



12. March 2008

## Proseminar Algorithmen und Datenstrukturen

# Exercise sheet 1

In this tutorial you will create a first C program. We recommend the usage of Emacs as the editor. You can however use your own editor or editing environment if you are familiar with it.

### Exercise 1 (A first C program)

- a) Create a file with the text editor emacs

Type **emacs helloworld.c &**

Note the “&” at the end. What’s happens if it is removed ?

When emacs pops up, enter (type in, do not cut and paste) the following C program, exactly as it appears here.

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

You save a file in emacs by typing ctrl-x ctrl-s (for 'save'). You can also save a file to a new or different name by typing ctrl-x ctrl-w (for 'write,' the same as 'save as' in Windows applications) and then entering the new file name at the bottom of the emacs window.

- b) Compiling the program

Type in the terminal: **gcc -o helloworld helloworld.c**

If you get any error message, you made a mistake in writing your program !

- c) Running the program

Type in the terminal: ./helloworld

Congratulations, you've run your first C program !

## Exercise 2 (Conditional statements)

- a) A new program Type the following program in your favorite editor and try to understand it (look at the cheat sheet for explanations of the commands).

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* Most important part of the program! */
int main()
{
    /* Need a variable... */
    int age;

    /* Asks for age */
    printf( "Please enter your age: " );
    /* The input is put in age */
    scanf( "%d", &age );
    /* If the age is less than 100 */
    if ( age < 100 ) {
        /* Just to show you it works... */
        printf( "You are pretty young!\n" );
    }
    /* I use else just to show an example */
    else if ( age == 100 ) {
        printf( "You are old\n" );
    }
    /* Executed if no other statement is */
    else {
        printf( "You are really old\n" );
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- b) Compile and run the program.
- c) Modify the program so that the gender is taken into account. Introduce a gender variable:

```
int gender;
```

which takes values 0 for a male and 1 for a female.

Modify the conditional statements so that each age sentence also includes the gender. For example: “You are a pretty young woman!”.

```
#include <stdio.h>

/* Most important part of the program! */
int main()
{
    /* Need a variable... */
    int age;
    /* Gender variable */
    int gender;

    /* Asks for age */
    printf( "Please enter your age: " );
    /* The input is put in age */
    scanf( "%d", &age );
    /* Asks for gender */
    printf( "Please enter your gender (0 for male, 1 for female): " );
    /* The input is put in age */
    scanf( "%d", &gender );
    /* If the age is less than 100 */
    if ( age < 100 ) {
        /* and the person is woman */
        if ( gender ) {
            /* Just to show you it works... */
            printf ( "You are pretty young woman!\n" );
        }
        else {
            printf ( "You are pretty young man!\n" );
        }
    }
    /* I use else just to show an example */
    else if ( age == 100 ) {
        /* Notice the negation symbol:!! */
        if (!gender) {
            printf( "You are an old man\n" );
        }
        else {
            printf( "You are an old woman\n" );
        }
    }
    /* Executed if no other statement is */
}
```

```

else {
    printf( "You are really old\n" );
}
return 0;
}

```

### Exercise 3 (Programming in C)

Read Chapter 2 from “Brian W. Kernighan, Dennis M. Ritchie: Programmieren in C.”

### Exercise 4 (Computing effort)

Given is the algorithm from the lecture that searches the longest Upsequence of a sequence of length  $n$ . Given are 3 different implementations that need  $n$ ,  $n^2$  and  $2^n$  steps to finish. The algorithms are executed on a computer where each computing step takes  $1 \mu\text{s}$ . Compute how long each algorithm will run for input sequences of length 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000.

	$n$	$n^2$	$2^n$
100	0,1 ms	10 ms	$4 * 10^{16}$ years
1000	1 ms	1 s	$3,4 * 10^{287}$ years
10000	10 ms	100 s	$6,3 * 10^{2996}$ years
100000	0,1 s	2h 46min 40s	$3,2 * 10^{30089}$ years