

CSE 333 – SECTION 1

Introduction to and Working with C

Your TAs

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- Email are posted on the course website
 - But try to use the staff email instead of our individual emails
- Office hours are posted

- Please use the discussion board!

Questions, Comments, Concerns

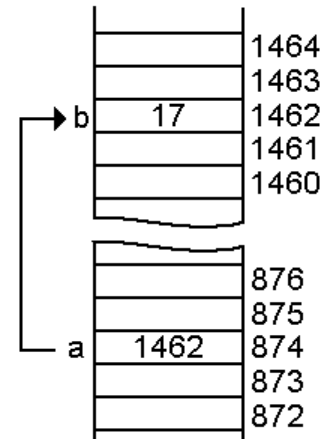
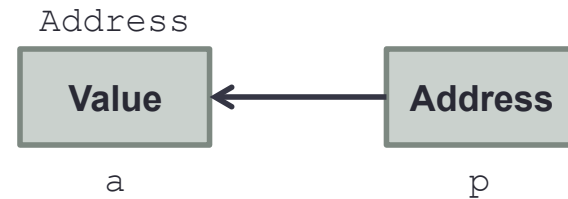
- Do you have any?
- Exercises going ok?
- Lectures make sense?

Quick Refresher on C

- General purpose programming language
- Procedural
- Often used in low-level system programming
- Supports use of pointer arithmetic
- Provides facilities for managing memory
- C passes all of its arguments by value
 - Pass-by-reference is simulated by passing the address of a variable

Pointers

- A data type that stores an address
- Used to indirectly refer to values
- Can add to or subtract from the address
 - It's just another number



Example

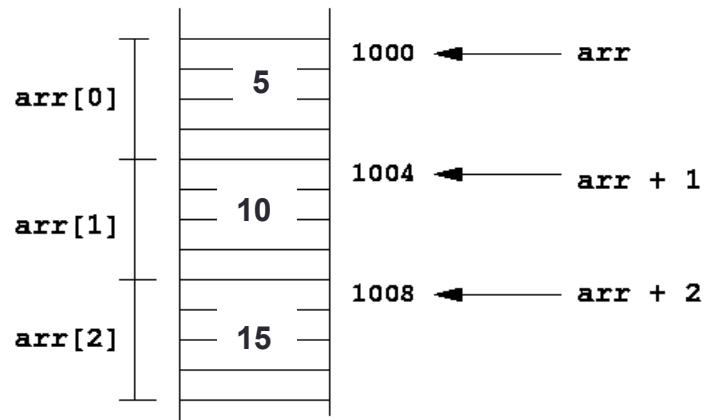
[basic_pointer.c]

```
#include <stdio.h>
void f(int *j) {
    (*j)++;
}
int main() {
    int i = 20;
    int *p = &i;
    f(p);
    printf("i = %d\n", i);
    return 0;
}
```

Arrays and pointers

- $\text{arr}[0] \iff *arr$
- $\text{arr}[2] \iff *(arr + 2)$

- How about arr , $arr+2$,
 $*arr+2$ or $*arr++$?



Output parameters

- C parameters are pass-by-value
- What if you want to modify a passed in parameter?
 - Why would this be useful in the first place?
 - Multiple return values

Output parameters

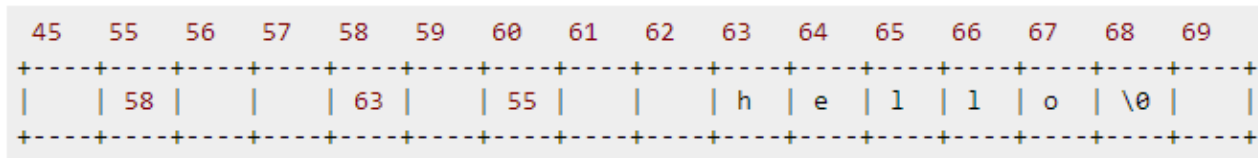
```
void make4_v1(int i) {  
    i = 4;  
}
```

```
void make4_v2(int *i) {  
    int j = 4;  
    i = &j;  
}
```

```
void make4_v3(int *i) {  
    *i = 4;  
}
```

See also: `[output_params.c]`

Pointers to pointers



```
char *c = "hello";  
char **cp = &c;  
char ***cpp = &cp;
```

- Why could this be useful?

Function pointers

- We can have pointers to functions as well
- Syntax is a little awkward
 - Example: `int (*ptr_to_int_fn)(int, int)`
 - Makes sense if you think about it
- We will be using these in the homework assignments!
- Demo: [`function_pointer.c`]

Debugging with gdb

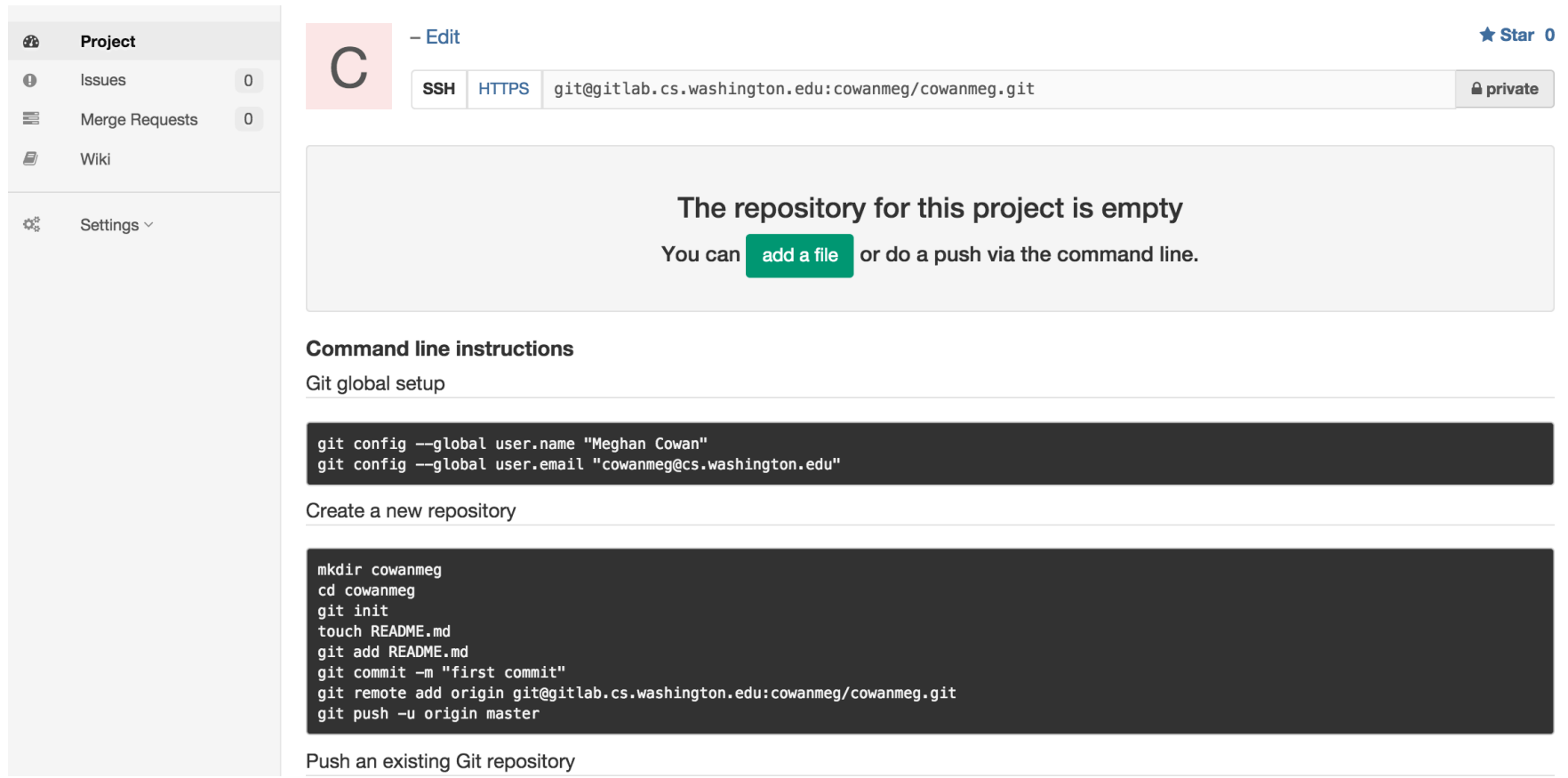
- Just like in CSE 351, gdb is your friend
- Unlike CSE 351, we will be debugging C/C++ code, not assembly
 - Instead of `n(ext)i` and `s(tep)i`, use `n(ext)` and `s(tep)`
- Your first instinct for bug fixing should be gdb, not `printf`
- If you want something a little more friendly, use `gdb -tui`
 - It's pretty darn helpful!
- Demo: [`buggy.c`]

Looking up documentation

- Don't go straight to Google / Stack Overflow / etc.
- Use the built-in man pages
 - `man <program/utility/function>`
 - `man -f <name>` or `whatis <name>`
 - `apropos <keyword>`
- Much more documentation is linked on the 333 home page
 - Under “Resources” on the left side of the page

Gitlab Intro - Sign In

- Sign In using your **CSE netID**
- <https://gitlab.cs.washington.edu/>
- Most of you should have repos created for you (if you don't e-mail us)



The screenshot shows the GitLab interface for a repository. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Project, Issues (0), Merge Requests (0), Wiki, and Settings. The main content area shows the repository name 'C - Edit' and 'git@gitlab.cs.washington.edu:cowanmeg/cowanmeg.git' with SSH and HTTPS options. A 'private' lock icon is visible. A large message states: 'The repository for this project is empty. You can [add a file](#) or do a push via the command line.' Below this, there are sections for 'Command line instructions' and 'Create a new repository' with code snippets.

Project

- Issues 0
- Merge Requests 0
- Wiki
- Settings

C - Edit ★ Star 0

SSH HTTPS git@gitlab.cs.washington.edu:cowanmeg/cowanmeg.git private

The repository for this project is empty

You can [add a file](#) or do a push via the command line.

Command line instructions

Git global setup

```
git config --global user.name "Meghan Cowan"
git config --global user.email "cowanmeg@cs.washington.edu"
```

Create a new repository

```
mkdir cowanmeg
cd cowanmeg
git init
touch README.md
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git remote add origin git@gitlab.cs.washington.edu:cowanmeg/cowanmeg.git
git push -u origin master
```

Push an existing Git repository

SSH Key Generation

- Step 0: Check if you have a key
 - Run `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
 - If you see a long string starting with ssh-rsa or ssh-dsa go to Step 2.
- Step 1: Generate a new SSH key
 - Run `ssh-keygen -t rsa -C "$your_e-mail"` to generate a new key.
 - Click enter to skip creating or a password or create one (good practice) when prompted.
- Step 2: Copy SSH key
 - run `cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub`
 - Copy the complete key starting with ssh- and ending with your username and host
- Step 3: Add SSH key to gitlab
 - Navigate to your ssh-keys page (In the top menu bar click on profile then SSH Keys in the side menu)
 - Click the green 'Add SSH Key' button in the right corner.
 - Paste into the Key text box and leave the Title text box blank.

First Commit

- **git clone <repo url from project page>**
Clones your repo
- **touch README.md**
Creates a file called README.md
- **git status**
Prints out the status of the repo.
Should see 1 new file README.md
- **git add README.md**
Stages a new file/updated file for commit.
git status: README.me staged for commit
- **git commit -m "First Commit"**
Commits all staged files with the comment in quotes.
git status: Your branch is ahead by 1 commit.
- **git push -u origin master (FIRST COMMIT ONLY) / git push (NORMAL)**
Publishes the changes to the central repo.
You should now see these changes in the web interface.

References

- SSH Key generation:
<http://doc.gitlab.com/ce/ssh/README.html>
- Basic Git Tutorial:
<http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse401/15wi/project/git.html>