

# Fundamentals of Computing: Lecture 4

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## Summary of previous lecture (Variables)

- ▶ Variables are memory location where values are stored
- ▶ They have a name, a type associated with them and a value.
- ▶ The name of a variable can start with a letter and contain letter or digit.
- ▶ The special character `_` (under score) is considered as a letter.
- ▶ The value associated can be changed using an assignment.

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- ▶ Arithmetic operators
  
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- ▶ Arithmetic operators
  - ▶ Unary operators (unary -)
  - ▶ \*, /
  - ▶ +, -
- ▶ relational operators
- ▶ boolean operators

eg -  $4 * 3 < 1 \ \&\& \ 2 > x + 5$  is same as  
 $((-4) * 3) < 1) \ \&\& \ (2 > (x + 5))$

# Integer expressions

- ▶ Variable declaration

```
int x;  
int foo=100;
```

- ▶ Printing

```
printf("The value of integer variable %d\n",x);
```

- ▶ Arithmetic operators +,-,\*,/, %, - (unary minus) etc
- ▶ Relational operators. <,<=,>, >=, == etc

## Important

The operator for checking for equality is == and not =.

## Factorial program

```
# include<stdio.h>

int main(){
    int n;
    int i = 1;
    printf("Enter the value: ");
    scanf("%d",&n);
    int fact = 1;
    while(i <= n)
    {
        fact = fact * i;
        i = i + 1;
    }
    printf("The factorial of %d is %d\n", n, fact);
}
```

# Why did the factorial program go wrong?



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## Answer

Integers are of fixed precision typically 32 bits.

# Real numbers expressions

- ▶ Variable declaration

```
float x;  
float pi=3.141;  
double avagadro = 6.023e23;
```

- ▶ Printing

```
printf("Values are %f, %g\n",x,avagadro);
```

- ▶ Arithmetic operators and relational operators are similar to integers.

## Important

Use double always. That gives better precision.

# Integers and Floats

C does automatic conversion between integers and floats.

- ▶ Integer to Float/Double extension
- ▶ Float/Double to integer truncation

Unfortunately this is a very bad design.

```
int u = 10;
int v = 11;
float av;
av = (u + v)/2
printf("%f",av);
```

# Assignments

Assignment is used to modify the value of a variable.  
eg.

```
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## Special assignment

```
i++;  
foo *= 10;
```

```
i = i + 1;  
foo = foo * 10;
```

# Boolean

There are no booleans in C.

Integers, characters etc all play the role of boolean  
value of 0 is false. value of nonzero is true.

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## WARNING

```
x = 100;
if (x = 0)
{
    printf("Null value unexpected");
}else{
    printf("Good value");
}
```