

# Odds and Ends

Data and File Structures Laboratory

<http://www.isical.ac.in/~dfs/lab/2017/index.html>

1. Generic functions (e.g., swap)
2. Function activation records; static variables
3. Lazy evaluation
4. Measuring time

# Global, local variables

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  - stored in the data segment
- *Local* variables: variables defined within a function (or block)
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- Better solution: AR allocated / deallocated when function is called / returns
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  - variables created when function is called; destroyed when function returns
  - need to keep track of *nested* calls
  - function calls behave in *last in first out* manner
    - ⇒ use *stack* to keep track of ARs

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## Example:

```
void f(void) {  
    static int i = 1;  
    printf("This function has executed %d time(s)\n",  
        i);  
    i++;  
}
```

Reference: K&R, Section 2.6

- Value of some “compound” Boolean expressions may be determined without evaluating all its sub-expressions.

Examples:

- $(x > y) \ \&\& \ (a \neq b)$  : if  $x$  is less than  $y$ , then the expression is FALSE, irrespective of the value of the second sub-expression
- $(n > 0) \ || \ (i == j)$  : if  $n$  is greater than 0, the expression is TRUE, irrespective of the value of the second sub-expression
- Conditionals / Boolean expressions in C are evaluated from left to right.
- Evaluation stops as soon as the value of the expression is known. Remaining sub-expressions are not evaluated.*

lazy evaluation

## Typical usage:

```
while (i < N && A[i] >= 0) {  
    ...  
}
```

- If  $i \geq N$ ,  $A[i]$  is not checked.
- This is useful because checking  $A[i] \geq 0$  when  $i \geq N$  may lead to memory faults.
- In such expressions,  $i \geq N$  serves as a *guard* condition.

# Measuring time

- Motivation: to measure the amount of (real) time taken to execute a part of your program
- Relevant headers, types, system calls (cf. `man gettimeofday`)

```
#include <sys/time.h>
```

stores the number of seconds and microseconds elapsed since the “Epoch” (00:00 of 01.01.1970)

```
struct timeval {  
    __time_t tv_sec; /* seconds */  
    __suseconds_t tv_usec; /* microseconds. */  
};
```

```
int gettimeofday(struct timeval *tv, struct  
                timezone *tz);
```

## ■ Auxiliary macro

```
1  #define DURATION(start, end) (end.tv_usec - start.tv_usec)
    + ((end.tv_sec - start.tv_sec) * 1000000)
```

## ■ Usage

```
1  struct timeval start_time, end_time;
2
3  /* store the starting time */
4  if (-1 == gettimeofday(&start_time, NULL))
5      ERR_MESG("gettimeofday failed");
6
7  /* code whose running time you want to measure */
8
9  /* store the finishing time */
10 if (-1 == gettimeofday(&end_time, NULL))
11     ERR_MESG("gettimeofday failed");
12
13 /* DURATION computes # microsecs between start and end */
14 printf("%d\n", (int) DURATION(start_time, end_time));
```