EECS 10: Computational Methods in Electrical and Computer Engineering
Lecture 12

Rainer Dömer

doemer@uci.edu

The Henry Samueli School of Engineering
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
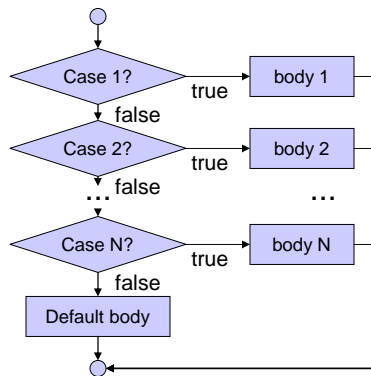University of California, Irvine

Lecture 12: Overview

- Structured Programming
  - Structured jump statements
    - **break** statement in **switch** statement
    - **break** and **continue** in **while** loop
    - **break** and **continue** in **do-while** loop
    - **break** and **continue** in **for** loop
- Arbitrary jump statements
  - **goto** statement
- Debugging
  - Source-level debugger **gdb**
  - Example **Interest2.c**

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   2
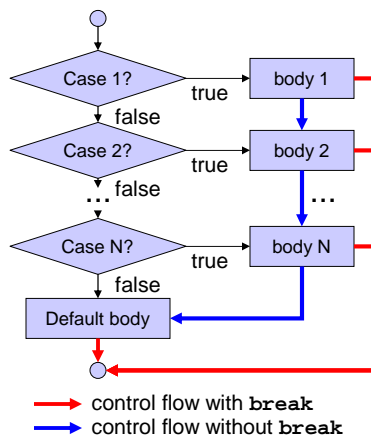
Structured Programming

- Selection: **switch** statement
  - Flow chart: Example:


```
switch(LetterGrade)
{ case 'A':
   { printf("Excellent!");
     break; }
  case 'B':
  case 'C':
  case 'D':
   { printf("Passed.");
     break; }
  case 'F':
   { printf("Failed!");
     break; }
  default:
   { printf("Invalid grade!");
     break; }
} /* hctiws */
```

Structured Programming

- Selection: **break** in **switch** statement
  - Flow chart: Example:

control flow with **break**
control flow without **break**

```
switch(LetterGrade)
{ case 'A':
   { printf("Excellent!");
     break; }
  case 'B':
  case 'C':
  case 'D':
   { printf("Passed.");
     break; }
  case 'F':
   { printf("Failed!");
     break; }
  default:
   { printf("Invalid grade!");
     break; }
} /* hctiws */
```
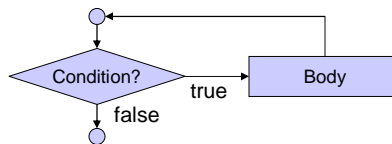
Structured Programming

- Repetition: **while** loop
  - Flow chart:

  - Example:

```
int product = 2;
while (product < 1000)
    { product *= 2;
     } /* elihw */
```
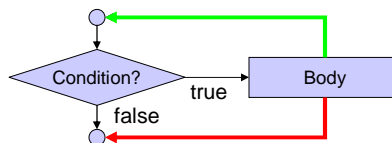
  - Note:
    - The condition is evaluated at the *beginning* of each loop!

Structured Programming

- Repetition: **break/continue** in **while** loop
  - Flow chart:

  - Control flow:

    → control flow with **break**
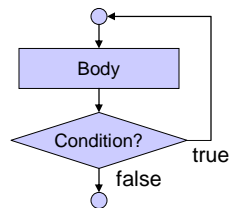
    → control flow with **continue**

  - Note:
    - The condition is evaluated at the *beginning* of each loop!

Structured Programming

- Repetition: **do-while** loop
  - Flow chart:

    Body

    Condition? true

    false

  - Example:

    ```
    int product = 2;
    do { product *= 2;
        } while (product < 1000);
    ```
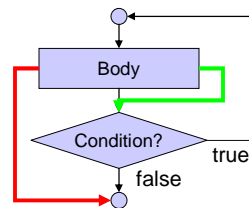
  - Note:
    - The condition is evaluated at the *end* of each loop!

Structured Programming

- Repetition: **break/continue** in **do-while** loop
  - Flow chart:

    Body

    Condition? true

    false

  - Control flow:

    → control flow with **break**

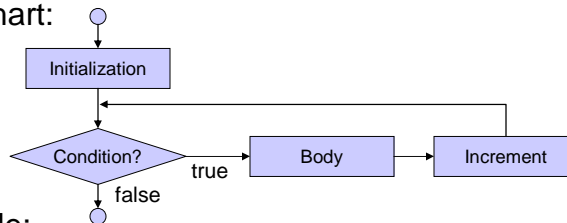   → control flow with **continue**

  - Note:
    - The condition is evaluated at the *end* of each loop!

Structured Programming

- Repetition: **for** loop
  - Flow chart:

  - Example:

    ```
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        { printf("i = %d\n", i);
         } /* rof */
    ```

  - Syntax:
    - **for(*initialization; condition; increment*)**
          body

  EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   9
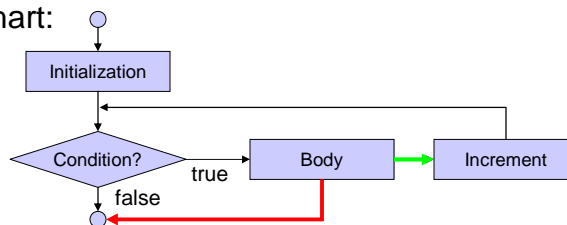
Structured Programming

- Repetition: **break/continue** in **for** loop
  - Flow chart:

  - Control flow:
    - → control flow with **break**
    - → control flow with **continue**
  - Syntax:
    - **for(*initialization; condition; increment*)**
          body

  EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   10

Arbitrary Jump Statements

- Arbitrary jumps: `goto` statement
  - `goto` statement jumps to the specified *labeled* statement (within the same function)
  - Example:

    ```
    begin:  count = 0;
            goto next;
    repeat: if (count > 100)
              { goto end; }
    next:   count++;
            if (count == 77)
              { goto next; }
            goto repeat;
    end:    printf("%d", count);
    ```

  - Warning:
    - `goto` statement allows *un-structured* programming!
    - `goto` statement should be avoided whenever possible!

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   11

Debugging

- Source-level Debugger `gdb`
  - Debugging features
    - run the program under debugger control
    - follow the control flow of the program during execution
    - set breakpoints to stop execution at specific points
    - inspect (and adjust) the values of variables
    - find the point in the program where the "crash" happens
  - Preparation:
    compile your program with debugging support on
    - Option `-g` tells compiler to add debugging information (symbol tables) to the generated executable file
    - `gcc -g Program.c -o Program -Wall -ansi`
    - `gdb Program`

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   12

Debugging

- Source-level Debugger **gdb**
  - Basic **gdb** commands
    - **run**
      - starts the execution of the program in the debugger
    - **break** *function_name*
      - inserts a breakpoint at *function_name*
      - program execution will stop at the breakpoint
    - **list** *line_numbers*
      - lists the current or specified *line_numbers*
    - **print** *variable_name*
      - prints the current value of the variable *variable_name*
    - **next**
      - executes the next statement (one statement at a time)
    - **quit**
      - exits the debugger (and terminates the program)
    - **help**
      - provides helpful details on debugger commands

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   13

Example Program

- Compound interest: **Interest2.c** (part 1/2)

```
/* Interest2.c: compound interest on savings account   */
/* author: Rainer Doemer                                */
/* modifications:                                       */
/* 10/23/05 RD  version to demonstrate debugging        */
/* 10/19/04 RD  initial version                         */

#include <stdio.h>

/* main function */

int main(void)
{
   /* variable definitions */
   double amount, balance, rate, interest;
   int    year;

   /* input section */
   printf("Please enter the initial amount in $:\n");
   scanf("%lf", &amount);
   printf("Please enter the interest rate in %%:\n");
   scanf("%lf", &rate);
```
EECS ...

Example Program

- Compound interest: **Interest2.c** (part 2/2)

```
...

/* computation and output section */
   for(year = 1; year <= 10; year++)
      { interest = amount * (rate/100.0);
        balance = amount + interest;
        printf("Interest for year%3d is $%8.2f.\n", year,
                                              interest);
        printf("The new balance is     $%8.2f.\n", balance);
        amount = balance;
      } /* rof */

   /* exit */
   return 0;
} /* end of main */

/* EOF */
```

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 1/6)

```
% vi Interest2.c
% gcc Interest2.c -o Interest2 -g -Wall -ansi
% Interest2
Please enter the initial amount in $:
1000
Please enter the interest rate in %:
1.5
Interest for year  1 is $   15.00.
The new balance is     $ 1015.00.
Interest for year  2 is $   15.22.
The new balance is     $ 1030.22.
...
Interest for year 10 is $   17.15.
The new balance is     $ 1160.54.
% gdb Interest2
GNU gdb 6.3
Copyright 2004 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
GDB is free software, ...
There is absolutely no warranty for GDB.
This GDB was configured as "sparc-sun-solaris2.7"...
(gdb)
...
```

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 2/6)

```
...
(gdb) break main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x106ac: file Interest2.c, line 20.
(gdb) run
Starting program: /users/faculty/doemer/eecs10/Interest/Interest2
Breakpoint 1, main () at Interest2.c:20
20          printf("Please enter the initial amount in $:\n");
(gdb) next
Please enter the initial amount in $:
21          scanf("%lf", &amount);
(gdb) next
1000
22          printf("Please enter the interest rate in %%:\n");
(gdb) next
Please enter the interest rate in %:
23          scanf("%lf", &rate);
(gdb) next
1.5
26          for(year = 1; year <= 10; year++)
(gdb) next
...
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   17

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 3/6)

```
...
27    { interest = amount * (rate/100.0);
(gdb) next
28      balance = amount + interest;
(gdb) print interest
$1 = 15
(gdb) print amount
$2 = 1000
(gdb) print balance
$3 = -7.3987334479772013e+304
(gdb) next
29      printf("Interest for year%3d is $%8.2f.\n", year, interest);
(gdb) print balance
$4 = 1015
(gdb) next
Interest for year  1 is $   15.00.
30      printf("The new balance is     $%8.2f.\n", balance);
(gdb) next
The new balance is     $ 1015.00.
31      amount = balance;
(gdb) next
...
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   18

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 4/6)

```
...
26 for(year = 1; year <= 10; year++)
(gdb) next
27    { interest = amount * (rate/100.0);
(gdb) print year
$5 = 2
(gdb) list
22 printf("Please enter the interest rate in %%:\n");
23 scanf("%lf", &rate);
24
25 /* computation and output section */
26 for(year = 1; year <= 10; year++)
27    { interest = amount * (rate/100.0);
28      balance = amount + interest;
29      printf("Interest for year%3d is $%8.2f.\n", year, interest);
30      printf("The new balance is      $%8.2f.\n", balance);
31      amount = balance;
(gdb) list 35
30      printf("The new balance is      $%8.2f.\n", balance);
31      amount = balance;
32      } /* rof */
...
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   19

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 5/6)

```
...
33
34 /* exit */
35 return 0;
36 } /* end of main */
37
38 /* EOF */
(gdb) break 35
Breakpoint 2 at 0x1079c: file Interest2.c, line 35.
(gdb) cont
Continuing.
Interest for year  2 is $   15.22.
The new balance is      $ 1030.22.
Interest for year  3 is $   15.45.
The new balance is      $ 1045.68.
...
Interest for year 10 is $   17.15.
The new balance is      $ 1160.54.

Breakpoint 2, main () at Interest2.c:35
35 return 0;
...
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   20

Example Program

- Example session: **Interest2.c** (part 6/6)

```
...
(gdb) print balance
$6 = 1160.5408250251503
(gdb) cont
Continuing.

Program exited normally.
(gdb) quit
%
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 12   (c) 2007 R. Doemer   21