

EECS 10: Computational Methods in Electrical and Computer Engineering

Lecture 4

Rainer Dömer

doemer@uci.edu

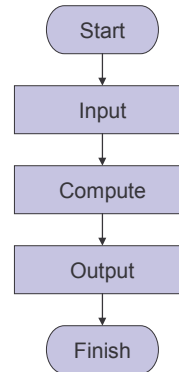
The Henry Samueli School of Engineering
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
University of California, Irvine

Lecture 4: Overview

- Our second C Program
 - Program structure
 - Example `addition.c`
 - Variables
 - Data input
 - Computation
 - Data output

Program Structure

- General Program Structure
 - Input
 - read input data
 - Computation
 - compute output data from input data
 - Output
 - write output data
- Examples
 - Calculator
 - Enter numbers, compute function, output result
 - Word processor
 - Type, format, print text
 - Database application
 - Enter data, process data, present data
 - etc.



EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4

(c) 2008 R. Doemer

3

C Program Structure

- Initialization section
 - Definition of variables (storage elements)
 - Name, type, and initial value
- Input section
 - read values from input devices into variables
 - standard input functions
- Computation section
 - perform the necessary computation on variables
 - assignment statements
- Output section
 - write results from variables to output devices
 - standard output functions
- Exit section
 - clean up and exit

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4

(c) 2008 R. Doemer

4

Our second C Program

- Program example: `Addition.c` (part 1/2)

```

/* Addition.c: adding two integer numbers      */
/*                                             */
/* author: Rainer Doemer                      */
/*                                             */
/* modifications:                             */
/* 09/30/04 RD initial version                */

#include <stdio.h>

/* main function */

int main(void)
{
    /* variable definitions */
    int i1 = 0;      /* first integer */
    int i2 = 0;      /* second integer */
    int sum;         /* result */
    ...

```

Our second C Program

- Program example: `Addition.c` (part 2/2)

```

...
/* input section */
printf("Please enter an integer:   ");
scanf("%d", &i1);
printf("Please enter another integer: ");
scanf("%d", &i2);

/* computation section */
sum = i1 + i2;

/* output section */
printf("The sum of %d and %d is %d.\n", i1, i2, sum);

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

/* EOF */

```

Our second C Program

- Variable definition and initialization

```
/* variable definitions */
int i1 = 0;      /* first integer */
int i2 = 0;      /* second integer */
int sum;        /* result */
```

- Variable type: **int**

- integer type, stores whole numbers (e.g. -5, 0, 42)
- many other types exist (**float**, **double**, **char**, ...)

- Variable name: **i1**, **i2**, **sum**

- valid identifier, i.e. name composed of letters, digits
- variable name should be descriptive

- Initializer: **= 0**

- specifies the initial value of the variable
- optional (if omitted, initial value is undefined)

Our second C Program

- Data input using **scanf ()** function

```
/* input section */
printf("Please enter an integer:      ");
scanf("%d", &i1);
```

- part of standard I/O library

- declared in header file **stdio.h**

- reads data from the standard input stream **stdin**

- **stdin** usually means the keyboard

- converts input data according to format string

- **"%d"** indicates that a decimal integer value is expected

- stores result in specified location

- **&i1** indicates to store at the *address of variable i1*

Our second C Program

- Computation using assignment statements

```
/* computation section */
sum = i1 + i2;
```

- Operator = specifies an assignment
 - value of the right-hand side (`i1 + i2`) is assigned to the left-hand side (`sum`)
 - left-hand side is usually a variable
 - right-hand side is a simple or complex expression
- Operator + specifies addition
 - left and right arguments are added
 - result is the sum of the two arguments
- May other operators exist
 - For example, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%`, `<`, `>`, `==`, `^`, `&`, `|`, ...

Our second C Program

- Data output using `printf()` function

```
/* output section */
printf("The sum of %d and %d is %d.\n", i1, i2, sum);
```

- part of standard I/O library
 - declared in header file `stdio.h`
- writes data to the standard output stream `stdout`
 - `stdout` usually means the monitor
- converts output data according to format string
 - standard text is copied verbatim to the output
 - `"%d"` is replaced with a decimal integer value
- takes values from specified arguments
 - `i1` indicates to use the value of the variable `i1`

Our second C Program

- Example session: `Addition.c`

```
% vi Addition.c
% ls -l
-rw----- 1 doemer  faculty    702 Sep 30 14:17 Addition.c
% gcc -Wall -ansi Addition.c -o Addition
% ls -l
-rwx----- 1 doemer  faculty   6628 Sep 30 16:44 Addition*
-rw----- 1 doemer  faculty    702 Sep 30 14:17 Addition.c
% Addition
Please enter an integer: 27
Please enter another integer: 15
The sum of 27 and 15 is 42.
% Addition
Please enter an integer: 123
Please enter another integer: -456
The sum of 123 and -456 is -333.
%
```