



Repetition and Recursion

9/26/2007





Opening Discussion

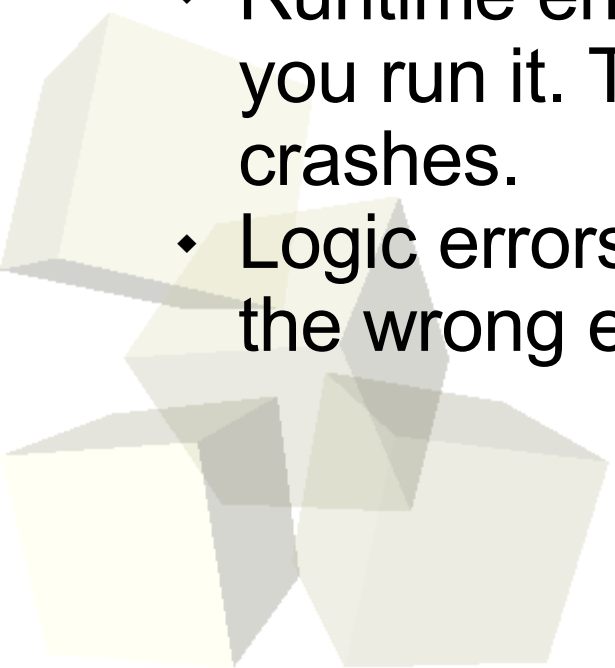
- Do you have any questions about the quiz?
- Let's look at some solutions to the interclass problem.





Hierarchy of Bugs

- When there is something wrong with a program we call it a bug. This is for historical reasons even though modern bugs are caused by the programmer, not chance.
- There are three levels of bugs:
 - ◆ Syntax errors – The simplest to fix. The compiler helps you.
 - ◆ Runtime errors – Code compiles, but crashes when you run it. Tools can help you find the point where it crashes.
 - ◆ Logic errors – Code compiles and runs, but gives you the wrong error. Hardest to find of the errors.





Using the Debugger

- The compiler helps you with syntax errors, but you need a different tool to help you with runtime and logic errors.
- Printing extra debug statements is the most general technique, but it is often faster to use a tool called a debugger.
- On this system we have a debugger called gdb. If you compile your program with the `-g` option you can run your program in gdb and get extra information.
- gdb has built in help, but to get you started use `run` to start the program, `where` to see a stack trace, and `print` to see variable values.



The Comma Operator

- One of the more unusual operators in C is the comma operator.
- It is the lowest priority operator and is just used to separate other expressions.
- It has the value of the expression on the right side. So the left side has to have a side effect in order to do anything.
- You will probably never see the comma operator used outside of a for loop even though to do so is legal.
- Using commas in the wrong place in C can lead to very odd errors.



The Power of Recursion

- We already saw how we can get repetition through recursion. Of course, C has loops for doing repetition and you should generally use them for basic repetition.
- The real power of recursion comes from the fact that the stack remembers things for you. A loop doesn't.
- This also allows recursive methods to call themselves more than once. A recursive method that calls itself more than once generally requires some thought to convert to a loop.
- Let's see how we can use the memory of the stack.



- Why are logic errors so much harder to find than syntax or runtime errors?
- Remember that assignment #3 is due Friday at midnight.
- Interclass Problem – Do either problem 49 or 50 on page 385.

