

Software Tools

C, Unix (Linux), and tools

Our First Program

```
/* Everybody's first program */  
  
main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World");  
}
```

Our First Program (fixed)

```
/* Everybody's first program */  
#include <stdio.h>  
  
int main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World\n");  
}
```

OK, we did it, now what?

- Notice that `main` looks like a function definition
- We can do some tricks to make it accept arguments
- We do this by letting `main` accept two arguments
 - First is an integer `argc` (argument count)
 - Second is an array of strings `argv` (argument vector)

Our First Program (fixed)

```
/* Everybody's first program */
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[ ])
{
    /* argc is argument count */
    /* argv is an array of strings */
    if (argc==1)
        printf("Hello World\n");
    else if (argc==2)
        printf("Hello %s\n",argv[1]);
    else
        printf("Too many arguments\n");
}
```

Variables, Assignments and Loops

- All variables have to be defined and or declared
- For the time being we only define them
- Definition should include the type of variable
- We deal with the simpler kind of loop: the `while` loop

The Fahrenheit Program

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int fahr, celcius;
    int lower, upper, step;

    lower = 0;
    upper = 300;
    step  = 20;

    fahr = lower;
    while (fahr <= upper)
    {
        celcius = 5*(fahr-32)/9;
        printf("F:%4d\tC:%4d\n", fahr, celcius);
        fahr += step;
    }
}
```

The Fahrenheit Program

- You can have several variables defined on the same definition or multiple definitions
- The definitions can appear almost anywhere
 - Unless really needed for clarity, they should be at the beginning
- You cannot change
 - $\text{celcius} = 5 * (\text{fahr} - 32) / 9;$
 - As
 - $\text{celcius} = 5 / 9 * (\text{fahr} - 32);$

Floating point numbers

- What mathematicians call real numbers
- As in other languages, they are an approximation
- In C (and other languages) they are called `float`.
- They are usually 32 bit long (4 bytes)
- If we need higher accuracy we use `double` (64 bits or 8 bytes)
- C converts between integers and floats (or doubles) in a rather sensible manner.

The Fahrenheit Program (floats)

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    float fahr, celcius;
    int lower, upper, step;

    lower = 0;
    upper = 300;
    step  = 20;

    fahr = lower;
    while (fahr <= upper)
    {
        celcius = 5*(fahr-32)/9;
        printf("F:%5.2f\tC:%5.2f\n", fahr, celcius);
        fahr += step;
    }
}
```