EECS 10 Midterm Examination 1

- Please...
  - ... seat yourself with space around you
  - ... have a valid photo ID ready for inspection
- Rules
  - 50 minutes time
  - No books, no notes, no devices
  - No questions
  - If in doubt, state all assumptions clearly
- Good Luck!

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 4.1: Overview

- Formatted Input
  - Format specifiers for **`scanf()`**
  - Detailed formatting of integral values
  - Detailed formatting of floating-point values
- Formatted Output
  - Format specifiers for **`printf()`**
  - Detailed formatting of integral values
  - Detailed formatting of floating-point values
- Example **`Formatting.c`**

Formatted Input

- Formatted input using **`scanf()`**
  - standard format specifier for integral values
    - `(unsigned) long long` `%llu` `%lld`
    - `(unsigned) long` `%lu` `%ld`
    - `(unsigned) int` `%u` `%d`
    - `(unsigned) short` `%hu` `%hd`
    - `(unsigned) char` `%c` (reads a character)
  - standard format specifier for floating point values
    - `long double` `%Lf`
    - `double` `%lf`
    - `float` `%f`

Formatted Output

- Formatted output using **`printf()`**
  - standard format specifier for integral values
    - **`(unsigned) long long`** **`%llu`** **`%lld`**
    - **`(unsigned) long`** **`%lu`** **`%ld`**
    - **`(unsigned) int`** **`%u`** **`%d`**
    - **`(unsigned) short`** **`%hu`** **`%hd`**
    - **`(unsigned) char`** **`%c`** (prints a character)
  - standard format specifier for floating point values
    - **`long double`** **`%Lf`**
    - **`double`** **`%f`**
    - **`float`** **`%f`**

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 5

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`**

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 6

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`)

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);
...
```

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|
%
```

Lecture 4.2: Overview

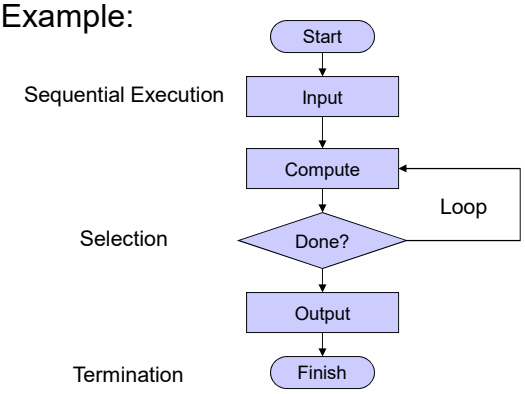
- Programming Principles
  - Algorithm and control flow
- Structured Programming
  - Control flow chart
  - Sequential execution
  - Conditional execution
    - **`if`** statement
    - **`if-else`** statement
    - **`switch`** statement
  - Structured Program Composition
  - Examples **`Grade.c`**, **`Grade2.c`**

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*
  - Detailed execution order of steps in the program
- *Program*: Instructions for the computer
  - Formal description in programming language
    - Statements (steps, actions)
    - Control structures (flow of control)

Structured Programming

- Control Flow Chart
  - Graphical representation of program control flow
  - Example:

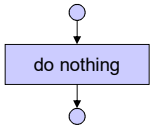


EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 13

Structured Programming

- Empty statement blocks
  - empty compound statement
  - does nothing (no operation, no-op)
  - Example: Flow chart:

```
{
 /* nothing */
}
```



EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 14

Structured Programming

- Sequential execution in C
  - Statement blocks: *Compound statements*
  - Sequence of statements grouped by braces: `{ }`
- Example: Flow chart:

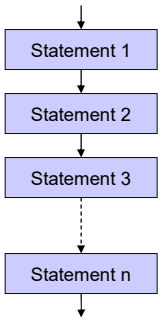
```
{
  /* statement 1 */

  /* statement 2 */

  /* statement 3 */

  /* ... */

  /* statement n */
}
```



EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 15

Structured Programming

- Sequential execution in C
  - Statement blocks: *Compound statements*
  - Sequence of statements grouped by braces: `{ }`
- *Indentation* increases readability of the code
  - proper indentation is highly recommended!
- Example:

```
/* some statements... */
if (x < 0) {
    printf("%d is negative!", x);
    /* handle negative values of x... */
    if (x < -100) {
        printf("%d is too small!", x);
        /* handle the problem... */
        } /* fi */
    } /* fi */
if (x > 0) {
    printf("%d is positive!", x);
    /* handle positive values of x... */
    } /* fi */
/* more statements... */
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 16

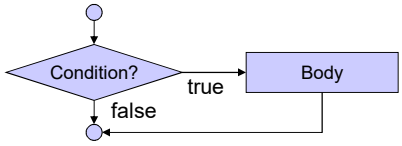
Structured Programming

- Sequential execution in C
  - Statement blocks: *Compound statements*
  - Sequence of statements grouped by braces: `{ }`
- *Indentation* increases readability of the code
  - proper indentation is highly recommended!
- Example:

indentation level 0
```
/* some statements... */
if (x < 0) {
```
indentation level 1
```
    printf("%d is negative!", x);
    /* handle negative values of x... */
    if (x < -100) {
```
indentation level 2
```
        printf("%d is too small!", x);
        /* handle the problem... */
    } /* fi */
```
indentation level 1
```
} /* fi */
```
indentation level 0
```
if (x > 0) {
```
indentation level 1
```
    printf("%d is positive!", x);
    /* handle positive values of x... */
    } /* fi */
```
indentation level 0
```
/* more statements... */
```


Structured Programming

- Selection: **`if`** statement
  - Flow chart:

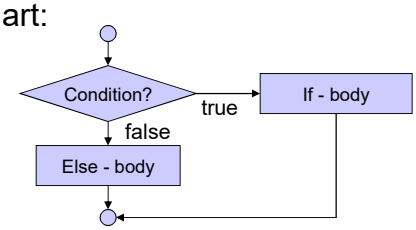


  - Example:

```
if (grade >= 60)
   { printf("You passed.");
    } /* fi */
```

Structured Programming

- Selection: **`if-else`** statement
  - Flow chart:



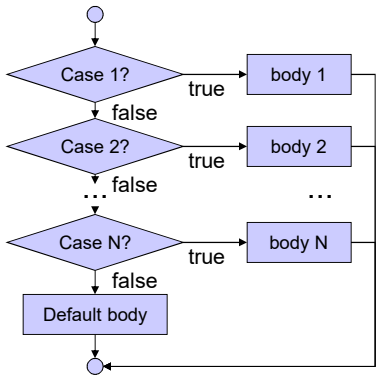
  - Example:

```
if (grade >= 60)
   { printf("You passed.");
    } /* fi */
else
   { printf("You failed.");
    } /* esle */
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 19

Structured Programming

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



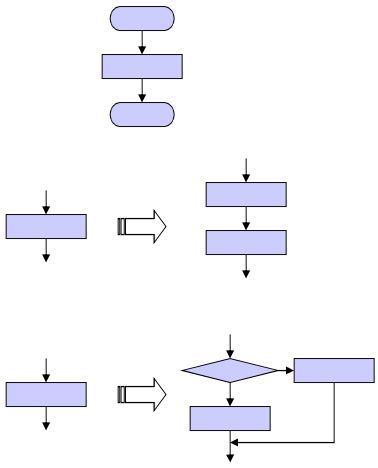
  - Example:

```
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 */
```

EECS10: Computational Methods in ECE, Lecture 4 (c) 2017 R. Doemer 20

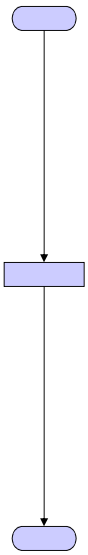
Structured Program Composition

- Initial flow chart
  - Start
  - Program body
  - Finish
- Statement sequences
  - Statement blocks can be concatenated
  - Sequential execution
- Nested control structures
  - control structures can be placed wherever statement blocks can be placed in the code



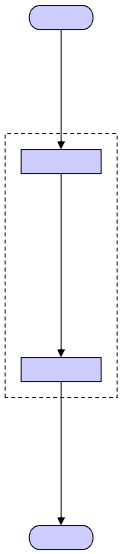
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - Initial flow chart



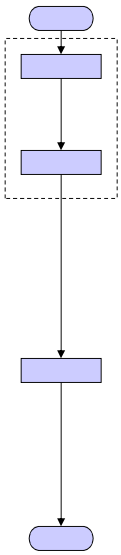
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - Sequential composition



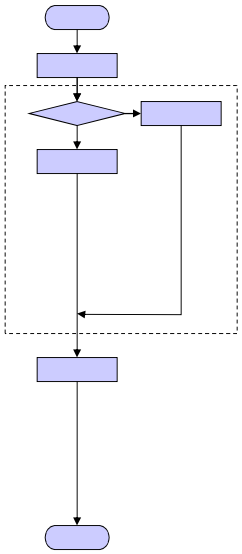
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of another sequential statement



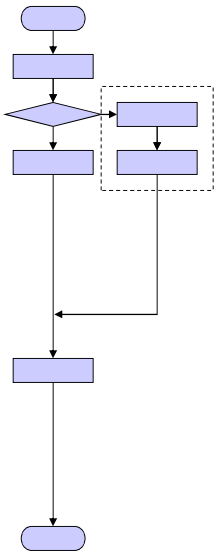
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of **`if – else`** statement



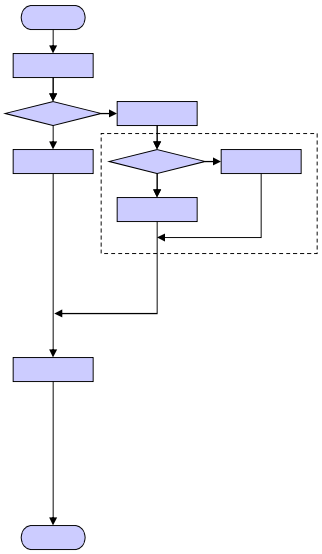
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of sequential statement



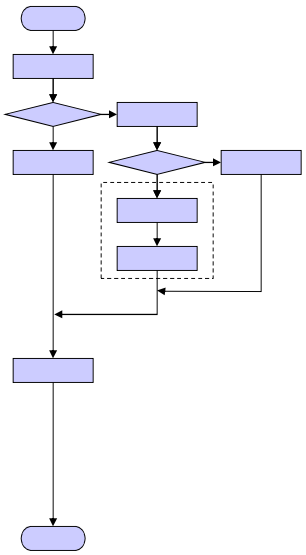
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of **`if – else`** statement



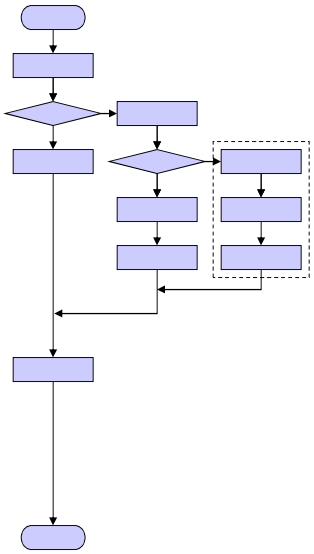
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of sequential statement



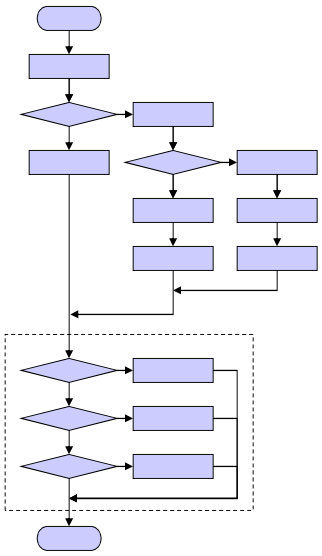
Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of sequential statement (twice)



Structured Program Composition

- Example:
  - insertion of **`switch`** statement
  - etc. ...



Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade.c`** (part 1/3)

```
/* Grade.c: convert score into letter grade     */
/* author: Rainer Doemer                        */
/* modifications:                               */
/* 10/17/04 RD  initial version                 */

#include <stdio.h>

/* main function */

int main(void)
{
   /* variable definitions */
   int  score = 0;
   char grade;

   /* input section */
   while (score < 1 || score > 100)
      { printf("Please enter your score (1-100): ");
        scanf("%d", &score);
       } /* elihw */
...
```


Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade.c`** (part 2/3)

```
...
   /* computation section */
   if (score >= 90)
      { grade = 'A'; }
   else
      { if (score >= 80)
           { grade = 'B'; }
        else
           { if (score >= 70)
                { grade = 'C'; }
             else
                { if (score >= 60)
                     { grade = 'D'; }
                  else
                     { grade = 'F'; }
                } /* esle */
           } /* esle */
      } /* esle */
...
```

Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade.c`** (part 3/3)

```
...

   /* output section */
   printf("Your letter grade is %c.\n", grade);

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

/* EOF */
```


Example Program

- Example session: **`Grade.c`**

```
% vi Grade.c
% gcc Grade.c -o Grade -Wall -ansi
% Grade
Please enter your score (1-100): 111
Please enter your score (1-100): 99
Your letter grade is A.
% Grade
Please enter your score (1-100): 85
Your letter grade is B.
% Grade
Please enter your score (1-100): 71
Your letter grade is C.
% Grade
Please enter your score (1-100): 69
Your letter grade is D.
% Grade
Please enter your score (1-100): 55
Your letter grade is F.
%
```

Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade2.c`** (part 1/3)

```
/* Grade2.c: convert score into letter grade    */
/* author: Rainer Doemer                        */
/* modifications:                               */
/* 10/18/04 RD  use 'switch' statement          */
/* 10/17/04 RD  initial version                 */

#include <stdio.h>

/* main function */

int main(void)
{
   /* variable definitions */
   int  score = 0;
   char grade;

   /* input section */
   while (score < 1 || score > 100)
      { printf("Please enter your score (1-100): ");
        scanf("%d", &score);
       } /* elihw */
...
```


Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade2.c`** (part 2/3)

```
.../* computation section */
    switch (score / 10)
      { case 10:
        case 9:
           { grade = 'A';
             break; }
        case 8:
           { grade = 'B';
             break; }
        case 7:
           { grade = 'C';
             break; }
        case 6:
           { grade = 'D';
             break; }
        default:
           { grade = 'F';
             break; }
       } /* hctiws */
...
```

Example Program

- Grade calculation: **`Grade2.c`** (part 3/3)

```
...

   /* output section */
   printf("Your letter grade is %c.\n", grade);

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

/* EOF */
```


Example Program

- Example session: **`Grade2.c`**

```
% cp Grade.c Grade2.c
% vi Grade2.c
% gcc Grade2.c -o Grade2 -Wall -ansi
% Grade2
Please enter your score (1-100): 111
Please enter your score (1-100): 99
Your letter grade is A.
% Grade2
Please enter your score (1-100): 85
Your letter grade is B.
% Grade2
Please enter your score (1-100): 71
Your letter grade is C.
% Grade2
Please enter your score (1-100): 69
Your letter grade is D.
% Grade2
Please enter your score (1-100): 55
Your letter grade is F.
%
```