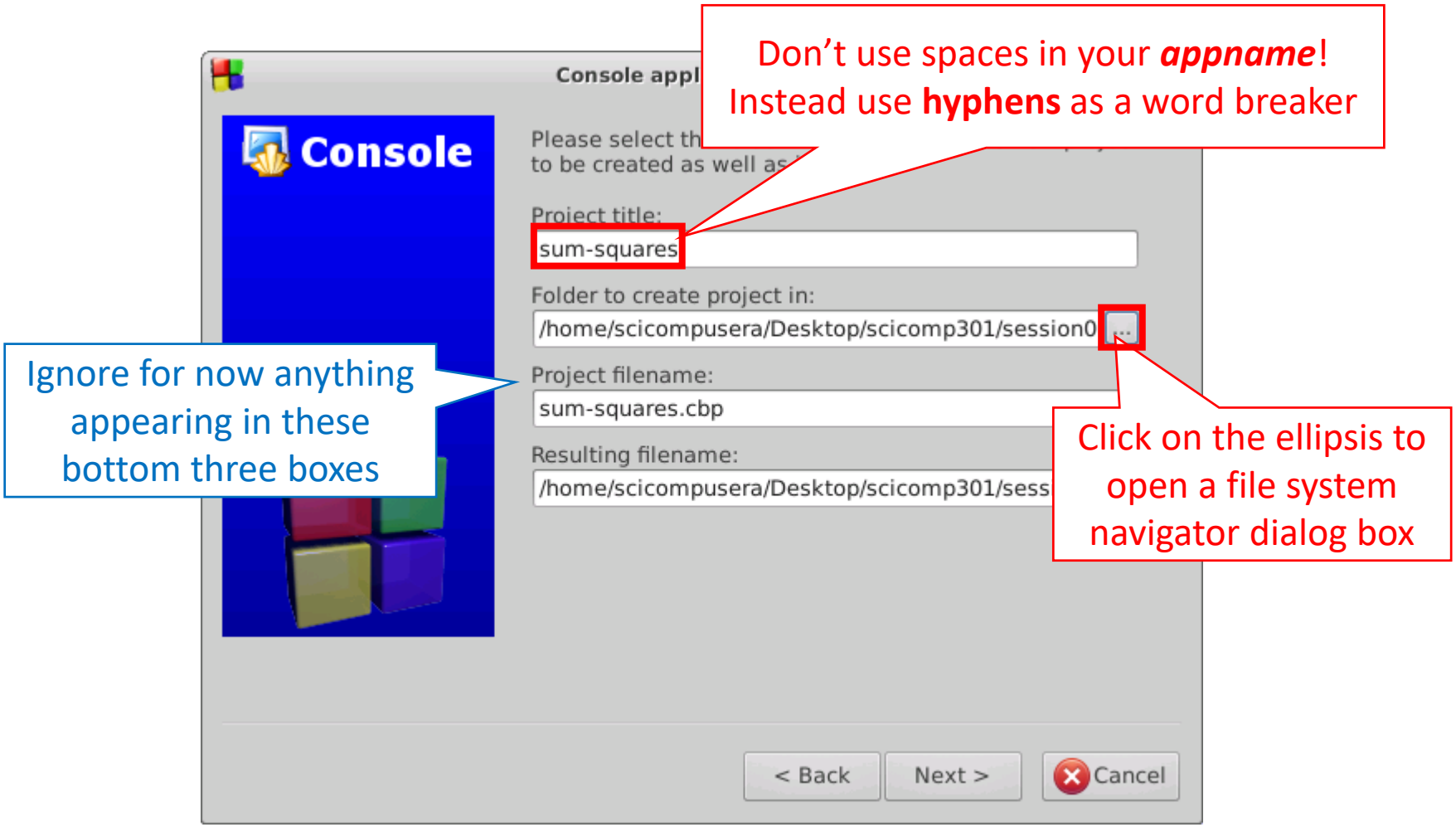
# Create a New Project in Code::Blocks



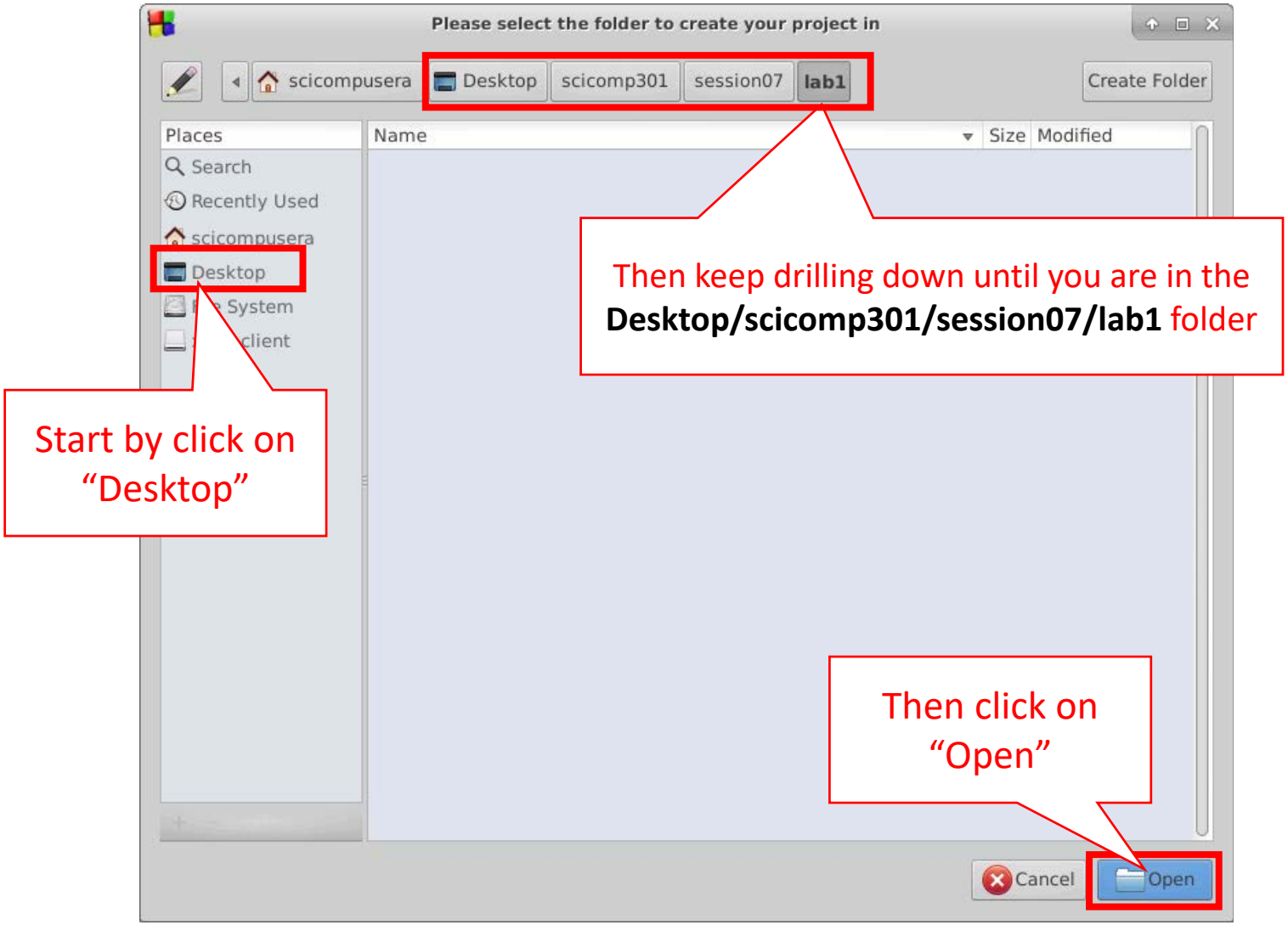
# Create a New Project in Code::Blocks



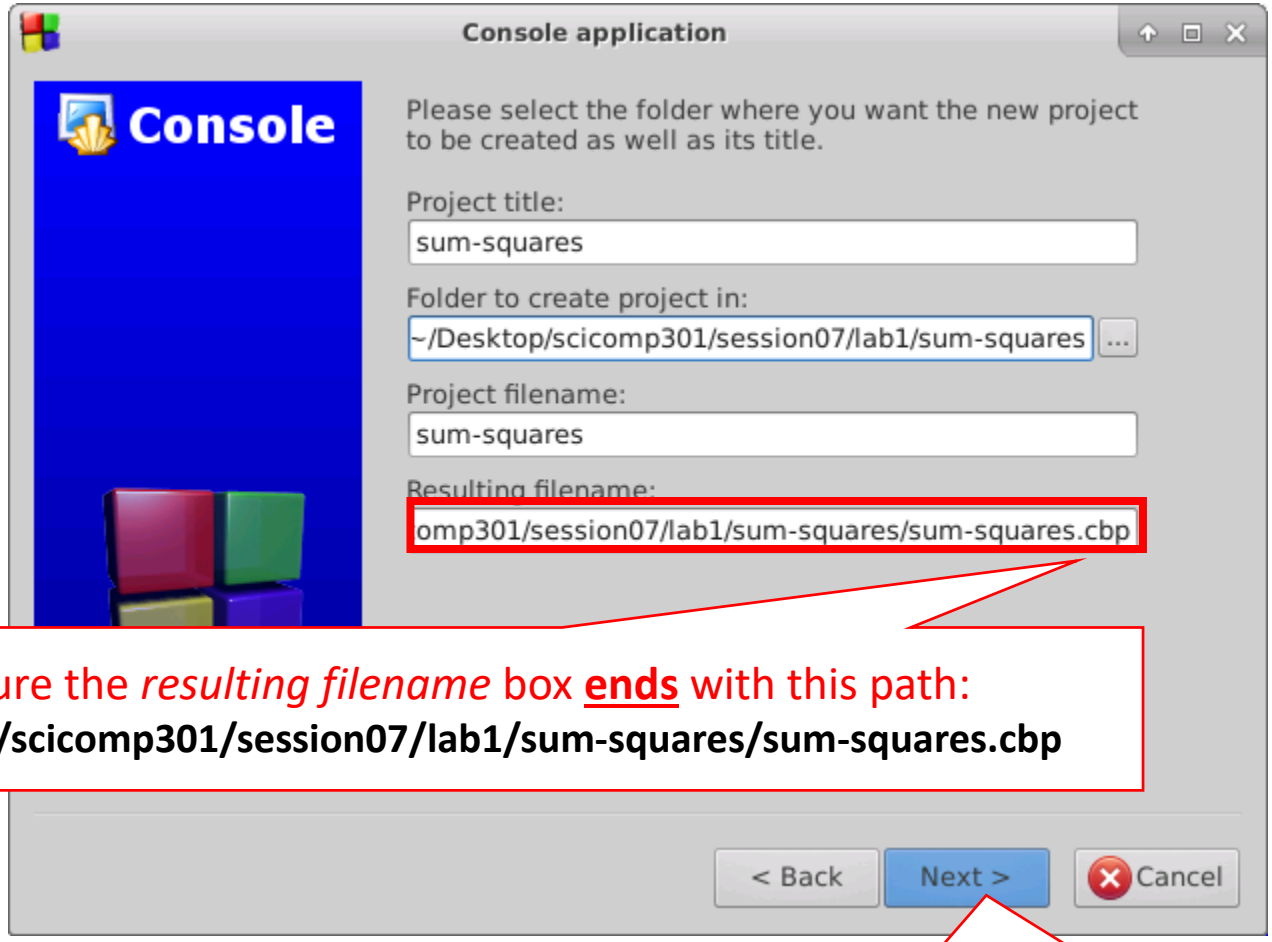
# Set ***appname*** and project folder location



# Set ***appname*** and project folder location



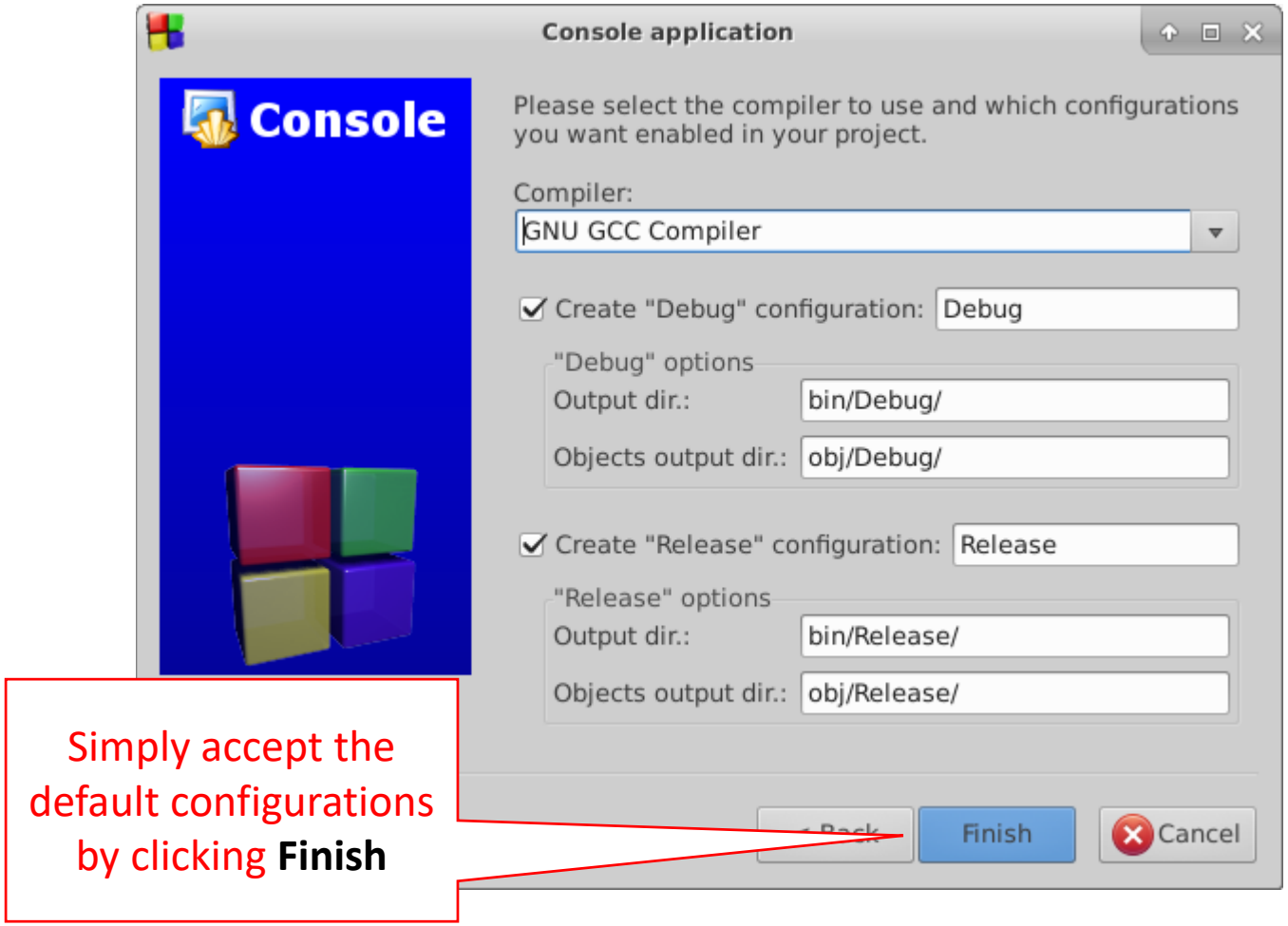
# Set ***appname*** and project folder location




Ensure the *resulting filename* box **ends** with this path:
**/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab1/sum-squares/sum-squares.cbp**

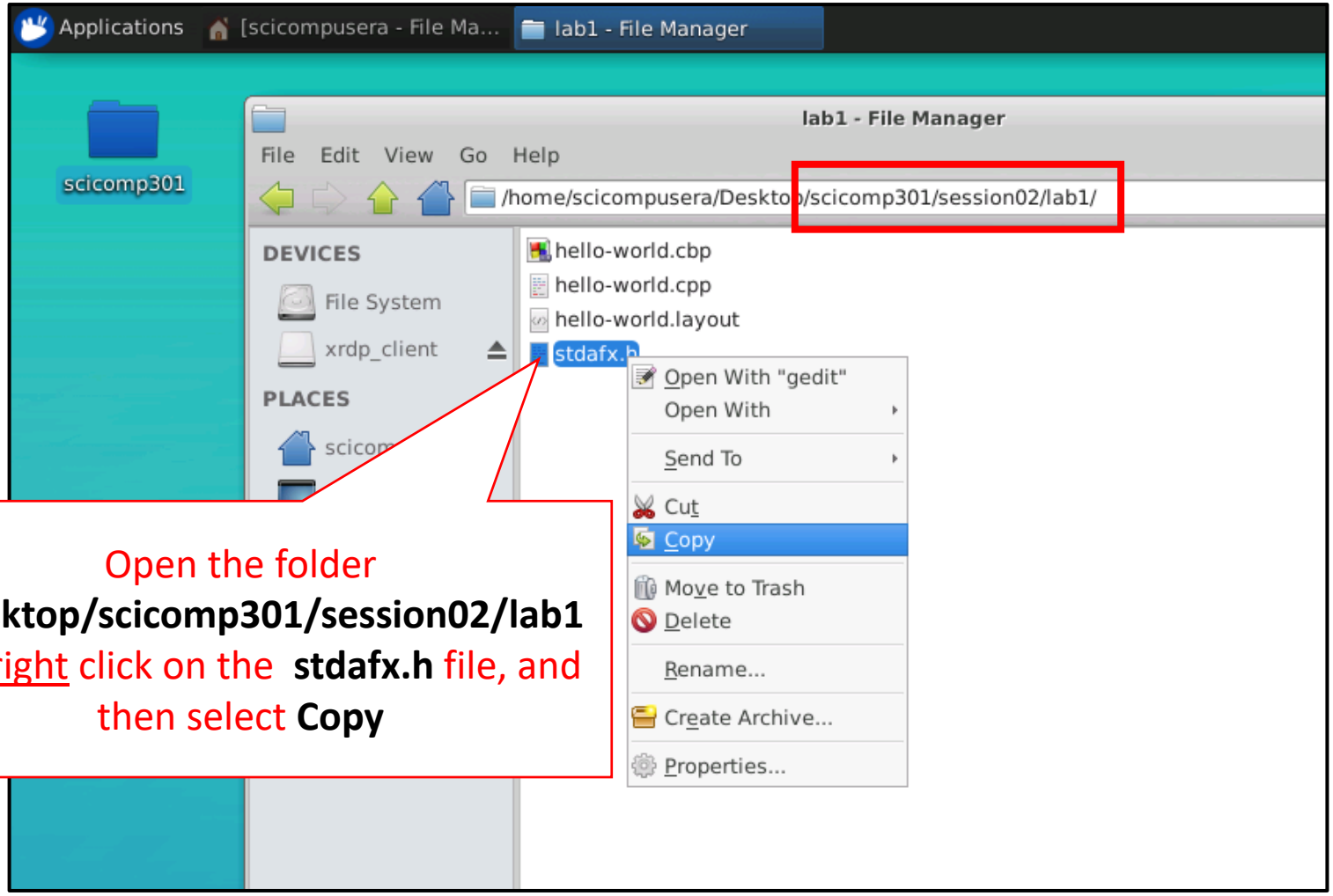
Then click on "Next"

# Accept Default Configurations

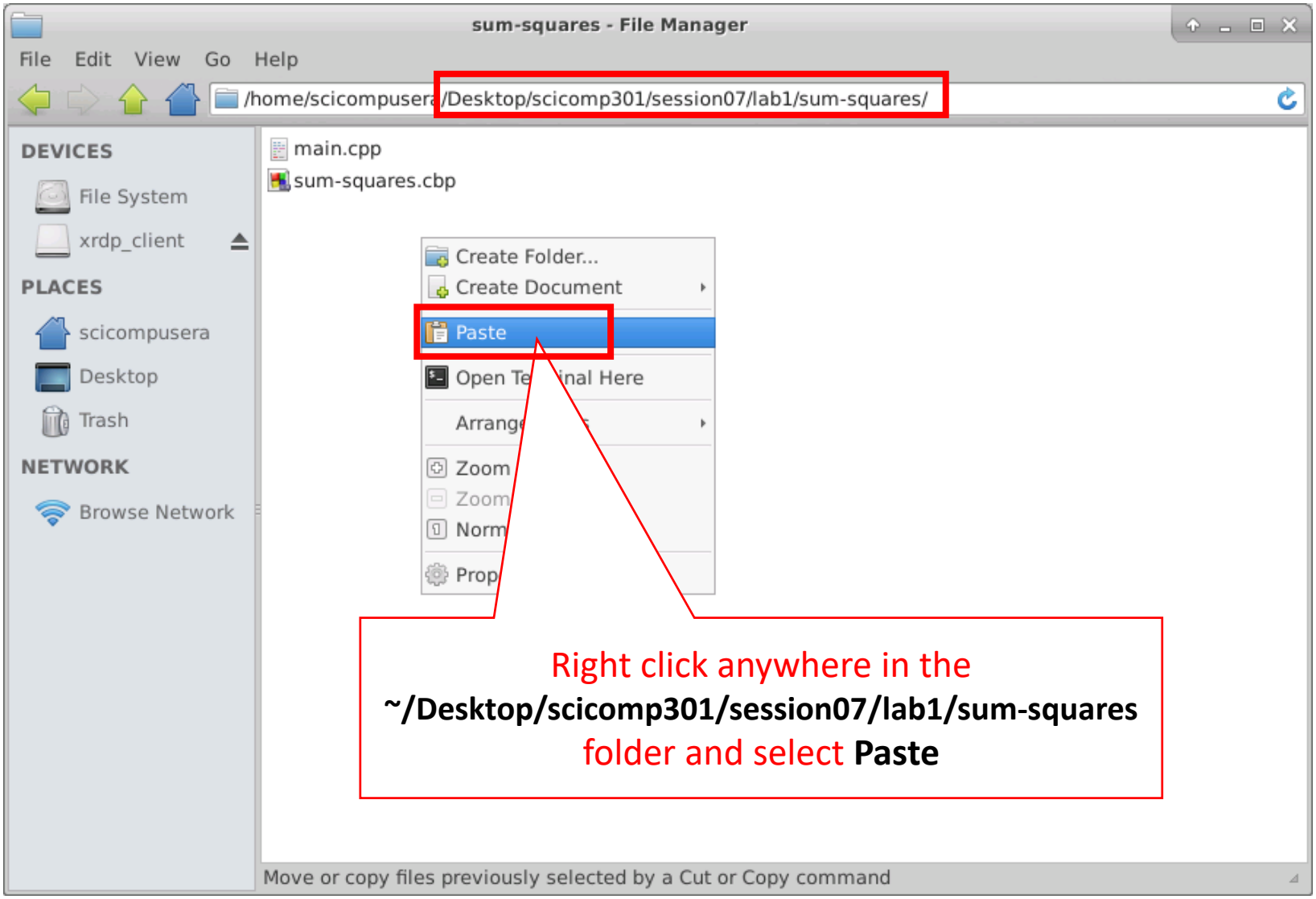



Simply accept the default configurations by clicking **Finish**

# Copy "**stdafx.h**" file to your ***appname*** folder

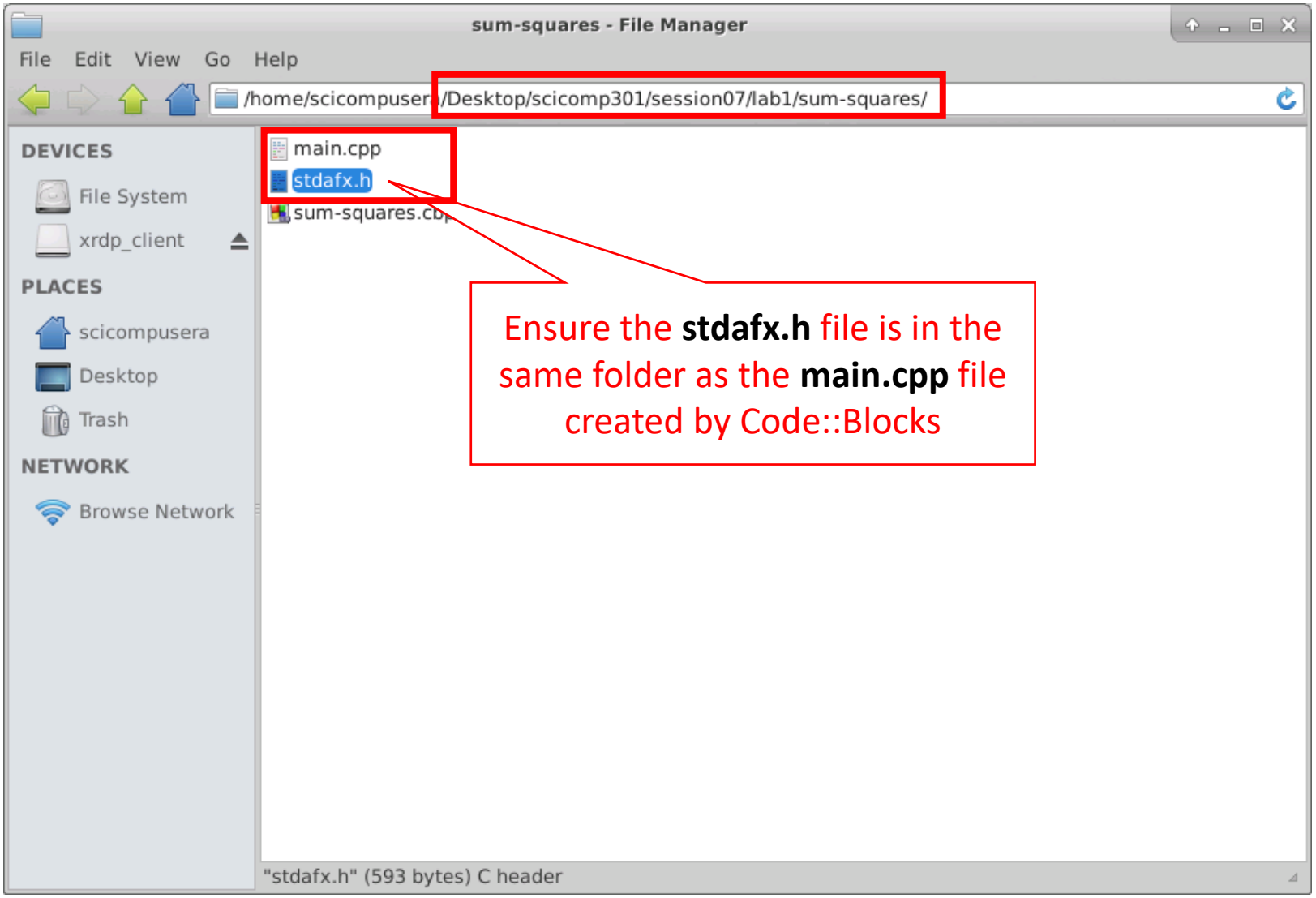


# Copy "**stdafx.h**" file to your ***appname*** folder




Right click anywhere in the
**~/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab1/sum-squares**
folder and select **Paste**

# Copy "**stdafx.h**" file to your ***appname*** folder



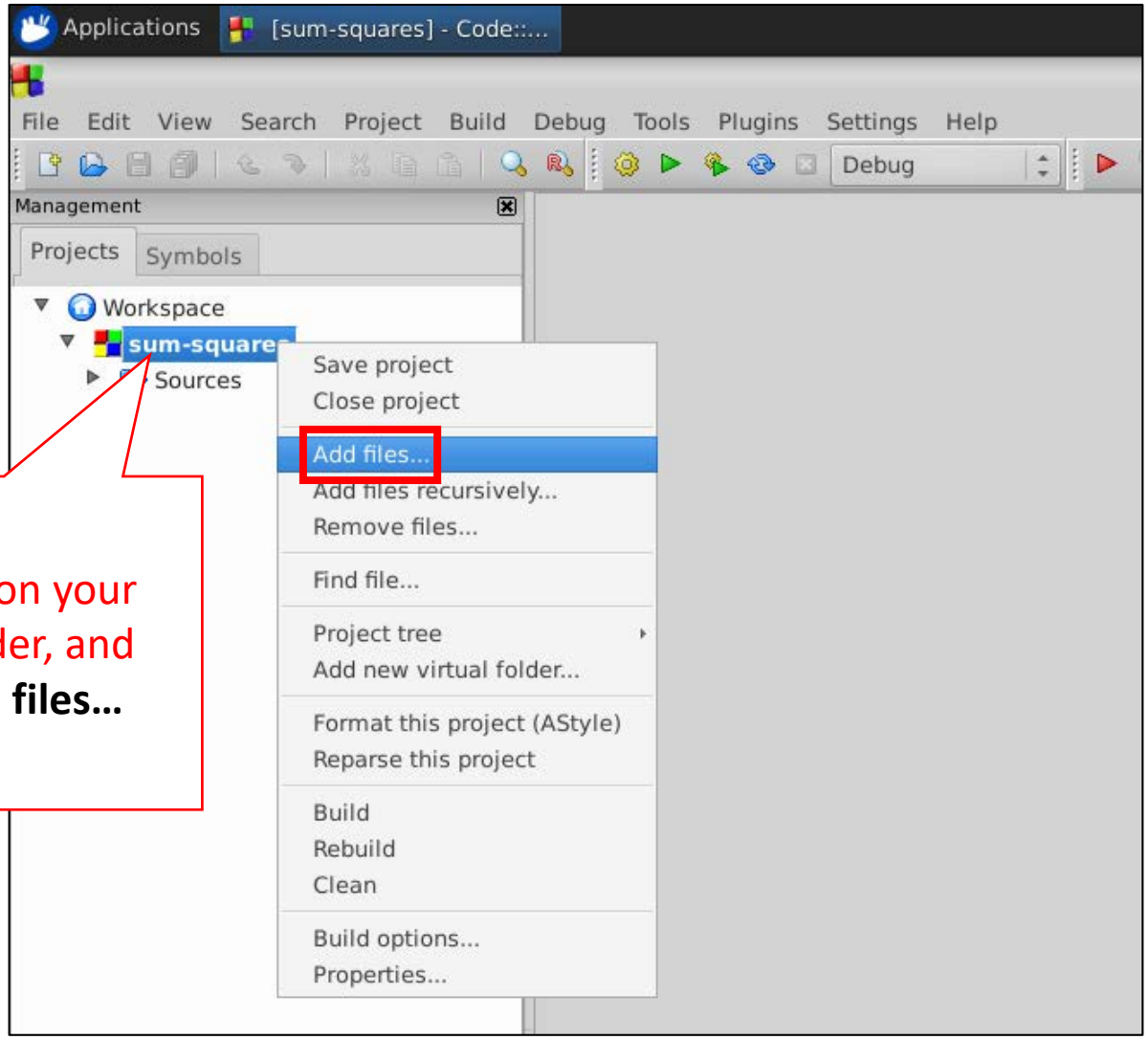
# **stadafx.h** – The Standard Application Framework Header File

stdafx.h

```
1   // stdafx.h
2
3   #pragma once
4
5   #include <stdio.h>
6   #include <time.h>
7   #define _USE_MATH_DEFINES
8   #include <math.h>
9   #include <algorithm>
10  #include <array>
11  #include <assert.h>
12  #include <atomic>
13  #include <chrono>
14  #include <cmath>
15  #include <complex>
16  #include <cstdio>
17  #include <fstream>
18  #include <functional>
19  #include <iomanip>
20  #include <iostream>
21  #include <iterator>
22  #include <limits>
23  #include <locale>
24  #include <memory>
25  #include <map>
26  #include <mutex>
27  #include <random>
28  #include <sstream>
29  #include <string>
30  #include <thread>
31  #include <time.h>
32  #include <tuple>
33  #include <unordered_map>
34  #include <utility>
35  #include <vector>
```

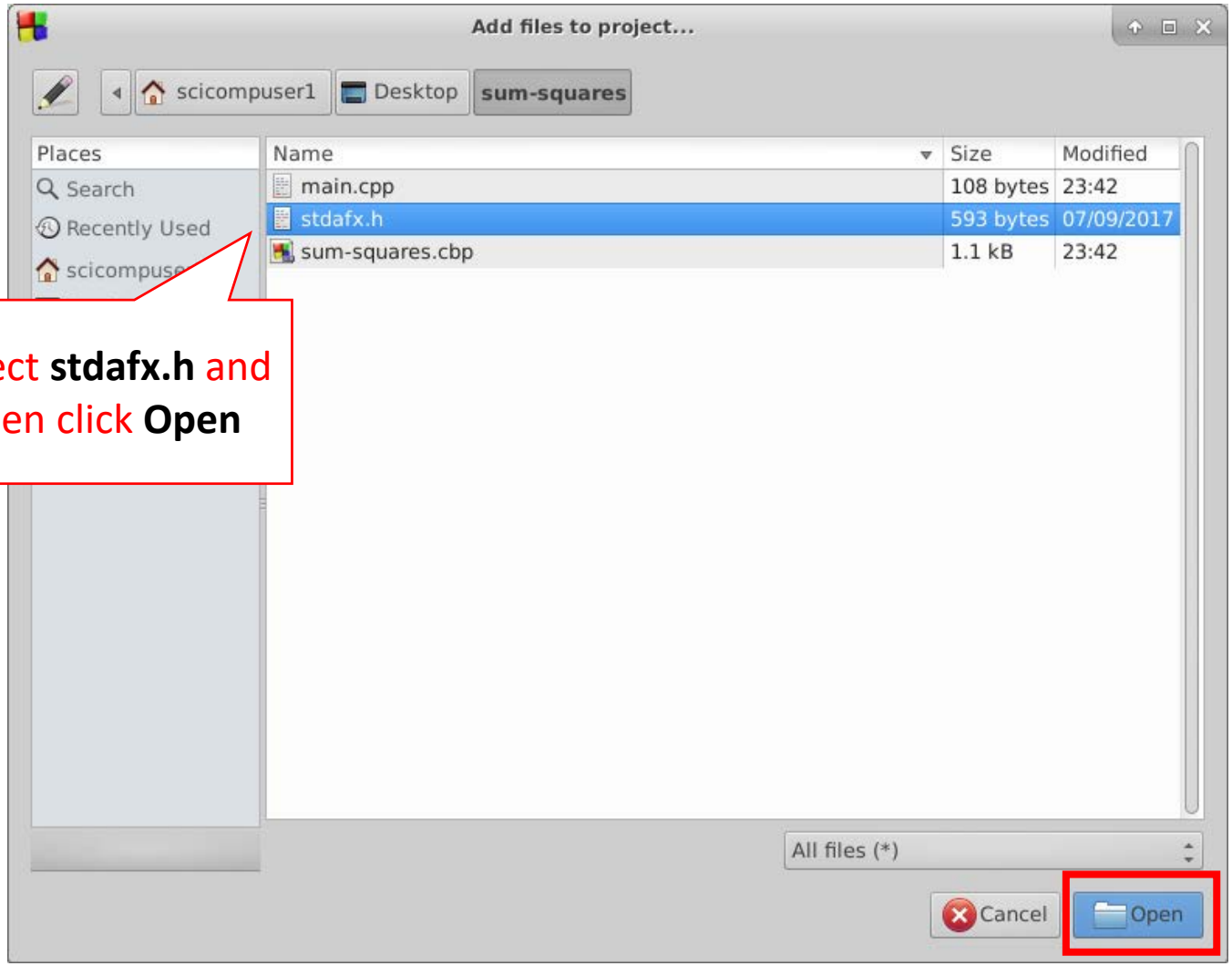
The **stdafx.h** file ***includes*** other header files. Header files (.h) contain variable & function declarations used in the source (.cpp) files in your project. These particular header files cover all of the C++ functions we will likely need for our labs

# Add “**stdafx.h**” file to your project

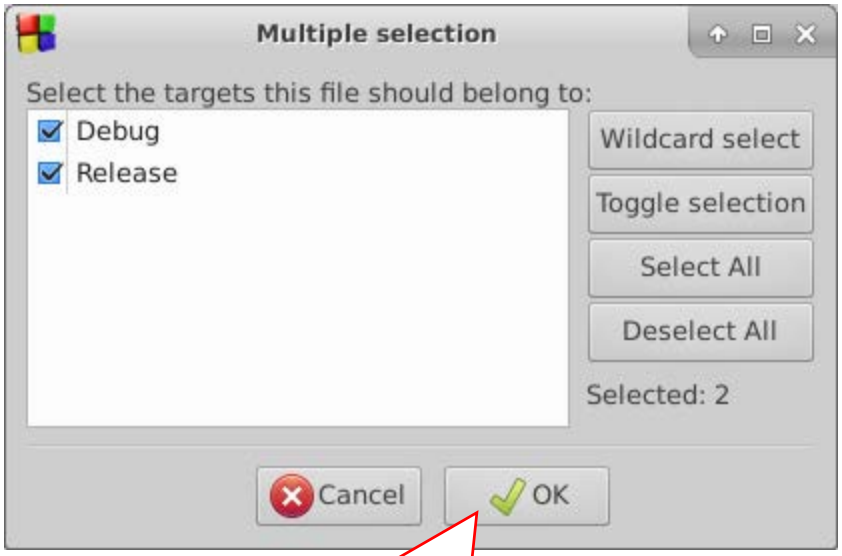



**Right click** on your project folder, and select **Add files…**

# Add “**stdafx.h**” file to your project

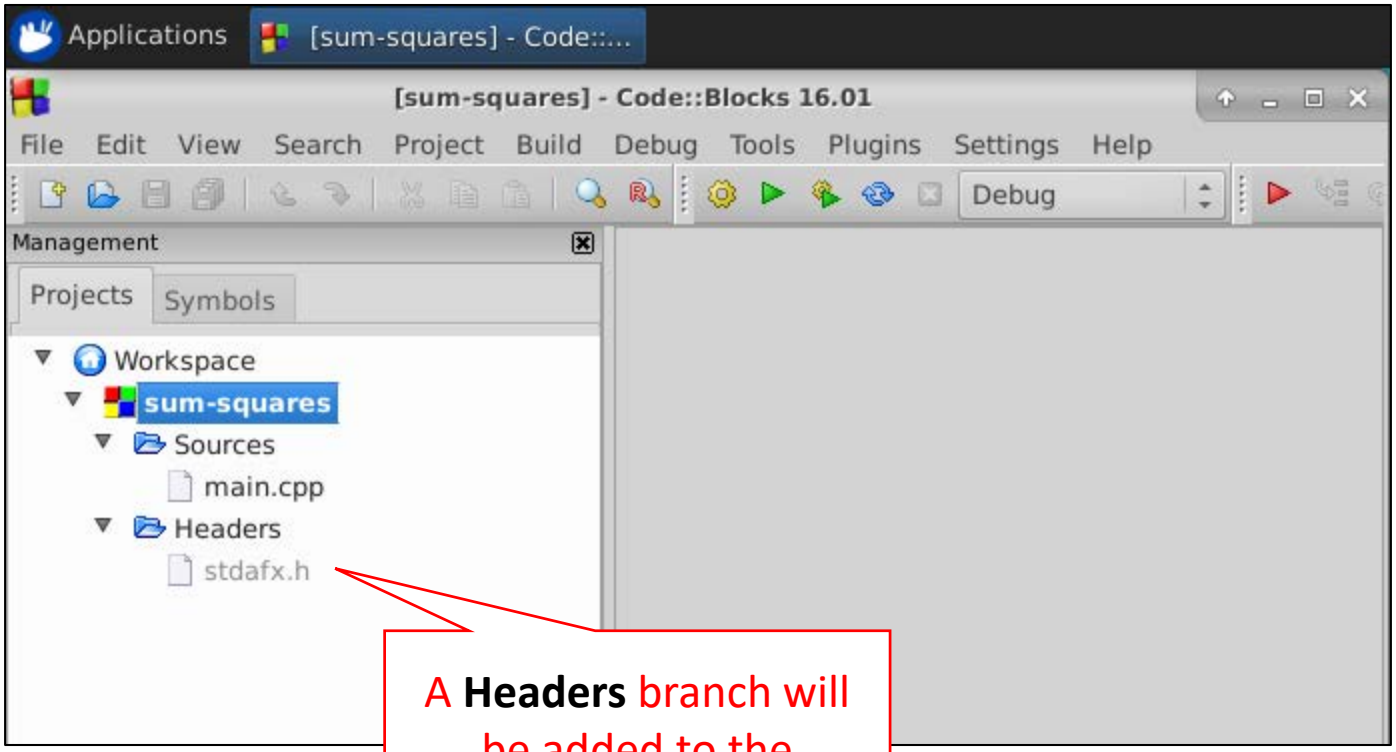


# Add “**stdafx.h**” file to your project

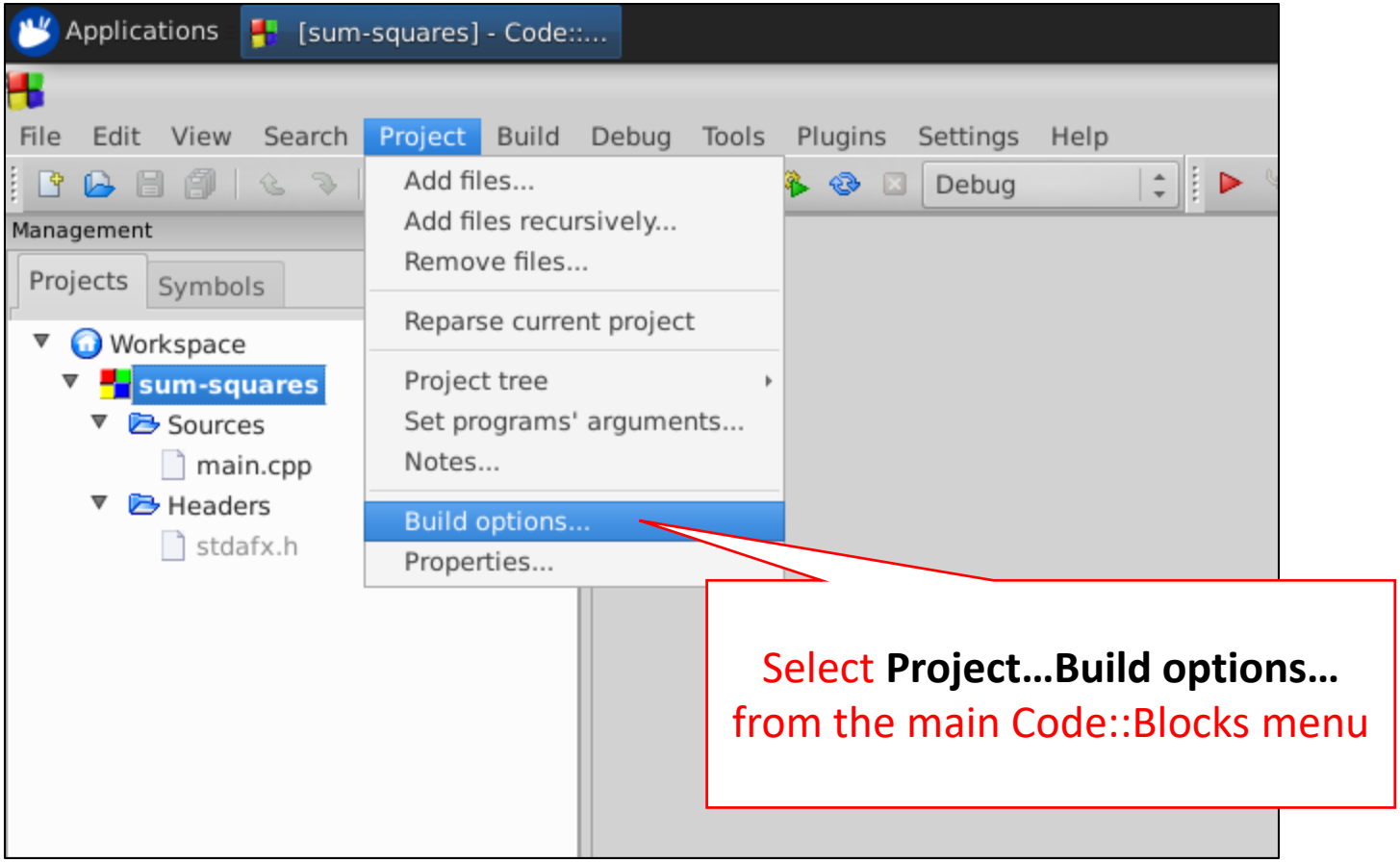



Accept the default targets by clicking **OK**

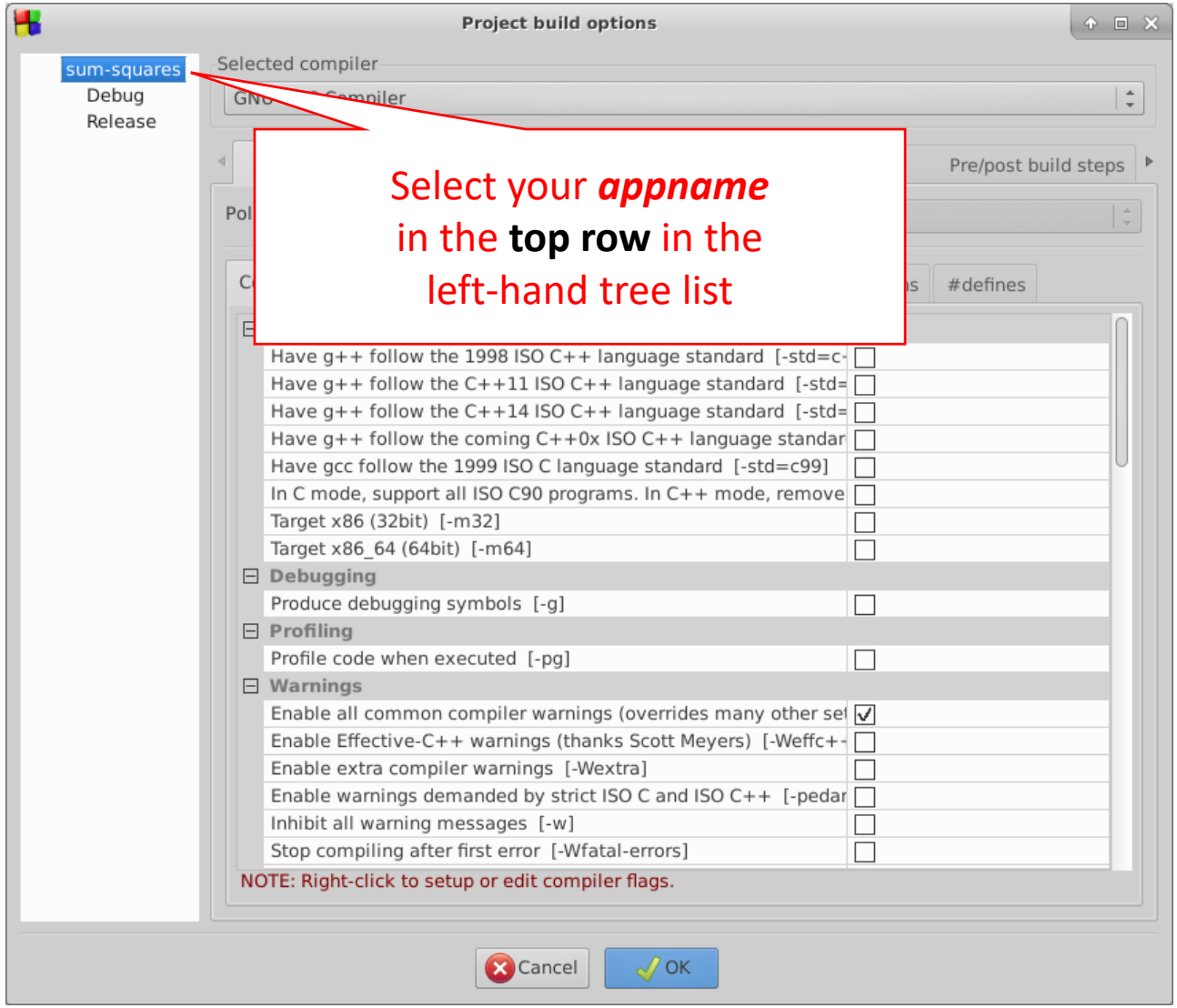
# Add “**stdafx.h**” file to your project



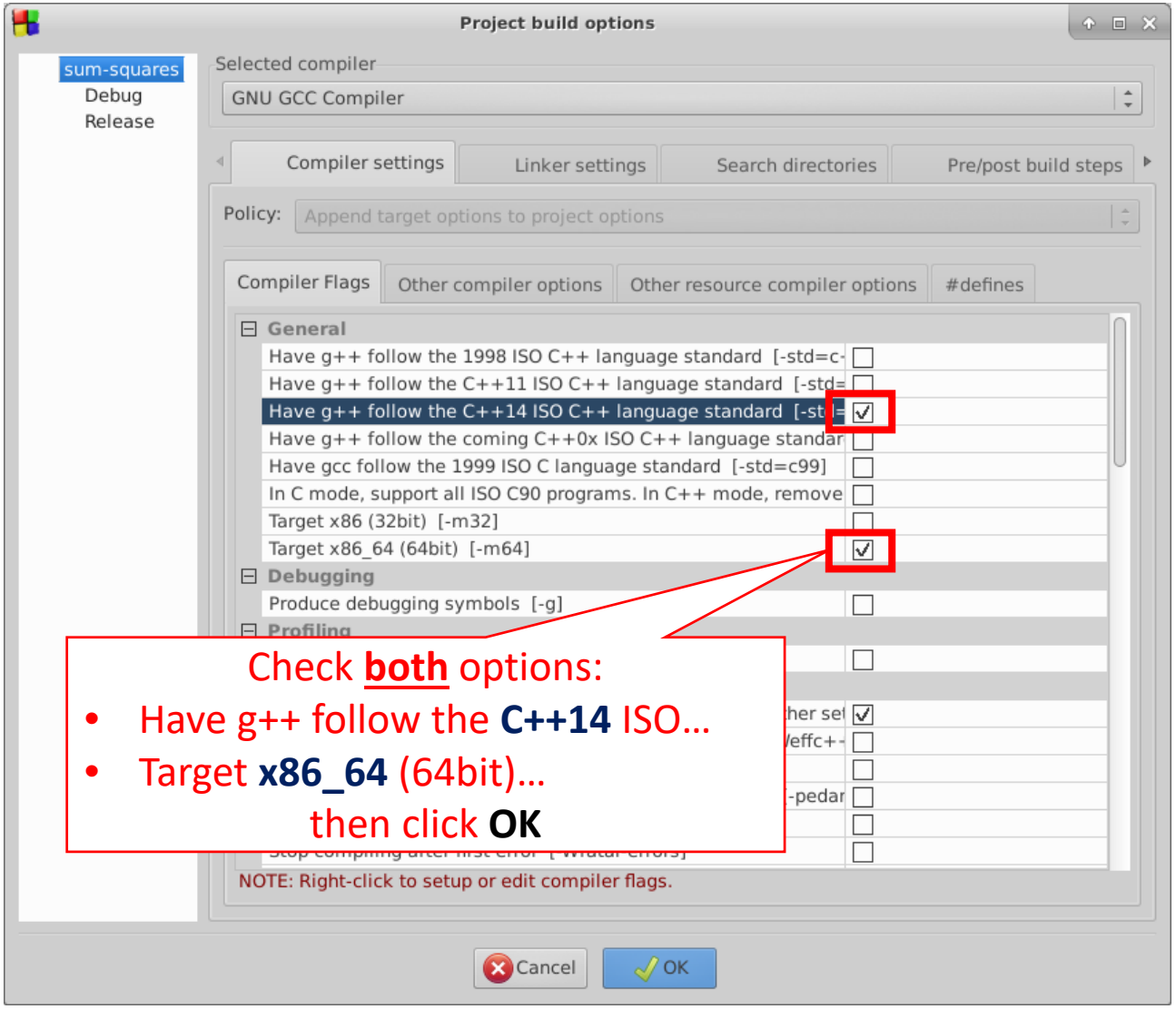
# Set Project Build Options



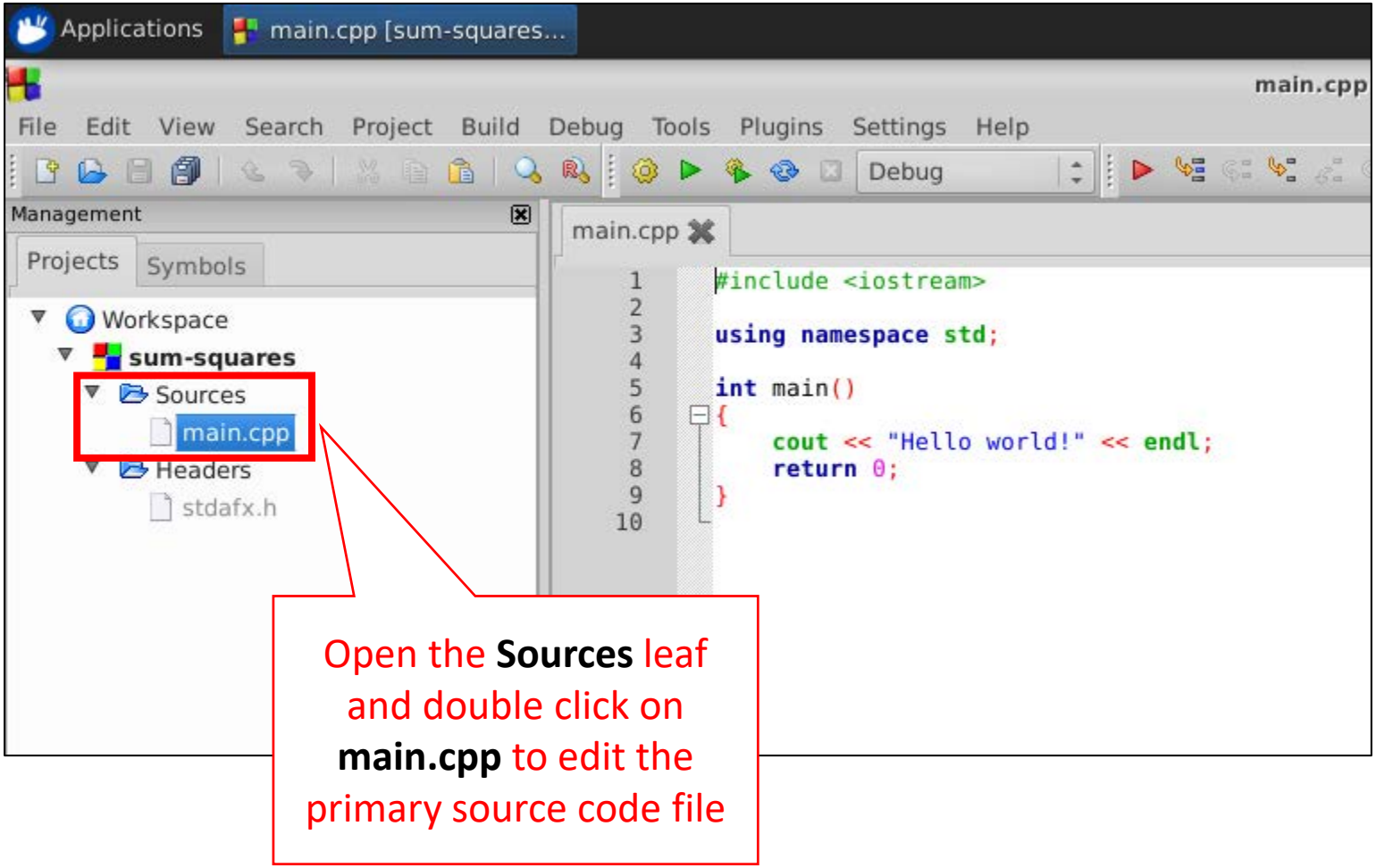
# Set Project Build Options



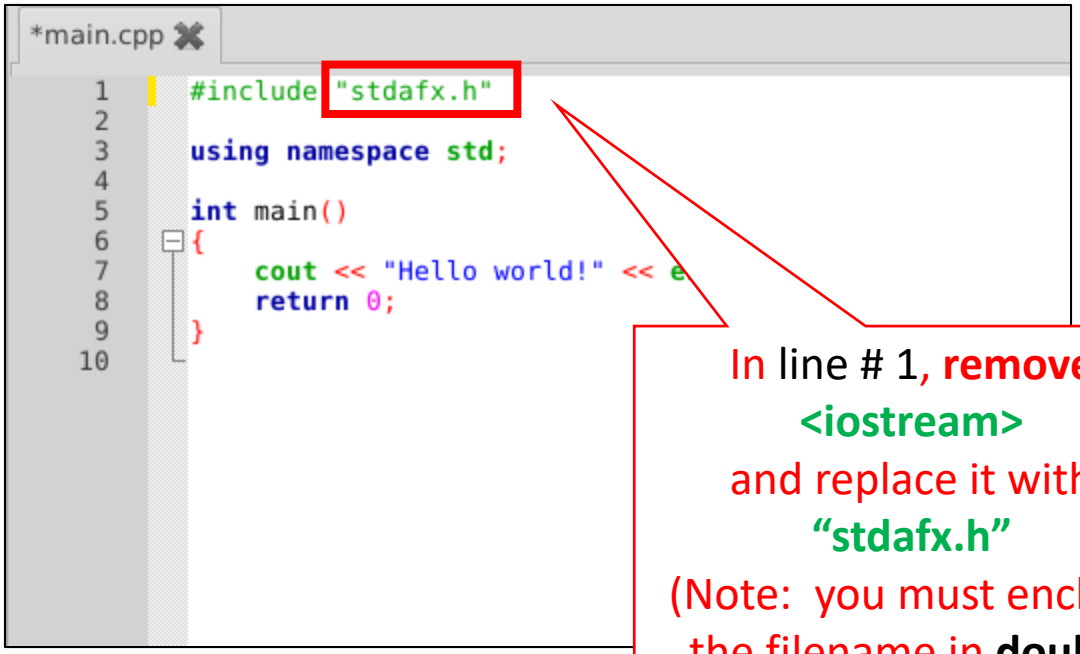
# Set Project Build Options



# Edit “main.cpp”

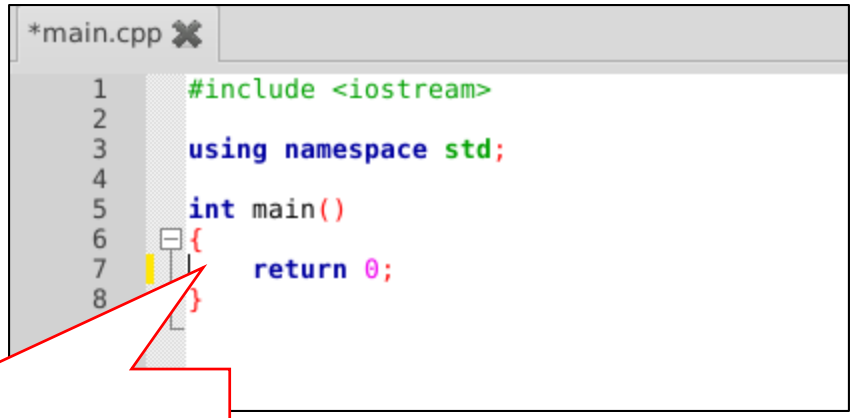


# Edit “main.cpp”




In line # 1, **remove**
**<iostream>**
and replace it with
**“stdafx.h”**
(Note: you must enclose the filename in **double** quotation marks)

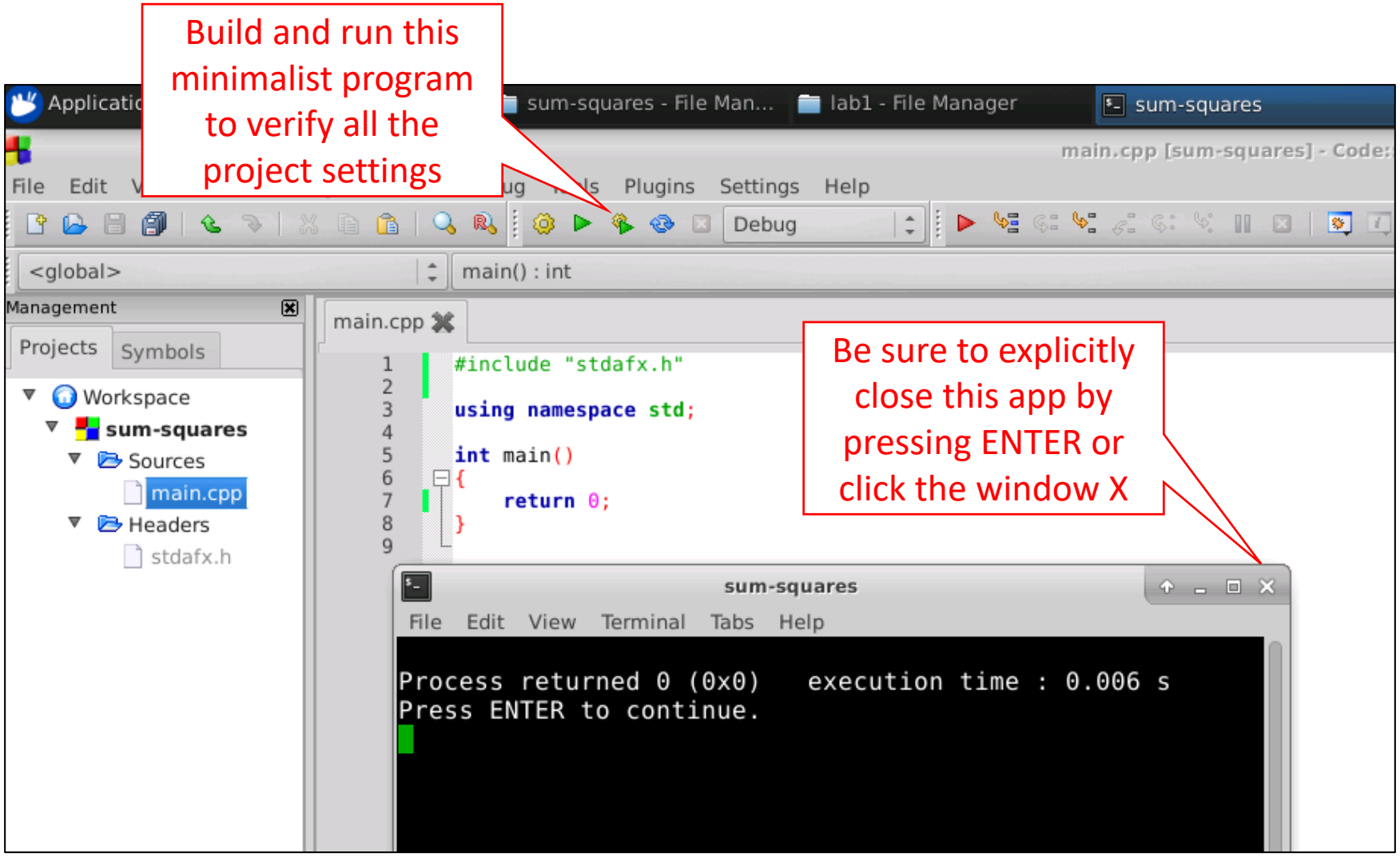
# Edit “main.cpp”




Delete **line # 7**

**cout << “Hello World”**

# Edit “main.cpp”



# Lab 1 – Sum of Squares

- Write a program to calculate the sum of the squares of the first 1000 natural numbers

| n | n^2 | Sum |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | 9 | 14 |
| 4 | 16 | 30 |
| 5 | 25 | 55 |
| 6 | 36 | 91 |
| 7 | 49 | 140 |
| 8 | 64 | 204 |
| 9 | 81 | 285 |
| 10 | 100 | 385 |

$$P_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} = \frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6}.$$

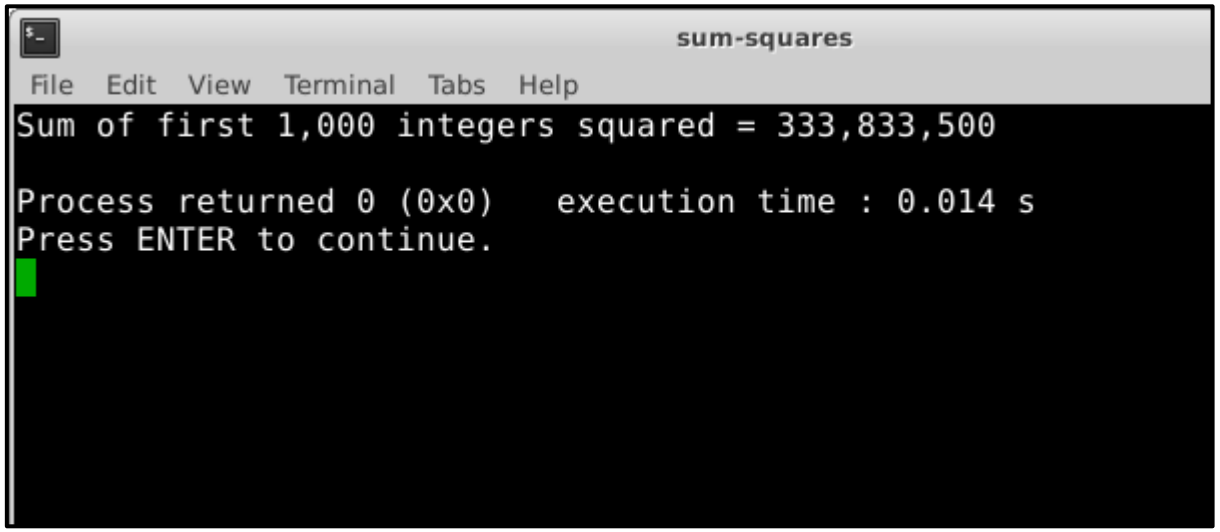
# Lab 1 – Sum of Squares

main.cpp

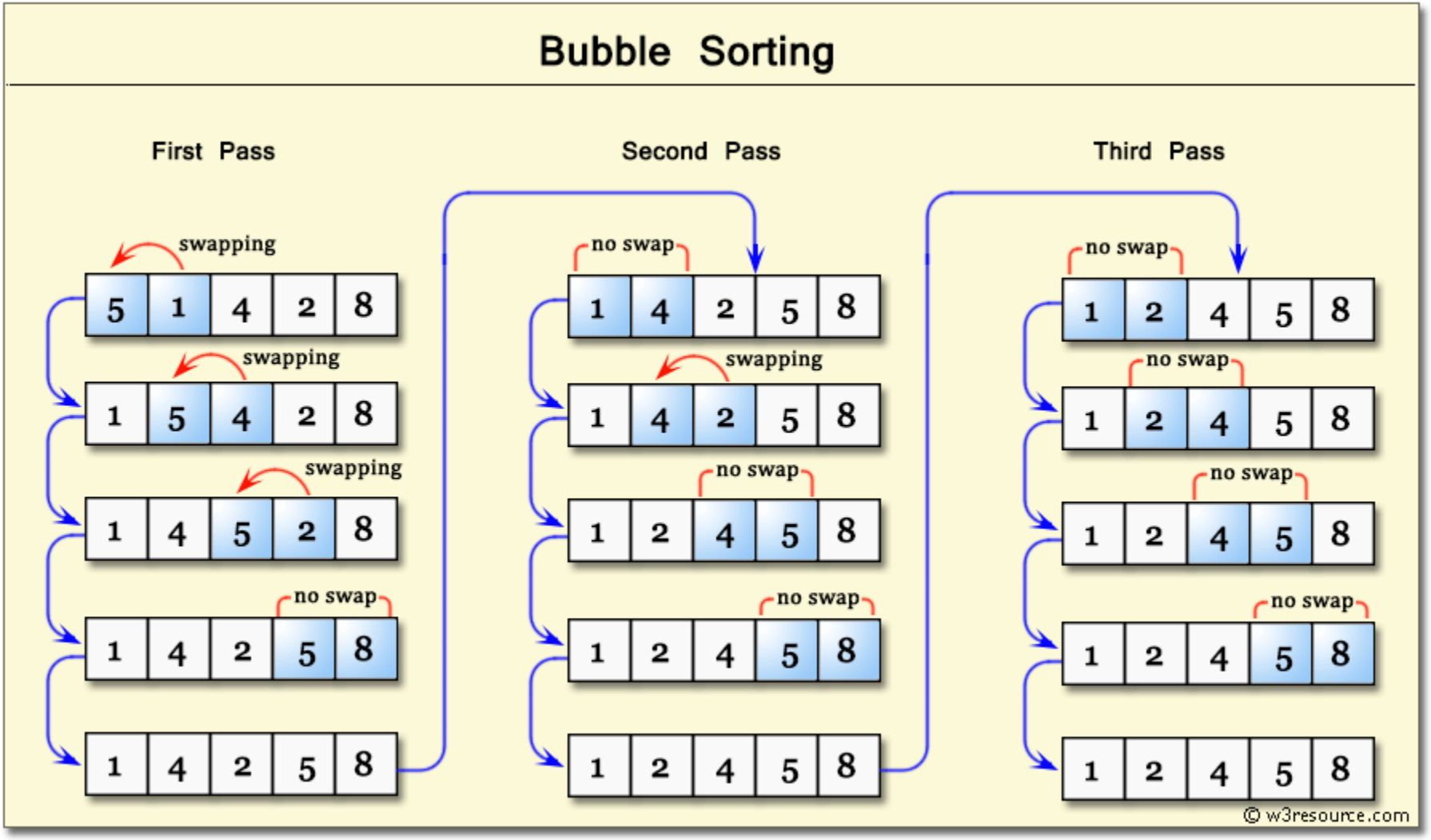
```
1   #include "stdafx.h"
2
3   using namespace std;
4
5   int main()
6   {
7       int terms = 1000;
8
9       int sum = 0;
10
11      for (int n = 1; n <= terms; n = n + 1)
12      {
13          sum = sum + (int)pow(n, 2);
14      }
15
16      cout.imbue(locale(""));
17
18      cout << "Sum of first " << terms
19          << " integers squared = " << sum
20          << endl;
21
22      return 0;
23  }
24
```

# Lab 1 – Sum of Squares

- Write a program to calculate the sum of the squares of the first 1000 natural numbers



# Lab 2 – Bubble Sort



# Lab 2 – Bubble Sort


- Create a new Code::Blocks C++/14 console application project called **bubble-sort** located at this path:

  `~/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab2/bubble-sort/bubble-sort.cpb`

- Your code should initialize a vector of **100** random integers (uniform distribution) each having a value between **1** and **100** inclusive with an initial seed value of **2016**
  - Your code should first display all the elements in the unsorted vector
  - Your code should then **bubble sort** the vector in increasing order (lowest items move the front of the vector)
  - Finally your code should display all the elements in the sorted vector

# Lab 2 – Bubble Sort

```
int main()
{
    InitSamples();

    DisplaySamples();

    BubbleSortSamples();

    DisplaySamples();

    return 0;
}
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"

using namespace std;

vector<int> samples;

void InitSamples()
{
    seed_seq seed{ 2016 };
    default_random_engine generator{ seed };
    uniform_int_distribution<> distribution(1, 100);

    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
    {
        int rnd = distribution(generator);
        samples.push_back(rnd);
    }
}
```

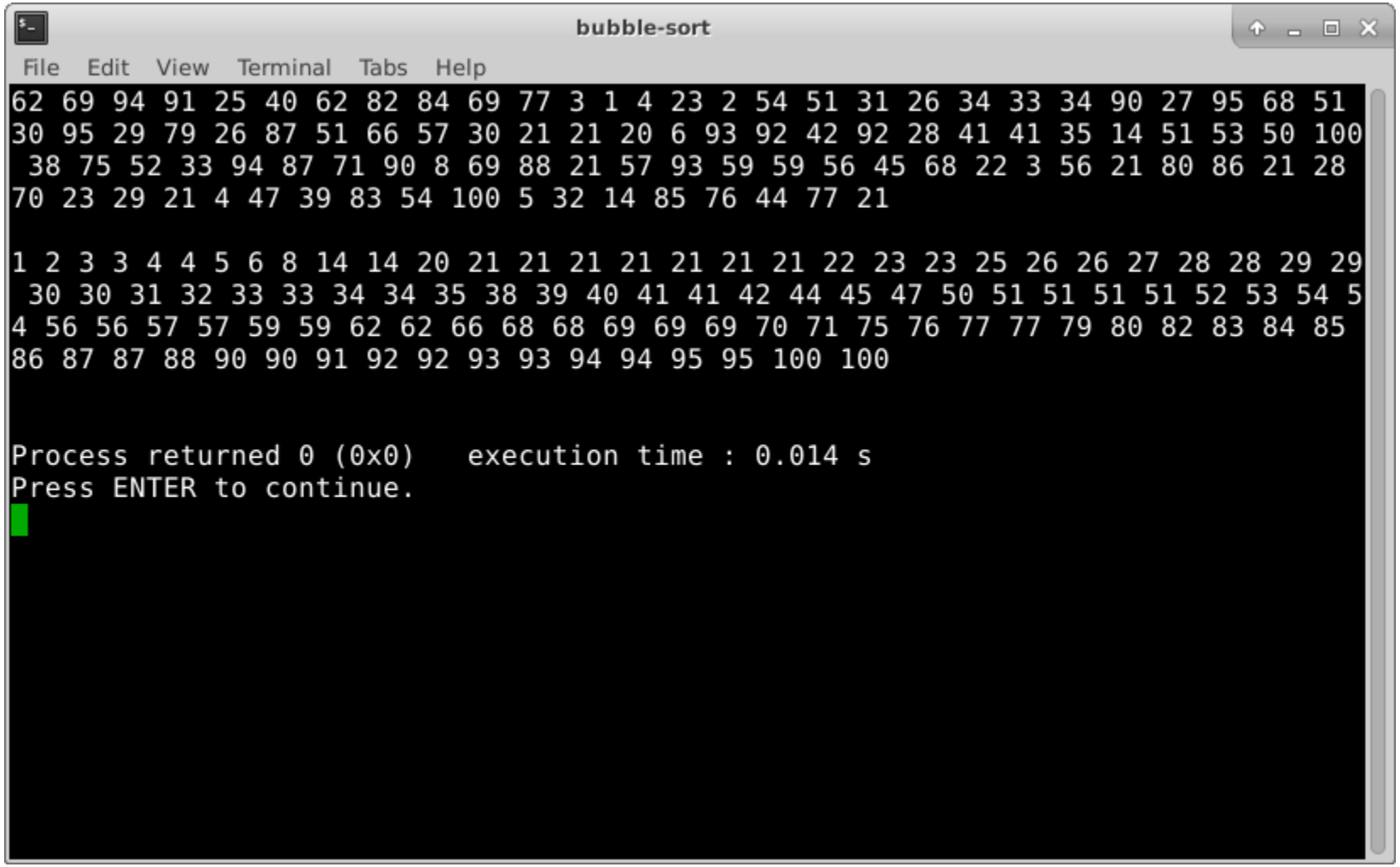
**push_back()** appends the value in parenthesis to the end of the given **vector**

# Lab 2 – Bubble Sort

```
void DisplaySamples()
{
    for (auto sample : samples)
    {
        cout << sample << " ";
    }
    cout << endl << endl;
}
```

```
void BubbleSortSamples()
{
    bool allSorted = false;
    while (allSorted == false)
    {
        bool swapNeeded = false;
        for (size_t i{}; i < samples.size() - 1; ++i)
        {
            if (samples.at(i) > samples.at(i + 1))
            {
                swap(samples.at(i), samples.at(i + 1));
                swapNeeded = true;
            }
        }
        if (swapNeeded == false)
        {
            allSorted = true;
        }
    }
}
```

# Lab 2 – Bubble Sort



# Lab 3 – Euler's Totient


- Create a new Code::Blocks C++/14 console application project called **euler-totient** located at this path:

  **~/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab3/euler-totient/euler-totient.cpb**

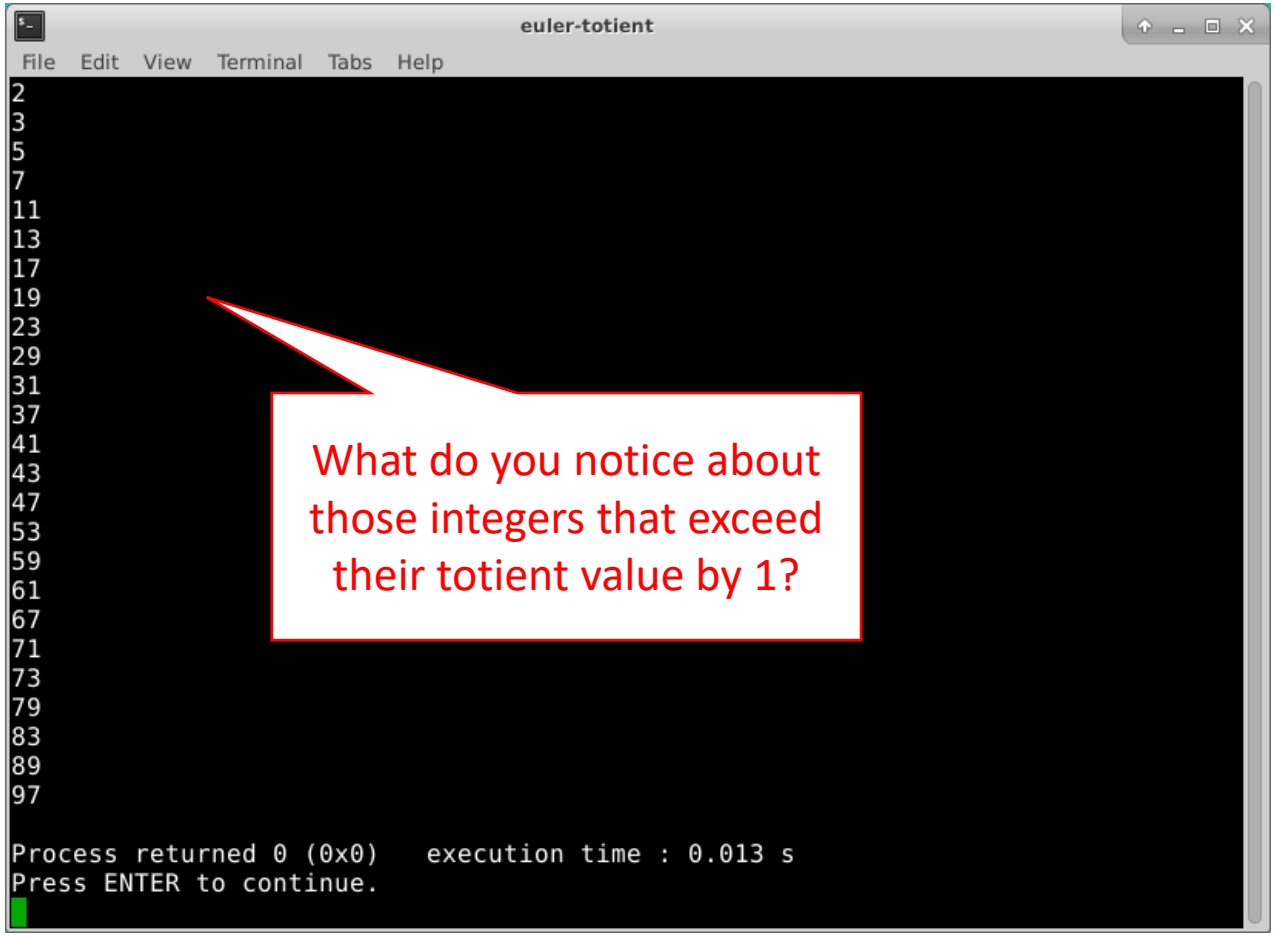
- Using the **GCD** function, your code should calculate Euler's Totient for all integers between **2** and **100** inclusive
  - The totient of an integer is the "number of positive integers" less than the given integer that are relatively prime to that integer
  - Totient(12) = 4 because only {1, 5, 7, 11} are relatively prime to 12
  - http://www.wolframalpha.com/input/?i=totient(12)
- Your program should display **only** those integers whose **value exceeds its own totient value by 1 exactly**
  - What do you notice about those integers that are displayed?

# Lab 3 – Euler's Totient

main.cpp

```
1   #include "stdafx.h"
2
3   using namespace std;
4
5   int GCD(int a, int b)
6   {
7       return b == 0 ? a : GCD(b, a % b);
8   }
9
10  int main()
11  {
12      for (int n = 2; n <= 100; n = n + 1)
13      {
14          int totient = 0;
15
16          for (int i = 1; i < n; i = i + 1)
17          {
18              if (GCD(n, i) == 1)
19              {
20                  totient = totient + 1;
21              }
22          }
23
24          if (n == totient + 1)
25          {
26              cout << n << endl;
27          }
28      }
29
30      return 0;
31  }
32
```

# Lab 3 – Euler's Totient



# Lab 4 – Heron's Formula

- Create a new Code::Blocks C++/14 console application project called **herons-formula** located at this path:

  `~/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab4/herons-formula/herons-formula.cpb`

- Use **Heron's Formula** to calculate and display the lengths of every side and the **area** of **10** random triangles
- The length of each side of each triangle should be a uniformly distributed random integer within **[1, 100]**
- Use the **triangle inequality theorem** to exclude any *invalid* triangle from your list of 10
- Include any **degenerate triangles** in your list of 10

## Algebraic proof using the Pythagorean theorem

The following proof is very similar to one given by Raifaizen. By the Pythagorean theorem we have $b^2 = h^2 + d^2$ and $a^2 = h^2 + (c - d)^2$ according to the figure at the right. Subtracting these yields $a^2 - b^2 = c^2 - 2cd$. This equation allows us to express $d$ in terms of the sides of the triangle:

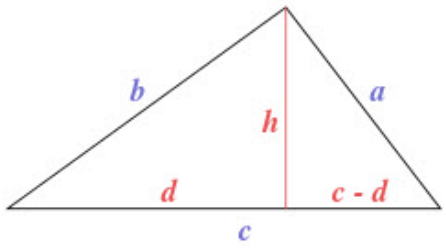
$$d = \frac{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2c}$$

For the height of the triangle we have that $h^2 = b^2 - d^2$. By replacing $d$ with the formula given above and applying the difference of squares identity we get

$$\begin{aligned} h^2 &= b^2 - \left(\frac{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2c}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{(2bc - a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(2bc + a^2 - b^2 - c^2)}{4c^2} \\ &= \frac{((b + c)^2 - a^2)(a^2 - (b - c)^2)}{4c^2} \\ &= \frac{(b + c - a)(b + c + a)(a + b - c)(a - b + c)}{4c^2} \\ &= \frac{2(s - a) \cdot 2s \cdot 2(s - c) \cdot 2(s - b)}{4c^2} \\ &= \frac{4s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}{c^2} \end{aligned}$$

We now apply this result to the formula that calculates the area of a triangle from its height:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{ch}{2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{4} \cdot \frac{4s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)}{c^2}} \\ &= \sqrt{s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)} \end{aligned}$$




Triangle with altitude $h$ cutting base $c$ into $d + (c - d)$.

# Deriving Heron's Formula

# Lab 5 – Statistics

- Create a new Code::Blocks C++/14 console application project called **statistics** located at this path:

  `~/Desktop/scicomp301/session07/lab5/statistics/statistics.cpb`

- Generate and display a **vector** of **10** uniformly distributed random integers all between 0 and 100 inclusive, using a PRNG seed of **2016**
- Calculate and display the following five (5) **population** statistics that describe the vector:

1. Mean
2. Median
3. **Mode**
4. Variance
5. Standard Deviation

# Now you know…

- How to create a “starter” (blank) C++/14 console application using the Code::Blocks IDE
- The purpose of the **stdafx.h** file and how to add it to a Code::Blocks project
- How the **bubble sort** algorithm can order the elements of a given vector
- Euler’s **Totient** function returns the number of integers less than a given integer that are relatively prime to that integer
- The median is a tricky statistic depending if you have an **odd** or **even** number of elements in your set
- Finding the mode requires counting element **occurrences**