HELP SESSION 1
HW1 and C Review

CS370

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

Outline

- Overview of the assignment

- C Review

- Dynamic Memory

- Remote Lab Machines

Overview of Assignment

- Required files:

  - Driver.c

  - MemoryManager.c

  - MemoryManager.h

  - Makefile

  - README.txt

  *** Please don't put these files in a subdirectory to create zip file. Just select all the files and zip it.

Driver.c

- Takes in one command line argument

  ⇒ Perform argument check

- Set the seed with srand()

  - atoi()

- Invoke functions in MemoryManager.c

  - float running_ratio = get_running_ratio();

- *What should be included in Driver.c so that it can call the functions in MemoryManager.c?*

MemoryManager.c (Memory Management)

- *static int memory_allocations*

- *int* safe_malloc(int size)*

- *int* tracked_malloc(int size)*

- *void tracked_free(void *ptr, int size)*

- *void print_memory_summary()*

You are encouraged to define new functions as you see fit.

Utility Methods

- *int random_in_range(int lower_bound, int upper_bound)*

- *bool is_perfect_sqr(int n)*

- *void populate_array(int * array, int size, int lower_bound, int upper_bound)*

- *int count_perfect_sqr(int * array, int size)*

MemoryManager.c (Ratio Implementation)

float get_running_ratio();

- Controls flow of the program

1. Calculate the number of iterations for your loop. The iteration should start with 1.

2. Allocate an array with the appropriate number of elements on each iteration.

3. Populate the array with random integers.

4. Calls count_perfect_sqr()

5. Calculate the perfect square/non-perfect square ratio

6. Keep track of the iteration with the largest count of square numbers.

7. Keep a running sum of the ratio of (`square/non-square`)

8. Returns average ratio across all iterations

   => (running sum-from step (7)) / total iterations of step (1)

C Review

- The following slides are based on material gathered from CS370- Spring2022 Help Session 1.

- Materials and images found on the following websites:
  1. https://iq.opengenus.org/pointers-in-c/
  2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-malloc-and-calloc-with-examples/
  3. https://www.cprogramming.com/tutorial/makefiles.html

C Review: Pointers

- A pointer declared **datatype *var_name** is a reference to a section of memory allocated for some type of object.

- * operator is the de-referencing operator.

   It has dual meaning.

   1) declaring a pointer int *p;

   2) Accessing what the pointer is pointing to printf("%d", *p);

   - Warning regarding dangling pointers!!!!

References

- The & operator is used to obtain the address of an object so that it may be assigned to a pointer.

- int *p;

- If int x = 5; and p = &x

- Then return *p equals?

```c
#include<stdio.h>
int *fun()
{
    static int x = 5;
    return &x;
}
int main()
{
    int *p = fun();
    printf("%d",*p);
}
```

Image taken from:

https://iq.opengenus.org/pointers-in-c/

References continued

- Use the & operator to pass an object by address.

- Why?

- It's less costly than copying the object.

```c
void passByValue(int n) {
    a = 5;
}

    void passByAddress(int *b) {
    *b = 10;
}

int main(void) {
    int c = 10;
    passbyValue(c);
    passbyAddress(&c);
    return 0;
}
```

Image taken from: https://iq.opengenus.org/pointers-in-c/

Arrays

- Declaring an array
  - Data_type array_name [array_size];
  - Data_type array_name[n] = {x0,x1,x2,x3, … xn-1} where (x0,…,xn-1) are objects of the data_type and n is the size of the array.

    NOTE: this is how you declare and innitialize an array on the **stack**. Your assignment requires you to do so on the heap. More on that next!

    NOTE: [n] may be omitted in favor of []. Which implies you do not have to give a size when you declare and initialize in the same step.

- Indexing in arrays –zero based index

  Array_name[0] = 5

  return Array_name[0] -> returns 5

Arrays as pointers

- Int my_array[] = {1,2,3,4,5};

- Int *p = my_array;

- What does p contain? What about *p?

- Int x = *(p+i) equivalent to x = p[i]

- p= &my_array[2]

- What does p contain?

- My_array[i] is equivalent to *(my_array+i)

More Operations on Pointers

- *p++

  Says give me the value at p, then increment p such that it points to the next element. By how much is it incremented?

- *++p

  Says increment p and give me the value that p is now pointing to.

- ++*p

  Says increment the value at p

Pointers and Strings

- A string in C is an array of char types.

- It is terminated by '\0' which is the null character.

- char my_string[] ="Hello World!"

- What is the size of my_string?

- Check it yourself

- printf("%lu\n", (sizeof(my_string)/sizeof(char)));

Arrays as pointers

```c
int array[10];
int *ptr1 = array;
ptr1[0] = 1;
*(array + 1) = 2;
*(1 + array) = 2;
array[2] = 4;
```

Image taken from:

https://iq.opengenus.org/pointers-in-c/

THE HEAP!

- Your assignment requires you to allocate on the heap.

- void* malloc(size_t size);

   "allocates memory block of given size (in bytes) and returns a pointer to the beginning of the block. "

   malloc() doesn't initialize the allocated memory.

- void* calloc(size_t num, size_t size);

   Similar to malloc but initiallises the memory to zero

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-malloc-and-calloc-with-examples/

Sample array on the heap and using free()

```c
// C program to demonstrate the use of calloc()
// and malloc()
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
    int* arr;

    // malloc() allocate the memory for 5 integers
    // containing garbage values
    arr = (int*)malloc(5 * sizeof(int)); // 5*4bytes = 20 bytes

    // Deallocates memory previously allocated by malloc() function
    free(arr);

    // calloc() allocate the memory for 5 integers and
    // set 0 to all of them
    arr = (int*)calloc(5, sizeof(int));

    // Deallocates memory previously allocated by calloc() function
    free(arr);

    return (0);
}
```

Image taken from: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/difference-between-malloc-and-calloc-with-examples/

Makefile

- We have provided you a Makefile for this assignment
- You should **not** have to worry about writing your own Makefile

Makefile continued

- A Makefile is simply a way of associating short names, called targets, with a series of commands to execute when the action is requested
  - Default target: make
  - Alternate target: make clean

Makefile continued

- Basic macro: CC=gcc
  - Convert a macro to its value in a target: $(CC)
  - Ex: $(CC) a_source_file.c gets expanded to gcc a_source_file.c

- To execute: make

- To clean: make clean

Makefile Sample

```
files=Program1.c Program2.c
out_exe= Program1


$(out_exe): $(files)
    $(CC) –o $(out_exe) $(files)
tar:
    tar –cvzf John_Doe.tar *.c *.h *.txt Makefile
clean:
    rm –f $(out_exe) *.o
```

Save with filename makefile or Makefile
Note indentation is by using a Tab

Makefile Sample with math.h library

You may need math.h library to use mathematical formulas. E.g., **sqrt()**

- files=Program1.c Program2.c

- out_exe= Program1

$(out_exe): $(files)

   $(CC) –o $(out_exe) $(files) –lm

tar:

   tar –cvzf John_Doe.tar *.c *.h *.txt Makefile

clean:

   rm –f **$(out_exe)** *.o

Compile A Program Using Makefile & Run

- To compile via Makefile

    $ make

- To clean

    $ make clean

- To make a tar:

    $ make tar

Remote A Lab Machine by SSH

- ssh <user_id>@<lab_machine_name>.cs.colostate.edu

You can look at Infospaces

- Choosing a Remote Machine for SSH

- Remote Login From Windows via SSH

- Remote Login From Mac OSX via SSH

Questions?

This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND

Acknowledgements

- These slides are based on contributions of current and past CS370 instructors and TAs, including Jack Applin, Abhishek Yeluri, Kevin Bruhwiler, Yashwant Malaiya, Shrideep Pallickara, Anindya Roy Chowdhury, and Wilson Valentine.