



General Computer Science for Engineers CISC 106 Lecture 02

Dr. John Cavazos
Computer and Information Sciences
2/18/2009



Lecture Overview

- Unix I/O
 - Finding files
 - Handling files
 - Creating files
- Loops I/O
 - For loops
 - While loops

MATLAB

- When you log into a UNIX terminal
 - You are in your home directory.
 - To see the files in your directory.
 - `ls`
 - To make a new folder/directory.
 - `mkdir example_dir`
 - To change directories.
 - `cd example_dir`
 - To go back one directory.
 - `cd ..`
 - To go back to your home directory.
 - `cd`

Handling files

- *cp file1 file2*
 - copy file1 and call it file2
- *mv file1 file2*
 - move or rename file1 to file2
- *rm file*
 - remove a file
- *rmdir exampledir*
 - remove a directory
- *cat file*
 - display contents of a file
- *less file*
 - display a file a page at a time

Emacs

- To start emacs
 - *emacs* *Graphical version*
 - *emacs -nw* *Text version*
- To open a file
 - *emacs <filename>*
 - *emacs ... then Ctrl-x Ctrl-f*
 - *Menu: File then "Open File..."*
- To save file
 - *Ctrl-x Ctrl-s*
 - *Menu: File then "Save (current buffer)"*
- Exit
 - *Ctrl-x Ctrl-c*



Matlab's Loops

- Loops execute blocks of code repeatedly
- There are two types of loops
 - For loops
 - While loops (discuss this later)

For Loops

- Used when you know how many times code is to be executed.
- Syntax

<variable> = <start>:<increment>:<end>

- Variable is initially the start value
- At end of iteration variable changes by increment
- If value is not greater than end the loop runs again.

Example Problem

- I want to find the average # of widgets sold in 4 days

Day	# of widgets sold
1	15
2	22
3	20
4	18

- $\text{Widget}(1) = 15$
- $\text{Widget}(2) = 22$
- $\text{Widget}(3) = 20$
- $\text{Widget}(4) = 18$

- $\text{Avg} = (\text{Widget}(1) + \text{Widget}(2) + \text{Widget}(3) + \text{Widget}(4)) / 4$
 - This is easy for a small number of days.
 - What if we had a 1000 days?
 - We can use a for loop!

Example Problem

- `total = 0;`
`for i = 1:1:1000`
 `total = total+widget (i);`
`end`
`Avg = total / i;`

loop starts at 1
loop increments by 1
loop ends at 1000

A Loop Analogy

- The mail man/woman executes a loop.
- If they know the number of deliveries
- For loop

```
for delivery = start : next_delivery : end  
    deliver_mail(delivery)  
end
```