

Announcements

This week's class

Today: quiz, and discussion for Wed and Fri

Friday: all lab (My last scheduled class day out of town)

Office hours

Today (normal): 1:30-3:00

Thursday, Friday: canceled

Sunday: 2:00 - 4:00 pm

Thursday Extra this week uncertain

Notes for Supplemental Problem 4

Today

Swapping data

Memory allocation

Supplemental Problem 4 — Two basic parts:

- counting letters
- printing a histogram

Counting letters (need other handling for non-letters)

- Problem observes separate variables countA, countB, ... awkward; need to use an array—two main choices
 - count[0], ..., count[25]
 - count['a'], ..., count ['z']
- How to convert 'a', ..., 'z' to 0, ..., 25?

Assume tolower applied— Several approaches which is both correct and efficient?

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| 1. if (ch == 'a')
index = 0;
if (ch == 'b')
index = 1;
... | 2. char alpha[26] = {'a', 'b', 'c', ... }
for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
if (alpha[i] == ch)
index = i;
3. index = ch - 'a'; | 4. index = ch - 97; |
|--|--|---------------------|
- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. something else (e.g., 3 or 4, ...)

Supplemental Problem 4

Printing Histogram

1. determine height of histogram (need to know max count)
2. printing goes from top to bottom and left to right
 - print row by row
 - within a row, move letter by letter
 - for each column must decide whether to print an asterisk * or a space
 - each row represents a height or count
 - print * if letter count is at least that much

Swapping data

(covered in reading, but you may have missed it)

Problem: Given 2 integers, stored in variables x and y,
write code to swap the values stored in these variables

Example: if x is 3 and y is 7, write code so that at the end,
x is 7 and y is 3

Approach 1

```
x = y;  
y = x;
```

Approach 2

```
int temp = x;  
x = y;  
y = temp;
```

Which of these approaches work properly?

- A. Both 1 and 2
- B. 1, not 2
- C. 2, not 1
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Consider a 1-dimensional array as a mechanism to store many data elements. What positive properties do these arrays have?

1. The size of arrays is flexible; one can add space to arrays, as needed, after an array variable is declared.
2. Given an index i and array a , array element $a[i]$ can be accessed very efficiently.
3. Passing an array to a procedure is efficient: Only an address needs be provided; the elements of the array are not copied.

- A. 1, 2, and 3 are all true
- B. 2 and 3 are true; 1 is not
- C. 1 and 3 are true; 2 is not
- D. 1 is true; 2 and 3 are not
- E. some other combination is true/false

Suppose I want to read an integer n from the terminal, declare an array of size n , and then read n characters into that array.

Two approaches are proposed:

```
1. int i, n;  
   scanf ("%d", &n);  
   char a [n];  
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
       scanf ("%c", &a[i]);
```

```
2. int i, n;  
   scanf ("%d", &n);  
   char *a = malloc (n*sizeof (char));  
   for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
       scanf ("%c", &a[i]);
```

Which, if any, of these approaches works?

- A. Both B. 1, not 2 C. 2, not 1 D. Neither

Suppose I want to do the same reading of n char values, but I want to do that in a function readString, called in main.

Four possible approaches for the code in main are proposed:

1. char str [];
 str=readString();
2. char str [1000];
 str=readString();

3. char str [] =readString();
4. char * str;
 str=readString();

A. Both 1, 2 B. 1, not 2 C. 2, not 1 D. Neither

A. Both 3, 4 B. 3, not 4 C. 4, not 3 D. Neither

Suppose I want to write a function that will read an integer n from the terminal, declare a char array of size $n+1$, and then read a string of n characters (adding the null at the end). The function should return the string (actually a pointer to the string), so a call to the function would be

```
char * str = readString ()
```

Two approaches are proposed:

1. <pre>char * readString () { int i, n; scanf ("%d", &n); char a [n+1]; for (i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf ("%c", &a[i]); a[n] = 0; return a; }</pre>	2. <pre>char * readString () { int i, n; scanf ("%d", &n); char*a =malloc((n+1)*sizeof(char)); for (i = 0; i < n; i++) scanf ("%c", &a[i]); a[n] = 0; return a; }</pre>
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Which, if any, of these approaches works?

- A. Both B. 1, not 2 C. 2, not 1 D. Neither

A program is to read a line of input, as long as the user wishes. After reading the line, the program is to print it backwards. Two approaches are proposed:

```
#define maxLen 10000
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main ()
{ char line [maxLen+1];
  fgets (line, maxLen, stdin);
  for(int i=strlen(line)-1;i >=0; i--)
    printf ("%c", line[i]);
}
```

Which approach(es) work?

- A. Both Left and Right
- B. Left only
- C. Right only
- D. Neither

Challenge: do this problem without an array

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main ()
{ int curLen = 0;
  int maxLen = 10;
  char * line = malloc (maxLen*sizeof(char));
  char ch;
  int i;
  while ((ch = getchar()) != '\n')
    {if (curLen == maxLen-1)
      { char * temp =
        malloc ((10+maxLen)*sizeof(char));
        for (i = 0; i < maxLen-1; i++)
          temp[i] = line [i];
        free (line);
        line = temp;
        maxLen += 10;
      }
      line [curLen] = ch;
      curLen++;
    }
  line [curLen] = 0; // add null at end of string
  for(int i=strlen(line)-1;i >=0; i--)
    printf ("%c", line[i]);
}
```