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Programming I Final Report

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Part 1

1-1

This function would take an uppercase letter in the **US-ASCII** standard and convert it into the corresponding lowercase letter.

1-2

Program:

```
#include <stdio.h>

char utol(char c){
    return (c+0x20);
}

int main(){

    printf("upper: %c, lower: %c\n", 'A', utol('A'));

    return 0;
}
```

Output:

upper: A, lower: a

Part 2

```
void get_min_student(int numberOfPeople, float grades[]){

    float min = 101;

    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfPeople; ++i){
        if (grades[i] < min){
            min = grades[i];
        }
    }

    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfPeople; ++i){
        if (grades[i] == min){
            printf("%d\n", i);
        }
    }
}
```

Part 3

More than one kind of data type can satisfy this expected input range, as long as it satisfies the following criterias.

- 1) As this method of calculation is only possible because of truncated integers, the data type of **bunshi** and **bunbo** has to be **integer**.
- 2) Because the expected input range is 1 to 65535, both **bunshi** and **bunbo** must have at least 2 bytes allocated to the variable, and
- 3) If only 2 bytes are being used, it must be an **unsigned** integer type.

These are the only restrictions for this particular calculation to work. So any integer data types like **short**, **int**, or **long**, etc. would work in this case.

However, the `scanf()` function in the sample code has specific string formatting in place. The input for **bunshi** expects a `%d`, which is an **int** type, and the input for **bunbo** is `%hd`, which corresponds to a **short** type.

In this case, since the size for **short** is only 2 bytes, **bunbo** must be an **unsigned short**. And this calculation does not behave consistently with negative outputs, so it is necessary to restrict **bunshi** to an **unsigned int** as well.

In conclusion, in order to correctly fill in the blank for this specific question:

A needs to be an **unsigned int** type.

B needs to be an **unsigned short** type.

In reality, **int** would satisfy the need for both A and B. Modern computers won't run into memory shortages just for this, and most C compilers can implicitly convert data types anyway.

Part 4

Change `int flag = 1;` to `static int flag = 1;` on line 13.

`static` variables preserve “static” memory allocations, so its value won’t get erased with each call.

Part 5

5-1

```
void plot(void) {  
    // plot  
    for (x = 0; x < SIZE_X; x++) {  
        y = Offset + Offset * sin(PIE/2 + 2*(2.0 * PIE * x / SIZE_X));  
        square[x][y] = '*';  
    }  
}
```

Double the frequency and displace the sine wave by $\pi/2$ to get the defined output.

5-2

```
void plot(void) {  
    // plot  
    for (x = 0; x < SIZE_X; x++) {  
        y = Offset + Offset * sin(2.0 * PIE * x / SIZE_X);  
        square[x][y] = '*';  
        y = 0.5 * (x) - 1;  
        square[x][y] = '+';  
    }  
}
```

Add another equation that plots on top of the existing graph.