

EECS 10: Computational Methods in Electrical and Computer Engineering

Lecture 9

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Lecture 9: Overview

- Midterm 1 Review Quiz
 - Top 5 most “difficult” questions
- Formatted output
 - Formatting of integral values
 - Formatting of floating-point values
 - Example `Formatting.c`
- Programming Principles
 - Algorithm
 - Control flow

Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 5: Question 5 (61.4% incorrect answers)
- Which of the following are valid keywords in C? (Check all that apply! 2 pts.)
 - a) `word`
 - b) `long`
 - c) `return`
 - d) `Long Int`
 - e) `main`

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Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 4: Question 2 (62.1% incorrect answers)
- In the Unix environment, which commands can be used to display the contents of a file in the shell window?
(Check all that apply! 2 pts.)
 - a) `more`
 - b) `cat`
 - c) `dog`
 - d) `ls`
 - e) `cd`

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Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 3: Question 14 (70.7% incorrect answers)
- What is the output of the following C program fragment (1 pt.)

```
int i1 = 5, i2 = 2, i;
float f1 = 5, f2 = 2, f;
i = i1 / i2;
f = (int)(f1 / f2);
printf("i = %d, f = %f", i, f);
```

- a) `i = 2, f = 2`
- b) `i = 1, f = 2`
- c) `i = 2, f = 2.00000`
- d) `i = 2.00000, f = 2.50000`
- e) `i = 2, f = 2.50000`

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```

- a) `i = 2, f = 2`
- b) `i = 1, f = 2`
-  c) `i = 2, f = 2.00000`
- d) `i = 2.00000, f = 2.50000`
- e) `i = 2, f = 2.50000`

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Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 2: Question 7 (72.1% incorrect answers)
- Which of the following statements is true about data types in ANSI-C?
(Check all that apply! 2 pts.)
 - a) `int` has a larger range than `char`
 - b) `char` can store a smaller value than `unsigned int`
 - c) `long` has a smaller range than `unsigned int`
 - d) `float` has a higher precision than `double`
 - e) `float` can store a greater value than `long int`

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Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 1: Question 13 (75.7% incorrect answers)
- Which of the following C expressions yield the same result?
(Check all that apply! 2 pts.)

- a) $4 \ll 8 \% 5 / 2$
- b) $(4 \ll 8) \% 5 / 2$
- c) $4 \ll 8 \% (5 / 2)$
- d) $(4 \ll 8 \% 5) / 2$
- e) $4 \ll (8 \% 5) / 2$

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Midterm 1 Review Quiz

- Top 5 most “difficult” questions:
 - Rank 1: Question 13 (75.7% incorrect answers)
- Which of the following C expressions yield the same result?
(Check all that apply! 2 pts.)

- a) $4 \ll 8 \% 5 / 2$ (8)
- b) $(4 \ll 8) \% 5 / 2$ (2)
- c) $4 \ll 8 \% (5 / 2)$ (4)
- d) $(4 \ll 8 \% 5) / 2$ (16)
- e) $4 \ll (8 \% 5) / 2$ (8)

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Formatted Output

- Formatted output using `printf()`
 - standard format specifiers for integral values
 - `unsigned long long` `%llu`
 - `long long` `%lld`
 - `unsigned long` `%lu`
 - `long` `%ld`
 - `unsigned int` `%u`
 - `int` `%d`
 - `short` `%hd`
 - standard format specifiers for floating point values
 - `long double` `%Lf`
 - `double` `%f`
 - `float` `%f`

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Formatted Output

- Detailed formatting sequence for integral values
 - `% flags width length conversion`
 - **flags**
 - (none) standard formatting (right-justified)
 - `-` left-justified output
 - `+` leading plus-sign for positive values
 - `0` leading zeros
 - field **width**
 - (none) minimum number of characters needed
 - integer width of field to be filled with output
 - **length** modifier
 - (none) `int` type
 - `h` `short int` type
 - `l` `long int` type
 - `ll` `long long int` type
 - **conversion** specifier
 - `d` signed decimal value
 - `u` unsigned decimal value
 - `o` (unsigned) octal value
 - `x` (unsigned) hexadecimal value using characters `0-9, a-f`
 - `X` (unsigned) hexadecimal value using characters `0-9, A-F`

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Formatted Output

- Detailed formatting sequence for floating-point values
 - *% flags width precision length conversion*
 - **flags**
 - (none) standard formatting (right-justified)
 - - left-justified output
 - + leading plus-sign for positive values
 - 0 leading zeros
 - field **width**
 - (none) minimum number of characters needed
 - integer width of field to be filled with output
 - **precision**
 - (none) default precision (e.g. 6)
 - .int number of digits after decimal point (for **f**, **e**, or **E**), maximum number of significant digits (for **g**, or **G**)
 - **length** modifier
 - (none) **float** or **double** type
 - **L** long **double** type
 - **conversion** specifier
 - **f** standard floating-point notation (fixed-point)
 - **e** or **E** exponential notation using (**e** or **E**)
 - **g** or **G** standard or exponential notation (using **e** or **E**)

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Formatted Output

- Program example: **Formatting.c** (part 1/2)

```

/* Formatting.c: formatted output demo          */
/* author: Rainer Doemer                       */
/* modifications:                             */
/* 10/19/04 RD initial version                 */

#include <stdio.h>

/* main function */

int main(void)
{
    /* output section */
    printf("42 formatted as %%d|:   |%d|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%8d|:  |%8d|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%-8d|: |%-8d|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%+8d|: |%+8d|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%08d|: |%08d|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%x|:   |%x|\n", 42);
    printf("42 formatted as %%o|:   |%o|\n", 42);
    ...

```

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Formatted Output

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

```

...
printf("\n");
printf("123.456 formatted as |%f|:      |%f|\n", 123.456);
printf("123.456 formatted as |%e|:      |%e|\n", 123.456);
printf("123.456 formatted as |%g|:      |%g|\n", 123.456);
printf("123.456 formatted as |%12.4f|: |%12.4f|\n",
      123.456);
printf("123.456 formatted as |%12.4e|: |%12.4e|\n",
      123.456);
printf("123.456 formatted as |%12.4g|: |%12.4g|\n",
      123.456);

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

/* EOF */

```

Formatted Output

- Example session: `Formatting.c`

```

% vi Formatting.c
% gcc Formatting.c -o Formatting -Wall -ansi
% Formatting
42 formatted as |%d|: |42|
42 formatted as |%8d|: |      42|
42 formatted as |%-8d|: |42      |
42 formatted as |%+8d|: |      +42|
42 formatted as |%08d|: |00000042|
42 formatted as |%x|: |2a|
42 formatted as |%o|: |52|

123.456 formatted as |%f|: |123.456000|
123.456 formatted as |%e|: |1.234560e+02|
123.456 formatted as |%g|: |123.456|
123.456 formatted as |%12.4f|: | 123.4560|
123.456 formatted as |%12.4e|: | 1.2346e+02|
123.456 formatted as |%12.4g|: | 123.5|
%

```

Programming Principles

- Thorough *understanding* of the problem
- *Problem definition*
 - Input data
 - Output data
- *Algorithm*: Procedure to solve the problem
 - Detailed set of *actions* to perform
 - Specification of *order* in which to perform the actions
 - Termination after a *finite* number of steps
- *Pseudo code*: Planning a program
 - Informal (English) description of steps in an algorithm
 - Example: Cake baking recipe
- *Control flow*
 - Execution order of statements in the program
- *Program*: Instructions for the computer
 - Formal description in programming language
 - Statements (steps, actions)
 - Control structures (flow of control)

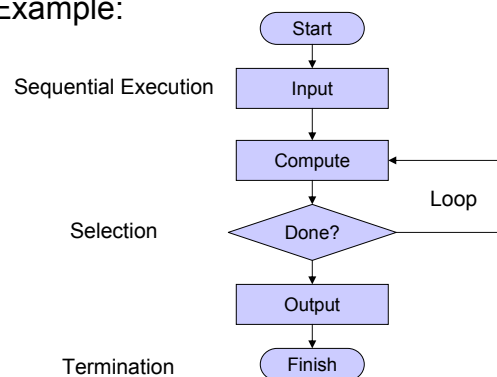
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Control Flow

- Control flow charts
 - Graphical representation of program control flow
 - Example:



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