Elements of C in C++

1. Types and Control Statements
   - data types
   - if else statement
   - for loops

2. Simulations
   - random numbers
   - rolling a die

3. Functions and Pointers
   - defining a function
   - call by value and call by reference
   - pointers and references
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data types

We can classify numerical data types as

- `int`: a subset of the integer numbers,
- `double`: double precision floating-point.

The family of `int` types breaks up in 2 families:

1. `bool`, `char`, `wchar_t` and unsigned integers `size_t`,
2. `short int (16)`, `int (32)`, and `long int (64 bits)`.

The first bit is normally used for the sign.

A floating-point number consists of a sign, fraction (or significand) and an exponent:

- `float`: 23 bits in fraction, 8 bits in exponent
- `double`: 52 bits in fraction, 11 bits in exponent
- `long double`: 63 bits in fractions, 15 bits in exponent
# include<iomanip>
    // include io manipulators

double x = 1.2345e+9;
double y = 456.789;

cout << "x = " << x << " , y = " << y;
x = 1.2345e+09, y = 456.789

cout << fixed << setprecision(2)
    << "x = " << x << " , y = " << y;
x = 1234500000.00, y = 456.79

cout << scientific << setprecision(4)
    << "x = " << x << " , y = " << y;
x = 1.2345e+09, y = 4.5679e+02
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coding a grading scale

Grading scale from our course description:
90 – 100% = A, 80 – 89% = B, 70 – 79% = C, 60 – 69% = D,
0 – 59% = F.

Input from user: score (a percentage).
Output to screen: letter grade with as justification a reference to the
corresponding percentage range.

$ grading_scale
Enter a percentage : 89.3
Score 90 equals the grade A, as 90 >= 90%.
$ grading_scale
Enter a percentage : 70
Score 70 equals the grade C, as 70% <= 70 <= 79%.
$ grading_scale
Enter a percentage : 23
Score 23 equals the grade F, as 23 <= 59%.
$
cei() applied to a double

```cpp
#include<iostream>
#include<math.h>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    double input;

    cout << "Enter a percentage : ";
cin >> input;

    int score = ceil(input);

    ceil(x) returns the smallest integer not less than x
```
converting a double to an int

There are three operations to convert a floating-point number, of type double to an integer, of type int.

double input = 1.23;

int ceilinput = ceil(input); // smallest largest int
int castinput = (int) input; // truncated to integer
int roundinput = round(input); // rounded to integer

To convert an int to a double, we do a type cast:

    int input = 123;
    double output = (double) input;

The outcome of the division operator depends on the type.
a nested if else

Applying the grading scale to score:

```cpp
char grade;

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';

cout << "Score " << score
    << " equals the grade "
    << grade << ", as ";
```
the switch statement

The justification refers to the grading scale:

```c++
switch(grade)
{
    case 'A': cout << score << " >= 90%"; break;
    case 'B': cout << "80% <= " << score << " <= 89%"; break;
    case 'C': cout << "70% <= " << score << " <= 79%"; break;
    case 'D': cout << "60% <= " << score << " <= 69%"; break;
    default : cout << score << " <= 59%"; break;
}
```

Observe the break statement.
breaking out of a loop

Recall the do-while in the greatest common divisor computation of \( x \) and \( y \):

```c
int r;
do{
    r = x % y;
    x = y; y = r;
} while(r != 0);
```

We leave the loop as soon as remainder becomes zero:

```c
do{
    r = x % y;
    if(r == 0) break;
    x = y; y = r;
} while(true);
```
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for loops

The do-while and while loops are good when the number of iterations is not known in advance.

To compute $s = \sum_{k=1}^{n} k$:

```cpp
int s = 0;
for(int k=1; k<=n; k++)
    s = s + k;
```

is equivalent to

```cpp
int s = 0;
int k = 1;
while(k <= n)
    s = s + (k++); // s = s + k; k = k + 1;
```

Important: $s = s + (k++) \neq s = s + (++k)$. 

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random numbers

Via the C library, we generate *pseudorandom* numbers.

Three steps:

1. include `cstdlib`, the C standard library

2. `srand(s)` set the seed of the generator to `s`
   Common practice: `s` is the current time.
   For debugging: `s` is fixed so get same sequence.

3. `rand()` returns an integer in `0..RAND_MAX`
   Use modulo operator `%` to limit range of numbers.

   For a random double in `[0,1]`:
   ```c
   int r = rand()
   double d = double(r)/RAND_MAX;
   The double(r) converts r to a double.
   ```
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rolling a die

To check if the pseudorandom numbers give a fair die, we run a simulation.

```
$ die_freq
Simulating the rolling of a die...
give a positive integer : 100000

Frequency Table of 100000 times rolling a die :
#0 : 16700
#1 : 16521
#2 : 16660
#3 : 16666
#4 : 16782
#5 : 16671
$
```
#include<stdlib>
#include<ctime>
#include<iostream>

int main()
{

    int n;

    std::cout << "Simulating the rolling of a die...\n"
    std::cout << " give a positive integer : 
    std::cin >> n;

    std::srand(time(0)); // set seed to time

    int freq[6] = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0};
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    int d = std::rand() % 6;
    // std::cout << " " << d;
    freq[d] = freq[d] + 1;
}
std::cout << "\nFrequency Table"
    << " of " << n
    << " times rolling a die :\n";

for(int i=0; i<6; i++)
    std::cout << " #" << i << " : "
        << freq[i] << "\n";

return 0;
}
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defining a function

A function has a prototype and a definition.

Prototype of a d-sided die:

```c
int die ( int d );
// returns a number in the range 0..d-1
```

A definition of the function `die`:

```c
int die ( int d )
{
    int roll = rand() % d;
    return roll;
}
```

d is a parameter of the function die
roll is a local variable of the function
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call by value

Using the function `die` in the simulation:

```c
for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    int d = die(6);
    freq[d] = freq[d] + 1;
}
```

The parameter of `die` is *call by value*:

- the value is copied to the parameter of `die`;
- the value of the parameter cannot change.
update with a function

To update the frequency table with a function:

```c
void update ( int *t, int d );
// updates the table t with the die value d
```

- `void` indicates there is no return
- `by *t` we pass an address to the function

```c
void update ( int *t, int d )
{
    t[d] = t[d] + 1;
}
```
call by reference

In the function `main()`:

```c
int freq[6] = {0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0};

for(int i=0; i<n; i++)
{
    int d = die(6);
    update(freq,d);
}
```

Because `freq` is an array, the name `freq` refers to the address in memory of the first item in the array.
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pointers

double x = 1.234;
double *p = &x;   // address of x

We have that p points to x:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
p \quad \rightarrow \\
&x \quad = \quad *p \quad 1.234
\end{array}
\]

cout << "x = " << x << ", via p : " << *p << endl;
double *q;
q = &x;
*q = *q + 1;  // dereferencing q
cout << "x = " << x << ", via p : " << *p
     << ", via q : " << *q << endl;

x = 1.234, via p : 1.234
x = 2.234, via p : 2.234, via q : 2.234
pointer arithmetic

Arrays are consecutive items in memory:

```cpp
double a[3] = {1.23, 2.34, 3.45};

for(int i=0; i<3; i++)
    cout << " " << a[i];
cout << endl;
```

is equivalent to

```cpp
double *p;
p = a;
for(int i=0; i<3; i++)
    cout << " " << *(p++);  
cout << endl;
```
double y = 5.678;
double &z = y;

z is just another name for y

cout << "y = " << y << " , z = " << z << endl;
z = z + 1;
cout << "y = " << y << " , z = " << z << endl;

y = 5.678, z = 5.678
y = 6.678, z = 6.678

void swap ( double &a, double &b )
{
    double c = a;
    a = b; b = c;
}
Summary + Exercises

In this lecture we covered more of Chapter P.

Exercises:

1. Use the `pow` from `math.h` to add $a = \text{pow}(2,31) = 2^{31}$ and $b = 2^{31}$. Explain the outcome of this addition.

2. Declare `float x = 1.0;` and `double y = 1.0;` and execute $x = x + 1.0e-10$ and $y = y + 1.0e-10$. Explain the difference between the outcomes. What is the machine precision for `float`? And for `double`?

3. Print the ASCII table to screen, using the conversion `char(i)`, for all integers $i$ ranging from 0 to 255.

4. Convert the for loops in the simulation of rolling a die into while loops.
5 Consider the statements:

```cpp
const string one = "一";  const string two = "二";
const string three = "三"; const string four = "四";
const string five = "五"; const string six = "六";
const string seven = "七"; const string eight = "八";
const string nine = "九"; const string ten = "十";

const string numerals[]
    = {one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten};
```

Write a C++ program in a quiz for the user to recognize the Chinese numerals. An example question is

type the value for 六 :

Which Chinese numeral is displayed depends on a random number. The program replies with correct or wrong depending whether the answer of the user is correct or wrong.