Week 3

While loops, Structs, Enums, Variable Names

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Before we begin

Help Sessions

Lab check-ins

While Loops

Hand execute

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(void) {
    int count = 100;
    while (count < 300) {
        printf("%d\n", count);
        count += 100;
    return 0;
```

While loops

Hand execute these loops

```
void a(void) {
   int i = 5;
   while (i > 0) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
       i--;
```

```
void b(void) {
   int i = 1;
   while (i < 32) {
       printf("%d\n", i);
       i = i + i;
```

```
C
void c(void) {
    int i = 0;
    while (i < 32) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        i = i + 2;
```

```
D
void d(void) {
    int i = 5;
    while (i >= 0) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        i--;
```

```
Ε
 void e(void) {
     int i = 0;
     int keep_going = 1;
     while (keep_going == 1) {
        if (i > 3) {
             keep_going = 0;
         i++;
     printf("%d\n", i);
```

```
void f(void) {
    int i;
    while (i > 0) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        i--;
```

```
void g(void) {
   int i = 0;
   int max = 32;
   while (i < max) {
        printf("%d\n", i);
        max = max + 2;
```

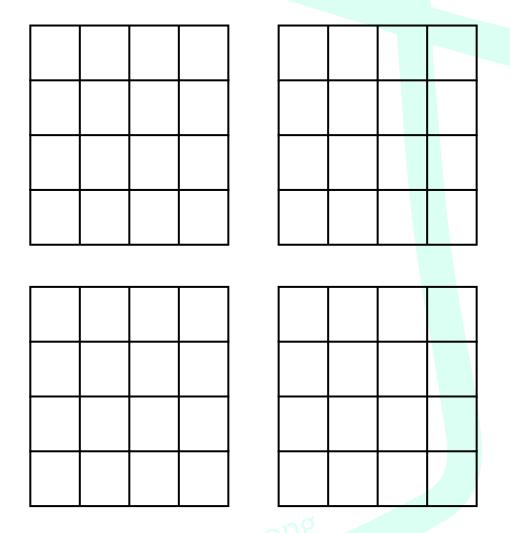
G

Н

```
void h(void) {
   int i = 0;
    int keep_going = 0;
    while (keep_going == 1) {
       if (i > 3) {
           keep_going = 0;
       i++;
    printf("%d\n", i);
```

2D While loops

Draw these 4 grids and fill out the patterns printed out by these loops



#define SIZE 4

```
void a(void) {
   int row = 0;
   while (row < SIZE) {
      int col = 0;
      while (col < SIZE) {
        if (row == col) {
            printf("0");
        } else {
            printf("X");
        }
        col++;
      }
      row++;
      printf("\n");
   }
}</pre>
```

```
void c(void) {
   int row = 0;
   while (row < SIZE) {
      int col = 0;
      while (col < SIZE) {
        if (col != 1 && row != 1) {
            printf("0");
        } else {
            printf("X");
      }
      col++;
    }
    row++;
    printf("\n");
   }
}</pre>
```

```
void b(void) {
   int row = 0;
   while (row < SIZE) {
      int col = 0;
      while (col < SIZE) {
        if (col % 2 == 0) {
            printf("0");
        } else {
            printf("X");
      }
      col++;
    }
    row++;
    printf("\n");
}</pre>
```

```
void d(void) {
    int row = 0;
    while (row < SIZE) {
        printf("X");
        int col = 1;
        while (col < 3) {
            if (row == 0 || row == 3) {
                printf("X");
        } else {
                printf("0");
            }
            col++;
        }
        printf("X");
        row++;
        printf("\n");
    }
}</pre>
```

Storing related information

Structs

User defined datatype that allows users to group together items of different types

Instead of this:

int rex_age

5

char rex_gender

M

double rex_weight
15.3

Do this:

struct dog {
 int age;
 char gender;
 double weight;
}

struct dog rex
int age

5

char gender
M

double weight;
15.3

Why?

- Store related information in a single datatype rather than multiple
- Can return more information from functions

Enums

Instead of this:

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};

User defined datatype that allows users to assign names to predefined constants

```
#define MONDAY 0
#define TUESDAY 1
#define WEDNESDAY 2
#define THURSDAY 3
#define FRIDAY 4
#define SATURDAY 5
```

#define SUNDAY 6

```
Do this:
enum weekdays {
  MONDAY,
  TUESDAY,
  WEDNESDAY,
  THURSDAY,
  FRIDAY,
  SATURDAY,
  SUNDAY
```

Why?

- The type
 conveys more
 information to
 the user
 eg. int vs
 enum weekdays
- Assigns the constants for you

Variable Names

Legal variable names

Good Style

Variable Names

Legal Variable Names in C

- Contains letters, numbers, or _
- Must not start with a number

Good Style

- Start with lowercase
- Snake case eg. good_example_variable_name
- #defines names and enums must be in SHOUTING_SNAKE_CASE
- Descriptive and relevant to the program

Lab Time!