

TITLE

Debugging Code

LAB #4

SECTION #1

FULL NAME

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SUBMISSION DATE:

2/14/23

DATE

2/14/23

Problem

The purpose of this lab is to be able read the code and see the problems of the code file and fix it for the correct purpose. This will be helping in learning about the C Compiler messages, become familiar with various types of Compiler errors, learn coding practices to help avoid unintentional errors

Analysis

In this lab, you will learn more about the GCC Compiler's debugging messages. Knowing how to read the debugging messages for errors and warning can be a great skill to know when your program is not functioning correctly.

Design

In this lab, you will learn more about the GCC Compiler's debugging messages. Knowing how to read the debugging messages for errors and warning can be a great skill to know when your program is not functioning correctly. The steps were according to the process followed:

- 1) Open the files of code
- 2) Compile the files to locate errors
- 3) Fix the errors to the correct output

Testing

Knowing how to read the debugging messages for errors and warning can be a great skill to know when your program is not functioning correctly. In this lab we had to identify the problems and fix the solution in order to have the correct output. We have some errors regarding the if-else statements on how to approach it, but we were able to figure and get the right solution

Comments

In doing this lab it will help to identify the problems in C I never knew were possible. It gave me a more of an understanding of C and to be more careful with how I format my code and also w


```

1  /*-----
2  3  Name:
4  5  Section:
5  6  NetID:
6  7  Date:
7  8  -----*/
9
10 /*-----
11 12 Includes
12 13 -----*/
14 #include <stdio.h>
15
16 /*-----
17 18 Prototypes
18 19 -----*/
19 int sum_function(int number);
20
21 int main();
22
23 /*-----
24 25 Notes
25 26 -----*/
26 // Compile with gcc Lab04-1_5.c -o Lab04-1_5
27 // Run with ./Lab04-1_5
28 /* This program calculates the sum of 1 to x, where x is a user input */
29
30 /*-----
31 32 Implementation
32 33 -----*/
33 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
34 {
35     int input;
36
37     printf("Please input a number from to sum up to: ");
38
39     scanf("%d", &input);
40
41     printf("The sum of 1 to %d is %d\n", input, sum_function(input));
42
43     return 0;
44
45     printf("Sum is 32!\n");
46 }
47
48 /**
49  * Calculates the sum of 1 to number of a given number.
50 */

```

```

$ gcc Lab04-1_5.c -o test
$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 1000
The sum of 1 to 1000 is 500500

$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 346333
The sum of 1 to 346333 is 110323947

$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 1
The sum of 1 to 1 is 1

$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 5
The sum of 1 to 5 is 15

$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 2
The sum of 1 to 2 is 3

```

```

25 // Run with ./Lab04-2_1
26 /* This program accepts a user input and determines
27  * if the integer is an odd or an even number */
28
29 /*-----
30 31 Implementation
31 32 -----*/
32 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
33 {
34     int input = 0;
35
36     printf("Please input an integer: ");
37     scanf("%d", &input);
38
39     if (is_odd(input) == 1) //forgot a equal sign
40     {
41         printf("%d is an odd number!\n", input);
42     }
43
44     if (is_even(input) == 1) //forgot a equal sign
45     {
46         printf("%d is an even number!\n", input);
47     }
48
49     return 0;
50 }
51
52 /**
53  * Determines whether the given number is even.
54  *
55  * @param number - The number in question of even status.
56  * @return - True if the given number was even.
57  */
58 int is_even(int number)
59 {
60     return !(number % 2);
61 }
62
63 /**
64  * Determines whether the given number is odd.
65  *
66  * @param number - The number in question of odd status.
67  * @return - True if the given number was odd.
68  */
69 int is_odd(int number)
70 {
71     return number % 2;
72 }

```

```

$ ./test
Please input a number from to sum up to: 2
The sum of 1 to 2 is 3

$ gcc Lab04-2_1.c -o test
Lab04-2_1.c: In function 'main':
Lab04-2_1.c:34:13: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or '__attribute__' before '=' token
34 |     int input == 0;
    |             ^
Lab04-2_1.c:37:18: error: 'input' undeclared (first use in this function)
37 |     scanf("%d", &input);
    |                  ^
Lab04-2_1.c:37:18: note: each undeclared identifier is reported only once for each function it appears in

$ gcc Lab04-2_1.c -o test
Lab04-2_1.c: In function 'main':
Lab04-2_1.c:39:23: error: lvalue required as left operand of assignment
39 |     if (is_odd(input) = 1)
    |                       ^
Lab04-2_1.c:44:24: error: lvalue required as left operand of assignment
44 |     if (is_even(input) = 1)
    |                        ^

$ gcc Lab04-2_1.c -o test
$ ./test
Please input an integer: 56
56 is an even number!

```

```
1  /*----- SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code -----*/
2  /*
3   * Name:
4   * Section:
5   * NetID:
6   * Date:
7   */
8  /*----- Includes -----*/
9  #include <stdio.h>
10 /*----- Prototypes -----*/
11 void how_many_whole_digits(int number);
12 /*----- Notes -----*/
13 /* This program calculates the number of digits in a number from 1 to 10000000 */
14 // Compile with gcc lab04-2_2.c -o lab04-2_2
15 // Run with ./lab04-2_2
16 /*----- Implementation -----*/
17 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
18 {
19     int input;
20     printf("Please input an integer from 1 up to 10000000: ");
21     scanf("%d", &input);
22     if (input > 10000000 || input < 1)
23     {
24         printf("Invalid number!\n");
25         return -1;
26     }
27     how_many_whole_digits(input);
28     return 0;
29 }
```

```
lab04-2.1.c: In function 'main':
lab04-2.1.c:34:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or '__attribute__' before '==' token
34 |     int input == 0;
    |               ^
lab04-2.1.c:34:15: error: expected expression before '==' token
lab04-2.1.c:37:18: error: 'input' undeclared (first use in this function)
37 |     scanf("%d", &input);
    |                  ^
lab04-2.1.c:37:18: note: each undeclared identifier is reported only once for each function it appears in

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$ gcc lab04-2.1.c -o test
$ ./test
Please input an integer: 56
56 is an even number!

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$ gcc lab04-2.1.c -o test
$ ./test
Please input an integer from 1 up to 10000000: 199999
8 digits

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$
```

```
22 /*----- Notes -----*/
23 /* This program accepts two integers as user input and
24 * swaps their values using two different methods */
25 // Compile with gcc lab04-2_3.c -o lab04-2_3
26 // Run with ./lab04-2_3
27 /*----- Implementation -----*/
28 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
29 {
30     int first = 0, second = 0;
31     printf("Please input two integers separated by a space: ");
32     scanf("%d %d", &first, &second);
33     printf("\n");
34     variable_swap(first, second);
35     printf("\n");
36     math_swap(first, second);
37     return 0;
38 }
39 /**
40 * Swaps the values of two integers using a temp variable.
41 * @param i - The first value to be swapped.
42 * @param j - The second value to be swapped.
43 */
44 void variable_swap(int i, int j)
45 {
46     printf("Now doing a swap using an extra variable: \n");
47     printf("Before Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
48     int temp = i;
49     i = j;
50     j = temp;
51     printf("After Swap: First: %d, Second: %d\n", i, j);
52 }
53 /**
54 * Swaps the values of two integers without using a temp variable.
55 */
```

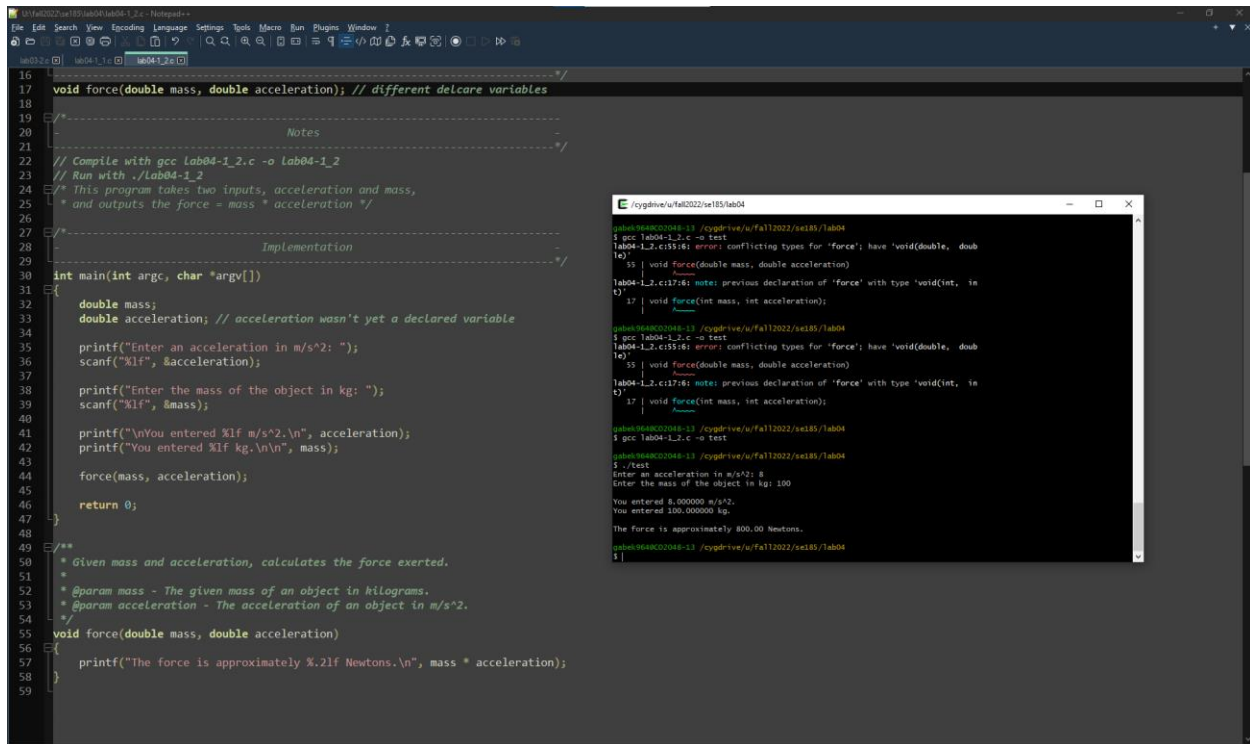
```
gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
After Swap: First: 0, Second: 1078722340
Now doing a swap using addition and subtraction:
Before Swap: First: 1078722340, Second: 0
After Swap: First: 0, Second: 1078722340

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$ gcc lab04-2.1.c -o lab04-2_3
$ ./lab04-2_3
Please input two integers separated by a space: 34 48
Now doing a swap using an extra variable:
Before Swap: First: 34, Second: 0
After Swap: First: 0, Second: 34
Now doing a swap using addition and subtraction:
Before Swap: First: 34, Second: 0
After Swap: First: 0, Second: 34

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$ gcc lab04-2.1.c -o lab04-2_3
$ ./lab04-2_3
Please input two integers separated by a space: 6 8
Now doing a swap using an extra variable:
Before Swap: First: 6, Second: 8
After Swap: First: 8, Second: 6
Now doing a swap using addition and subtraction:
Before Swap: First: 6, Second: 8
After Swap: First: 8, Second: 6

gdb/gdb(C02048-1) /cygdrive/u/fall2022/se185/lab04
$
```

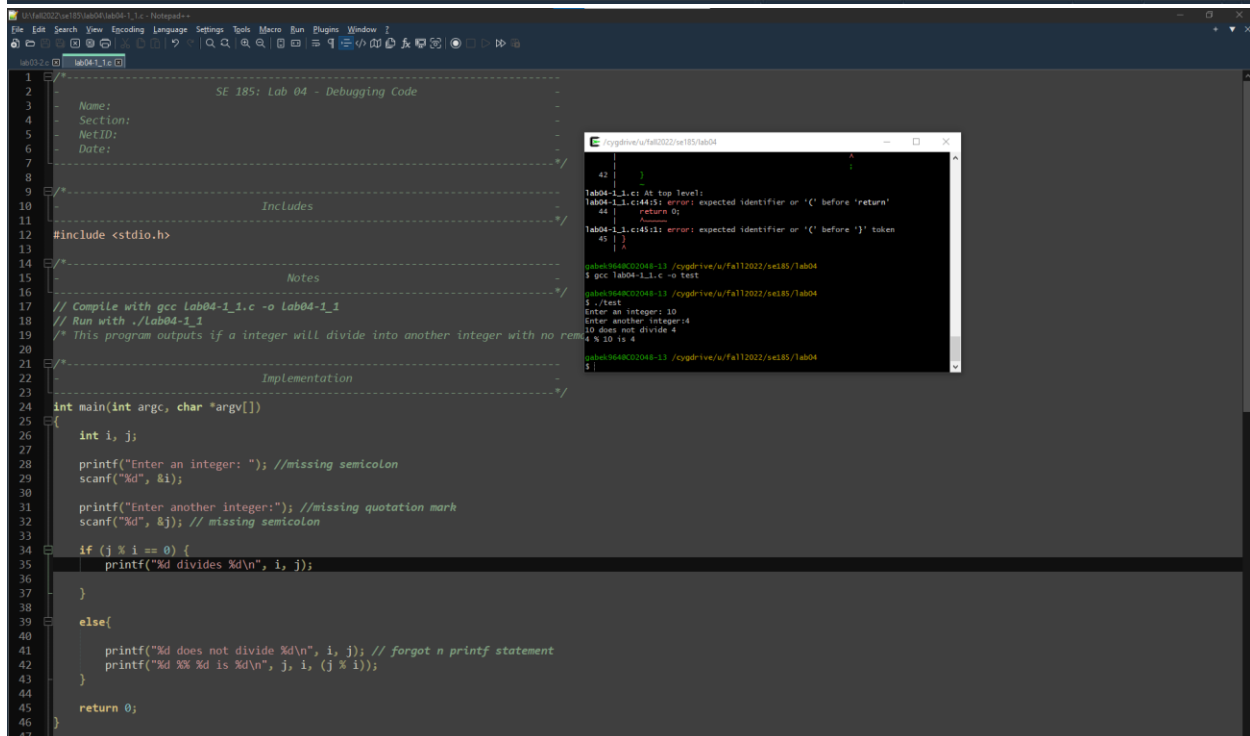

Screen Shots



The screenshot shows a C program in a text editor. The code defines a function `force` that takes mass and acceleration as arguments and prints the calculated force. The `main` function prompts the user for acceleration and mass, then calls `force`. Comments indicate the program is for Lab 04-1.2 and includes a note about the force calculation.

```
16 void force(double mass, double acceleration); // different declare variables
17
18 /**
19  * Notes
20  *
21  * Compile with gcc Lab04-1.2.c -o Lab04-1.2
22  * Run with ./Lab04-1.2
23  * This program takes two inputs, acceleration and mass,
24  * and outputs the force = mass * acceleration */
25
26
27 /**
28  * Implementation
29  */
30 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
31 {
32     double mass;
33     double acceleration; // acceleration wasn't yet a declared variable
34
35     printf("Enter an acceleration in m/s^2: ");
36     scanf("%lf", &acceleration);
37
38     printf("Enter the mass of the object in kg: ");
39     scanf("%lf", &mass);
40
41     printf("\nYou entered %lf m/s^2.\n", acceleration);
42     printf("You entered %lf kg.\n\n", mass);
43
44     force(mass, acceleration);
45
46     return 0;
47 }
48
49 /**
50  * Given mass and acceleration, calculates the force exerted.
51  *
52  * @param mass - The given mass of an object in kilograms.
53  * @param acceleration - The acceleration of an object in m/s^2.
54  */
55 void force(double mass, double acceleration)
56 {
57     printf("The force is approximately %.2lf Newtons.\n", mass * acceleration);
58 }
59
```

The terminal output shows the program being compiled and run. It prompts for acceleration (8.000000 m/s^2) and mass (100.000000 kg), then outputs the force as approximately 800.00 Newtons.



The screenshot shows a C program in a text editor. The code defines a function `main` that prompts the user for two integers, `i` and `j`, and checks if `i` is divisible by `j`. Comments indicate the program is for Lab 04-1.1 and includes a note about the divisibility check.

```
1 1 SE 185: Lab 04 - Debugging Code
2 2 Name:
3 3 Section:
4 4 NetID:
5 5 Date:
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
10 10 Includes
11 11 #include <stdio.h>
12 12
13 13
14 14
15 15
16 16 Notes
17 17 // Compile with gcc Lab04-1.1.c -o Lab04-1.1
18 18 // Run with ./Lab04-1.1
19 19 /* This program outputs if a integer will divide into another integer with no remainder
20 20
21 21
22 22 Implementation
23 23
24 24 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
25 25 {
26 26     int i, j;
27 27
28 28     printf("Enter an integer: "); //missing semicolon
29 29     scanf("%d", &i);
30 30
31 31     printf("Enter another integer:"); //missing quotation mark
32 32     scanf("%d", &j); // missing semicolon
33 33
34 34     if (j % i == 0) {
35 35         printf("%d divides %d\n", i, j);
36 36     }
37 37
38 38
39 39     else{
40 40         printf("%d does not divide %d\n", i, j); // forgot n printf statement
41 41         printf("%d %d is %d\n", j, i, (j % i));
42 42     }
43 43
44 44
45 45     return 0;
46 46 }
47 47
```

The terminal output shows the program being compiled and run. It prompts for integer `i` (10) and integer `j` (4), then outputs "10 does not divide 4" and "4 % 10 is 4".