

MORE FUNCTIONS MAKEFILES

Problem Solving with Computers-I

C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
cout<<"Hola Facebook!";
return 0;
}
```



Approximate Equality

What is the correct way to test for approximate equality?

(a) $|x - y| < 0.001$

(b) $|y - x| \leq 0.001$

(c) $|x + y| < |x + y| + 0.001$

(d) A and B

(e) A, B, and C

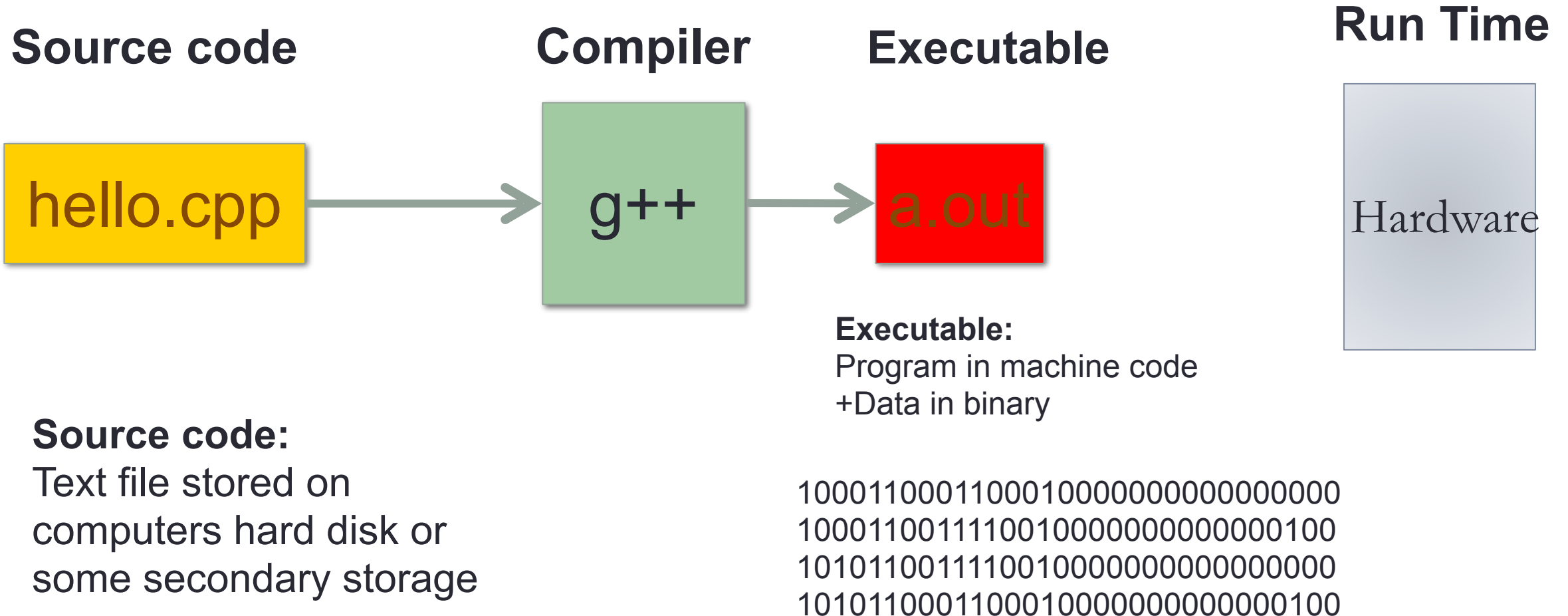
Writing code that works

Write a function that RETURNS a string representing an isosceles triangle with a given width

```
s = drawTriangle(5);  
cout<<s;
```

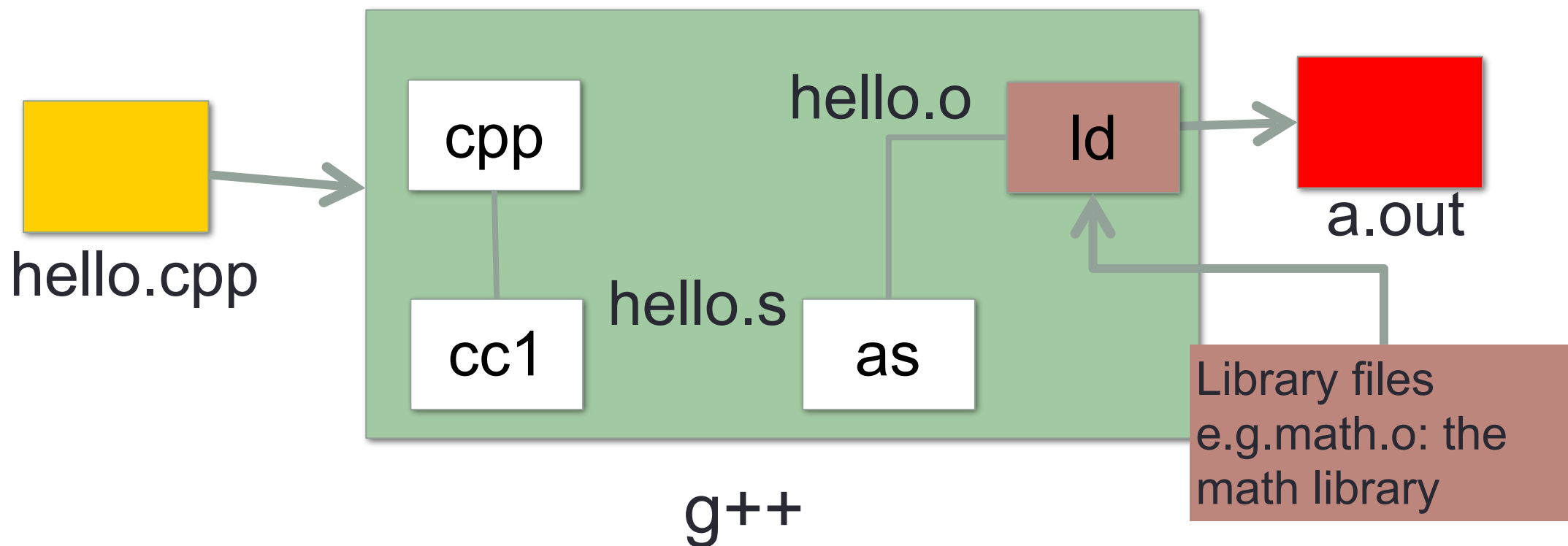
```
  *  
 ***  
*****
```

The compilation process



g++ is composed of a number of smaller programs

- Code written by others (libraries) can be included
- ld (linkage editor) merges one or more object files with the relevant libraries to produce a single executable



Steps in gcc

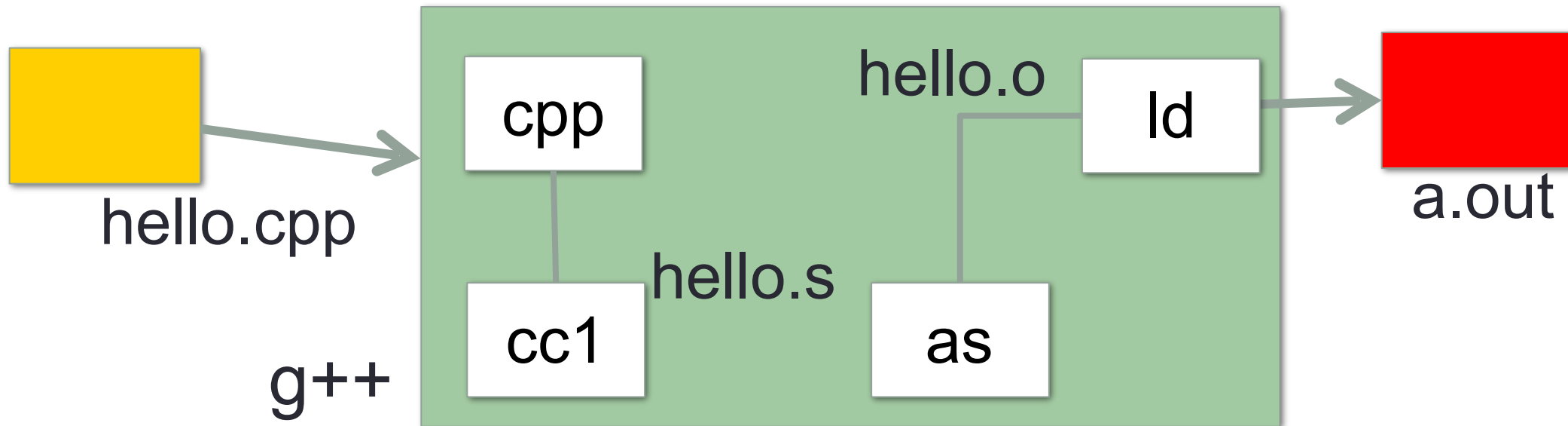
- Ask compiler to show temporary files:

```
$ g++ -S hello.cpp
```

```
$ g++ -c hello.o (should say hello.cpp here)
```

```
$ g++ -o hello hello.cpp
```

```
$ g++ functions.o main.o -o myhello
```



Make and makefiles

- The unix make program automates the compilation process as specified in a Makefile
- Specifies how the different pieces of a program in different files fit together to make a complete program
- In the makefile you provide a recipe for compilation
- When you run make it will use that recipe to compile the program

```
$ make
```

```
g++ testShapes.o shapes.o tdd.o -o testShapes
```

Demo

- Basics of code compilation in C++ (review)
- Makefiles (used to automate compilation of medium to large projects) consisting of many files
- We will start by using a makefile to compile just a single program
- Extend to the case where your program is split between multiple files
- Understand what each of the following are and how they are used in program compilation
 - Header file (.h)
 - Source file (.cpp)
 - Object file (.o)
 - Executable
 - Makefile
 - Compile-time errors
 - Link-time errors

Specifying a recipe in the makefile

- **Comments** start with a #
- **Definitions** typically are a variable in all caps followed by an equals sign and a string, such as:

```
CXX=g++  
CXXFLAGS=-Wall  
  
BINARIES=proj1
```

```
# testShapes is the target - it is what we want to produce  
# To produce the executable testShapes we need all the .o files  
# Everything to the right of ":" is a dependency for testShapes
```

```
testShapes: testShapes.o shapes.o tdd.o
```

```
    #The recipe for producing the target (testshapes) is below
```

```
g++ testShapes.o shapes.o tdd.o -o testShapes
```

NUMBER CONVERSION

Problem Solving with Computers-I

C++
`#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
 cout << "Hola Facebook!";
 return 0;
}`



External vs. Internal Representation

- **External representation:**
 - Convenient for programmer
 - Decimal (base 10)
- **Internal representation:**
 - Actual representation of data in the computer's memory:
Always binary (1's and 0's)



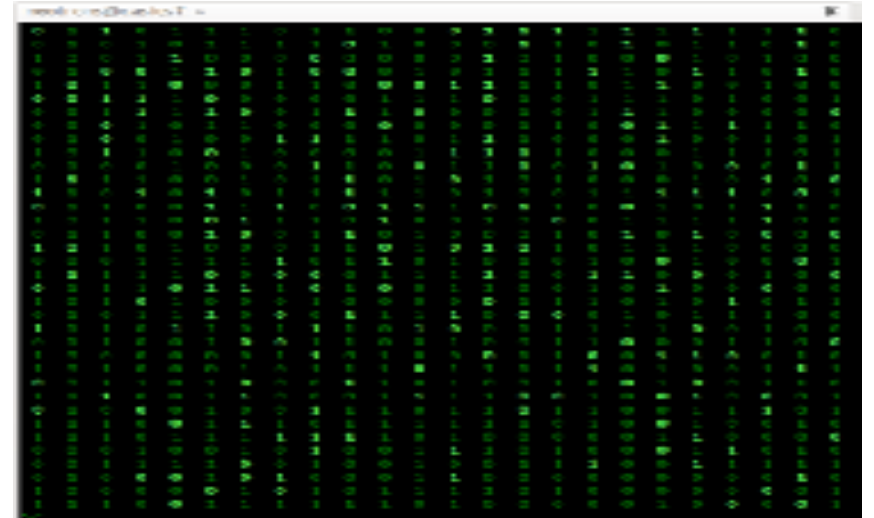
Positional encoding for non-negative numbers

- Each position represents some power of the base

Why is each base important??

Binary representation (base 2)

- On a computer all data is stored in binary
- Only two symbols: 0 and 1
- Each position is called a *bit*
- *Bits take up space*
- 8 bits make a *byte*
- *Example of a 4-bit number*



- Actually the data is voltages
- We use the abstraction:
 - High voltage: 1 (true)
 - Low voltage: 0 (false)

$101_5 = ?$ In decimal

A. 26

B. 51

C. 126

D. 130

Converting between binary and decimal

Binary to decimal: $1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0_2 = ?_{10}$

Decimal to binary: $34_{10} = ?_2$

Hex to binary

- Each hex digit corresponds directly to four binary digits
- Programmers love hex, why?

binary

$25B_{16} = ?$ In

00	0	0000
01	1	0001
02	2	0010
03	3	0011
04	4	0100
05	5	0101
06	6	0110
07	7	0111
08	8	1000
09	9	1001
10	A	1010
11	B	1011
12	C	1100
13	D	1101
14	E	1110
15	F	1111

Hexadecimal to decimal

$$25B_{16} = ? \text{ Decimal}$$

Hexadecimal to decimal

- Use polynomial expansion
- $25B_{16} = 2*256 + 5*16 + 11*1 = 512 + 80 + 11$
 $= 603$
- Decimal to hex: $36_{10}=?_{16}$

Binary to hex: 1000111100

A. 8F0

B. 23C

C. None of the above

BIG IDEA: Bits can represent anything!!

Numbers	Binary Code
----------------	--------------------

0	
---	--

1	
---	--

2	
---	--

3	
---	--

How many (minimum) bits are required to represent the numbers 0 to 3?

BIG IDEA: Bits can represent anything!!

Colors



Binary code

How many (minimum) bits are required to represent the three colors?

BIG IDEA: Bits can represent anything!!

Characters

'a'

'b'

'c'

'd'

'e'

N bits can represent at most 2^N things

What is the minimum number of bits required to represent all the letters in the English alphabet in lower case?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. 26

BIG IDEA: Bits can represent anything!!

- Logical values?
 - 0 \Rightarrow False, 1 \Rightarrow True
- colors ?
- Characters?
 - 26 letters \Rightarrow 5 bits ($2^5 = 32$)
 - upper/lower case + punctuation \Rightarrow 7 bits (in 8) (“ASCII”)
 - standard code to cover all the world’s languages \Rightarrow 8,16,32 bits (“Unicode”)
www.unicode.com
- locations / addresses? commands?
- **MEMORIZE:** N bits \Leftrightarrow at most 2^N things

Red

Green

Blue



What is the maximum positive value that can be stored in a byte?

A. 127

B. 128

C. 255

D. 256

Data types

Binary numbers in memory are stored using a finite, fixed number of bits typically:

8 bits (byte)

16 bits (half word)

32 bits (word)

64 bits (double word or quad)

Data type of a variable determines the:

- exact representation of variable in memory
- number of bits used (fixed and finite)
 - range of values that can be correctly represented