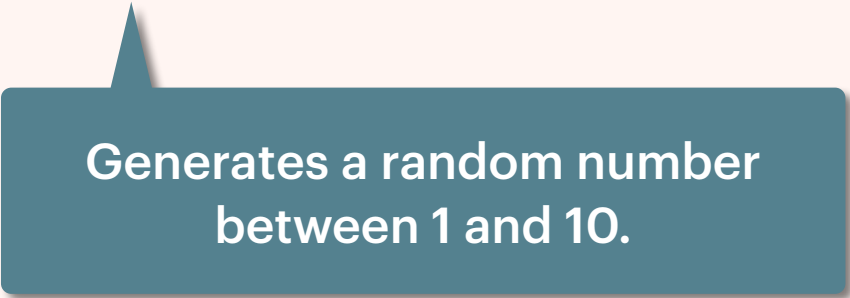


RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#include <stdlib.h> /* rand() */
```

```
// ...
```

```
int number = rand() % 10 + 1;
```



Generates a random number
between 1 and 10.

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#include <stdlib.h> /* rand() */  
  
// ...  
  
int number = rand() % 10 + 1;
```



Generates a random number
between 1 and 10.

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl
// ...
int n
1
1
1
2
5
5
5
()
```

erates a random number
between 1 and 10.

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

... a random number
... between 1 and 10.

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

andom number
and 10.

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

1
1
1
2
5
5
5

umber

RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```



RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```



RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

```
#incl  
// ...  
int n
```



COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM

* massive simplification

COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM

Think Deck of Cards

* massive simplification

COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM

Think Deck of Cards
(but with 4,294,967,296 cards)

* massive simplification

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Think Deck of Cards

(but with 4,294,967,296 cards)

Calling `rand()` is taking the top card.

* massive simplification

COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM

Think Deck of Cards

(but with 4,294,967,296 cards)

Calling `rand()` is taking the top card.

We need to tell `rand()` how to shuffle the deck.

* massive simplification

COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM

Think Deck of Cards

(but with 4,294,967,296 cards)

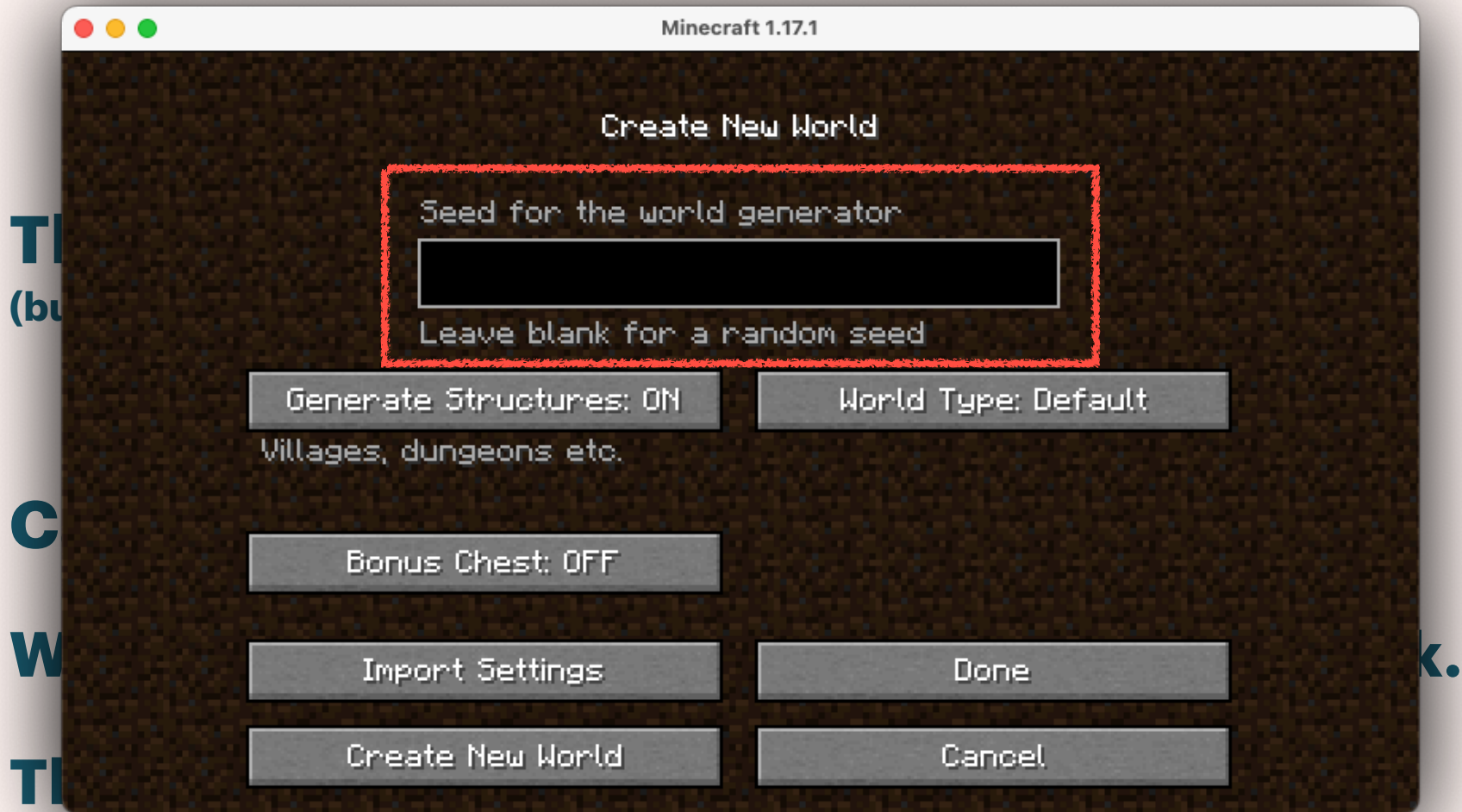
Calling `rand()` is taking the top card.

We need to tell `rand()` how to shuffle the deck.

This is called “seeding” or “seed”

* massive simplification

COMPUTERS CAN'T BE RANDOM



* massive simplification

RNG & TIME

For CPT_S 121, use the current time as the seed.

`time()` returns the number of seconds since 1/1/1970 (GMT).

Some history: this is called the UNIX EPOCH

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September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)

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 September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)
September 30, 2021 8:40:22 PM GMT

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September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)

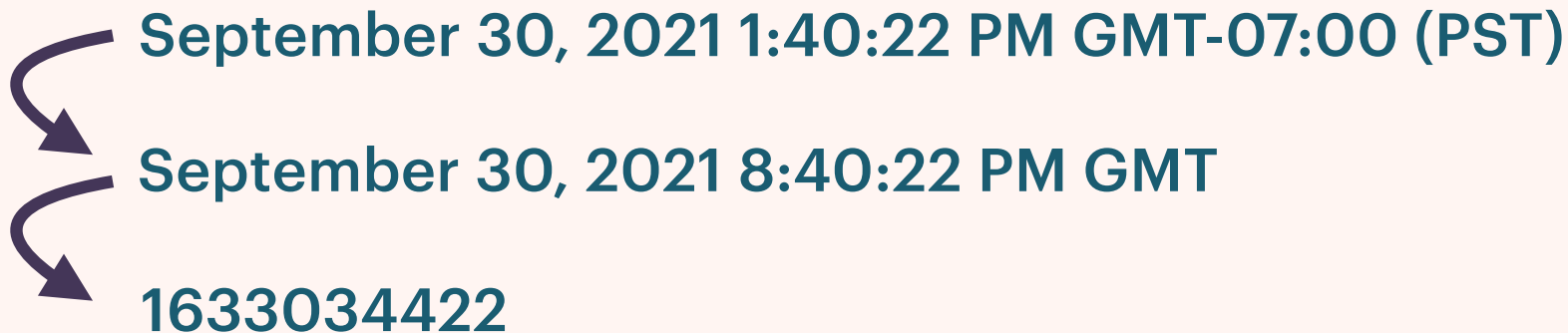
September 30, 2021 8:40:22 PM GMT

RNG & TIME

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Some history: this is called the UNIX EPOCH



The diagram illustrates the process of converting a local time to a Unix timestamp. It starts with the local time 'September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)'. A curved arrow points down to the GMT time 'September 30, 2021 8:40:22 PM GMT'. Another curved arrow points down to the Unix timestamp '1633034422'.

September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)

September 30, 2021 8:40:22 PM GMT

1633034422

RNG & TIME

For CPT_S 121, use the current time as the seed.

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September 30, 2021 1:40:22 PM GMT-07:00 (PST)

September 30, 2021 8:40:22 PM GMT

1633034422

Just like how `char` is just a character as
`int`, the epoch is just a time as `int`.

TIME




```
#include <stdlib.h>    /* rand() */
#include <time.h>       /* time() */

srand(time(NULL));    // Call this only ONCE in your program

// ...

int number = rand() % 10 + 1;
```

TIME



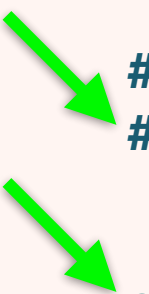
```
#include <stdlib.h>    /* rand() */
#include <time.h>       /* time() */

srand(time(NULL));    // Call this only ONCE in your program

// ...

int number = rand() % 10 + 1;
```

TIME



```
#incl
#include
```

```
srand
```

```
// ...
```

```
int n
```

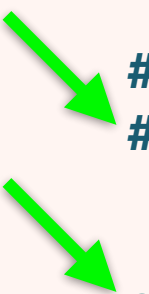
```
8
5
6
2
9
2
1
```

```
nd() */
me() */
```

1 this only ONCE in your program

```
1;
```

TIME



```
#incl
#incl
```

```
srand
```

```
// ...
```

```
int n
```

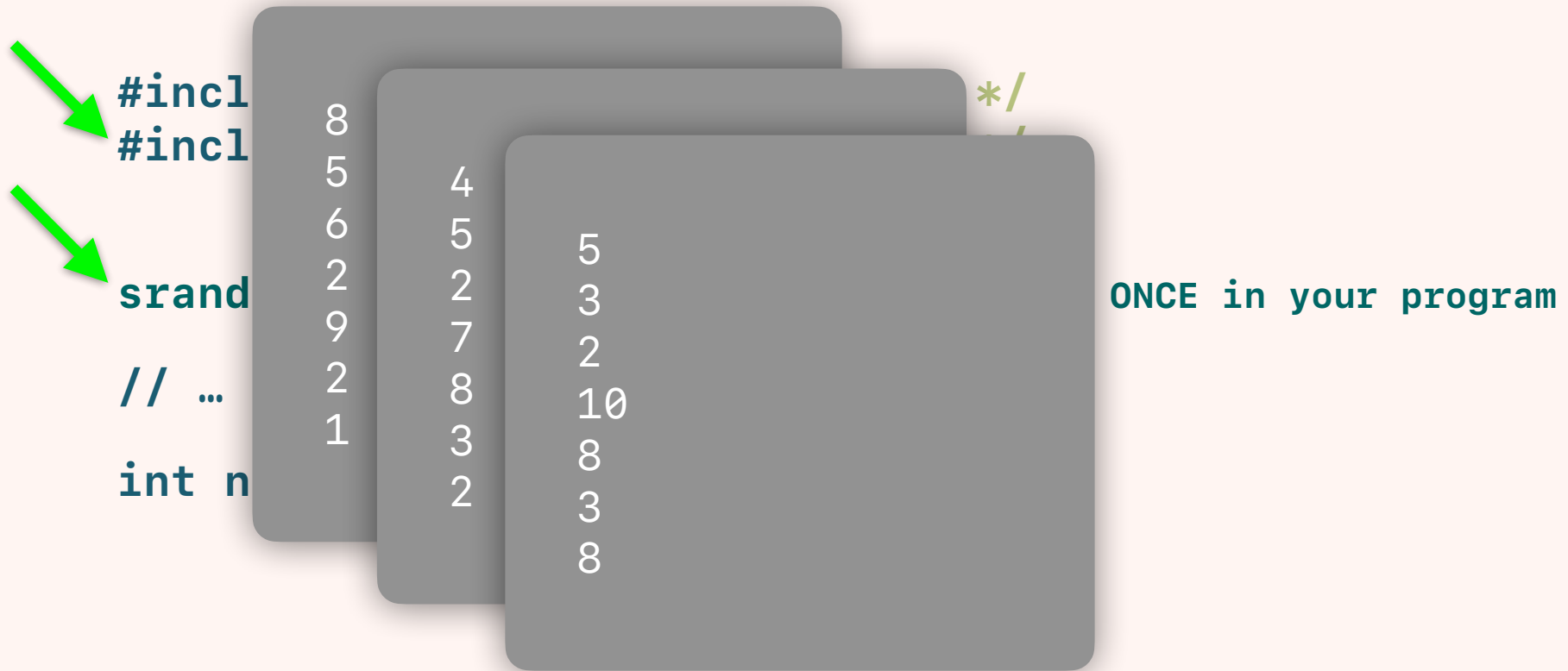
```
8
5
6
2
9
2
1
```

```
4
5
2
7
8
3
2
```

```
*/
*/
```

only ONCE in your program

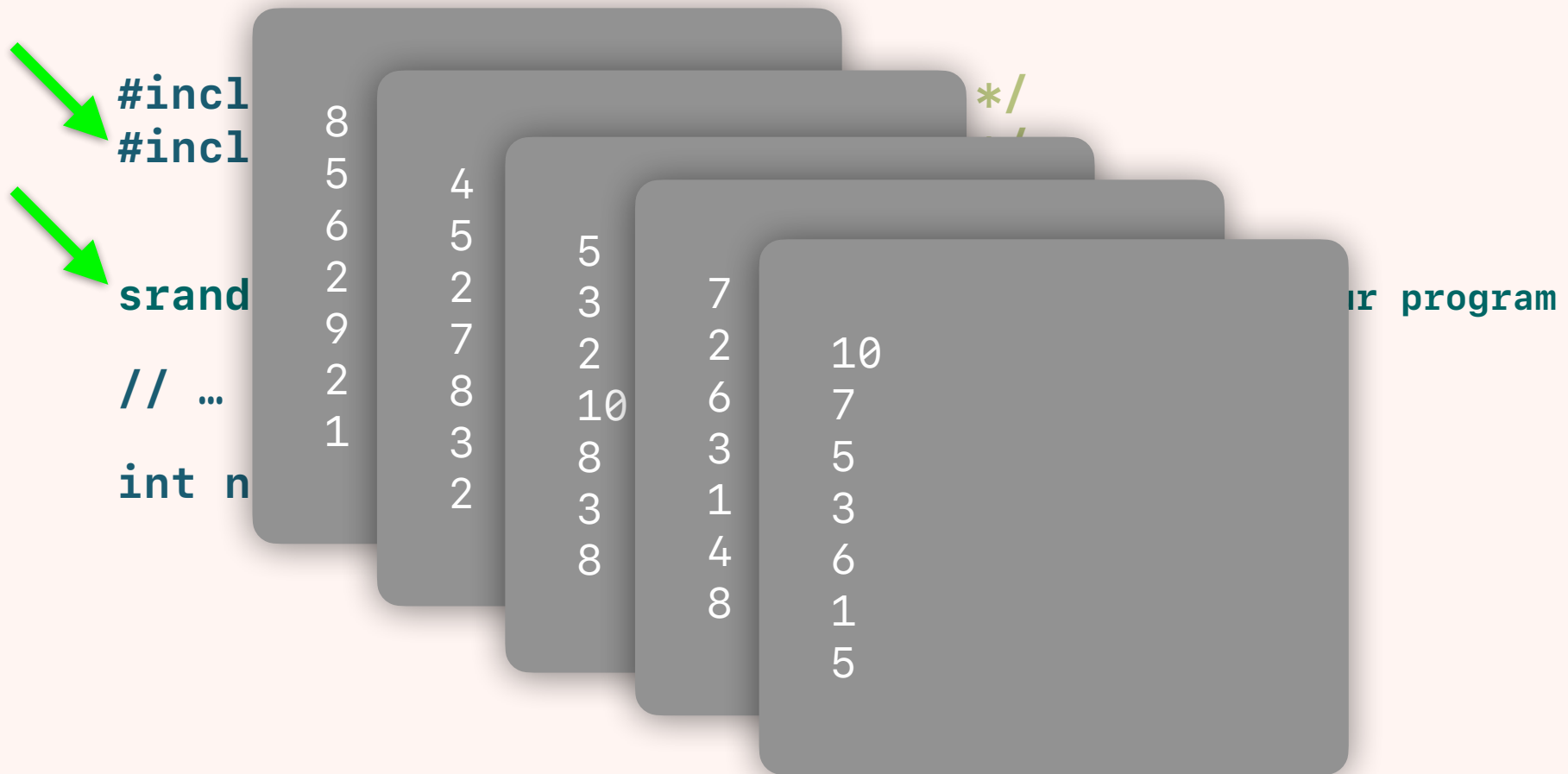
TIME



TIME



TIME



TIME



TIME



PA4 hint

```
#include <stdlib.h> /* rand() */
#include <time.h>    /* time() */

// Generates a random integer between the given bounds, inclusive.
int randomNumber(int min, int max) {
    return rand() % max + min;
}

int main(void) {
    srand(time(NULL));                // Seed generator with current time.

    int n1 = randomNumber(1, 10);    // Get a random number.
    int n2 = randomNumber(1, 10);    // Get another random number.

    // ... blah blah blah

    return 0;
}
```

Commonly missed questions for Exam 1

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Character encoding, represents English characters as integers.

- **Developed in the 1960s.**
- **Unicode is the modern standard, and is primarily used today.**
- **ASCII uses one byte (8 bits) to represent one character.**
- **Unicode uses any number of 8 or 16 bits to represent one “character” or emoji 🧐😜😄🐱🧠🐔🐥🥬🥦🏳️🇺🇸.**

WRITE A FUNCTION...

```
int main(void) { ... }
```

```
int read_int(FILE *inFile) { ... }
```

```
double quadratic_formula(double a, double b, double c) { ... }
```

```
int is_palindrome(char c1, char c2, char c3, char c4) { ... }
```

FUNCTION ARGUMENTS ARE VARIABLES

```
double quadratic_formula(double a, double b, double c) {  
    double a, b, c; a, b, c are already variables since they are  
declared as function arguments  
    printf("Please enter value for a: ");  
    scanf("%lf", &a); your functions are not  
responsible for asking  
the user to input data.  
  
    double x = ...  
  
    return x;  
}
```