



Digital Symbol Manipulation

Programs as Symbols

Programs to manipulate symbols

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Outline

- What are digital symbol manipulations?
- Data are digital symbols
- Programs are digital symbols
 - Write and execute your first Go programs
 - Introducing package and function
 - Display and input symbols
 - Convert strings to numbers
 - Introducing variable, array, string, loop
 - Use verb %c to implement verb %d
 - Good programming practices
 - A Fibonacci program using slice
- Computers are platforms of digital symbol manipulations

These slides acknowledge sources for additional data not cited in the textbook

3.1 null.go, hello.go

- null.go

- Has two statements
- Any standalone program belongs to the **main package**
- The **main function** does nothing

- hello.go

- fmt is a system-provided package, called **library**
 - Other people wrote fmt, which contains function `fmt.Println`
 - This program can reuse
- Difference from math
 - A function may have **side effect**
 - to print out hello!

```
package main // belongs to the main package
func main() { // a main function that does nothing
}
```

命令提示符
command
prompt

```
> go build null.go
> ./null
>
```

光标
cursor

```
package main // belongs to the main package
import "fmt" // import a built-in package
func main() { // has a main function
    fmt.Println("hello!") // that prints out hello!
}
```

```
> go build hello.go
> ./hello
hello!
>
```

Compile and
execute
in two commands

```
> go run hello.go
hello!
>
```

Compile and execute
in one command

Three functions in fmt

```
package fmt                                // It belongs to the fmt package
.....
func Println(...) ...{                    // It contains a function Println which other
    ...                                  // programs can call by using fmt.Println
}
.....
func Printf(...) ...{                    // It contains a function Printf which other
    ...                                  // programs can call by using fmt.Printf
}
.....
func Scanf(...) ...{                     // It contains a function Scanf which other
    ...                                  // programs can call by using fmt.Scanf
}
```

The two statements do the same thing.

```
    fmt.Printf("hello! %d\n",63)
```

```
    fmt.Println("hello!",63)
```

They print the following output:

```
> hello! 63
```

Three functions in fmt

```
package fmt                                // It belongs to the fmt package
.....
func Println(...) ...{                     // It contains a function Println which other
    ...                                    // programs can call by using fmt.Println
}
.....
func Printf(...) ...{                     // It contains a function Printf which other
    ...                                    // programs can call by using fmt.Printf
}
.....
func Scanf(...) ...{                      // It contains a function Scanf which other
    ...                                    // programs can call by using fmt.Scanf
}
```

The following code receives a user-entered integer in variable A.

```
var A int
fmt.Scanf("%d",&A)           // &A indicates the address of A
```

3.2 Understanding formatting verbs

- Example: symbols.go
- 5 representations with the formatting verb mechanism in Printf

- Decimal
- Hex
- Binary
- Character
- String

Verb	Meaning	Example
%b	Binary	fmt.Printf("%b",63) outputs 111111
%c	Character	fmt.Printf("%c",63) outputs ?
%d	Decimal	fmt.Printf("%d",63) outputs 63
%s	String	fmt.Printf("%s",string(63)) outputs ?
%x or %X	Hexadecimal	fmt.Printf("%X",63) outputs 3F

```
package main // symbols.go
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Printf("Decimal: %d\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Hex: %X\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Binary: %b\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Character: %c\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",6,3)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",6+'0',3+'0')
}
```

Decimal: 63	; decimal representation of 63
Hex: 3F	; representation of 63
Binary: 111111	; binary representation of 63
Character: ?	; 63 is the ASCII code of 63
String: ?%!c(MISSING)	; explicit Error
String: =	; implicit Error
String: 63	; Output '6', '3'

And escape values

Value	Meaning	Example
• \\	Backslash	
• \t	Tab	
• \n	Newline	
• \"	Double quote	

```
fmt.Printf("\t Use \\" to output %c%c\n",92,34)
```

Outputs

Use \" to output \"

>

And escape values

Given `fmt.Printf("\t Use \\" to output %c%c\n",92,34)`

The output is

Use \" to output \" // has a tab and a newline

>

- Delete escape values `\t` and `\n`

`fmt.Printf("Use \\" to output %c%c",92,34)`

The output becomes

Use \" to output \">> // missing a tab and a newline

Three default I/O devices

- Standard Input
 - Keyboard
 - StdIn, stdin
- Standard Output
 - Display screen
 - StdOut, stdout
- Standard Error Output
 - Display screen
 - StdErr, stderr

```
package main // symbols.go
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Printf("Decimal: %d\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Hex: %X\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Binary: %b\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("Character: %c\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",63)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",6,3)
    fmt.Printf("String: %c%c\n",6+'0',3+'0')
}
```

Decimal: 63	; binary representation of 63
Hex: 3F	; representation of 63
Binary: 111111	; binary representation of 63
Character: ?	; 63 is the ASCII code of 63
String: ?%!c(MISSING)	; explicit Error
String: =ℒ	; implicit Error
String: 63	; Output '6', '3'

3.3 Convert strings to numbers

- Use two examples
 - Add up the ASCII codes of a student's name string
 - name_to_number-0.go, a simple version using %d
 - name_to_number.go, using only %c
 - Implement %d with %c
- Learn variable types and for loop
 - variable types
 - Integer data type: int
 - String data type: string
 - Array data type: array
 - for loop

```
package main //name_to_number-0.go
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < len(name); i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

ASCII encodings for “Alan Turing”

= [65, 108, 97, 110, 32, 84, 117, 114, 105, 110, 103]

$D_6D_5D_4 \backslash D_3D_2D_1D_0$	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111
0000	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P	`	p
0001	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	a	q
0010	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R	b	r
0011	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	c	s
0100	EOT	DC4	\$	4	D	T	d	t
0101	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U	e	u
0110	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v
0111	BEL	ETB	'	7	G	W	g	w
1000	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X	h	x
1001	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	y
1010	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z
1011	VT	ESC	+	;	K	[	k	{
1100	FF	FS	,	<	L	\	l	|
1101	CR	GS	-	=	M	]	m	}
1110	SO	RS	.	>	N	^	n	~
1111	SI	US	/	?	O	_	o	DEL

name_to_number-0.go

- Two ways to declare a variable

```
var sum int = 0
```

```
sum := 0
```

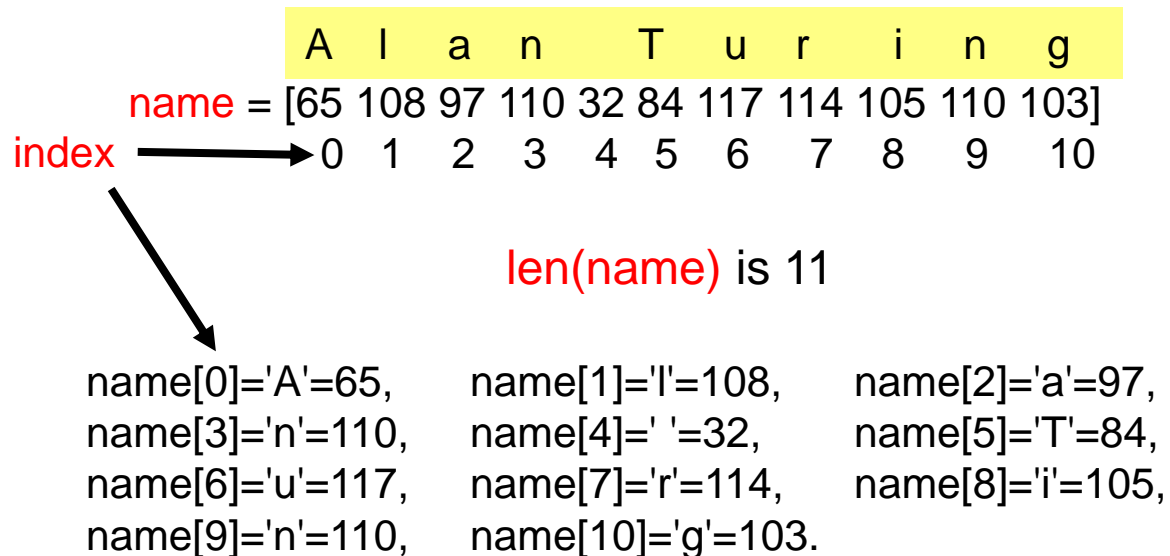
```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < len(name); i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

- String as an array of characters

```
var name string = "Alan Turing"
```

```
name := "Alan Turing"
```

Note that name[4] is ' '=32



How to add up elements of an array?

- Problem: add up the 11 elements of `name[i]`

- `name = [65 108 97 110 32 84 117 114 105 110 103]`

- How to do it?

- Solution 1

```
sum := 0
```

```
sum = sum + name[0]
```

```
sum = sum + name[1]
```

```
sum = sum + name[2]
```

```
sum = sum + name[3]
```

```
sum = sum + name[4]
```

```
sum = sum + name[5]
```

```
sum = sum + name[6]
```

```
sum = sum + name[7]
```

```
sum = sum + name[8]
```

```
sum = sum + name[9]
```

```
sum = sum + name[10]
```



sum

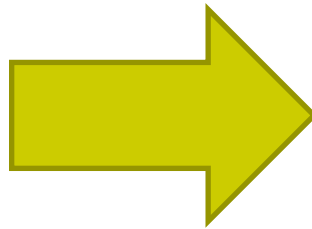
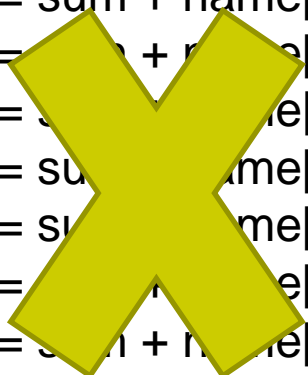
How to add up elements of an array?

- Problem: add up the 11 elements of name[i]
 - name = [65 108 97 110 32 84 117 114 105 110 103]

- How to do it?

- Solution 1

```
sum := 0
sum = sum + name[0]
sum = sum + name[1]
sum = sum + name[2]
sum = sum + name[3]
sum = sum + name[4]
sum = sum + name[5]
sum = sum + name[6]
sum = sum + name[7]
sum = sum + name[8]
sum = sum + name[9]
sum = sum + name[10]
```



Solution 2 Why?

```
sum := 0
sum = sum + int(name[0])
sum = sum + int(name[1])
sum = sum + int(name[2])
sum = sum + int(name[3])
sum = sum + int(name[4])
sum = sum + int(name[5])
sum = sum + int(name[6])
sum = sum + int(name[7])
sum = sum + int(name[8])
sum = sum + int(name[9])
sum = sum + int(name[10])
```

name[0] = 65 = 01000001

15

name[0] = 65 = 01000001

Type casting operation `int(name[0])`
converts byte type to int type
By padding 56 0's

Solution 1

Solution 2

name[0] = 65 = 01000001

[illegible]

name[1] = 108 = 01101100

[illegible]

Code for solution 2 still has problems

1. Tied to particular students
 - Does not work for students with `len(name) != 11`
2. Tedious, repetitive code
3. The length of code is proportional to the problem size!
 - **A sign of possible bad design**
 - What if `len(name) == 1 million`?
 - **Programs should have finite lengths**
- Recall Project 1: Turing Adder
 - We don't want the size of transition table of Turing machine to be proportional to input length N

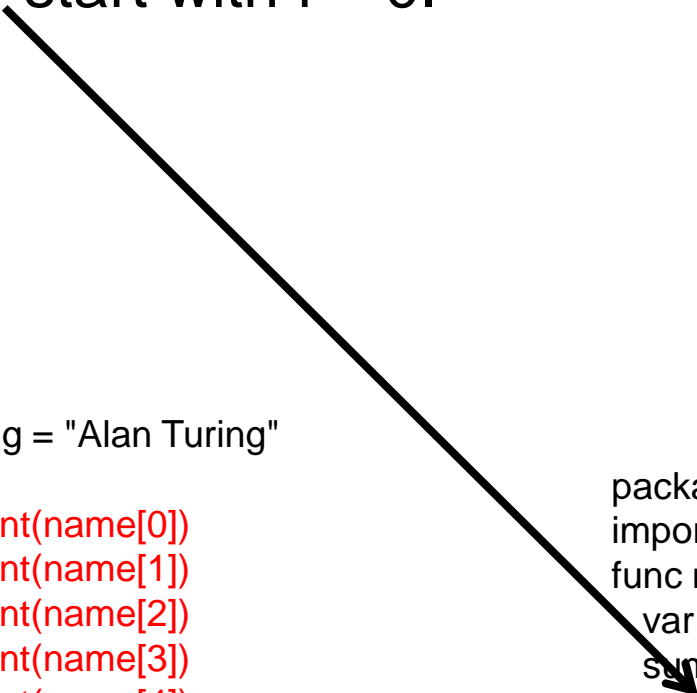
```
sum := 0
sum = sum + int(name[0])
sum = sum + int(name[1])
sum = sum + int(name[2])
sum = sum + int(name[3])
sum = sum + int(name[4])
sum = sum + int(name[5])
sum = sum + int(name[6])
sum = sum + int(name[7])
sum = sum + int(name[8])
sum = sum + int(name[9])
sum = sum + int(name[10])
```

For loop comes to the rescue

- Initialize: start with $i = 0$.

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    sum = sum + int(name[0])
    sum = sum + int(name[1])
    sum = sum + int(name[2])
    sum = sum + int(name[3])
    sum = sum + int(name[4])
    sum = sum + int(name[5])
    sum = sum + int(name[6])
    sum = sum + int(name[7])
    sum = sum + int(name[8])
    sum = sum + int(name[9])
    sum = sum + int(name[10])
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```



For loop comes to the rescue

- Initialize: start with $i = 0$.
- Repetitively execute the loop body until $i \geq 11$.

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    sum = sum + int(name[0])
    sum = sum + int(name[1])
    sum = sum + int(name[2])
    sum = sum + int(name[3])
    sum = sum + int(name[4])
    sum = sum + int(name[5])
    sum = sum + int(name[6])
    sum = sum + int(name[7])
    sum = sum + int(name[8])
    sum = sum + int(name[9])
    sum = sum + int(name[10])
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

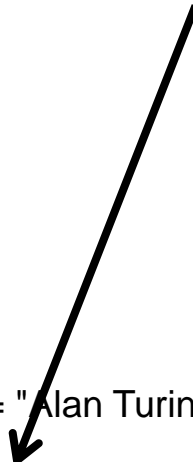
```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

For loop comes to the rescue

- Initialize: start with $i = 0$.
- Repetitively execute the loop body until $i \geq 11$.
- After each repetition (called **iteration**), increment i by 1.

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    sum = sum + int(name[0])
    sum = sum + int(name[1])
    sum = sum + int(name[2])
    sum = sum + int(name[3])
    sum = sum + int(name[4])
    sum = sum + int(name[5])
    sum = sum + int(name[6])
    sum = sum + int(name[7])
    sum = sum + int(name[8])
    sum = sum + int(name[9])
    sum = sum + int(name[10])
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```



3.3 Use verb %c to implement verb %d

name_to_number-0.go

vs.

name_to_number.go

```
package main //name_to_number-0.go
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)
}
```

```
> ./name_to_number-0
> 1045
>
```

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    var sum_bytes [4]byte
    var j int
    for j = 3; sum != 0; j-- {
        sum_bytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'
        sum = sum / 10
    }
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[0])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[1])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[2])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[3])
    fmt.Printf("\n")
}
```

```
> ./name_to_number
> 1045
>
```

How to implement **%d** with **%c**?

How to implement **%d** with **%c**?

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    var sum_bytes [4]byte
    var j int
    for j = 3; sum != 0; j-- {
        sum_bytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'
        sum = sum / 10
    }
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[0])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[1])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[2])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[3])
    fmt.Printf("\n")
}
```

Use character verb %c to
Implement decimal verb %d
fmt.Printf("%d\n", sum)

The four `fmt.Printf("%c", ...)` statements
output 1, 0, 4, 5 one by one

Use / and % to extract 5, 4, 0, 1
from 1045

```
sum % 10
sum = sum / 10
```

sum_bytes[3]	1045 % 10 = 5
sum	1045 / 10 = 104
sum_bytes[2]	104 % 10 = 4
sum	104 / 10 = 10
sum_bytes[1]	10 % 10 = 0
sum	10 / 10 = 1
sum_byte[0]	1 % 10 = 1
sum	1 / 10 = 0

```
sum_bytes = ['1', '0', '4', '5']
             0  1  2  3
```


Why type casting?

In `sum_bytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'`

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    var sum_bytes [4]byte
    var j int
    for j = 3; sum != 0; j-- {
        sum_bytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'
        sum = sum / 10
    }
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[0])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[1])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[2])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[3])
    fmt.Printf("\n")
}
```

Why not using

`sum_bytes[j] = sum % 10`

`sum_bytes` is a `uint8` array

`sum_byte[j]` has type `byte`

However, `sum` is type `int`

Suppose `j=3` (initially)

`sum` is 1045, and

`sum%10` is

`1045%10 = 5`, a 64-bit int value

00000000.....00000101

`byte(sum%10)`, i.e., `byte(5)`

converts this 64-bit value

to a number of type `uint8` and value

00000101

`byte(5) + '0'` evaluates to

`= 5 + 48`

`= 00000101 + 00110000`

`= 00110101 = 53 = '5'`

Thus, `sum_bytes[3]` holds '5'

3.5 Good Programming Practices

- The code of `name_to_number.go` shows bad programming practices

- Non-descriptive names
 - `name`, `sum_bytes`
- Magic numbers
 - 11, 4, 3
- Repetitive code
 - of four print statements
- No documentation

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    var name string = "Alan Turing"
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
        sum = sum + int(name[i])
    }
    var sum_bytes [4]byte
    var j int
    for j = 3; sum != 0; j-- {
        sum_bytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'
        sum = sum / 10
    }
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[0])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[1])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[2])
    fmt.Printf("%c", sum_bytes[3])
    fmt.Printf("\n")
}
```

name_to_number-1.go resolves these issues

- Non-descriptive names
 - name, sum_bytes
 - studentName
 - maxCodeLength
 - sumBytes
- Magic numbers
 - 11 → len(studentName)
 - 4 → maxCodeLength
 - 3 → len(sumBytes) - 1
- Repetitive code
 - for k loop
- No documentation
 - 5 lines of comments added

```
package main
import "fmt"
const studentName      = "Alan Turing"
const maxCodeLength    = 4 // student code has at most 4 digits
func main() {
    sum := 0
    for i := 0; i < len(studentName); i++ { // add up studentName to sum
        sum = sum + int(studentName[i])
    }
    var sumBytes [maxCodeLength]byte // array to hold characters of sum
    var j int
    for j = len(sumBytes) - 1; sum != 0; j-- { // extract each digit from sum
        sumBytes[j] = byte(sum%10) + '0'
        sum = sum / 10
    }
    var k int
    for k = j + 1; k < len(sumBytes); k++ { // print each digit of sum
        fmt.Printf("%c", sumBytes[k])
    }
    fmt.Printf("\n")
}
```

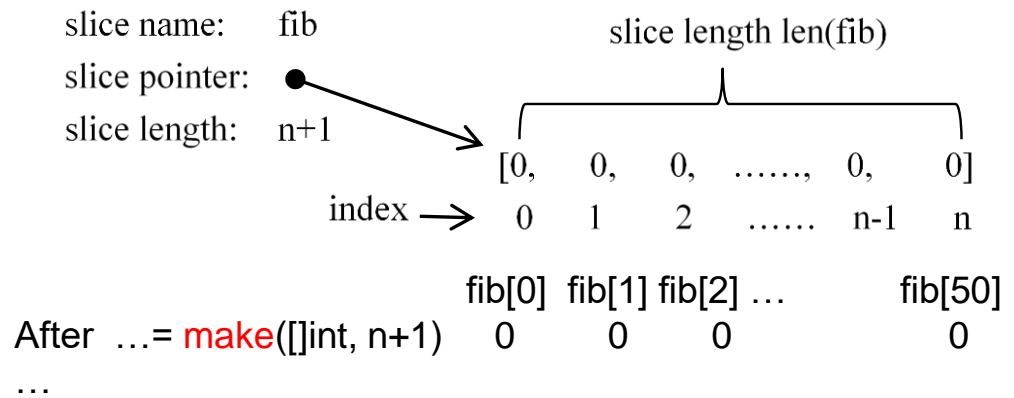
3.6 A Fibonacci program using slice

- Program `fib.dp.go` uses a slice `fib` to store $F(i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
 - $n = 50$ in this example
- A slice is dynamically created by a system-provided **make** function, working for any n
 - In contrast, an array (or a slice) has a fixed length which is part of its type
- A **slice** is a structure pointing to an underlying array
- **Dynamic programming**: Every newly computed Fibonacci value is stored (memorized) in slice element `fib[i]` and later referenced. No Fibonacci value is computed more than once.

Program `fib.dp-50.go`

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Println("F(50)=", fibonacci(50))
}
func fibonacci(n int) int {
    if n == 0 || n == 1 {
        return n
    }
    var fib []int = make([]int, n+1) // make a slice fib
    fib[0] = 0                       // initialize fib[0] and fib[1]
    fib[1] = 1
    for i := 2; i <= n; i++ {        // iteratively compute fib[i]
        fib[i] = fib[i-1] + fib[i-2]
    }
    return fib[n]
}
```

`var fib []int = make([]int, n+1)`



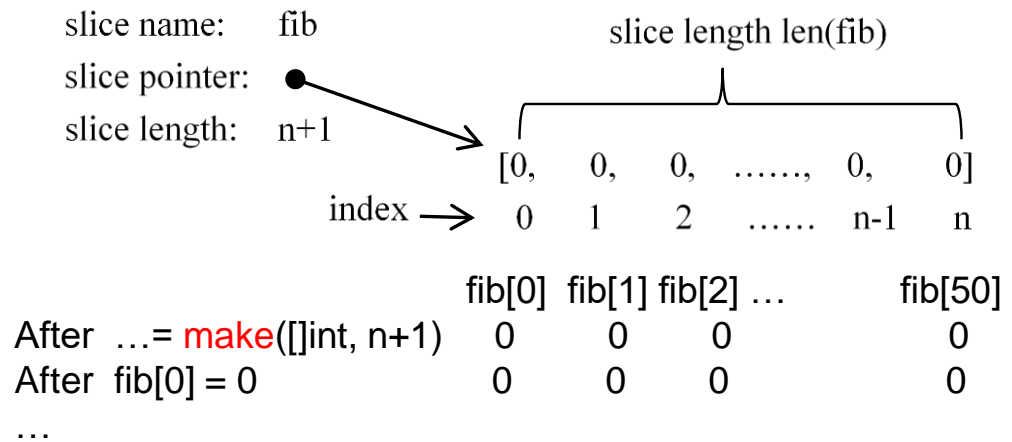
3.6 A Fibonacci program using slice

- Program `fib.dp.go` uses a slice `fib` to store $F(i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
 - $n = 50$ in this example
- A slice is dynamically created by a system-provided **make** function, working for any n
 - In contrast, an array (or a slice) has a fixed length which is part of its type
- A **slice** is a structure pointing to an underlying array
- **Dynamic programming**: Every newly computed Fibonacci value is stored (memorized) in slice element `fib[i]` and later referenced. No Fibonacci value is computed more than once.

Program `fib.dp-50.go`

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Println("F(50)=", fibonacci(50))
}
func fibonacci(n int) int {
    if n == 0 || n == 1 {
        return n
    }
    var fib []int = make([]int, n+1) // make a slice fib
    fib[0] = 0                       // initialize fib[0] and fib[1]
    fib[1] = 1
    for i := 2; i <= n; i++ {        // iteratively compute fib[i]
        fib[i] = fib[i-1] + fib[i-2]
    }
    return fib[n]
}
```

`var fib []int = make([]int, n+1)`



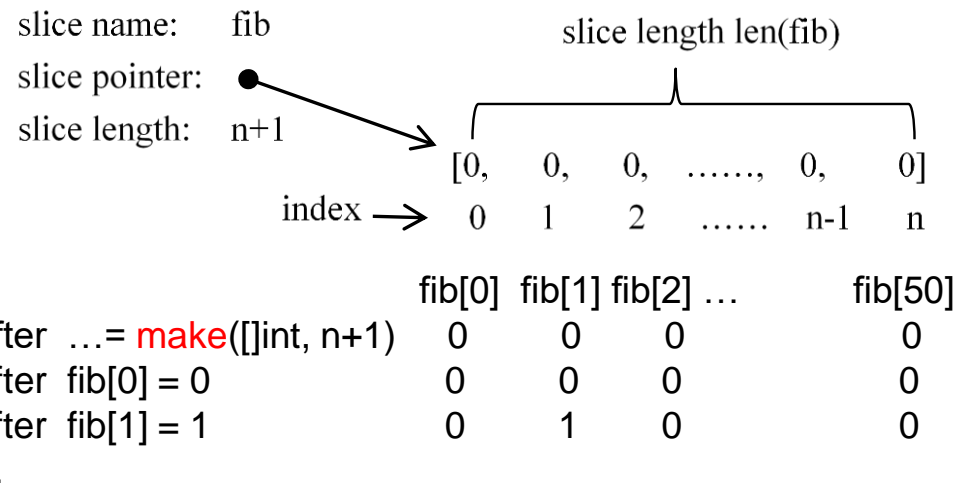
3.6 A Fibonacci program using slice

- Program `fib.dp.go` uses a slice `fib` to store $F(i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
 - $n = 50$ in this example
- A slice is dynamically created by a system-provided **make** function, working for any n
 - In contrast, an array (or a slice) has a fixed length which is part of its type
- A **slice** is a structure pointing to an underlying array
- **Dynamic programming**: Every newly computed Fibonacci value is stored (memorized) in slice element `fib[i]` and later referenced. No Fibonacci value is computed more than once.

Program `fib.dp-50.go`

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Println("F(50)=", fibonacci(50))
}
func fibonacci(n int) int {
    if n == 0 || n == 1 {
        return n
    }
    var fib []int = make([]int, n+1) // make a slice fib
    fib[0] = 0                       // initialize fib[0] and fib[1]
    fib[1] = 1
    for i := 2; i <= n; i++ {        // iteratively compute fib[i]
        fib[i] = fib[i-1] + fib[i-2]
    }
    return fib[n]
}
```

`var fib []int = make([]int, n+1)`



3.6 A Fibonacci program using slice

- Program `fib.dp.go` uses a slice `fib` to store $F(i)$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$
 - $n = 50$ in this example
- A slice is dynamically created by a system-provided **make** function, working for any n
 - In contrast, an array (or a slice) has a fixed length which is part of its type
- A **slice** is a structure pointing to an underlying array
- **Dynamic programming**: Every newly computed Fibonacci value is stored (memorized) in slice element `fib[i]` and later referenced. No Fibonacci value is computed more than once.

Program `fib.dp-50.go`

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Println("F(50)=", fibonacci(50))
}
func fibonacci(n int) int {
    if n == 0 || n == 1 {
        return n
    }
    var fib []int = make([]int, n+1) // make a slice fib
    fib[0] = 0                       // initialize fib[0] and fib[1]
    fib[1] = 1
    for i := 2; i <= n; i++ {        // iteratively compute fib[i]
        fib[i] = fib[i-1] + fib[i-2]
    }
    return fib[n]
}
```

`var fib []int = make([]int, n+1)`

