## Today's plan

- Announcement:
  - Find your mid-term project partner and register your team on Piazza.
- Review
- Ex 5-3

#### Ex 5-2

```
Which of the following converts a string message (char msg[],
e.g. "111101") to an integer (int value, e.g. 61)?
 A for (int i = value = 0; msg[i]; ++i)
        value = (value << 1) | (msg[i] - '0');</pre>
 B for (int i = value = 0; msg[i]; ++i)
        value |= (msg[i] - '0');
 C for (int i = value = 0; msg[i]; ++i)
        value = (2 * value + (msg[i] - '0'));
 D for (int i = value = 0; msg[i]; ++i)
        value *= 2 + (msg[i] - '0');
  E for (int i = value = 0; msg[i]; ++i)
        value = (msg[i] == '1') + (value << 1);</pre>
```

#### Number representations

```
Assume sizeof(char) = 1, sizeof(short) = 2,
sizeof(int) = 4 and sizeof(long) = 8. Also assume using
two's complement representation. What are the ranges of char,
short, int, and long?
  A [0, 2^8 - 1], [0, 2^{16} - 1], [0, 2^{32} - 1], [0, 2^{64} - 1]
  B [-2^4, 2^4], [-2^8, 2^8], [-2^{16}, 2^{16}], [-2^{32}, 2^{32}]
  C [-2^4, 2^4 - 1], [-2^8, 2^8 - 1], [-2^{16}, 2^{16} - 1], [-2^{32}, 2^{32} - 1]
  D [-2^4 + 1, 2^4], [-2^8 + 1, 2^8], [-2^{16} + 1, 2^{16}], [-2^{32} + 1, 2^{32}]
  E \left[-2^4+1,2^4-1\right], \left[-2^8+1,2^8-1\right], \left[-2^{16}+1,2^{16}-1\right],
     [-2^{32}+1,2^{32}-1]
```

```
A 0
   #include <stdio.h>
                                               B 16
  int main(void) {
       int x = 20000:
3
                                               C_{20}
       // 20.000 decimal is
                                               D 32
       // 01001110 00100000
5
                                               E 20000
      // in binary
6
       printf("%d\n", (unsigned char) x);
       return 0;
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main(void) {
3
       int n = 32065:
       float x = 24.79;
4
       printf("int n = %d but (char) n = %c\n", n, (char) n);
5
       printf("float x = %f but (long) x = %ld\n", x, (long) x);
6
       return 0;
      A int n = 32065 but (char) n = A
         float x = 24.790001 but (long) x = 24
      B int n = 32065 but (char) n = A
         float x = 24.79 but (long) x = 24
      C int n = 32065 but (char) n = A
         float x = 24.790001 but (long) x = 25
      D int n = 32065 but (char) n = A
         float x = 24.79 but (long) x = 25
      E Unpredictable.
```

What output is printed by the following program? #include <stdio.h> 2 int main() { float b = 0.1; if (b == 0.1) printf("True\n"); 5 else printf("False\n"); return 0; A True B False

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
   int main() {
3
        double a = 0.1:
4
        float b = 0.1;
5
        double c = a / b;
6
        if (c == 1) printf("True\n");
8
        else printf("False\n");
9
10
        return 0;
11
   }
12
     A True
     B False
```

What output is printed by the following program?

```
#include <stdio.h>
2
   int main() {
       unsigned int positive_1 = 1;
        int negative_1 = -1;
5
6
       if (positive_1 > negative_1) printf("True\n");
       else printf("False\n");
8
9
       return 0;
10
   }
11
     A True
```

B False

```
#include <stdio.h>
   int main() {
3
       printf("%u, %u\n", UINT_MAX, UINT_MAX + 1);
       printf("INT_MAX + 1 > INT_MAX: %d\n", x + 1 > x);
6
       return 0;
      A 4294967295. 0
         INT_MAX + 1 > INT_MAX: 1
      B 4294967295, 4294967296
         INT_MAX + 1 > INT_MAX: 1
      C 4294967295, 0
         INT_MAX + 1 > INT_MAX: 0
      D 4294967295, 4294967296
         INT MAX + 1 > INT MAX: 0
      E Unpredictable.
```

- Checkout the usual arithmetic conversion of C: https: //en.cppreference.com/w/c/language/conversion. Notes:
  - wider data type is preferred.
  - floating point representation is preferred.
  - mixing signed and unsigned types require your attention.
- unsigned integer types are always wrapped. There is no overflow.
- signed integer types could have overflow, and it's an undefined behavior.
- However, 'gcc' optimizes some results. e.g.
   INT\_MAX + 1 > INT\_MAX is evaluated as 1.

#### Class exercises

Ex 5-3