Week 2 — C++ starter: Hello world

The goal of the present exercises is to discover a simple "Hello" program.

Exercise 1: Exploiting the main arguments

• Get the sources by updating your cloned copy of the SP4E repository

git pull upstream master

• Change directory into the sources

cd exercises/week2/hello/sources

- Compile the program by using the CMake (either comake command or CLion)
- Observe the command that is automatically typed.
- Launch the program

./hello

- What is the nature (type) of argc and argv arguments to the function main?
- To convert a string argument to an integer variable you can use the 'atoi' routine (use the 'man' command if you seek for the information about that function)
- Modify the main function so that the message printed to screen should be 'Hello N' with N being a parameter passed when launching the program.

Exercise 2: First loop

• Modify the program so that the program first computes the series

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n k \tag{1}$$

where n should be taken as an argument and the result should be printed aside of the 'Hello'.

- How many operations are necessary to perform this series computation?
- Considering the analytic prediction what is the overhead?

Exercise 3: Source file and file headers

- The call to the compiler is explicitly expressed in the Makefile file. Please open the file and consider the details.
- Split the obtained program in three files:
 - 1. hello.cc
 - 2. series.cc
 - 3. series.hh

The file series.hh should contain the declaration of a function computeSeries.

```
int computeSeries(int Niterations);
```

The file series.cc should contain the definition of that function.

```
int computeSeries(int Niterations) {
   // ...
}
```

• Modify the CMakeLists.txt so that it compiles first the object files hello.o and series.o and then only make the linking operation to provide the final executable.

Exercise 4: Debugging

• launch gdb manually from a terminal or use the interface of your favorite IDE (we recommend CLion)

```
gdb hello
```

• Set a breakpoint to the main function

```
(gdb) break main
```

• Run the program and pass the correct arguments

```
(gdb) run arg1 arg2 arg3...
```

• Step over each instruction of your main function until the end of the program

```
(gdb) next
...
(gdb) next
```

- re-run the program, but this time enter the function you created using the step command.
- Advance into the loop and print the content of your counter

```
(gdb) print i
```

• make a conditional breakpoint for when the counter is equal to 10

```
(gdb) break if i == 10
(gdb) continue
```

• Change the value of the counter (during the execution of the program) back to zero

```
(gdb) set var i = 0
(gdb) print i
```