Python programmers
C programmers
## C is an old programming language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>Java</th>
<th>Python</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2000 (2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procedure</td>
<td>Object oriented</td>
<td>Procedure &amp; object oriented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compiled to machine code, runs on bare machine</td>
<td>Compiled to bytecode, runs by another piece of software</td>
<td>Scripting language, interpreted by software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>static type</td>
<td>static type</td>
<td>dynamic type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual memory management</td>
<td>Automatic memory management with GC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why learn C for CSO?

- C is a systems language
  - Language for writing OS and low-level code
  - Systems written in C:
    - Linux, Windows kernel, MacOS kernel
    - MySQL, Postgres
    - Apache webserver, NGIX
    - Java virtual machine, Python interpreter

- Why learning C for CSO?
  - simple, low-level, “close to the hardware”
“Hello World”

1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5  printf("hello, world\n");
6  return 0;
7 }
“Hello World”

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("hello, world\n");
    return 0;
}
```

Header file

Standard Library

`gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld`
Compiling

Source Codes
[*c, *.h]

C Program Preprocessor

gcc -E *.c

Source Codes
[*i]

gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld
Compiling

Source Codes

[*.c, *.h]

gcc -E *.c

C Program Preprocessor

Source Codes

[*.i]

gcc -S *.i

C Program Compiler

Assembly Codes

[*.s]

gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld
Compiling

Source Codes [*.c, *.h]

C Program Preprocessor

gcc -E *.c

Source Codes [*.i]

C Program Compiler

gcc -S *.i

Assembly Codes [*.s]

gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld

Binary Codes [*.o]

Assembler

gcc -c *.s
Compiling

Source Codes
[*.c, *.h]

C Program Preprocessor
gcc –E *.c

Source Codes
[*.i]

C Program Compiler
gcc –S *.i

Assembly Codes
[*.s]

Assembler
gcc –c *.s

Binary Codes
[*.o]

Linker
gcc *.o

Executable file
[a.out, helloworld]
gcc helloworld.c –o helloworld
Three basic elements

Variables
  – Basic data objects manipulated in a program

Operator
  – What is to be done to them

Expressions
  – Combine the variables and constants to produce new values
Variables

Declaration:   int a = 1;

- **Initial value**
- **Type**
- **Name**
Variables

Declaration: int a;

Value assignment: a = 0;

If uninitialized, variable can have any value
## Primitive Types

### 64 bits machine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(unsigned) char</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>char c = 'a'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(unsigned) short</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>short s = 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(unsigned) int</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>int i = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(unsigned) long</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>long l = 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>float f = 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>double</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>double d = 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pointer</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>int *x = &amp;i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old C has no native boolean type. A non-zero integer represents true, a zero integer represents false

C99 has “bool” type, but one needs to include `<stdbool.h>`
**Implicit conversion**

int main()
{
    int a = -1;
    unsigned int b = 1;

    if (a < b) {
        printf("%d is smaller than %d\n", a, b);
    } else if (a > b) {
        printf("%d is larger than %d\n", a, b);
    }

    return 0;
}

Compiler converts types to the one with the largest data type
(e.g. char → unsigned char → int → unsigned int)
Implicit conversion

```c
int main()
{
    int a = -1;
    unsigned int b = 1;

    if (a < b) {
        printf("%d is smaller than %d\n", a, b);
    } else if (a > b) {
        printf("%d is larger than %d\n", a, b);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

-1 is implicitly cast to unsigned int \(4294967295\)\(_{10}\).
Explicit conversion (casting)

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a = -1;
    unsigned int b = 1;

    if (a < (int)b) {
        printf("%d is smaller than %d\n", a, b);
    } else if (a > (int)b) {
        printf("%d is larger than %d\n", a, b);
    }

    return 0;
}
```
Operators

Arithmetic      +, -, *, /, %, ++, --
Relational      ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=
Logical         &&, ||, !
Bitwise         &, |, ^, ~, >>, <<

Arithmetic, Relational and Logical operators are identical to java’s
Bitwise operator &

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01101001</td>
<td>01010101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01000001</td>
<td>01000001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bit-value of x & y

Result of 0x69 & 0x55
Example use of &

- & is often used to mask off bits
  - any bit & 0 = 0
  - any bit & 1 = unchanged

```c
int clear_msb(int x) {
  return x & 0x7fffffff;
}
```
Bitwise operator |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

bit-value of $x \lor y$

Result of $0x69 \& 0x55$

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]
Example use of \(|\)

- \(|\) can be used to turn some bits on
  - any bit \(| 1 = 1\)
  - any bit \(| 0 = \text{unchanged}\)

```c
int set_msb(int x) {
  return x | 0x80000000;
}
```
Bitwise operator $\sim$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$\sim$</th>
<th>$x$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

bit-value of $\sim x$

result of $\sim 0x69$

$$\sim (01101001)_2$$

$$= (10010110)_2$$
Bitwise operator $\wedge$

bit-value of $x \wedge y$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$y$</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

result of $0x69 \wedge 0x55$

$$
(01101001)_2 \wedge (01010101)_2 = (00111100)_2
$$
Bitwise operator $\ll$

$x \ll y$, shift bit-vector $x$ left by $y$ positions

- Throw away bits shifted out on the left
- Fill in 0’s on the right

result of $0x69 \ll 3$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bitwise operator >>

- x >> y, shift bit-vector x right by y positions
  - Throw away bits shifted out on the right
  - (Logical shift) Fill with 0’s on left

Logical result of 0xa9 >> 3

1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1
Bitwise operator $\gg$

- $x \gg y$, shift bit-vector $x$ right by $y$ positions
  - Throw away bits shifted out on the right
  - (Logical shift) Fill with 0’s on the left
  - (Arithmetic shift) Replicate msb on the left

Arithmetic result of $0xa9 \gg 3$: $1111010101$
Which shift is used in C?

Arithmetic shift for signed numbers
Logical shifting on unsigned numbers

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = -1;
    unsigned int b = 1;
    printf("%d %d\n", a>>10, b>>10);
}

Result: -1 0
Which shift is used?

Arithmetic shift for signed numbers
Logical shifting on unsigned numbers

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int a = -1;
    unsigned int b = 1;
    printf("%d %d\n", (unsigned int)a>>10, b>>10);
} Result: 4194303 0
```
Example use of shift

```c
// clear bit at position pos
// rightmost bit is at 0\text{th} pos

int clear_bit_at_pos(int x, int pos)
{
    int mask = 1 << pos;
    return x & (~mask);
}
```
Example use of shift

```c
// set bit at position pos
// rightmost bit is at 0th pos

int set_bit_at_pos(int x, int pos)
{
    int mask = 1 << pos;
    return x | mask;
}
```
Control flow: if .. else ..

if \((expression_1)\)
  statement_1
else if \((expression_2)\)
  statement_2
else
  statement_3
**Control flow: switch**

```c
switch (expression) {
  case const-expr\(_1\): statements\(_1\)
  case const-expr\(_2\): statements\(_2\)
  default: statements\(_3\)
}
```
Control flow: while and for

```c
while (expression) {
  statement
}

for(expr1; expr2; expr3) {
  statement
}
```
break and continue

Break
– cause the innermost enclosing loop or switch to be exited immediately

Continue
– cause the next iteration of the enclosing for, while, or do loop to begin.
Control flow: goto

goto label

for(...) {
    for(...) {
        for(...) {
            goto error
        }
    }
}

error:
    code handling error
Avoid goto’s whenever possible

Edgar Dijkstra: Go To Statement Considered Harmful

Go To Statement Considered Harmful

Key Words and Phrases: go to statement, jump instruction, branch instruction, conditional clause, alternative clause, repetitive clause, program intelligibility, program sequencing

CR Categories: 4.22, 5.23, 5.24

Editor:

For a number of years I have been familiar with the observation that the quality of programmers is a decreasing function of the density of go to statements in the programs they produce. More recently I discovered why the use of the go to statement has such disastrous effects, and I became convinced that the go to statement should be abolished from all “higher level” programming languages (i.e. everything except, perhaps, plain machine code).

At that time I did not attach too much importance to this discovery; I now submit my considerations for publication because in very recent discussions in which the subject turned up, I have been urged to do so.

My first remark is that, although the programmer’s activity ends when he has constructed a correct program, the process taking place under control of his program is the true subject matter of his activity, for it is this process that has to accomplish the desired effect; it is this process that in its dynamic behavior has to satisfy the desired specifications. Yet, once the program has been made, the “making” of the corresponding process is delegated dynamic progress is only characterized when we also give to which call of the procedure we refer. With the inclusion of procedures we can characterize the progress of the process via a sequence of textual indices, the length of this sequence being equal to the dynamic depth of procedure calling.

Let us now consider repetition clauses (like, while B repeat A or repeat A until B). Logically speaking, such clauses are now superfluous, because we can express repetition with the aid of recursive procedures. For reasons of realism I don’t wish to exclude them: on the one hand, repetition clauses can be implemented quite comfortably with present day finite equipment; on the other hand, the reasoning pattern known as “induction” makes us well equipped to retain our intellectual grasp on the processes generated by repetition clauses. With the inclusion of the repetition clauses textual indices are no longer sufficient to describe the dynamic progress of the process. With each entry into a repetition clause, however, we can associate a so-called “dynamic index,” inexorably counting the ordinal number of the corresponding current repetition. As repetition clauses (just as procedure calls) may be applied nestedly, we find that now the progress of the process can always be uniquely characterized by a (mixed) sequence of textual and/or dynamic indices.

The main point is that the values of these indices are outside programmer’s control; they are generated (either by the write-up of his program or by the dynamic evolution of the process) whether
Avoid goto’s whenever possible
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is even?

```c
bool isEven(int n) {
}
```
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is even?

```c
bool isEven(int n) {
    return (n & 0x1) == 0;
}
```
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is even?

```c
bool isEven(int n) {
    return (n % 2) == 0;
}
```
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is a power of two?

```cpp
bool isPowerOfTwo(unsigned int n) {
}
```
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is a power of two?

```cpp
bool isPowerOfTwo(unsigned int n) {
    if (n==0) return false;
    while (n > 1) {
        if (n % 2) // (n%2)!=0
            return false;
        n = n / 2;
    }
    return true;
}
```
### Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is a power of two?

```c
bool isPowerOfTwo(unsigned int n) {
    return (n & (n-1)) == 0;
    // n&(n-1) clears rightmost 1 bit
}
```
Exercises

Given a number, write a function to decide if it is a power of two?

```cpp
bool isPowerOfTwo(unsigned int n) {
    return n != 0 && (n & (n-1)) == 0;
}
```
Count the number of ones in the binary representation of the given number?
(n > 0)

```c
int count_one(int n) {
}
```
Exercises

Count the number of ones in the binary representation of the given number ?

(n > 0)

```c
int count_one(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    while (n != 0) {
        count += (n % 2);
        n = (unsigned int)n>>1;
    }
    return count;
}
```
Count the number of ones in the binary representation of the given number?

```cpp
bool count_one(int n) {
    // A trick – clear the rightmost one: n & (n - 1)
}
```
Exercises

Count the number of ones in the binary representation of the given number?

```c
int count_one(int n) {
    int count = 0;
    while(n != 0) {
        n = n&(n-1);
        count++;
    }
    return count;
}
```