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/*****
*** Generator for Binomial distributed numbers ***
*** Lectures in computational physics ***
*** Universities of Goettingen + Oldenburg, Germany 2004- ***
*** compile with: cc -o bernoulli bernoulli_direct.c -lm ***
*****/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    int n;                /* number of values */
    int num_bins;         /* number of bins */
    double *histo;        /* histogram */
    double start_histo, end_histo; /* range of histogram */
    double delta;         /* width of bin */
    int bin;              /* ID of current bin */
    int t, t2;            /* loop counters */
    int num_runs;         /* number of generated random numbers */
    double alpha;         /* parameter of distribution */
    double value;         /* generated number */

    if(argc != 4)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "USAGE: %s <n> <alpha> <num_runs>\n", argv[0]);
        exit(1);
    }

    n = atoi(argv[1]);    /* read parameters */
    sscanf(argv[2], "%lf", &alpha);
    num_runs = atoi(argv[3]);

    num_bins = n+1;
    histo = (double *) malloc( num_bins*sizeof(double));

    for(t=0; t< num_bins; t++) /* initialise histogram */
        histo[t] = 0;
    start_histo = -0.5; end_histo = n+0.5;
    delta = (end_histo - start_histo)/num_bins;

    for(t=0; t<num_runs; t++) /* main loop */
    {
        value = 0;
        for(t2=0; t2<n; t2++)
            if(drand48() < alpha)
                value++;

        bin = (int) floor((value-start_histo)/delta);
        if( (bin >= 0)&&(bin < num_bins)) /* inside range ? */
            histo[bin]++; /* count event */
    }

    for(t=0; t<num_bins; t++) /* print normalized histogram */
        printf("%f %e\n", start_histo + (t+0.5)*delta,
            histo[t]/(delta*num_runs));

    free(histo);

    return(0);
}

```