Computing in C for Science

Lecture 4 of 5

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Cryptic C

There are shortcuts in the C language that allow for concise code.

1. Incrementing by 1. Pre-increment, and post-increment.
   - `++i` Increment `i` by 1, then use it.
   - `i++` Use `i`, then increment it by 1.
2. Increment by another variable.
   - Normal code: `sum = sum + v[i];`
   - Terse code: `sum += v[i];`

An example:

```
for (i=0; i < N; i++)
   sum += v[i];
```

More Shorthand

`--i;`	decrement `i` by 1.
`sum -= v[i];`	means `sum = sum - v[i];`
`sum *= v[i];`	means `sum = sum * v[i];`
`sum /= v[i];`	means `sum = sum / v[i];`
`sum %= 2;`	means `sum = sum % 2;`

Other operators can also be abbreviated this way.

Inline `if`

The following code:

```
if (r1 > r2) maxr = r1; else maxr = r2;
```

can be abbreviated:

```
maxr = (r1 > r2) ? r1 : r2;
```

For matrices allocated in the previous lecture

`matrix`	points to a matrix
`matrix[0]`	points to the first row of the matrix
`matrix[0][0]`	The top left element of the matrix

Which have the following types:

`matrix`	`double **`
`matrix[0]`	`double *`
`matrix[0][0]`	`double`

Higher Dimensional Arrays

```c
double *** alloc3Tensor(unsigned int dim)
{
   unsigned int i, j;
   double *** tensor;
   tensor = (double ***) malloc(dim*sizeof(double **));
   if (!tensor) return NULL;
   tensor[0] = (double **) malloc(dim*dim*sizeof(double *));
   if (!tensor[0])
   {
      free(tensor);
      return NULL;
   }
   tensor[0][0] = (double *) malloc(dim*dim*dim*sizeof(double));
   if (!tensor[0][0])
   {
      free(tensor[0]); free(tensor);
      return NULL;
   }
   for (i = 1; i < dim; i++)
      tensor[0][i] = tensor[0][i-1]+dim;
   for (i = 1; i < dim; i++)
   {
      tensor[i] = tensor[i-1] + dim;
      tensor[i][0] = tensor[i-1][0] + dim * dim;
      for (j = 1; j < dim; j++)
         tensor[i][j] = tensor[i][j-1] + dim;
   }
   return tensor;
}
```

More Multi-Index

- The 3D array behaves as expected:

```
tensor[i][j][k] = 0.5;
```

- The array can be freed with:

```
void free3Tensor(double *** tensor)
{
    free(tensor[0][0]);
    free(tensor[0]);
    free(tensor);
}
```

More Elaborate Data Structures

- In C we are able to manipulate data directly, this has allowed us to partition a contiguous array of memory into matrix rows.
- We needn't restrict ourselves to structures where the number of elements per row is constant, one example is Pascal's triangle:

```
    1
  1 2 1
 1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1
    ⋮
```

```c
int main()
{
   unsigned int size = 10, r, c;
   int ** pasc;
   pasc = (int **) malloc(size*sizeof(int));
   pasc[0] = (int *) malloc(size*(size+1)*sizeof(int)/2);
   /* check the mallocs */
   for (r=1; r < size; r++) pasc[r] = pasc[r-1]+r;
   pasc[0][0] = 1;
   for (r = 1; r < size; r++)
   {
      for (c = 1; c < r; c++)
         pasc[r][c] = pasc[r-1][c-1]+pasc[r-1][c];
      pasc[r][0] = 1; pasc[r][r] = 1;
   }
   for (r=0; r < size; r++)
   {
      for (c = 0; c < r+1; c++)
         printf("%3d ", pasc[r][c]);
      printf("\n");
   }
   free(pasc[0]);
   free(pasc);
   return 0;
}
```

Pascal's Triangle

- The program outputs:

```
1
1   1
1   2   1
1   3   3   1
1   4   6   4   1
1   5  10  10   5   1
1   6  15  20  15   6   1
1   7  21  35  35  21   7   1
1   8  28  56  70  56  28   8   1
1   9  36  84 126 126  84  36   9   1
```

- Whilst in memory, the data structure looks like:

1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	...

Custom Data Types

Recall, when dealing with files we used:

```
FILE * file;
file = fopen ("myfile.txt", "r");
```

`FILE` is in fact a custom data type, with its own size:

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
   printf("sizeof(FILE) = %d\n", sizeof(FILE));
   return 0;
}
```

Except from MS - <stdio.h>

(From Visual Studio 2008)

```
struct _iobuf {
   char *_ptr;
   int   _cnt;
   char *_base;
   int   _flag;
   int   _file;
   int   _charbuf;
   int   _bufsiz;
   char *_tmpfname;
   };
typedef struct _iobuf FILE;
```

- `FILE` is a custom data type defined in `<stdio.h>`.
- It is comprised of elements of different, known, types.
- Each element of the `FILE` *structure* has its own name.

Let's consider a structure of our own, one of the simplest examples is a complex number:

```
typedef struct
{
   double real;
   double imag;
} complex;
```

C99

C99 fully supports its own `complex` type.

`typedef` Structures - II

Definitions of structures take the following form:

```
typedef struct
{
   elementType elementName;
   elementType elementName;
   ⋮
} structureTypeName ;
```

Handling Structures

1. A structure may be an argument to a function.
2. A function may return a structure.
3. A pointer may point to a structure.
4. Structures are referenced as normal: `&name`.
5. Elements of a structure are references as: `&name.element`.
6. A pointer to a structure may be passed to a function.
7. If p is a pointer to a structure, then `p->member` allows us to access it's members.

Example Function Applying to Structures

```
#include <stdio.h>

typedef struct
{
   double real;
   double imag;
} complex;

void printComplex(complex * mc)
{
   printf("%lg + %lgi\n", mc->real, mc->imag);
}

int main()
{
   complex c1 = {1.0, 0.5}; /* assignment at declaration */
   printComplex(&c1);       /* pass pointer to struct */
   c1.real = 10.0;          /* piecewise assignment */
   printComplex(&c1);
   return 0;
}
```

More Structures

- Passing structures via pointer is usually more efficient.
- Assignment can be done at declaration or after.
- In C we are not allowed to overload operators, so the following won't work:

  `c1 = c2 + c3;` (where `c1` and `c2` are `complex`)

  so we need to do something like:

  ```
  complexAdd(&c1, &c2, &c3);
  ```
- Arrays of `struct`s are allowed (so matrices can consist of complex numbers for example).
- Structures can contain structures as elements.

Complex Number Support in C/C++

C++

Complex numbers are supported in C++ as `class`es, also the operators are overloaded properly too meaning any code which uses them will be concise. (look in `<complex>`).

C99

Complex numbers are supported as a native data type (not `struct`) in C99. Unfortunately not many compilers support this. GNU C, fully supports complex numbers (see `<complex.h>`).

C90

Complex number support in C90 is non-existent. I would recommend either third party libraries or a switch to C99/C++ for heavy complex number use.

Another Example `struct` - from `<time.h>`

```c
struct tm
{
   int tm_sec;      /* seconds after the minute - [0,59] */
   int tm_min;      /* minutes after the hour - [0,59] */
   int tm_hour;     /* hours since midnight - [0,23] */
   int tm_mday;     /* day of the month - [1,31] */
   int tm_mon;      /* months since January - [0,11] */
   int tm_year;     /* years since 1900 */
   int tm_wday;     /* days since Sunday - [0,6] */
   int tm_yday;     /* days since January 1 - [0,365] */
   int tm_isdst;    /* daylight savings time flag */
};
```

Compilation

- As seen in the first lecture, C programs are *compiled* into a low level (machine specific language).
- This language is called *assembly language*.
- On PCs and Macs Intel x86 assembler is ubiquitous.
- Most C compilers allow you to view the assembler that they generate.

addMatrices revisited - C code

From the last lecture we saw a function to add two matrices together:

```
void addMatrices(double ** matrixA, double ** matrixB,
                 double ** matrixR,
                 unsigned int rows, unsigned int cols)
{
   unsigned int i, j;
   for (i = 0; i < rows; i++)
      for (j = 0; j < cols; j++)
         matrixR[i][j] = matrixA[i][j]+matrixB[i][j];
}
```

When we compile this, we get...

addMatrices revisited - when compiled...

```
_addMatrices PROC
; 35   : {
        push    ebp
        mov     ebp, esp
        sub     esp, 216
        push    ebx
        push    esi
        push    edi
        lea     edi, DWORD PTR [ebp-216]
        mov     ecx, 54
        mov     eax, -858993460
        rep stosd
; 36   :        unsigned int i, j;
; 37   :        for (i = 0; i < rows; i++)
        mov     DWORD PTR _i$[ebp], 0
        jmp     SHORT $LN6@addMatrice
$LN5@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        add     eax, 1
        mov     DWORD PTR _i$[ebp], eax
$LN6@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        cmp     eax, DWORD PTR _rows$[ebp]
        jae     SHORT $LN4@addMatrice
; for (j = 0; j < rows; j++)
        mov     DWORD PTR _j$[ebp], 0
        jmp     SHORT $LN3@addMatrice
$LN2@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        add     eax, 1
        mov     DWORD PTR _j$[ebp], eax
```

```
$LN3@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        cmp     eax, DWORD PTR _rows$[ebp]
        jae     SHORT $LN1@addMatrice
;matrixR[i][j] = matrixA[i][j]+matrixB[i][j];
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _matrixA$[ebp]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR [ecx+eax*4]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _matrixB$[ebp]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR [ecx+eax*4]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        mov     esi, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        fld     QWORD PTR [edx+ecx*8]
        fadd    QWORD PTR [eax+esi*8]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _matrixR$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR [eax+edx*4]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        fstp    QWORD PTR [ecx+edx*8]
        jmp     SHORT $LN2@addMatrice
$LN1@addMatrice:
        jmp     SHORT $LN5@addMatrice
$LN4@addMatrice:
        pop     edi
        pop     esi
        pop     ebx
        mov     esp, ebp
        pop     ebp
        ret     0
_addMatrices ENDP
```

Optimisation

- A few lines of C becomes > 30 lines of assembler (only three of which are actually floating point instructions!).
- It is possible to write a much smaller assembler routine by hand $\approx$10-20 instructions long.
- This would run $\approx$3 times quicker than the C compiled routine (this is a general rule of thumb).
- Any custom assembly code would only target a very specific chip, however.

Optimisation II

- Rather than rewrite the assembly code, it is easier to ask the C compiler to perform code optimisation itself.
- By default C will compile the code as it appears (the exact order of operations is preserved etc), this is aids debugging.
- C compilers can be told to optimise their code in the following ways:

MSVC	Project configuration options can be set, defaults in “Release” build do a good job.
gcc	The `-O` command line flags influence optimisation, `-O0` means “off” whilst `-O3` means “extremely aggressive”.

Optimisation Example - Visual Studio 2008

Debug Build

```
$LN2@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        add     eax, 1
        mov     DWORD PTR _j$[ebp], eax
$LN3@addMatrice:
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        cmp     eax, DWORD PTR _rows$[ebp]
        jae     SHORT $LN1@addMatrice
;matrixR[i][j] = matrixA[i][j]+matrixB[i][j];
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _matrixA$[ebp]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR [ecx+eax*4]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _matrixB$[ebp]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR [ecx+eax*4]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        mov     esi, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        fld     QWORD PTR [edx+ecx*8]
        fadd    QWORD PTR [eax+esi*8]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR _i$[ebp]
        mov     eax, DWORD PTR _matrixR$[ebp]
        mov     ecx, DWORD PTR [eax+edx*4]
        mov     edx, DWORD PTR _j$[ebp]
        fstp    QWORD PTR [ecx+edx*8]
        jmp     SHORT $LN2@addMatrice
```

Release Build

```
;matrixR[i][j] = matrixA[i][j]+matrixB[i][j];
                fld     QWORD PTR [edx+eax]
                fadd    QWORD PTR [eax]
                fstp    QWORD PTR [esi+eax]
        add     eax, 8
        dec     ebx
        jne     SHORT $LL3@addMatrice
```

Bits and Bytes

Bytes

Smallest *addressable* unit of memory, each byte is composed of eight bits.

Bits

These are the smallest units of computer memory, each bit can be either 0 or 1.

- Addressing bits individually requires some extra operations to be carried out.
- There are good reasons for accessing data at the bit-level however.

Efficient Data Packing

Given a 32 million base pair chromosome

It will require: $\approx$64 megabytes to store as `short`
$\approx$32 megabytes to store as `char` (next lecture)
$\approx$8 megabytes to store as bit data.
(i.e. a 2-4 year research lead if following Moore's Law).

Computer Graphics

Given a monochrome print image of 2400 dpi rendered over 80 square inches gives $\approx 500,000,000$ dots. This takes up:

$\approx$1 gigabyte if using `short`
$\approx$64 megabytes if using bits.

Bit Manipulation Friendly Data Types

As seen before the unsigned integer data types have values ranging from 0 to $2^n - 1$ where n is the number of bits in the data type. Some examples (for my machine):

Data Type	n
`unsigned short`	16
`unsigned int`	32
`unsigned long int`	64
`unsigned long long int`	128

Unsigned data types are also desirable for accessing array indices as they can never be negative.

How to Get Them In and Out of The Computer

- They can be read using `scanf` and `"%u"`, `"%lu"` or `"%Lu"`.
- They can be printed using `printf` and `"%u"` or `"%Lu"`.
- We can output to octal (base 8 numbers) using `printf` and `"%o"`
- Also we can output to hexadecimal (base 16, 0-9 and a-f) using `printf` and `"%x"` or `"%X"`.

Example - byte (`char`)

Binary	10101011
Hexadecimal	AB
Decimal	171
Octal	253

Manipulating Bits within an Unsigned Integer

- C can shift all the bits comprising a number a fixed number of places to the left or right.
- Zeros are propagated in to the vacated spaces.
- Bits that shift outside, disappear. (i.e. the shift is not cyclic).
- Bit shifting is accomplished with the >> (right) and << (left) operators.

For example:

```
1 << 2 = 4
8 >> 3 = 1
```

Bit shifts are much cheaper than multiplying or dividing by powers of two.

Assuming 0 is false and 1 is true, we have the following bitwise logical operators.

And Operator(&)

N1	0	0	1	1
N2	0	1	0	1
N1 & N2	0	0	0	1

Or Operator(|)

N1	0	0	1	1
N2	0	1	0	1
N1 | N2	0	1	1	1

Exclusive Or($\wedge$)

N1	0	0	1	1
N2	0	1	0	1
N1 $\wedge$ N2	0	1	1	0

Not Operator($\sim$)

N1	0	1
$\sim$N1	1	0

Case Study: The Sieve of Eratosthenes

3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51
3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47	49	51

This gives the primes (we add 2 to the beginning of the list):

2 3 5 7 11 13 17 19 23 29 31 37 41 43 47

The Sieve of Eratosthenes: In C

- When implementing this in C it makes sense to use a bit to indicate ‘primeness’ of a number.
- The smallest addressable unit of memory in C is the `char` which consists of 8 bits.
- We therefore need to perform *masking* to isolate individual bits.

Masking

We access the j^{th} bit of a variable `x` as follows:

`if(x & (1 << j))`	Check to see if it’s set
`x |= (1 << j)`	To set the bit
`x &= ~(1 << j)`	To clear the bit

The Sieve of Eratosthenes: Implementation

```
void findPrimes(NUM_TYPE * Prime_List, int max_num)
{
   int current_num = 3;
   NUM_TYPE Mask=1;

   while(current_num*current_num <= max_num)
   {
      int Pnum = current_num/(2 * BITS_PER_NUM);
      int Pbit = (current_num-Pnum * 2 * BITS_PER_NUM)/2;
      /* Current Number is prime so strike out multiples */
      if(~Prime_List[Pnum] & (Mask <<Pbit))
      {
         int strike = current_num * current_num;
         while(strike <= max_num)
         {
            int Snum = strike/(2*BITS_PER_NUM);
            int Sbit = (strike - Snum * 2 * BITS_PER_NUM)/2;
            Prime_List[Snum] |= (Mask << Sbit);
            strike += 2 * current_num;
         }
      }
      current_num += 2;
   }
}
```

The Sieve of Eratosthenes : Printing out the Primes

```
void printPrimes(NUM_TYPE * Prime_List, int max_num)
{
   int i;
   NUM_TYPE Mask=1;

   for(i = 3;i <= max_num;i = i+2)
   {
      int Pnum=i/(2*BITS_PER_NUM);
      int Pbit=(i-Pnum*2*BITS_PER_NUM)/2;
      if (~Prime_List[Pnum] & (Mask <<Pbit))
         printf("%d\n", i);
   }
}
```