

A Cookie Love Story



HOME

HOUSE LIFE

THE SQUARE

HEADLINES

CLUBS

flyby Harvard life. To go.

Sep 8
3:03 AM

BARGAIN HUNTING | Last-Minute Shopping



If you're like some of us here at Flyby, you may have extended your Labor Day weekend a little too far—both before *and* after. But even if you managed to skip all of Shopping Period until today, you definitely still have some options (and time) to fill up your study card.

Science of the Physical Universe 20: What is Life? From Quarks to Consciousness

—This Gen Ed course also fulfills either Science A or B for the Core, so it should probably be a pretty flexible option for most of you. Plus, even though the class has met two times already, we know from experience that most of your learning will take place in section. So just make sure you show up to that!

Ethical Reasoning 22: Justice—This ever-popular Sandel class met once last week, but it's not like they'll know you weren't there.

Computer Science 50: Introduction to Computer Science I—Missed the first lecture? Don't worry, it's already online, so you can catch up for the second class easily. And now that you can take it pass/fail and as a Gen Ed or Core course, it's more attractive than ever.

English 62: Diffusions: Castaways and Renegades—Double colon in the title aside, this course doesn't seem too complicated. The first lecture, according to the syllabus, only included an introduction and an overview. Read classics by Du Bois, Stowe, Whitman, Fitzgerald and Twain (you know you've always meant to). Added bonus? No midterm, no final exam.

History and Literature 90: Stories of Slavery and Freedom—This course meets for the first time this week, and as far as we can tell, you don't need to have prepared anything in advance. Do brace yourself for a possible crowd, however—Professor Timothy P. McCarthy is popular and the Q guide ratings are stellar.

Science of Living Systems 11: Molecules of Life—Want an easy way to kill off a Gen Ed or Core requirement? This class is your answer (for Core people, it fulfills Science B). Professor David R. Liu and Professor Jon Clardy are sure to be a good time in this large and popular course about the small and unseen.

Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Tagged: Academics

Published by Danielle Kim

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Photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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Liu and Professor Jon Clardy are sure to be a good time in this large and popular course about the small and unseen. This class is your answer (for Core people, it fulfills Science B). Professor David R. Liu and Professor Jon Clardy are sure to be a good time in this large and popular course about the small and unseen.

office hours

sections

when  clicked

say O hai, world!

say O hai, world!



```
int  
main()  
{  
    printf("O hai, world!\n");  
}
```

statements

A Scratch 'say' block, which is a purple block with a notch on the left and a bump on the right. It contains the text 'say' in a white font on the left and 'O hai, world!' in a black font on the right. The block has a slight shadow underneath it.

`say` O hai, world!

statements



```
printf("O hai, world!\n");
```

loops



loops



```
while (true)
{
    printf("O hai!\n");
}
```

loops



loops



```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)  
{  
    printf("O hai!\n");  
}
```

variables



```
set counter to 0
forever
  say counter
  change counter by 1
```

The image shows a Scratch script. It starts with an orange 'set' block where the variable 'counter' is set to the value '0'. Below this is a yellow 'forever' loop block. Inside the loop, there are two blocks: a purple 'say' block with the variable 'counter' and an orange 'change' block that increases the value of 'counter' by '1'. A white arrow at the bottom of the loop block indicates it repeats indefinitely.



```
set counter to 0
forever
  say counter
  change counter by 1
```

This is a faded, semi-transparent version of the Scratch code block shown above, appearing as a reflection or ghost image.

variables



```
int counter = 0;
while (true)
{
    printf("%d\n", counter);
    counter++;
}
```

Boolean expressions



Boolean expressions



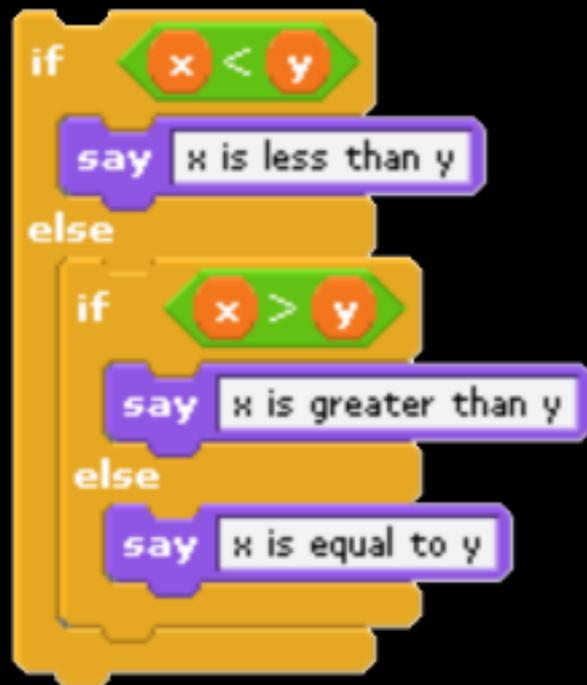
$(x < y)$
 $((x < y) \ \&\& \ (y < z))$

conditions

```
if x < y
  say x is less than y
else
  if x > y
    say x is greater than y
  else
    say x is equal to y
```

x is equal to y

conditions



```
if (x < y)
{
    printf("x is less than y\n");
}
else if (x > y)
{
    printf("x is greater than y\n");
}
else
{
    printf("x is equal to y\n");
}
```

arrays



```
string inventory[1];  
inventory[0] = "Orange";
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int
```

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("0 hai, world!\n");
```

```
}
```

10000011	00000001	00010001	00000000	00111101	11111100	01110100	00111101
00000000	01000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
10010000	00000000	00000000	00000000	01010000	00000000	00000111	00110000
00001011	00000001	00001011	00000011	00001010	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00100000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00100000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
01110000	00010000	00000000	00100000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00100000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	01000000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00100000	00000000	01000000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111
10010000	10000000	00000000	01000000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
00101110	01100100	01111001	01101110	01100001	01101101	01101001	01100011
10110000	00000100	00000000	00100000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
10110000	00000100	00000000	00100000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000
10100000	00000001	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
10110000	00000100	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00100000	00000000	00000000

...

how to write a program

1. `nano hello.c`
2. `gcc hello.c`
3. `./a.out`

how to write a program

1. `nano hello.c`
2. `gcc -o hello hello.c`
3. `./hello`

how to write a program

1. `nano hello.c`
2. `make hello`
3. `./hello`

functions

main ...

Standard Library

`printf`

`...`

CS50 Library

GetChar

GetDouble

GetFloat

GetInt

GetLongLong

GetString

printf

`%c` `%d` `%f` `%lld` `%s` ...

escape sequences

`\n` `\r` `\t` `\'` `\"` `\\` `\0` ...

math

+ - * / %

primitive types

char double float int long long ...

CS50 types

`bool` `string` ...

precedence

Operator	Description	Associativity
()	Parentheses (grouping)	left-to-right
[]	Brackets (array subscript)	
.	Member selection via object name	
->	Member selection via pointer	
++ --	Postfix increment/decrement (see Note 1)	
++ -- + - ! ~ (type) * & sizeof	Prefix increment/decrement Unary plus/minus Logical negation/bitwise complement Cast (change type) Dereference Address Determine size in bytes	right-to-left
* / %	Multiplication/division/modulus	left-to-right
+ -	Addition/subtraction	left-to-right
<< >>	Bitwise shift left, Bitwise shift right	left-to-right
< <= > >=	Relational less than/less than or equal to Relational greater than/greater than or equal to	left-to-right
== !=	Relational is equal to/is not equal to	left-to-right
&	Bitwise AND	left-to-right
^	Bitwise exclusive OR	left-to-right
	Bitwise inclusive OR	left-to-right
&&	Logical AND	left-to-right
	Logical OR	left-to-right
?:	Ternary conditional	right-to-left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= = <<= >>=	Assignment Addition/subtraction assignment Multiplication/division assignment Modulus/bitwise AND assignment Bitwise exclusive/inclusive OR assignment Bitwise shift left/right assignment	right-to-left
,	Comma (separate expressions)	left-to-right

,	Comma (separate expressions)	left-to-right
<<= >>=	Bitwise shift left/right assignment	
^= =	Bitwise exclusive/inclusive OR assignment	
%= &=	Modulus/bitwise AND assignment	
+= -=	Addition/subtraction assignment	
*= /=	Multiplication/division assignment	

how to write a program

1. `nano hello.c`

2. `gcc -o hello hello -lcs50`

3. `./hello`

to be continued...