Summary of Lecture 6

- float and double.
- The marathon.c program.
- Solving quadratic equations.
- General form of if-statement.
- Developing quadratic.c via nested if-statements.
- Boolean operators.

descartes.c

descartes.c is a set of small functions or routines which perform basic graphics tasks through a primitive graphics drawing tool.

- What is a function (in programming)?
  It is an encapsulated and named section of code, which takes a number of parameters (or certain declared types), performs a sequence of C-statements, and returns a value of a declared type.

This Lecture

- The descartes graphics routines.
- Example: Square-drawing example using descartes routines.
- Discussion on Practical 1.
- scanf and erroneous input.
descartes.h

descartes.h contains the type declarations for the (non-native) structured data types and functions of descartes.c. But does NOT contain the code...

/* A point is specified by its x- and y-coordinates. */
typedef struct {int x, y;} point_t;

/* A line segment is specified by its endpoints. */
typedef struct {point_t initial, final;} lineSeg_t;

/* Waits until the user clicks the left mouse button, then
* returns the point that the user is indicating. If the
* middle mouse button is clicked then the value returned
* is (-1, -1). */
point_t GetPoint(void);

/* Creates a point with given coordinates. */
point_t Point(int a, int b);

/* Returns the x-coordinate of the point given as argument. */
int XCoord(point_t p);

/* Returns the y-coordinate of the point given as argument. */
int YCoord(point_t p);

/* Creates a line segment with given endpoints. */
lineSeg_t LineSeg(point_t p1, point_t p2);

/* Returns one endpoint of a line segment... */
point_t InitialPoint(lineSeg_t l);

/* ... returns the other endpoint. */
point_t FinalPoint(lineSeg_t l);

CP1–7 – slide 5 – 5th October, 2010

Practical 1

▶ Part A (generalized Imperial to Metric distance converter) does not use the graphics tool.
▶ For Parts B-D, you should use the pre-programmed implementations of the functions of descartes.h. The code for these is in descartes.c.
▶ /group/teaching/cp1/Proj1/ contains completed versions of descartes.h and descartes.c, and mostly blank versions of the files convert.c, segment.c, rectangle.c and polygon.c:
  ▶ Do not edit descartes.h or descartes.c!!
  ▶ Your C programs for Parts A, B, C, D should be written into convert.c, segment.c, rectangle.c and polygon.c respectively.

CP1–7 – slide 8 – 5th October, 2010
Part B: segment.c
Write a program which reads two points in the plane (specified as clicks on the graphics window), draws the line connecting these points, and calculates the distance between them.

Discuss: Which functions from descartes.h will be useful?

Part C: rectangle.c
Write a program which reads in two points from the plane (given as clicks on the graphics window), and then:

(i) draws the implied rectangle,
(ii) computes the length of its diagonal,
(iii) classifies the shape of the rectangle as almost square, wide or tall.

Discuss: Which functions from descartes.h will be useful?

descartes example: Drawing a Square
Write a program which uses the descartes functions to load the graphics window, read one point (specified by a click) from this window, and draw a square of side-length 100 which has this point as its North-West corner.

Which descartes functions will we need? Discuss. What variables will we define?

Part D: polygon.c
Write a program which reads in a sequence of points from the plane (given as clicks on the graphics window), and computes the perimeter of the polygon defined by those points.

Discuss: Which functions from descartes.h will be useful?
Drawing a Square

Steps of our program:

▶ Start up the Graphics window.
▶ Read in a point from that window.
▶ Draw the 4 edges of the square.
▶ Close the graphics window.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "descartes.h"

int main(void)
{
    point_t p, q; /* Two point variables */
    lineSeg_t pq; /* One line segment variable */
    int x, y; /* Two integers */

    OpenGraphics(); /* Load graphics window */
    printf("Indicate NW corner by clicking left mouse button.\n");
    p = GetPoint(); /* p stores the point where the user clicked. */
    x = XCoord(p); /* We can take a point apart */
    y = YCoord(p); /* into its two coordinates... */
    q = Point(x + 100, y); /* and then reassemble. */
    pq = LineSeg(p, q); /* Two points define a line segment. */
    DrawLineSeg(pq); /* Let's have a look at what we've got. */

    p = q; /* Start where we left off. */
    x = XCoord(p);
    y = YCoord(p);
    q = Point(x, y - 100);
    pq = LineSeg(p, q);
    DrawLineSeg(pq);

    p = q;
    q = Point(XCoord(p), YCoord(p) + 100);
    DrawLineSeg(LineSeg(p, q));

    CloseGraphics();
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```
Makefile

CC = /usr/bin/gcc
FLAGS = -g -ansi -I/usr/X11R6/include -I/usr/include/srgp
-L/usr/X11R6/lib -Wall
LIBS = -lm -lX11 -lsrgp

descartes.o: descartes.c descartes.h
	$(CC) $(FLAGS) -c descartes.c $(LIBS)
square: square.c descartes.o
	$(CC) $(FLAGS) -o square descartes.o square.c $(LIBS)

To apply this ... type make square at the command line.
... if compilation succeeds, the executable gets saved in square
... then type ./square to run