Before we begin...

introduce yourself to the person sitting next to you

why did they decide to study computing?

Admin

post on the course forum
I (or others) will answer so everyone can see
talk to me after the lecture
talk to your tutor
help labs
admin:
cs1511@cse.unsw.edu.au
if it needs to go to me directly:
andrew.bennett@unsw.edu.au

tutorials and laboratories start in week 1
(some of you have already had tutes and labs)
lecture recordings are on WebCMS 3
make sure you have home computing set up

Getting Help
Hello World

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main (void) {
  // Print out the famous 'hello world' message.
  printf("Hello, world!");
  return 0;
}
```

Navigating on Unix

```
pwd shows where you currently are

$ pwd
/import/ravel/2/andrewb

ls lists the items in the current directory

$ ls
18s1  bin   lib   public_html   tmp   web

mkdir makes a new directory

$ mkdir cs1511
$ ls
18s1  bin  cs1511  lib   public_html   tmp   web

Navigating on Unix

```
cd changes directory

```
$ cd cs1511
$ pwd
/import/ravel/2/andrewb/cs1511
$ ls

```
cd .. changes into the previous directory

```
$ cd ..
$ pwd
/import/ravel/2/andrewb
```

Writing a Program

to create a C program from the terminal, open a text editor like gedit

```
gedit hello.c &
```

once the code is written and saved...
compile it with dcc!

```
dcc -o hello hello.c
```
Programming is a construction exercise

think about the problem
write down a proposed solution
break each step into smaller steps
convert the basic steps into instructions in the programming language
use an editor to create a file that contains the program
use the compiler to check the syntax of the program
test the program on a range of data

Compiling

remember: we write C programs for humans to read.
a C program must be translated into machine code to be run.
this process is known as compilation,
and is performed by a compiler.
we will use a compiler named dcc for COMP1511
dcc is actually a custom wrapper around a compiler named clang.
another widely used compiler is called gcc.

The overall process

"What's the difference between the gcc command and the ./command?"

There are three steps to writing and running code:

Write code

eg: hello.c

(code for humans to read)

Compile code

eg: gcc -o hello hello.c

(code for computer to run)

run code

eg: ./hello

(style for computer to run)

(re-)introducing: printf

`printf ("hello world!\n")`

prints the text
"hello world!"
to the terminal
Printing more than just words

Can we print more than just words?

Yes!

print

the f stands for “formatted”

Let’s try it out!

```c
// Prints out the sum of two numbers.
// Andrew Bennett <andrew.bennett@unsw.edu.au>
// 2018-02-28
#include <stdio.h>

int main (void)
{
    // Sum two numbers, and print them out.
    printf ("The sum of 3 and 5 is %d\n", 3 + 5);
    return 0;
}
```
we can change the numbers
to add different values together
and print them out!
but that's boring if it can't be dynamic,
and it sucks to do it by hand.

Introducing
variables!

Variables and Types

Variables are used to store data...
think "boxes"
Each variable has a data type...
this is the size and structure of the "box"
For the next few weeks, we'll only use two data types:

int stores whole numbers:
  2, 17, -5

float stores "floating-point" numbers:
  3.14159, 2.71828

we'll look at other types in future weeks. can you think of any other types that would be useful?

Variables

declare
the first time a variable is mentioned,
we need to specify its type.

initialise
before using a variable we need to assign it a value.

assign
to give a variable a value.

```
int num; // Declare
num = 5; // Initialise (also Assign)
...
num = 27; // Assign
```
Variables

we can also declare and initialise in the same step:

```c
int num = 5; // Declare and Initialise
...
num = 27; // Assign
```

Variable Naming (and other identifiers)

must be made up of letters, digits and underscores (_)
the first character must be a letter
are case sensitive (num1 and Num1 are different)

Keywords like
if, while, do, int
cannot be used as identifiers

Printing Variables Out

No variables:

```c
printf("Hello World\n");
```

A single variable:

```c
int num = 5;
printf("num is %d\n", num);
```

Printing Variables Out

More than one variable:

```c
int num1 = 5;
int num2 = 17;
printf("num1 is %d and num2 is %d\n", num1, num2);
```

The order of arguments
is the order they will appear:

```c
int num1 = 5;
int num2 = 17;
printf("num2 is %d and num1 is %d\n", num2, num1);
```
**printf's placeholders**

*int uses %d*

---

**Numbers in: scanf**

```c
int num = 0;
scanf("%d", &num);
printf("num = %d\n", num);
```

Note that the variable is still initialised.
(Not necessary, but good practice.)

Note the & before the variable name.

*Don't forget it!*

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**Reading Variables In**

- **Multiple variables (space separated):**
  ```c
  int num1 = 0;
  int num2 = 0;
  scanf("%d %d", &num1, &num2);
  printf("num1 = %d and num2 = %d\n", num1, num2);
  ```

- **Multiple variables (comma separated):**
  ```c
  int num1 = 0;
  int num2 = 0;
  scanf("%d, %d", &num1, &num2);
  printf("num1 = %d and num2 = %d\n", num1, num2);
  ```

Note the space or comma between the variables.

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**making decisions**

Different behaviour in different situations
Driving, Take 1
Write a program which asks the user to enter their age.
If they are at least 16 years old,
then, display "You can drive."
Then, whether or not they can drive,
display "Have a nice day."

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Driving, Take 1: Step by Step
... Print "How old are you?"
... Read in their age.
... If their age is ≥ 16: print "You can drive".
... Print "Have a nice day."

// Can a user drive?
// Andrew Bennett <andrew.bennett@unsw.edu.au>
// 2017-07-31
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main (int argc, char *argv[]) {
    printf ("How old are you? ");
    int age = 0;
    if (age >= 16) {
        printf ("You can drive.
"); 
    }
    printf ("Have a nice day.
");
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}