# EE 200 Lecture 2: Reading code + types

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### Quiz review

- Everyone did pretty well
- Please don't delete anything in the file (e.g., "(string), (int)")

### Office hours

- Monday 10:30-12:30pm
- Tuesday 3-5pm
- Thursday 3-4pm (walking OH)

### Piazza

https://piazza.com/tufts/fall2019/ee200

```
int isPositive(int x)
    return(x >= 0);
int makePositive(int x)
    int val = x;
    if(!isPositive(val))
        val = -val;
    return(val);
int main()
    int x = -5;
    printf("The value is: %d\n", makePositive(x));
```

# main

X

### <u>makePositive</u>

X

val

#### isPositive

X

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
  int i = 0;
  while(i < 5){
    printf("%d\n", i++);
  printf("\n\n");
  i = 0;
  while(i < 5){
    printf("%d\n", ++i);
```

What gets printed?

```
const int PLAY = 0;
const int REWIND = 1;
const int FAST_FORWARD = 2;
const int STOP = 3;
void main(void)
    int mode = REWIND;
    int playing;
    switch(mode){
        case default:
        case REWIND:
        case FAST FORWARD:
        case STOP:
          playing = 0;
        case PLAY:
          playing = 1;
```

```
if(playing){
    printf("start the music!\n");
else{
    printf("stop the music!\n");
```

What gets printed?

#### enum

Creates a new type with a restricted set of named values

```
enum mode_t {
const int PLAY = 0;
                                                 PLAY,
const int REWIND = 1;
                                                 REWIND,
const int FAST_FORWARD = 2;
                                                 FAST FORWARD,
const int STOP = 3;
                                                 STOP
                                               };
void main(void)
                                               void main(void)
    int mode = REWIND;
    int playing;
                                                   mode_t mode = REWIND;
                                                   int playing;
    switch(mode){
        case default:
                                                   switch(mode){
        case REWIND:
                                                       case default:
        case FAST_FORWARD:
                                                       case REWIND:
        case STOP:
                                                       case FAST_FORWARD:
          playing = 0;
```

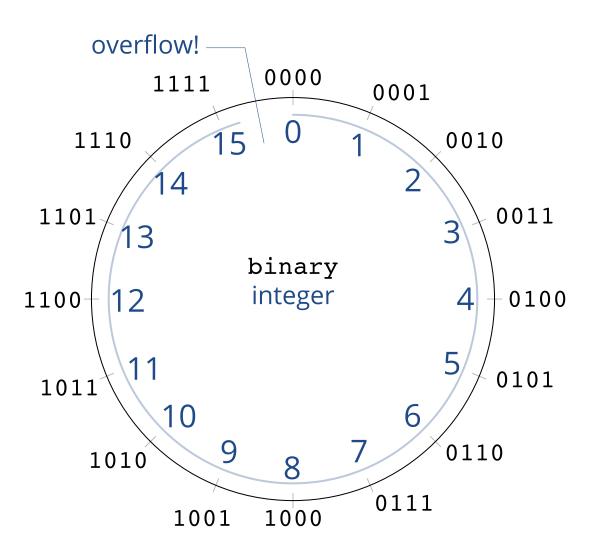
```
const int THRESHOLD = 1000;
int doStuffToBigOnes(int values[], int len)
{
    for(int i = 0; i < len; i++){</pre>
        if(values[i] < THRESHOLD){</pre>
            continue;
        // Do lots of stuff with the value, now that we know it's big
```

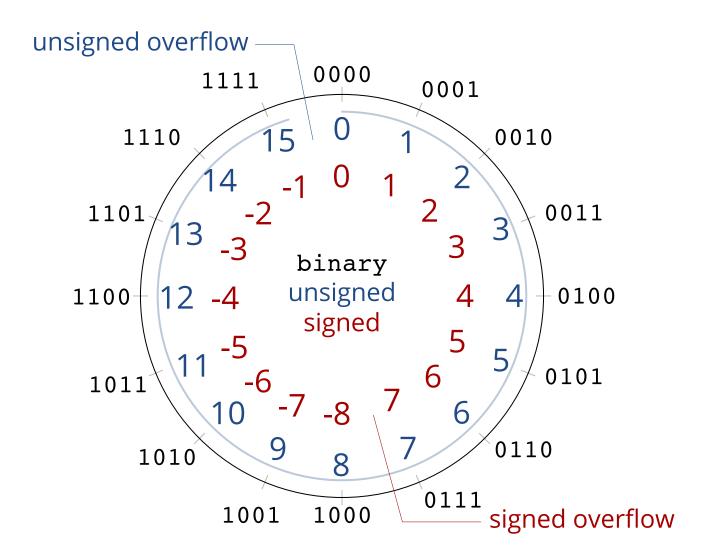
```
int checkIt(int thingToCheck)
    int test1 = 0;
    int test2 = 0;
    if(thingToCheck == 5)
        test1 = 0;
        test2 = 1;
    if(thingToCheck == 7)
        test1 = 1;
    return(test1 || test2);
```

What does this return for various values of **thingToCheck()**?

# Bad code in the wild

```
static OSStatus
SSLVerifySignedServerKeyExchange(SSLContext *ctx, bool isRsa, SSLBuffer signedParams,
                                 uint8 t *signature, UInt16 signatureLen)
   OSStatus
                   err;
    . . .
   if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
        goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
        goto fail;
        goto fail;
    if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
        goto fail;
fail:
    SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
    SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
    return err;
                                                        From Safari SSL key verification
```





To write a negative number in 2's complement:

Write the positive number in binary

Flip all the bits  $(1 \rightarrow 0, 0 \rightarrow 1)$ 

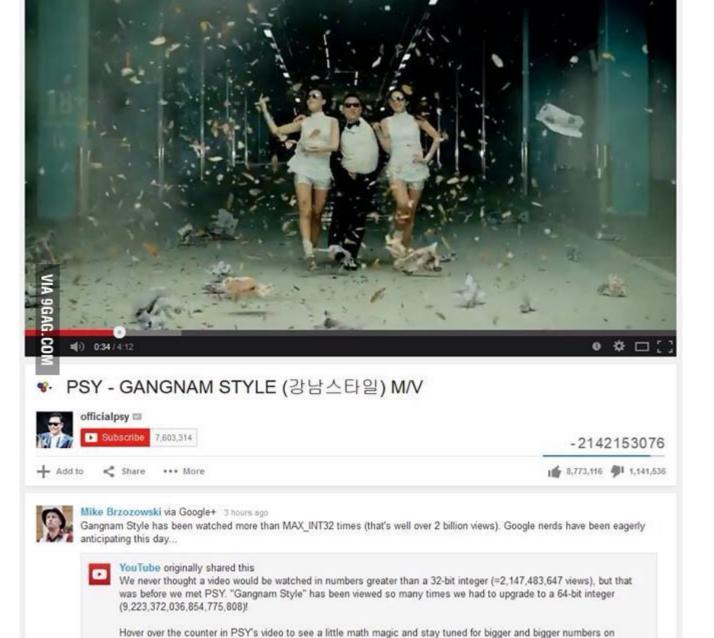
Add 1 (with all the appropriate carries)

To convert negative 2's complement to decimal,

Flip all the bits  $(1 \rightarrow 0, 0 \rightarrow 1)$ 

**Add 1** (with all the appropriate carries)

Write the number in decimal



YouTube.

# Bad code makes things blow up



### Reused but untested

# Bad code makes things blow up



# Comparing floating-point numbers

```
float x = 9;
float y = (x / 3.0) + 2.5;
float z = (3.0 * y) - 7.5;
if(z == x) {
  printf("it's equal!\n");
else {
    printf("surprise! The value is \%.20f, but the result was \%.20f (\%f)\n",
           x, z, (x-z);
```

### Doing math with integers

What is printed as a result of running the code below?

```
int total = 350;
int dailyAveragePercent = total / 365 * 100;
printf("average (percentage): %d\n", dailyAveragePercent);
```

# typedef

Creates an alternative name for a type

```
typedef int Time;
Time now = getTheTime();
Time future = now + 100;
typedef unsigned char u8;
typedef char s8;
typedef short unsigned int u16;
typedef short int s16;
u16 myVariable = 1000;
```

### struct

Creates a type which is a bundle of related variables

```
struct Vec3d {
    float x;
    float y;
    float z;
}

vec3d addVectors(Vec3d a, Vec3d b)
    {
        Vec3d sum;
        sum.x = a.x + b.x;
        sum.y = a.y + b.y;
        sum.z = a.z + b.z;
        return(sum);
    }
}
```

# **ProTip**

- Use up arrow to repeat a command in the shell
- Move quickly in vim:

#g to move to a specific line

gg to move to the top

G to move to the bottom

# Homework 2 is posted on the website

submit it with provide:

provide ee200 hw2 <FILE>