Integer Overflow

- Any variable in C takes up a certain amount of memory (bits).
- This limits the range of values that can be represented.
- Any time you try to go past this limit it is called an “overflow”

- A variable of type *int* allocates 32 bits of memory.
- We want to be able to represent negative and positive numbers, so roughly half of this range is negative and roughly half is positive.
- Using this logic, Integers range from $-2^{31}$ to $2^{31} - 1$, or $-2147483648$ to $2147483647$
Overflow

As an INT it is impossible to represent outside of the range of:

| INT_MIN  | $-2^{31}$ | $-2147483648$ |
| INT_MAX  | $2^{31} - 1$ | $2147483647$ |

which is why we have other data-types

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**Integer Overflow Example**

The following function can overflow for large values of a and b.

```c
// find_mid(low, high) returns the middle integer between
// two boundaries, low and high, inclusively
// [round down to the whole integer]
// requires: 0 <= low <= high
int find_mid(int low, int high){
    return (low + high)/2;
}
```

Even though it can never return a number larger than INT_MAX, the result of computing \((a + b)\) is undetermined.

**Practice:** On seashell, implement the `find_mid` function that would fix the issue above

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**Practice Problem: Overflow**

The function `not_overflow_add(a, b)` returns true if adding non-negative integers a and b will not cause overflow, otherwise, returns false.

For example,

```
not_overflow_add(1, 0);  // => true
not_overflow_add(INT_MAX, 1); // => false
```
### Data Types

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<td>Integer (numbers)</td>
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<td>char</td>
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<tr>
<td>double</td>
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<td>%f</td>
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### Characters

Characters are **integers** that are typically used to hold single pieces of text data. They are 8-bit (max value of 127).

```c
char nine = '9';
char not_nine = 9; // Be careful! This is a tab!

char a = 'a';
char also_a = 97; // Equivalent, but bad practice.

char space = ' ';
char newline = '\n'; // Some characters use escape codes.
```

Later on, we will learn how to use a series of characters in a row to represent more complicated text like words and sentences.

### Debugging Tips

- Use trace statements:
  - Print out the values of variables.
  - Print out statements to show control flow.
- Automate:
  - Write your own tests!
- Simplify:
  - Comment out parts that aren’t a likely cause.
  - Remove components until you isolate the problem.
  - Writing modular code helps immensely.