### Welcome to CS 211 – Winter 2024

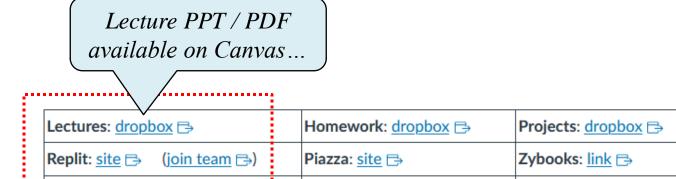
"Fundamentals of Computer Programming II"

#### Professor Joe Hummel

- Professor of Instruction
- Office: Tech L365
- Pronouns: he/him
- How to address: Professor Hummel / Professor Joe







## Things to work on...

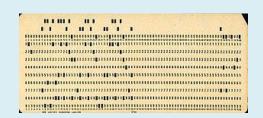
- HW 00 due Friday --- easy stuff (to-do items)
- HW 01 due next Tuesday 1/9 --- chapters 1 & 2
- Project 01 due next Friday 1/12

Available on Canvas...

#### A little bit about me...

I'm relatively new at NU --- my 2<sup>nd</sup> year

- I've been teaching CS for over 25 years, and programming for over 45 years
  - Yes, I wrote computer programs using punch cards



- I'm an avid sailor
  - I currently own "Archimedes III", a 38' sailboat



## Why learn C and C++?

To understand how machines work...

- When you need to program at the hardware level
  - Embedded systems, operating systems, robotics, ...

- When execution speed / memory usage matter
  - C programs are typically 100x faster than Python programs, and use 100x less memory

## **Topics**

- Imperative programming (variables/state)
- C
- C++
- Memory management
- Abstraction
- Basic object-oriented programming
- Debugging
- Testing

Class attendance required; allowed 4 misses, after that you lose 1 point per miss

# **Summary of class...**

HW: 16%, 1 drop

Projects: 64%

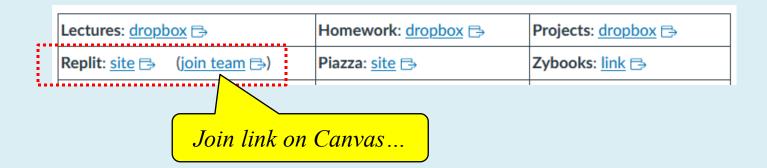
	Mon	Tuesday	Wed	Thursday	Friday	
January		V		<b>04</b> : lecture 01		
		<b>09</b> : lecture 02, hw 01		<b>11</b> : lecture 03	<b>12</b> : project 01	
		<b>16</b> : lecture 04, hw 02		<b>18</b> : lecture 05	<b>19</b> : project 02	
		<b>23</b> : lecture 06, hw 03		<b>25</b> : lecture 07	<b>26</b> : project 03	
rogramming		<b>30</b> : lecture 08, hw 04				
February				<b>01</b> : lecture 09	<b>02</b> : project 04	
		<b>06</b> : lecture 10, hw 05		<b>08</b> : lecture 11		
		<b>13</b> : lecture 12, hw 06		<b>15</b> : lecture 13	<b>16</b> : project 05	
++		<b>20</b> : lecture 14, hw 07		<b>22</b> : lecture 15	<b>23</b> : project 06	
		<b>27</b> : lecture 16, hw 08		<b>29</b> : lecture 17		
March					<b>01</b> : project 07	
		<b>05</b> : lecture 18, hw 09		<b>07</b> : lecture 19	<b>08</b> : project 08	
		<b>12</b> : Final Exam		***************************************	<b>15</b> : Final Exam	
		(noon-2pm)			(noon-2pm)	

Final exam: 20%

You must pass final exam with >= 40 to pass class

## In-class programming on replit.com

### If you haven't already, join replit CS211 team

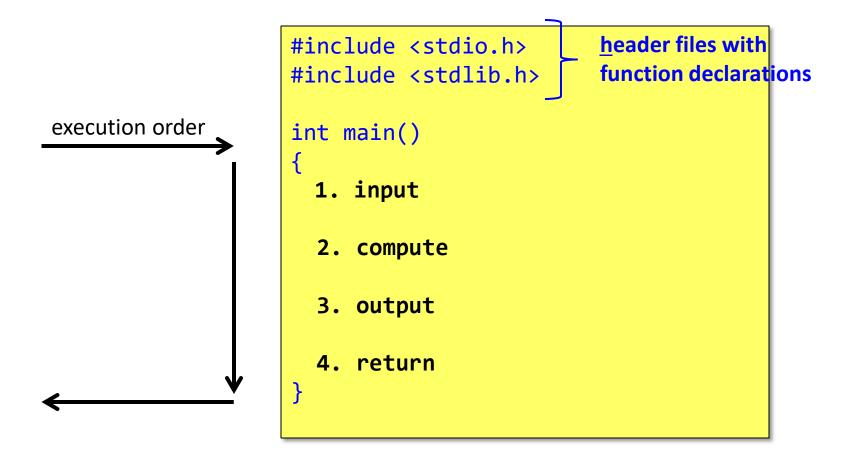


#### • Then:

- -Login to replit.com
- Open team "CS 211 Winter 2024"
- -Start project "Lecture 01"
- Disable AI (bottom-left corner of editor)

## Outline of a typical C program:

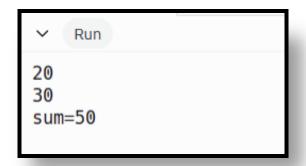




# **Example: Add**

• Simple program to add 2 numbers:





### Add program in C:

```
20
                                                  30
                                                  sum=50
                #include <stdio.h>
                #include <stdlib.h>
                int main()
                  int x;
int y;

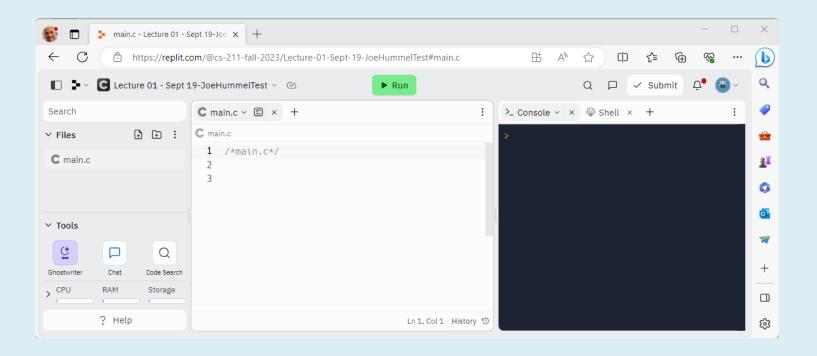
declare variables to hold integer numbers

contents can change
execution order
                                  (variables are locations whose contents can change)
                  scanf("%d", &x);
scanf("%d", &y); scan input stream for decimal integers
                  z = x + y; add together, assign result to variable z
```

#### Code it...



- replit.com is great for small programs / experiments
- Supports over 50 programming languages



 Understanding memory is a HUGE part of understanding C...



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
  int x;
  int y;
  int z;
  scanf("%d", &x);
  scanf("%d", &y);
  z = x + y;
  printf("sum=%d\n", z);
  return 0;
```

### **Discussion**



What happens if user enters 3.14?

What happens if user enters 2147483647 and 1?

## **Implication?**

- Computers are not very smart...
- ...they are just really really fast

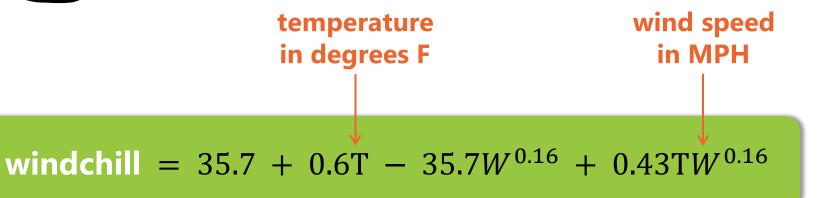
• \*WE\* make them smart...

## **Another example**

The thermometer says it's 32° F, but it sure feels a lot colder with this wind...

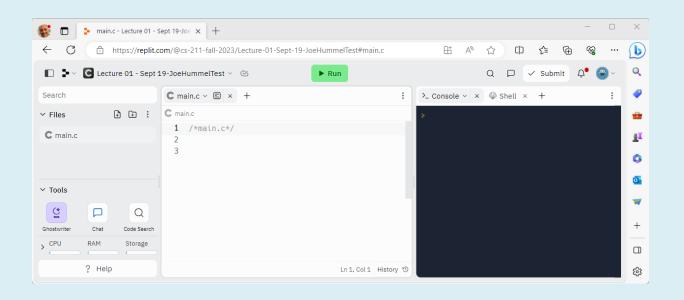


• Write a C program to compute windchill...

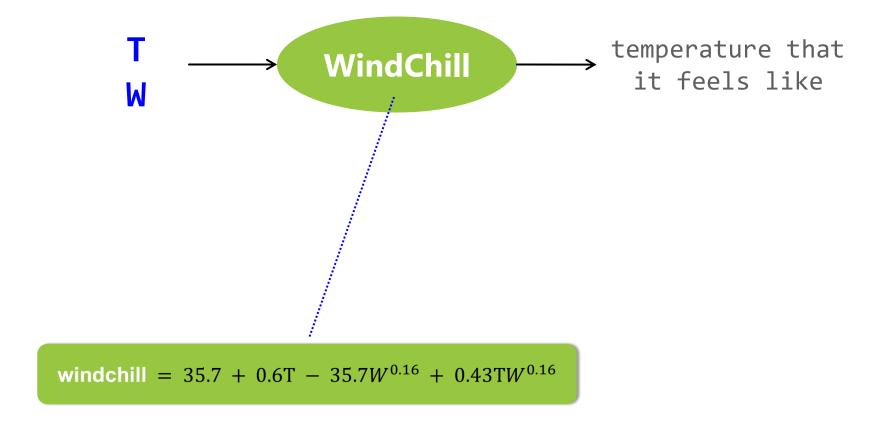


## Before you start...

- Duplicate "main.c" using the "..." menu to its right
- Rename to say "main-add-two.c"
- Now rewrite "main.c" to compute windchill



## • There are 2 inputs:



### Code it...

```
windchill = 35.7 + 0.6T - 35.7W^{0.16} + 0.43TW^{0.16}
```

- Use pow(W, 0.16) function to raise W to 0.16
- #include <math.h> in order to use pow()

```
Pun

10
20
feels like -9 degrees

Run

32
0
feels like 54 degrees
```

### Windchill program:



```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                                Programming
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h> // pow()
int main()
 int T;
 int W;
 int windchill;
 scanf("%d", &T);
 scanf("%d", &W);
 windchill = 35.7 + 0.6*T - 35.7*pow(W, 0.16) + 0.43*T*pow(W, 0.16);
 printf("feels like %d degrees\n", windchill);
  return 0;
```

### **Observation #1**

```
> Run

32
0
feels like 32 degrees
```

### Online windchill calculators ignore W < 3...</li>

- <u>https://www.weather.gov/epz/wxcalc\_windchill</u>
- We can do this using **if** statement...

```
if (W < 3)
{
    windchill = T; // no change in temperature
}
else
{
    windchill = 35.7 + 0.6*T - 35.7*pow(W,0.16) + 0.43*T*pow(W,0.16);
}

printf("feels like %d degrees\n", windchill);
return 0;
}</pre>
```

### **Observation #2**

```
28
12
feels like 17.29 degrees
```

Use double instead of int to gain more accuracy...

```
double windchill;
if (W < 3)
 windchill = T;
else
 windchill = 35.7 + 0.6*T - 35.7*pow(W, 0.16) + 0.43*T*pow(W, 0.16);
printf("feels like %.21f degrees\n", windchill);
```

## To-do

- 1. Login to Canvas, read through syllabus...
- 2. Complete **HW 00** this week
- 3. Complete **HW 01** by next Tuesday 1/9 @ 11:59pm
- 4. Complete **Project 01** by next Friday 1/12 @ 11:59pm

