

Writing Program in C

Expressions and Control Structures (Statements and Loops)

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Lecture 02

PRG(A) – Programming in C

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Expressions – Literals and Variables

Expressions – Operators

Associativity and Precedence

Assignment

Part I

Part 1 – Expressions

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Overview of the Lecture

- Part 1 – Expressions
 - Expressions – Literals and Variables
 - Expressions – Operators
 - Associativity and Precedence
 - Assignment
- Part 2 – Control Structures: Selection Statements and Loops
 - Statements and Coding Styles
 - Selection Statements
 - Loops
 - Conditional Expression
- Part 3 – Assignment HW 01
- Part 4 – Coding example (optional)

K. N. King: chapter 4 and 20

K. N. King: chapters 5 and 6

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Expressions – Literals and Variables

Expressions – Operators

Associativity and Precedence

Assignment

Expressions

- **Expression** prescribes calculation value of some given input.
- Expression is composed of **operands**, **operators**, and **brackets**.
- Expression can be formed of
 - literals,
 - variables,
 - constants,
 - unary and binary operators,
 - function call,
 - brackets.
- The order of operation evaluation is prescribed by the operator **precedence** and **associativity**.

```
10 + x * y // order of the evaluation 10 + (x * y)
10 + x + y // order of the evaluation (10 + x) + y
```

** has higher priority than +
+ is associative from the left-to-right*

- The evaluation order can be prescribed by **fully parenthesized expression**.

Simply: If you are not sure, use brackets.

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Literals – Integer and Rational

- Integer values are stored as one of the integer type (keywords): `int`, `long`, `short`, `char` and their `signed` and `unsigned` variants. *Further integer data types are possible.*
- Rational numbers (data types `float` and `double`) can be written with floating point – `13.1`; or with mantissa and exponent – `31.4e-3` or `31.4E-3`. *Scientific notation*
- Floating point numeric types depends on the implementation (usually as IEEE-754-1985).

Integer literals (values)		Rational literals
Decimal	123 450932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>double</code> – by default, if not explicitly specified to be another type; <code>float</code> – suffix <code>F</code> or <code>f</code>; <code>float f = 10.f;</code> <code>long double</code> – suffix <code>L</code> or <code>l</code>. <code>long double ld = 10.1l;</code>
Hexadecimal	0x12 0xFAFF (starts with <code>0x</code> or <code>0X</code>)	
Octal	0123 0567 (starts with <code>0</code>)	
<code>unsigned char</code>	12345U (suffix <code>U</code> or <code>u</code>)	
<code>long</code>	12345L (suffix <code>L</code> or <code>l</code>)	
<code>unsigned long</code>	12345ul (suffix <code>UL</code> or <code>ul</code>)	
<code>long long</code>	12345LL (suffix <code>LL</code> or <code>ll</code>)	

Without suffix, the literal is of the type `int`.

Literals – Characters and Text Strings

- Character literal is single (or multiple) character in apostrophe. `'A'`, `'B'` or `'\n'`
- Value of the single character literal is the ASCII code of the character. `'0' ~ 48`, `'A' ~ 65`
Value of character out of ASCII (greater than 127) depends on the compiler.
- Type of the character constant (literal).
 - Character constant is the `int` type.**

```
char c = '8'; // Letter of the digit 8
int v = c - '0'; // Conversion to int value 8

char a = '0'; // Test a letter is upper case
_Bool upper = (a >= 'A' && a <= 'Z');
```
- Text string is a sequence of characters enclosed in quotation marks. `"A string with the end of line \n"`.
 - String literals separated by white spaces are joined to single one. `"A string literal" "with the end of the line \n"` is concatenate into `"A string literal with end of the line \n"`
 - String literal is stored in the array of the type `char` terminated by the `null` character `'\0'`. A string literal `"word"` is stored as

'w'	'o'	'r'	'd'	'\0'
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

The size of the array must be +1 item longer to store \0!

Literals – Enumeration

- By default, values of the enumerated type starts from 0 and each other item increase the value about one, values can be explicitly prescribed.

```
enum {
    WHITE,
    BLACK,
    RED,
    GREEN,
};

enum {
    ERROR_OK = 0, // EXIT_SUCCESS
    ERROR_INPUT = 100,
    ERROR_RANGE = 101
};
```

The enumeration values are usually written in uppercase.

- Type – enumerated constant is the `int` type.
 - Value of the enumerated literal can be used in loops.


```
enum { WHITE = 0, BLACK, RED, GREEN, BLUE, NUM_COLORS };

for (int color = WHITE; color < NUM_COLORS; ++color) {
    ...
}
```

Variable Definition

- The variable definition has a general form **declaration-specifiers variable-identifier;**
- Declaration specifiers are following.
 - Storage classes:** at most one of the `auto`, `static`, `extern`, `register`;
 - Type quantifiers:** `const`, `volatile`, `restrict`;
None or more type quantifiers are allowed.
 - Type specifiers:** `void`, `char`, `short`, `int`, `long`, `float`, `double`, `signed`, `unsigned`.
In addition, `struct` and `union` type specifiers can be used. Finally, own types defined by `typedef` can be used as well.

```
float f = 10.1f; // float variable initialized by float literal
const double pi = 3.14; //const double variable initialized to 3.14
unsigned char v = 255; //one byte integer variable with the full range 0..255
const unsigned long l = 1001; //constant long integer variable initialized by long literal
int i; // i variable of the common C integer type int that is not initialized
```

Operators

- Operators are selected characters (or sequences of characters) dedicated for writing expressions.
- Five types of **binary operators** can be distinguished.
 - Arithmetic** operators – additive (addition/subtraction) and multiplicative (multiplication/division);
 - Relational** operators – comparison of values (less than, greater than, ...);
 - Logical** operators – logical **AND** and **OR**;
 - Bitwise** operators – bitwise **AND**, **OR**, **XOR**, bitwise shift (left, right);
 - Assignment operator** **=** – a variables (l-value) is on its left side.
- Unary operators
 - Indicating positive/negative value: **+** and **-**.
Operator – modifies the sign of the expression.
 - Modifying a variable : **++** and **--**.
 - Logical negation: **!**.
 - Bitwise negation: **~**.
- Ternary operator – conditional expression **? :**.

Basic Arithmetic Expressions

- For an operator of the numeric types **int** and **double**, the following operators are defined.
Also for char, short, and float numeric types.
 - Unary operator for changing the sign **-**;
 - Binary addition **+** and subtraction **-**;
 - Binary multiplication ***** and division **/**.
- For integer operator, there is also
 - Binary module (integer remainder) **%**.
- If both operands are of the same type, the results of the arithmetic operation is the same type.
- In a case of combined data types **int** and **double**, the data type **int** is converted to **double** and the results is of the **double** type.
Implicit type conversion.

Variables, Assignment Operator, and Assignment Statement

- Variables are defined by the type and name.
 - Name of the variable are in lowercase.
 - Multi-word names can be written with underscore **_**.
Or we can use CamelCase.
 - Each variable is defined at a new line.


```
int n;
int number_of_items;
int numberOfItems;
```
- Assignment is setting the value to the variable, i.e., the value is stored at the memory location referenced by the variable name.
- Assignment operator

$$\langle \text{l-value} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle$$

Expression is literal, variable, function calling, ...

 - The side is the so-called **l-value – location-value, left-value**
It must represent a memory location where the value can be stored.
 - Assignment is an expression and we can use it everywhere it is allowed to use the expression of the particular type.
- Assignment statement is the assignment operator **=** and **;**.

Example – Arithmetic Operators 1/2

```
1 int a = 10;
2 int b = 3;
3 int c = 4;
4 int d = 5;
5 int result;
6
7 result = a - b; // subtraction
8 printf("a - b = %i\n", result);
9
10 result = a * b; // multiplication
11 printf("a * b = %i\n", result);
12
13 result = a / b; // integer divison
14 printf("a / b = %i\n", result);
15
16 result = a + b * c; // priority of the operators
17 printf("a + b * c = %i\n", result);
18
19 printf("a * b + c * d = %i\n", a * b + c * d); // -> 50
20 printf("(a * b) + (c * d) = %i\n", (a * b) + (c * d)); // -> 50
21 printf("a * (b + c) * d = %i\n", a * (b + c) * d); // -> 350
```

lec02/arithmetic_operators.c

Example – Arithmetic Operators 2/2

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main(void)
4 {
5     int x1 = 1;
6     double y1 = 2.2357;
7     float x2 = 2.5343f;
8     double y2 = 2;
9
10    printf("P1 = (%i, %f)\n", x1, y1);
11    printf("P1 = (%i, %i)\n", x1, (int)y1);
12    printf("P1 = (%f, %f)\n", (double)x1, (double)y1);
13    printf("P1 = (%.3f, %.3f)\n", (double)x1, (double)y1);
14
15    printf("P2 = (%f, %f)\n", x2, y2);
16
17    double dx = (x1 - x2); // implicit data conversion to float
18    double dy = (y1 - y2); // and finally to double
19
20    printf("(P1 - P2)=(%.3f, %0.3f)\n", dx, dy);
21    printf("|P1 - P2|^2=%.2f\n", dx * dx + dy * dy);
22    return 0;
23 }

```

lec02/points.c

Integer Division

- The results of the division of the operands of the `int` type is the integer part of the division.
E.g., 7/3 is 2 and -7/3 is -2
- For the integer remainder, it holds $x\%y = x - (x/y) * y$.
E.g., 7 % 3 is 1 -7 % 3 is -1 7 % -3 is 1 -7 % -3 is -1
- **C99**: The result of the integer division of negative values is the value closer to 0.
 - It holds that $(a/b)*b + a\%b = a$.
For older versions of C, the results depends on the compiler.

Arithmetic Operators

- Operands of arithmetic operators can be of any arithmetic type.
The only exception is the operator for the integer remainder % defined for the int type.
- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------------|--|
| * | Multiplication | <code>x * y</code> | Multiplication of x and y |
| / | Division | <code>x / y</code> | Division of x and y |
| % | Reminder | <code>x % y</code> | Reminder from the x / y |
| + | Addition | <code>x + y</code> | Sum of x and y |
| - | Subtraction | <code>x - y</code> | Subtraction x and y |
| + | Unary plus | <code>+x</code> | Value of x |
| - | Unary minus | <code>-x</code> | Value of -x |
| ++ | Increment | <code>++x/x++</code> | Incrementation before/after the evaluation of the expression x |
| -- | Decrement | <code>--x/x--</code> | Decrementation before/after the evaluation of the expression x |

Implementation-Defined Behaviour

- The C standard deliberately leaves parts of the language unspecified.
 - Thus, some parts depend on the implementation, such as compiler, environment, or computer architecture.
E.g., Reminder behavior for negative values and version of the C prior C99.
 - The reason for that is the focus of C on efficiency, i.e., match the hardware behavior.
 - Having it in mind, it is best to avoid writing programs that depend on implementation-defined behavior.
- K.N.King: Page 55*

That is one example of witting programs that seem to be working and functional and a program that is correct.

Unary Arithmetic Operators

- Unary operator (`++` and `--`) change the value of its operand.

The operand must be the l-value, i.e., an expression that has memory space, where the value of the expression is stored, e.g., a variable.

- It can be used as **prefix** operator, e.g., `++x` and `--x`;
- or as **postfix** operator, e.g., `x++` and `x--`.
- In each case, the **final value of the expression is different!**

int i; int a;	value of i	value of a
<code>i = 1; a = 9;</code>	1	9
<code>a = i++;</code>	2	1
<code>a = ++i;</code>	3	3
<code>a = ++(i++);</code>	Not allowed! Value of i++ is not the l-value	

For the unary operator `i++`, it is necessary to store the previous value of `i` and then the variable `i` is incremented. The expression `++i` only increments the value of `i`. Therefore, `++i` can be more efficient.

Logical operators

- Operands can be of arithmetic type or pointers.
- Resulting value **1** means **true**, **0** means **false**.
- In the expressions `&&` (Logical AND) and `||` (Logical OR), the left operand is evaluated first.

- If the results is defined by the left operand, the right operand is not evaluated.

Short-circuiting behavior – it may speed evaluation of complex expressions in runtime.

<code>&&</code>	Logical AND	<code>x && y</code>	1 if x and y is not 0; otherwise 0.
<code> </code>	Logical OR	<code>x y</code>	1 if at least one of x, y is not 0; otherwise 0.
<code>!</code>	Logical NOT	<code>!x</code>	1 if x is 0; otherwise 0.

- Operands `&&` a `||` have the **short-circuiting behavior**, i.e., the second operand is not evaluated if the result can be determined from the value of the first operand.

Relational Operators

- Operands of relational operators can be of arithmetic type, pointers (of the same type) or one operand can be `NULL` or pointer of the `void` type.

<code><</code>	Less than	<code>x < y</code>	1 if x is less than y; otherwise 0
<code><=</code>	Less than or equal	<code>x <= y</code>	1 if x is less then or equal to y; otherwise 0
<code>></code>	Greater than	<code>x > y</code>	1 if x is greater than y; otherwise 0
<code>>=</code>	Greater than or equal	<code>x >= y</code>	1 if x is greater than or equal to y; otherwise 0
<code>==</code>	Equal	<code>x == y</code>	1 if x is equal to y; otherwise 0
<code>!=</code>	Not equal	<code>x != y</code>	1 if x is not equal to y; otherwise 0

Example – Short-Circuiting Behaviour 1/2

```

1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 int fce_a(int n);
5 int fce_b(int n);
6
7 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
8 {
9     if (argc > 1 && fce_a(atoi(argv[1])) && fce_b(atoi(argv[1])))
10    {
11        printf("Both functions fce_a and fce_b pass the test\n");
12    } else {
13        printf("One of the functions does not pass the test\n");
14    }
15    return 0;
16 }
17
18 int fce_a(int n)
19 {
20    printf("Calling fce_a with the argument '%d'\n", n);
21    return n % 2 == 0;
22 }
23
24 int fce_b(int n)
25 {
26    printf("Calling fce_b with the argument '%d'\n", n);
27    return n > 2;
28 }

```

lec02/demo-short_circuiting.c

Example – Short-Circuiting Behaviour 2/2 – Tasks

In the example `lec02/demo-short_circuiting.c`

- Test how the logical expressions (a function call) are evaluated.
- Identify what functions `fce_a()` and `fce_b()` are implementing.
- Rename the functions appropriately.
- Identify the function headers and why they have to be stated above the main function.
- Try to split implementation of the functions to a separate module.

Bitwise Shift Operators

- Bitwise shift operators shift the binary representation by a given number of bits to the left or right.
 - Left shift – Each bit shifted off a zero bit enters at the right.
 - Right shift – Each bit shift off.
 - a zero bit enters at the left – for positive values or unsigned types.
 - for negative values, the entered bit can be either 0 (logical shift) or 1 (arithmetic shift right). Depends on the compiler.
- Bitwise shift operators **have lower precedence than the arithmetic operators!**
 - `i << 2 + 1` means `i << (2 + 1)`

Do not be surprised – parenthesized the expression!

Bitwise Operators

- Bitwise operators treat operands as a series of bits.
Low-Level Programming – A programming language is low level when its programs require attention of the irrelevant. K.N.King: Chapter 20.

<code>&</code>	Bitwise AND	<code>x & y</code>	1 if x and y is equal to 1 (bit-by-bit)
<code> </code>	Bitwise inclusive OR	<code>x y</code>	1 if x or y is equal to 1 (bit-by-bit)
<code>^</code>	Bitwise exclusive or (XOR)	<code>x ^ y</code>	1 if only x or only y is 1 (bit-by-bit)
<code>~</code>	Bitwise complement (NOT)	<code>~x</code>	1 if x is 0 (bit-by-bit)
<code><<</code>	Bitwise left shift	<code>x << y</code>	Shift of x by y bits to the left
<code>>></code>	Bitwise right shift	<code>x >> y</code>	Shift of x by y bits to the right

Example – Bitwise Expressions

```
#include <inttypes.h>

uint8_t a = 4;
uint8_t b = 5;

a      dec: 4 bin: 0100
b      dec: 5 bin: 0101
a & b  dec: 4 bin: 0100
a | b  dec: 5 bin: 0101
a ^ b  dec: 1 bin: 0001

a >> 1 dec: 2 bin: 0010
a << 1 dec: 8 bin: 1000
```

`lec02/bits.c`

Operators for Accessing Memory

Here, for completeness, details in the further lectures.

- In C, we can directly access the memory address of the variable. *We need in `scanf()`!*
- The access is realized through a pointer. *It is an integer value, typically `long`.*

It allows great options and also understand data representation and memory access models.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
<code>&</code>	Address	<code>&x</code>	Pointer to <code>x</code>
<code>*</code>	Indirection	<code>*p</code>	Variable (or function) addressed by the pointer <code>p</code> .
<code>[]</code>	Array subscripting	<code>x[i]</code>	<code>*(x+i)</code> – item of the array <code>x</code> at the position <code>i</code> .
<code>.</code>	Structure/union member	<code>s.x</code>	Member <code>x</code> of the struct/union <code>s</code> .
<code>-></code>	Structure/union member	<code>p->x</code>	Member <code>x</code> of the struct/union addressed by the pointer <code>p</code> .

*It is not allowed an operand of the `&` operator is a bit field or variable of the register class, because it has to be addressable memory space.
Operator of the indirect address `*` allows to access to the memory using pointers.*

Other Operators

Operator	Name	Example	Result
<code>()</code>	Function call	<code>f(x)</code>	Call the function <code>f</code> with the argument <code>x</code> .
<code>(type)</code>	Cast	<code>(int)x</code>	Change the type of <code>x</code> to <code>int</code> .
<code>sizeof</code>	Size of the item	<code>sizeof(x)</code>	Size of <code>x</code> in bytes.
<code>? :</code>	Conditional	<code>x ? y : z</code>	Do <code>y</code> if <code>x != 0</code> ; otherwise <code>z</code> .
<code>,</code>	Comma	<code>x, y</code>	Evaluate <code>x</code> and then <code>y</code> , the result is the result of the last expression.

- The operand of `sizeof()` can be a type name or expression.

```
int a = 10;
printf("%lu %lu\n", sizeof(a), sizeof(a + 1.0));
```

`lec02/sizeof.c`

- Example of the **comma** operator.

```
for (c = 1, i = 0; i < 3; ++i, c += 2) {
    printf("i: %d c: %d\n", i, c);
}
```

Cast Operator

- Changing the variable type in runtime is called type case.
- Explicit cast is written by the name of the type in `()`, e.g.,

```
int i;
float f = (float)i;
```

- Implicit cast is made automatically by the compiler during the program compilation.
- If the new type can represent the original value, the value is preserved by the cast.
- Operands of the `char`, `unsigned char`, `short`, `unsigned short`, and the bit field types can be used everywhere where it is allowed to use `int` or `unsigned int`.
C expects at least values of the `int` type.
 - Operands are automatically cast to the `int` or `unsigned int`.

Operators Associativity and Precedence

- Binary operation `op` is **associative** on the set `S` if $(x \text{ op } y) \text{ op } z = x \text{ op } (y \text{ op } z)$, for each $x, y, z \in S$.
- For not associative operators, it is required to specify the order of evaluation.

- Left-associative – operations are grouped from the left.

E.g., $10 - 5 - 3$ is evaluated as $(10 - 5) - 3$.

- Right-associative – operations are grouped from the right.

E.g., $3 + 5^2$ is 28 or $3 \cdot 5^2$ is 75 vs $(3 \cdot 5)^2$ is 225.

- The assignment is right-associative.

E.g., $y=y+8$.

First, the whole right side of the operator `=` is evaluated, and then, the results are assigned to the variable on the left.

- The order of the operator evaluation can be defined by the **fully parenthesized expression**.

Summary of the Operators and Precedence 1/3

Precedence	Operator	Associativity	Name
1	++	L→R	Increment (postfix)
	--		Decrementation (postfix)
	()		Function call
	[]		Array subscripting
	. ->		Structure/union member
2	++	R→L	Increment (prefix)
	--		Decrementation (prefix)
	!		Logical negation
	~		Bitwise negation
	- +		Unary plus/minus
	*		Indirection
	&		Address
	sizeof		Size

Summary of the Operators and Precedence 2/3

Precedence	Operator	Associativity	Name	
3	()	R→L	Cast	
4	*, /, %	L→R	Multiplicative	
5	+ --			Additive
6	>>, <<	L→R	Bitwise shift	
7	<, >, <=, >=			Relational
8	==, !=			Equality
9	&	L→R	Bitwise AND	
10	^			Bitwise exclusive OR (XOR)
11		L→R	Bitwise inclusive OR (OR)	
12	&&			Logical AND
13		L→R	Logical OR	

Summary of the Operators and Precedence 3/3

Precedence	Operator	Associativity	Name
14	? :	R→L	Conditional
15	=	R→L	Assignment
	+=, -=		additive
	*=, /=, %=		multiplicative
	<<=, >>=		bitwise shift
	&=, ^=, =		Bitwise AND, XOR, OR
15	,	L→R	Comma

K. N. King: Page 735
http://en.cppreference.com/w/c/language/operator_precedence

Simple Assignment

- Set the value to the variable. *Store the value into the memory space referenced by the variable name.*
 - The form of the assignment operator is $\langle \text{variable} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle$
Expression is literal, variable, function call, ...
 - C is statically typed programming language.
 - A value of an expression can be assigned only to a variable of the same type. *Otherwise the type cast is necessary.*
 - Example of the implicit type cast.
- ```
int i = 320.4; // implicit conversion from 'double' to 'int' changes value from
 320.4 to 320 [-Wliteral-conversion]
char c = i; // implicit truncation 320 -> 64
```
- C is type safe only within a limited context of the compilation, e.g., for `printf("%d\n", 10.1);` a compiler reports an error.
  - In general, C is not type safe. *In runtime, it is possible to write out of the allocated memory space.*



## Compound Assignment

- A short version of the assignment to compute a new value of the variable from itself:

$$\langle \text{variable} \rangle = \langle \text{variable} \rangle \langle \text{operator} \rangle \langle \text{expression} \rangle$$

- can be written as

$$\langle \text{variable} \rangle \langle \text{operator} \rangle = \langle \text{expression} \rangle$$

### Example

```
int i = 10; int i = 10;
double j = 12.6; double j = 12.6;

i = i + 1; i += 1;
j = j / 0.2; j /= 0.2;
```

- Note that the assignment is an expression.

*The assignment of the value to the variable is a side effect.*

```
int x, y;
x = 6;
y = x = x + 6;
```

## Undefined Behaviour

- There are some statements that can cause **undefined behavior** according to the C standard.

- $c = (b = a + 2) - (b - 1);$
- $j = i * i++;$

- The program may behave differently according to the used compiler, but may also not compile or may not run; or it may even crash and behave erratically or produce meaningless results.

- It may also happen if variables are used without initialization.

- Avoid statements that may produce undefined behavior!**

*A further detailed example of undefined behavior and code optimization with its analysis is in Lecture 09.*

## Assignment Expression and Assignment Statement

- The statement performs some action and it is terminated by ;

```
robot_heading = -10.23;
robot_heading = fabs(robot_heading);
printf("Robot heading: %f\n", robot_heading);
```

- Expression has **type and value**.

```
23 int type, value is 23
14+16/2 int type, value is 22
y=8 int type, value is 8
```

- Assignment is an expression and its value is assigned to the left side.

- The assignment expression becomes the assignment statement by adding the **semicolon**.

## Part II

### Part 2 – Control Structures: Selection Statements and Loops

# Statement and Compound Statement (Block)

- Statement is terminated by ;  
*Statement consisting only of the semicolon is empty statement.*
- Block consists of sequences of declarations and statements.
- ANSI C, C89, C90:** Declarations must be placed prior other statements.  
*It is not necessary for C99.*
- Start and end of the block is marked by the curly brackets { and }.
- A block can be inside other block.

```
void function(void)
{ /* function block start */
 /* inner block */
 for (i = 0; i < 10; ++i)
 {
 /*inner for-loop block
 }
}

void function(void) { /* function block start */
 { /* inner block */
 for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
 /*inner for-loop block
 }
 }
}
```

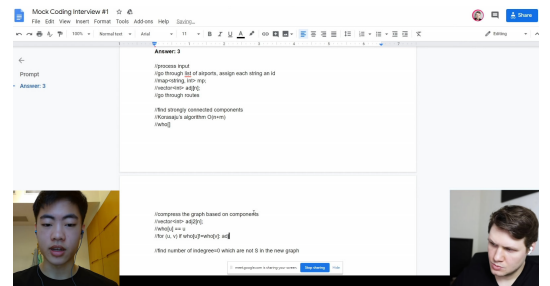
*Notice the coding styles.*

# Coding Style – Code Clarity and Readability

- There are many different coding styles.
- Inspire yourself by existing recommendations and by reading representative source codes.



Clean Code - Uncle Bob / Lesson 1  
<https://youtu.be/7EmboKQH81M>



Google Coding Interview with a High School Student  
<https://youtu.be/qz9tK1F431k>

- <http://users.ece.cmu.edu/~eno/coding/CCodingStandard.html>;
- <https://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/lab/cplus/cstyle.html>;
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indent\\_style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indent_style);
- <https://google.github.io/styleguide/cppguide.html>;
- <https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/process/coding-style.rst>

# Coding Style

- It supports clarity and readability of the source code.  
[https://www.gnu.org/prep/standards/html\\_node/Writing-C.html](https://www.gnu.org/prep/standards/html_node/Writing-C.html)
- Formatting of the code is the fundamental step.  
*Setup automatic formatting in your text editor.*
- Appropriate identifiers.  
*Setup automatic formatting in your text editor.*
- Train yourself in coding style even at the cost of slower coding!**
- Readability and clarity is important, especially during debugging!**

*Notice, sometimes it can be better to start from scratch*

- Recommend coding style (PRG and PRGA).
  - Use English, especially for identifiers.
  - Use nouns for variables.
  - Use verbs for function names.

```
1 void function(void)
2 { /* function block start */
3 for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
4 /*inner for-loop block
5 if (i == 5) {
6 break;
7 }
8 }
9 }
```

*Lecturer's preference: indent shift 3, space characters rather than tabular.*

# Control Statements

- Selection Statement
  - Selection Statement: `if ()` or `if () ... else`
  - Switch Statement: `switch () case ...`
- Control Loops
  - `for ()`
  - `while ()`
  - `do ... while ()`
- Jump statements (unconditional program branching)
  - `continue`
  - `break`
  - `return`
  - `goto`

### Selection Statement – if

- `if (expression) statement1; else statement2`
- For `expression != 0` the `statement1` is executed; otherwise `statement2`.  
*The statement can be the compound statement.*
- The `else` part is optional.
- Selection statements can be nested and cascaded.

Why You Shouldn't Nest Your Code – <https://youtu.be/CFRhGnuXG-4>.

```
int max;
if (a > b) {
 if (a > c) {
 max = a;
 }
}

int max;
if (a > b) {
 ...
} else if (a < c) {
 ...
} else if (a == b) {
 ...
} else {
 ...
}
```

### The switch Statement – Example

```
switch (v) {
 case 'A':
 printf("Upper 'A'\n");
 break;
 case 'a':
 printf("Lower 'a'\n");
 break;
 default:
 printf("It is not 'A' nor 'a'\n");
 break;
}

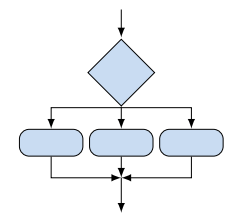
if (v == 'A') {
 printf("Upper 'A'\n");
} else if (v == 'a') {
 printf("Lower 'a'\n");
} else {
 printf("It is not 'A' nor 'a'\n");
}

lec02/switch.c
```

### The switch Statement

- Allows to branch the program based on the value of the expression of the enumerate (integer) type, e.g., `int`, `char`, `short`, `enum`.
- The form is

```
switch (expression) {
 case constant1: statements1; break;
 case constant2: statements2; break;
 ...
 case constantn: statementsn; break;
 default: statementsdef; break;
}
```



where *constants* are of the same type as the *expression* and *statements<sub>i</sub>* is a list of statements.

- Switch statements can be nested.  
*Semantics: First the expression value is calculated. Then, the statements under the same value are executed. If none of the branch is selected, statements<sub>def</sub> under default branch as performed (optional).*

### The Role of the break Statement

- The statement `break` terminates the branch. If not presented, the execution continues with the statement of the next `case` label.

#### Example

```
1 int part = ?
2 switch(part) {
3 case 1:
4 printf("Branch 1\n");
5 break;
6 case 2:
7 printf("Branch 2\n");
8 case 3:
9 printf("Branch 3\n");
10 break;
11 case 4:
12 printf("Branch 4\n");
13 break;
14 default:
15 printf("Default branch\n");
16 break;
17 }
```

- part ← 1  
Branch 1
- part ← 2  
Branch 2  
Branch 3
- part ← 3  
Branch 3
- part ← 4  
Branch 4
- part ← 5  
Default branch

lec02/demo-switch\_break.c

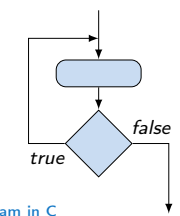
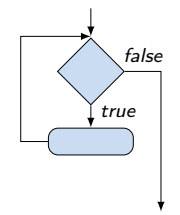
# Loops

- The **for** and **while** loop statements test the controlling expression before the enter to the loop body.
  - for** – initialization, condition, change of the controlling variable can be a part of the syntax.
 

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
 ...
}
```
  - while** – controlling variable out of the syntax
 

```
int i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
 ...
 i += 1;
}
```
- The **do** loop tests the controlling expression after the first loop is performed.
 

```
int i = -1;
do {
 ...
 i += 1;
} while (i < 5);
```



# The continue Statement

- It transfers the control to the evaluation of the controlling expression.
- The **continue** statement can be used inside the body of the loops.
  - for ()
  - while ()
  - do...while ()
- Examples
 

```
int i;
for (i = 0; i < 20; ++i) {
 if (i % 2 == 0) {
 continue;
 }
 printf("%d\n", i);
}
```

lec02/continue.c

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
 printf("i: %i ", i);
 if (i % 3 != 0) {
 continue;
 }
 printf("\n");
}
```

lec02/demo-continue.c

```
clang demo-continue.c
./a.out
i:0
i:1 i:2 i:3
i:4 i:5 i:6
i:7 i:8 i:9
```

# The for Loop

- The basic form has four parts (three expressions and a single statement).
 

```
for (expr1; expr2; expr3) statement
```
- All **expr<sub>i</sub>** are expressions and typically they are used for
  - expr<sub>1</sub>** – initialization of the controlling variable (side effect of the assignment expression);
  - expr<sub>2</sub>** – Test of the controlling expression;
  - If **expr<sub>2</sub> != 0** the **statement** is executed; Otherwise the loop is terminated.
  - expr<sub>3</sub>** – updated of the controlling variable (performed at the end of the loop)
- Any of the expressions **expr<sub>i</sub>** can be omitted.
- break** statement – force termination of the loop.
- continue** – force end of the current iteration of the loop.
 

*The expression **expr<sub>3</sub>** is evaluated and test of the loop is performed.*
- An infinity loop can be written by omitting the expressions.
 

```
for (;;) {...}
```

# The break Statement – Force Termination of the Loop

- The program continue with the next statement after the loop.
- Example in the **while** loop.
 

```
int i = 10;
while (i > 0) {
 if (i == 5) {
 printf("i reaches 5, leave the loop\n");
 break;
 }
 i--;
 printf("End of the while loop i: %d\n", i);
}
```

lec02/break.c
- Example in the **for** loop.
 

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; ++i) {
 printf("i: %i ", i);
 if (i % 3 != 0) {
 continue;
 }
 printf("\n");
 if (i > 5) {
 break;
 }
}
```

clang demo-break.c  
./a.out  
i:0  
i:1 i:2 i:3  
i:4 i:5 i:6  
i:7 i:8 i:9

lec02/demo-break.c

## The goto Statement

- `goto` allows transferring the control to the defined label.
 

*It can be used only within a function body.*
- Syntax `goto label;`
- The jump `goto` can jump only outside of the particular block, it can jump to a statement.
- It can be used only within a function block.

```

1 int test = 3;
2 for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
3 for (int j = 0; j < 5; ++j) {
4 if (j == test) {
5 goto loop_out;
6 }
7 fprintf(stdout, "Loop i: %d j: %d\n", i, j);
8 }
9 }
10 return 0;
11 loop_out:
12 fprintf(stdout, "After loop\n"); // goto can jump to a label that
13 represents statement (there must be an address to be jump at).
14 return -1;

```

## Example – isPrimeNumber() 1/2

```

#include <stdbool.h>
#include <math.h>

_Bool isPrimeNumber(int n)
{
 _Bool ret = true;
 for (int i = 2; i <= (int)sqrt((double)n); ++i) {
 if (n % i == 0) {
 ret = false;
 break;
 }
 }
 return ret;
}

```

`lec02/demo-prime.c`

- Once the first factor is found, call `break` to terminate the loop.
 

*It is not necessary to test other numbers.*

## Nested Loops

- The `break` statement terminates the inner loop.
 

```

for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) {
 for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
 printf("i-j: %i-%i\n", i, j);
 if (j == 1) {
 break;
 }
 }
}

```

i-j: 0-0  
i-j: 0-1  
i-j: 1-0  
i-j: 1-1  
i-j: 2-0  
i-j: 2-1

- The outer loop can be terminated by the `goto` statement.
 

```

for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i) {
 for (int j = 0; j < 3; ++j) {
 printf("i-j: %i-%i\n", i, j);
 if (j == 2) {
 goto outer;
 }
 }
}
outer:

```

i-j: 0-0  
i-j: 0-1  
i-j: 0-2

`lec02/demo-goto.c`

## Example – isPrimeNumber() 2/2

- The value of `(int)sqrt((double)n)` is not changing in the loop.
 

```

for (int i = 2; i <= (int)sqrt((double)n); ++i) {
 ...
}

```
- We can use the `comma operator` to initialize the `maxBound` variable.
 

```

for (int i = 2, maxBound = (int)sqrt((double)n);
 i <= maxBound; ++i) {
 ...
}

```
- Or, we can declare `maxBound` as a constant variable.
 

```

_Bool ret = true;
const int maxBound = (int)sqrt((double)n);
for (int i = 2; i <= maxBound ; ++i) {
 ...
}

```

*E.g., Compile and run `demo-prime.c`: `clang demo-prime.c -lm; ./a.out 13.`*

## Conditional Expression – Example Greatest Common Divisor

```

1 int getGreatestCommonDivisor(int x, int y)
2 {
3 int d;
4 if (x < y) {
5 d = x;
6 } else {
7 d = y;
8 }
9 while ((x % d != 0) || (y % d != 0)) {
10 d = d - 1;
11 }
12 return d;
13 }

```

- The same with the conditional expression `expr1 ? expr2 : expr3` can be as follows.

```

1 int getGreatestCommonDivisor(int x, int y)
2 {
3 int d = x < y ? x : y;
4 while ((x % d != 0) || (y % d != 0)) {
5 d = d - 1;
6 }
7 return d;
8 }

```

lec02/demo-gcd.c

## HW 01 / HW 1 – Assignment

### Topic: ASCII art

(B3B36PRG) Mandatory: **2 points**; Optional: none; Bonus : none(BAB36PRGA) Mandatory: **3 points**; Optional: none; Bonus : none

- **Motivation:** Have a fun with loops and user parametrization of the program.
- **Goal:** Acquire experience using loops and inner loops.
- **Assignment** <https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/b3b36prg/hw/hw01>  
<https://cw.fel.cvut.cz/wiki/courses/bab36prga/hw/hw1>
  - Read parameters specifying a picture of small house using selected ASCII chars.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII\\_art](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII_art)
  - Assessment of the input values.
- (B3B36PRG) **Deadline: 18.03.2023, 23:59 AoE**
- (BAB36PRGA) **Deadline: 18.03.2023, 23:59 AoE**

AoE – Anywhere on Earth.

## Part III

### Part 3 – Assignment HW 01

## Part IV

### Part 4 – Coding Example (optional)

## Coding Example – Assignment

- Implement a program that prints the pattern with seven lines.
- The default width  $n$  is 27 characters or it is read as the first program argument (if given).
- The width  $n$  needs to be odd number, or the program returns 100.
- It holds  $11 \leq n \leq 67$ , or the program returns 101.
- On success, the program prints seven lines and returns 0.
- Avoid “magic numbers” in the program whenever is it possible.

```
* * * * *
** ** **
*** ***

*** ***
** ** **
* * * * *
```

- Convert program `argv[1]` by `atoi()`, if given.
- Decompose the program into printing  $7 \times$  line.
- Implement the program infrastructure first.
- Then, focus on logic to particular lines controlled by a suitably designed expressions.

## Coding Example – Implementation Strategy 1/4

- Define return (error) values to make the code clean (0, 100, 101), e.g., using `enum`.
- Define valid range  $\langle 11, 67 \rangle$ , e.g., using `#define`.
- Ensure accessing passed arguments to the program only if they are passed to the program.
- Ensure the number of lines  $n$  is a valid value or set the error program return value.
- Perform any operation only if arguments (values) are valid.
- Split printing 7 lines into two for loops, with one print line call between the loops.
- Implement a function to print the line pattern.

```
#include <stdio.h> //for putchar()
#include <stdlib.h> //for atoi()

enum {
 ERROR_OK = 0,
 ERROR_INPUT = 100,
 ERROR_RANGE = 101
};

#define MIN_VALUE 11
#define MAX_VALUE 67

#define LINES 3

// Print line of the with n using character
// in c and space; with k continuous
// characters c followed by space.
void print(char c, int n, int k);
```

## Coding Example – Implementation Strategy 2/4

- Define return (error) values to make the code clean (0, 100, 101), e.g., using `enum`.
- Define valid range  $\langle 11, 67 \rangle$ , e.g., using `#define`.
- Ensure accessing passed arguments to the program only if they are passed to the program.
- Ensure the number of lines  $n$  is a valid value or set the error program return value.
- Perform any operation only if arguments (values) are valid.
- Split printing 7 lines into two for loops, with one print line call between the loops.
- Implement a function to print the line pattern.

```
...
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
 int ret = ERROR_OK;
 int n = argc > 1 ? atoi(argv[1]) : 27; //
 convert argv[1] or use default value

 ret = n % 2 == 0 ? ERROR_INPUT : ret; //
 ensure n is odd number
 if (!ret &&
 (n < MIN_VALUE || n > MAX_VALUE)) {
 ret = ERROR_RANGE; //ensure n is in the
 closed interval [MIN_VALUE, MAX_VALUE]
 }
 ...
 return ret;
}
```

## Coding Example – Implementation Strategy 3/4

- Define return (error) values to make the code clean (0, 100, 101), e.g., using `enum`.
- Define valid range  $\langle 11, 67 \rangle$ , e.g., using `#define`.
- Ensure accessing passed arguments to the program only if they are passed to the program.
- Ensure the number of lines  $n$  is a valid value or set the error program return value.
- Perform any operation only if arguments (values) are valid.
- Split printing 7 lines into two for loops, with one print line call between the loops.
- Implement a function to print the line pattern.

```
// print a line with n characters with the
// pattern: k-times c, then space.
// the line ends by new line character '\n'.
void print(char c, int n, int k);

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{ ...
 if (!ret) { // only if ret == ERROR_OK
 for (int l = 1; l <= LINES; ++l) {
 print('*', n, l); // print l x '*'
 }
 print('*', n, n); // print n x '*'
 for (int l = LINES; l > 0; --l) {
 print('*', n, l); // print l x 'x'
 }
 }
 return ret;
}
```

## Coding Example – Implementation Strategy 4/4

- Define return (error) values to make the code clean (0, 100, 101), e.g., using enum.
- Define valid range (11,67), e.g., using #define.
- Ensure accessing passed arguments to the program only if they are passed to the program.
- Ensure the number of lines  $n$  is a valid value or set the error program return value.
- Perform any operation only if arguments (values) are valid.
- Split printing 7 lines into two for loops, with one print line call between the loops.
- Implement a function to print the line pattern.

```
void print(char c, int n, int k)
{
 for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i) {
 putchar((i+1) % (k+1) ? c : ' ');
 }
 putchar('\n');
}
```

- The line consists of  $n$  characters; so  $n$  characters has to be printed.
- Space is placed after each  $k$  characters of  $c$ .
- Multiple of  $k$  can be detected by the remainder after division, the operator `%`.
- We need to handle  $i$  starts from 0.
- The space is every  $(k+1)$ -th character.

## Summary of the Lecture

## Coding Example – Implementation Strategy 4(b)/4

- Define return (error) values to make the code clean (0, 100, 101), e.g., using enum.
- Define valid range (11,67), e.g., using #define.
- Ensure accessing passed arguments to the program only if they are passed to the program.
- Ensure the number of lines  $n$  is a valid value or set the error program return value.
- Perform any operation only if arguments (values) are valid.
- Split printing 7 lines into two for loops, with one print line call between the loops.
- Implement a function to print the line pattern.

```
void print(char c, int n, int k)
{
 int i, j;
 for (i = j = 0; i < n; ++i, ++j) {
 if (j == k) {
 putchar(' ');
 j = 0;
 } else {
 putchar(c);
 }
 }
 putchar('\n');
}
```

- Use extra counter  $j$  for space as every  $k$ -th printed character.
- Enjoy comma operator to increment  $j$  within the `for` loop.

## Topics Discussed

- Expressions
  - Operators – Arithmetic, Relational, Logical, Bitwise, and others
  - Operator Associativity and Precedence
  - Assignment and Compound Assignment
  - Implementation-Defined Behaviour
  - Undefined Behaviour
- Coding Styles
- Select Statements
- Loops
- Conditional Expression
- Next: Data types, memory storage classes, function call