Tutorial VIII December 12

Excercise 1 [*Basic command line options*] Write a program that takes three parameters from the command line.

- The first one, let us call it op, should be an operator of the following list: +, -, * and /.
- The second and third positional arguments, let us call them A and B, must be numbers.

The program should compute A op B and output the result. For instance, if the executable is called $simple_clo$, the following input

./simple_clo + 45 9.2

must produce

54.2

Note: The symbol * has a special meaning for the shell. Pay attention to how you input it.

Excercise 2 [Inside the unit circle] Write a program that expects the following type of input

n x1 y1 x2 y2 ... xn yn

where n is the number of lines that will follow and each of them contains two cartesian coordinates separated by a space.

Determine, **after reading all the input**, how many points are inside the unit circle and print them out.

Hint: Use dynamical allocation of memory after reading the number n.

For example, after reading the following input

5 0.3 2 0.9 0.02 1 1 47 0 0.5 0.5

the program should print out

```
There are 2 points inside the unit circle with coordinates
0.9 0.02
0.5 0.5
```

Excercise 3 [Organization of code]

(i) Write a function with the following signature

double add(double a, double b, double c)

that adds three numbers.

Call that function from your main function to test it, e.g. printf("%gn", add(3.0, 5.0, 7.0));

- (ii) Such a large and complex code deserves that we devote some time to organize it a bit better. Structure your code in the following way. Put your add function in a different file, called mymath.c and your main function in a file called main.c. Add appropriate declarations such that the code still compiles and runs properly.
- (iii) Further improve the structure by moving the declarations to a header file, e.g. mymath.h, and use suitable #include statements in the files of your project such that everything works as it should.