Before you can learn to write, you must learn to read! This is true for foreign languages and programming languages.

1. Statements, Syntax, Semantics, State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Sequence of statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is raining outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Should I use an umbrella?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is raining outside.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Sentence grammar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>punctuation; &quot;I&quot; is a pronoun; &quot;is&quot; uses present tense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semantics</th>
<th>Sentence meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rain is water condensed from the atmosphere, outside means in the outdoors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Memory of prior statements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>remember that it is raining outside when considering umbrella</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Variables, Operators, Expressions

An example "English" program

- Create box named x.
- Put value 3 into box named x.
- Create box named y.
- Put value 2 into box named y.
- Create box named z.
- Put x + y into box named z.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>stmt</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Variables

- A variable is a box (in the computer’s memory) which stores a value; variables are used for “state”
- An operator is a symbol with special semantics to “operate” on variables and values
- An expression is a combination of variables, values, and operators which evaluates to a new value
2.1. Variables

- A **variable** is a box (in the computer’s memory) which stores a value
- An **identifier** is used to name a variable
- A **type** specifies the kind of values that can be stored in a variable
- A **variable declaration statement** creates a new variable

2.2. Operators

- The **assignment operator** (=) “assigns” a new value to a variable
- An **assignment statement** combines the assignment operator with a left-hand side (LHS) and a right-hand side (RHS)
- The **LHS** specifies the variable to change
- The **RHS** specifies the new value
  - A variable declaration statement and an assignment statement can be combined into a single initialization statement
    ```
    int my_variable;
    my_variable = 42;
    ```
- Other operators are provided for arithmetic functions such as addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*), division (/), and modulus (%)

2.3. Expressions

- An **expression** is a combination of variables, values, and operators which evaluates to a new value
  ```
  1 3 + 4 = 7
  2 3 + 4 * 2 + 7
  3 3 * 4 / 2 + 6
  ```
- **Operator precedence** is a set of rules describing in what order we should apply a sequence of operators in an expression

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Associativity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiplicative</td>
<td>* / %</td>
<td>left to right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additive</td>
<td>+ -</td>
<td>left to right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>right to left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be explicit – use parenthesis!

**Aside:** What about \(3/2\)?

\[ \frac{492}{20} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 = 1 \]
2. Variables, Operators, Expressions

2.4. Simple C Programs

We can compose assignment and initialization statements which use variables, operators, and expressions to create a simple C program.

Translating our "English" program into a C program

1. int x;
2. x = 3;
3. int y;
4. y = 2;
5. int z;
6. z = x + y;

Use ? to indicate undefined value in stack frame diagram

Draw stack frame diagram corresponding to the execution of this program

1. int x = 3;
2. int y = 2;
3. int z = x + (y * 5);
4. y = x + (y * z + y);

3. Name Binding

- So far we have only had one variable with a given name
  
  1. int x = 1;
  2. int x = 2;
  3. int y = x;

- Scope of a variable is the region of code where it is accessible
- C allows using blocks to create new local scopes
- Can declare new variables that are only in scope (locally) in the block
- Can declare new variables in the local scope with same name as a variable declared in the parent scope
- Curly braces are used to open and close a block ({})
- Blocks are critical for defining functions, conditional statements, and iteration statements
  
  1. int x = 1;
  2. {
    3. int x = 2;
    4. y = x;
  5. }
  6. int y = x;

- Key Question: When we use a variable name, what variable declaration is it referring to?
- Name binding is a set of rules to answer this question by associating a specific variable name to a specific in-scope variable declaration
- C uses static (lexical) scoping meaning the name binding happens statically at compile time
3. Name Binding

Steps for name binding

1. Draw circle in source code around use of a variable name
2. Determine which variables with that name are in scope
3. Draw line to variable declaration in the inner most enclosing block
4. Draw circle in source code around variable declaration

4. Functions

4.1. Function Definition

A function gives a name to a parameterized sequence of statements
A function definition describes how a function behaves
A function call is a new kind of expression to execute a function
All code in this course will be inside functions

```c
int avg(int x, int y)
{
    int sum = x + y;
    return sum / 2;
}
```

- A function name is a unique identifier for the function
- The function body is the parameterized sequence of statements
- The parameter list is a list of parameter types and names
- The return type is the type of the value returned by the function
4. Functions

4.2. Function Call

```c
int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    int b = 20;
    int c = (a + b) / 2;
    return 0;
}
```

- Main is special: it is always the first function executed in a program
- Main returns its "value" to the "system"
- The return value is called the exit status for the program
- Returning zero means success, greater than zero means failure

4.2. Function Call

```c
function_name( pvalue0, pvalue1, ... )
```

- To call a function we simply use its name and pass in one value for each parameter in the parameter list surrounded by parenthesis
- If parameters are expressions, then we must evaluate them before calling the function
- A function call is itself an expression which evaluates to the value returned by the function
- Function parameters and "local" variables declared within a function are effectively in a new block which is called the function's stack frame

Steps for calling a function

0. Allocate variable for return value on caller's stack frame
1. Draw called function's stack frame w/ parameter boxes
2. Initialize parameters by evaluating expressions in function call
3. Record location of function call
4. Move execution arrow to first statement in called function
5. Evaluate statements inside the called function
6. At return statement, evaluate its argument, update variable in caller
7. Return execution arrow back to where the function was called
8. Erase the called function's frame
9. Use function's return value as value of function call

```c
int avg( int x, int y )
{
    int sum = x + y;
    return sum / 2;
}
```

```c
int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    int b = 20;
    int c = avg( a, b );
    return 0;
}
```
4. Functions

4.2. Function Call

Draw stack frame diagram corresponding to the execution of this program:

```c
int avg(int x, int y)
{
    int sum = x + y;
    return sum / 2;
}

int main()
{
    int y = 10;
    int x = 20;
    x = avg(avg(0, x), avg(30, 40));
    return 0;
}
```

4.3. The printf Function

The printf function is provided by the C standard library and can be used to print values to the screen. Here is pseudocode for the printf function definition:

```c
printf(format_string, value0, value1, ...)
{
    substitute value0 into format_string
    substitute value1 into format_string
    ...
    display final format_string on the screen
}
```

Here is an example of calling printf:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int avg(int x, int y)
{
    int sum = x + y;
    return sum / 2;
}

int main()
{
    int a = 10;
    int b = 20;
    int c = avg(a, b);
    printf("average of %d and %d is %dn", a, b, c);
    return 0;
}
```
5. Conditional Statements

- Execute this code via http://cpp.sh
- Examine the machine instructions via https://godbolt.org

5. Conditional Statements

- Conditional statements enable programs to make decisions based on the values of their variables
- Conditional statements enable non-linear forward control flow

5.1. Boolean Operators

- Boolean operators are used in expressions which evaluate to a "boolean" value (i.e., true or false)
- In C, a “boolean” value is just an integer, where we interpret a value of zero to mean false and any non-zero value to mean true

```c
expr1 == expr2  // tests if expr1 is equal to expr2
expr1 != expr2  // tests if expr1 is not equal to expr2
expr1 < expr2   // tests if expr1 is less than to expr2
expr1 <= expr2  // tests if expr1 is less than or equal to expr2
expr1 > expr2   // tests if expr1 is greater than to expr2
expr1 >= expr2  // tests if expr1 is greater than or equal to expr2
!expr            // computes the logical NOT of expr
expr1 && expr2  // computes the logical AND of expr1 and expr2
expr1 || expr2  // computes the logical OR of expr1 and expr2
```

Using these operators in an expression evaluates to either zero (false) or one (true)

Mixing boolean operators to create a complex expression

```c
7 < 6 && 3 > 1 || !0
```

Experiment with http://cpp.sh:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    int x = 7 < 6 && 3 > 1 || !0;
    printf("%d\n", x);
}
```
5.2. if/else Conditional Statements

1. if ( conditional_expression ) {
   then_block;
}
2. else {
   else_block;
}

- A conditional expression is an expression which returns a boolean
- The then block is executed if the conditional expression is true
- The else block is executed if the conditional expression is false

1. if ( conditional_expression0 ) {
   then_block0;
}
2. else if ( conditional_expression1 ) {
   then_block1;
}
3. else {
   else_block;
}

- If the first cond expression is true, execute first then block
- If the first cond expression is false, evaluate second cond expression
- If second cond expression is true, execute second then block
- If second cond expression is false, execute else block

```c
int min( int x, int y )
{
    int z;
    if ( x < y ){
        z = x;
    }
    else {
        z = y;
    }
    return z;
}

int main()
{
    min( 5, 9 );
    min( 7, 3 );
    return 0;
}
```
5. Conditional Statements

5.2. if/else Conditional Statements

```c
int min( int x, int y )
{
    if ( x < y ) { // MARK NEED
        return x;
        } else // NOT BE AT
        return y;
    }

int main()
{
    min( 5, 9 );
    return 0;
}
```

5.3. switch/case Conditional Statements

```c
switch ( selection_expression ) {
    case case_label0:
        case_statements0;
        break;
    case case_label1:
        case_statements1;
        break;
    case case_label2:
        case_statements2;
        break;
    default:
        default_statements;
}
```

- A selection expression is an expression which returns a value
- The value is matched against the case labels
- If there is a match, then corresponding case statements are executed
- A break statement means to jump to end of switch block
- If no case labels match then the default statements are executed
int days_in_month( int month )
{
    int x;
    switch ( month )
    {
        case 1: x = 31; break;
        case 2: x = 28; break;
        case 3: x = 31; break;
        case 4: x = 30; break;
        case 5: x = 31; break;
        case 6: x = 30; break;
        case 7: x = 31; break;
        case 8: x = 31; break;
        case 9: x = 30; break;
        case 10: x = 31; break;
        case 11: x = 30; break;
        case 12: x = 31; break;
        default: x = -1;
    } return x;
}

int main()
{
    int result = days_in_month( 7 );
    // Indicate error to the system
    if ( result == -1 )
        return 1;
    // Indicate success to the system
    return 0;
}
Identifying Primes

Write a C function that takes one integer input (x) that is between 0 and 9 (inclusive) and returns a boolean output. The function should return true if the input is prime (i.e., 2, 3, 5, 7) and return false if the input is not prime. Use a case/switch conditional statement to explicitly check for primes.

```c
int is_prime(int x) {
    switch (x) {
    case 0: return 0;
    case 1: return 0;
    case 2: return 1;
    case 3: return 1;
    case 4: return 0;
    case 5: return 1;
    case 6: return 0;
    case 7: return 1;
    case 8: return 0;
    case 9: return 0;
    default: return -1;
    }
}
```

6. Iteration Statements

6.1. while Loops

- Iteration statements enable programs to repeat code multiple times based on a conditional expression
- Iteration statements enable backward flow control
- Two primary kinds of iteration statements: while and for loops

```c
while (conditional_expression) {
    loop_body;
}
```

- A conditional expression is an expression which returns a boolean
- The loop body is executed as long as conditional expression is true
- An infinite loop is when conditional expression is never true
6. Iteration Statements

6.1. while Loops

```java
int gcd(int x, int y)
{
    while (y != 0)
    {
        int temp = x;
        x = y;
        y = temp;
    }
    else
    {
        x = x - y;
    }
    return x;
}
```

int main()
{
    gcd(5, 15);
    return 0;
}
```

6.2. for Loops

```java
for (initialization_stmt; cond_expr; increment_stmt) {
    loop_body;
}
```

- The initialization statement is executed once before loop executes
- The loop body is executed as long as conditional expression is true
- The increment statement is executed at the end of each iteration

```java
int mul(int x, int y)
{
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < y; i = i + 1) {
        result = result + x;
    }
    return result;
}
```

int main()
{
    mul(2, 3);
    return 0;
}
Output a sequence

Write a C function that takes one integer input \( N \) that is non-negative. The C function should output a sequence of integers according to the pattern on the left.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( N )</th>
<th>output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 0 0 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 0 0 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0 0 0 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 0 0 3 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```c
void print_seq(int N) {
    for (int i = 0; i < N+1; i++)
        if (i < 3)
            printf("
            else
            printf("%d ", i);
}
```

Try it on app.sh?

7. Syntactic Sugar

- **Syntactic sugar** adds new syntax but not new semantics
- Syntactic sugar makes it easier to write certain programming patterns
- Syntactic sugar does not introduce any fundamentally new behavior

For loops are syntactic sugar:

```c
for (int i = 0; i < y; i = i+1) {
    result = result + x;
}
```

```c
int i = 0;
while (i < y) {
    result = result + x;
    i = i + 1;
}
```

Assignment Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+ &amp; = * /</td>
<td>( x = x + y );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- &amp; = * /</td>
<td>( x = x - y );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* &amp; = * /</td>
<td>( x = x * y );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(/ &amp; = * /</td>
<td>( x = x / y );</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postfix/Prefix Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sugar</th>
<th>Semantics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>++ &amp; - +</td>
<td>( x = x + 1 );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++ &amp; - +</td>
<td>( x = x + 1 );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++ &amp; - +</td>
<td>( x = x + 1 );</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>++ &amp; - +</td>
<td>( x = x + 1 );</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Be careful, the **value** of \( ++x \) is \( x + 1 \), but the **value** of \( x++ \) is \( x \).

```c
int i = 1;
int j = ++i; // i == 2; j == 2
int k = i++; // i == 3; k == 2
```