

14/10/20

I started my code by having my loop print the values of x on consecutive lines.

```
1  /* sine_plotter.c */
2
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <stdint.h>
5  #include <math.h>
6
7  #define SUCCESS 0
8
9  int main() {
10     uint32_t x = 0;          /*Declare x as fixed width unsigned variable, initialise equal to 0*/
11     for(;;){                 /*Endless loop*/
12         x++;                  /*Increase x by 1*/
13         printf("%d\n", x);    /*Print value of x to command line*/
14     }
15     return SUCCESS;
16 }
```

I then had my program calculate the value of y, being the sine of x. And then translate the value of y to the range 0 and 1.

```
1  /* sine_plotter.c */
2
3  /*Libraries*/
4  #include <stdio.h>
5  #include <stdint.h>
6  #include <math.h>
7
8  /*Definitions*/
9  #define SUCCESS 0
10 #define pi 3.14159265358979
11 #define FREQ 8
12 #define MAX_TERMINAL 120
13 int plotval(float);
14
15 /*Main code*/
16 int main()
17 {
18     uint32_t x = 0;          /*Declare x as fixed width unsigned variable, initialise equal to 0*/
19     float y = 0;
20     for (;;)                 /*Endless loop*/
21     {
22         x++;                  /*Increase x by 1*/
23         printf("%8.0d, ", x); /*Print value of x to command line*/
24         y = (sin(FREQ * x * pi / 180) + 1) / 2; /*calculate value of y*/
25         printf("%0.2f\n", y); /*Print value of y to command line*/
26     }
27     return SUCCESS;
28 }
```

I then added the plotval() function that I made during my preparation for this lab. This created a trace of the sine function on the terminal.

```
22     x++;                                /*Increase x by 1*/
23     printf("%8.0d, ", x);                /*Print value of x to command line*/
24     y = (sin(FREQ * x * pi / 180) + 1) / 2; /*calculate value of y*/
25     printf("%0.2f:", y);                /*Print value of y to command line*/
26     plotval(y);
27 }
28 return SUCCESS;
29 }
30
31 /*plotval function*/
32 int plotval(float ploti)                  /*Declare plotval function and plot input*/
33 {
34     for (int i = 0; i <= roundf(ploti * MAX_TERMINAL); i++) /*Loop till at proportion of the screen to sin value*/
35     {
36         printf(" ");
37     }
38     printf("*\n");                        /*Mark with an asterix*/
39 }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL 1: powershell

```
144, 0.98:
145, 0.99:
146, 1.00:
147, 1.00:
148, 0.99:
149, 0.96:
150, 0.93:
151, 0.89:
152, 0.85:
153, 0.79:
154, 0.73:
155, 0.67:
156, 0.60:
157, 0.53:
158, 0.47:
159, 0.40:
160, 0.33:
161, 0.27:
162, 0.21:
163, 0.15:
164, 0.11:
165, 0.07:
166, 0.04:
167, 0.01:
168, 0.00: *
169, 0.00: *
170, 0.01: *
171, 0.02: *
172, 0.05:
173, 0.09:
174, 0.13:
175, 0.18:
```

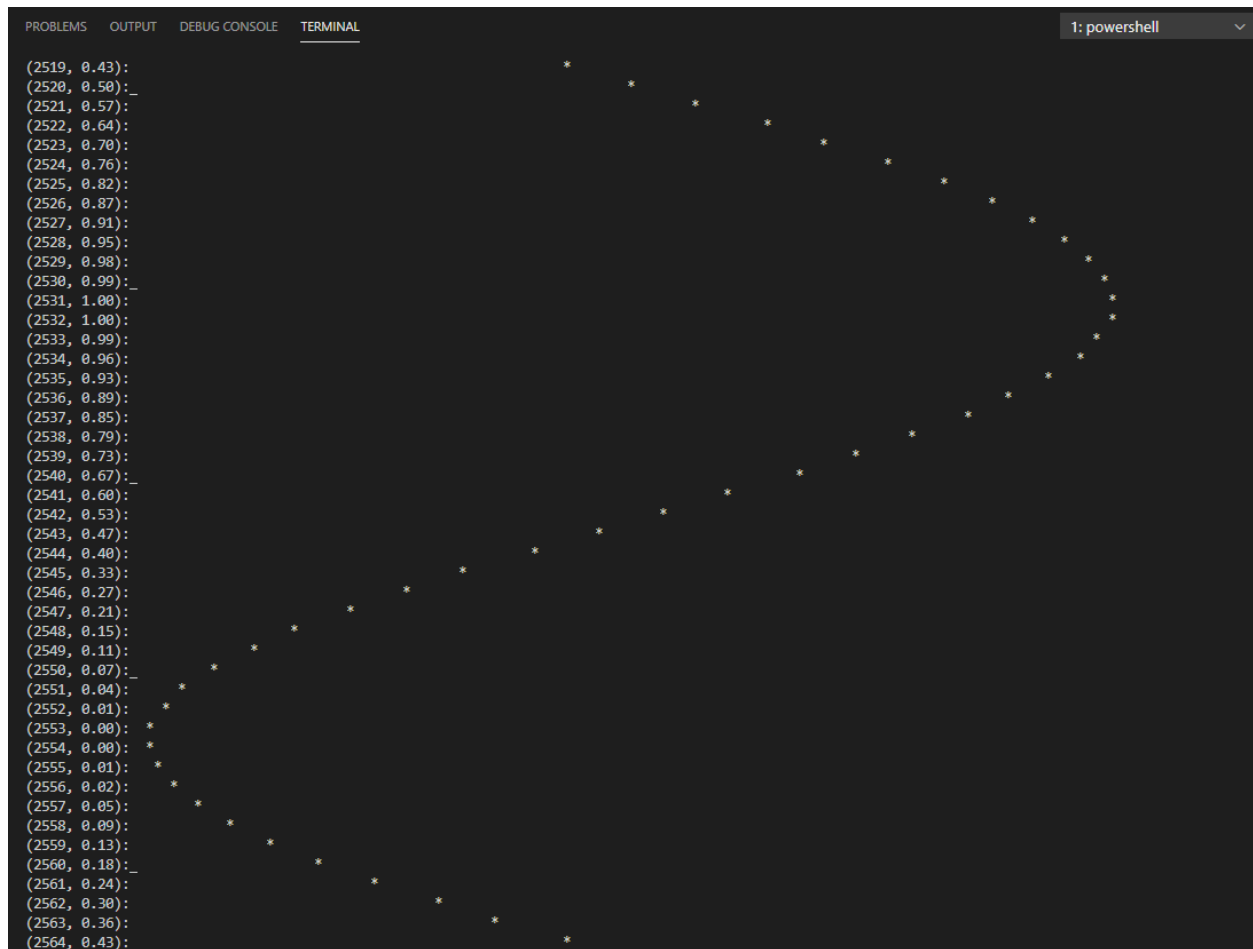
I then added a trace to the screen for scale. I added this every 10 lines like the provided example but this could easily be modified by changing the value in the if statement.

```
15  /*Main code*/
16  int main()
17  {
18      uint32_t x = 0;                /*Declare x as fixed width unsigned variable, initialise equal to 0*/
19      float y = 0;
20      for (;;)                       /*Endless loop*/
21      {
22          x++;                       /*Increase x by 1*/
23          printf("%8.0d, ", x);      /*Print value of x to command line*/
24          y = (sin(FREQ * x * pi / 180) + 1) / 2; /*calculate value of y*/
25          printf("%0.2f:", y);      /*Print value of y to command line*/
26          if (x % 10 == 0)           /*If multiple of 10 add tick*/
27          {
28              printf("_");
29          }
30          else                       /*Otherwise add space, so function is aligned*/
31          {
32              printf(" ");
33          }
34          plotval(y);                /*Call Plotval*/
35      }
36      return SUCCESS;
37  }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL 1: power

```
1273, 0.99:
1274, 0.96:
1275, 0.93:
1276, 0.89:
1277, 0.85:
1278, 0.79:
1279, 0.73:
1280, 0.67:_
1281, 0.60:
1282, 0.53:
1283, 0.47:
1284, 0.40:
1285, 0.33:
1286, 0.27:
1287, 0.21:
1288, 0.15:
1289, 0.11:
1290, 0.07:_
1291, 0.04:
1292, 0.01:
1293, 0.00: *
1294, 0.00: *
1295, 0.01: *
1296, 0.02: *
1297, 0.05: *
1298, 0.09: *
```

After this I changed the size of my fixed character width and added brackets so that it would neatly display the coordinates of the sine function.



The speed at which my program executes will be determined on the clock speed of the system running it. Visual Studio Code, my IDE, will have a clock speed that will do so many instructions a second. On embedded systems this will vary on the device. An arduino allows you to control the clock speed that you use to run the code through.