Project 3

Due: March 13th (Wednesday) before 11:59 pm

1. Learning Goals

The purpose of this assignment is to quickly become good at writing C programs, gaining the experience of working in a non-object oriented language. By the end of this assignment you should be comfortable with arrays, command-line arguments, file I/O, pointers, and structures in C. Additionally you will learn how to implement a linked list and some of its basic operations such as list traversal, node addition, and sorting a linked list.

2. Specifications

In this assignment, you will write a C program named **`list.c`** that reads a list of integers from an input file, stores them in an array and linked list, then builds a sorted linked list and then writes the sorted output to a new file.

2.1. Generate integers and store it in a file

To begin with, you are given the program `generate.c`, which generates a random set of integers and prints out every integer in its own line to the console (stdout). The program takes two command line arguments:

1. `<total_nums>:` The number of integers to be generated
2. `<max_num>:` The upper bound on the highest value

To use this program to generate the input file for **`list.c`** do the following:

1. Create a folder named **`p3`** in your **`private/354`** directory that you created for assignment 2.
2. Copy the `generate.c` file into your p3 directory. You may find this file here: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~gerald/cs354/Spring2019/projects/p3/generate.c
3. Compile the program and store the executable in a file named `generate`.
4. Run the program using the following command:

   ```
   ./generate 20 100
   ```

   For the purpose of this program we will keep the number of integers (20 in this case) below 1000 which is defined as a symbolic constant `MAX_INTS` in `list.c`.
5. The program should have printed out a list of integers to stdout, each on its own line.

6. Alter the shell command such that the output sent to stdout is instead captured in a file. This is called a shell redirect.

```
./generate 20 100 > numbers.txt
```

7. The program should have created a file named `numbers.txt`, which contains a list of integers written as ASCII characters.
8. To try to see the results, you might try the shell command:

```
cat numbers.txt
```

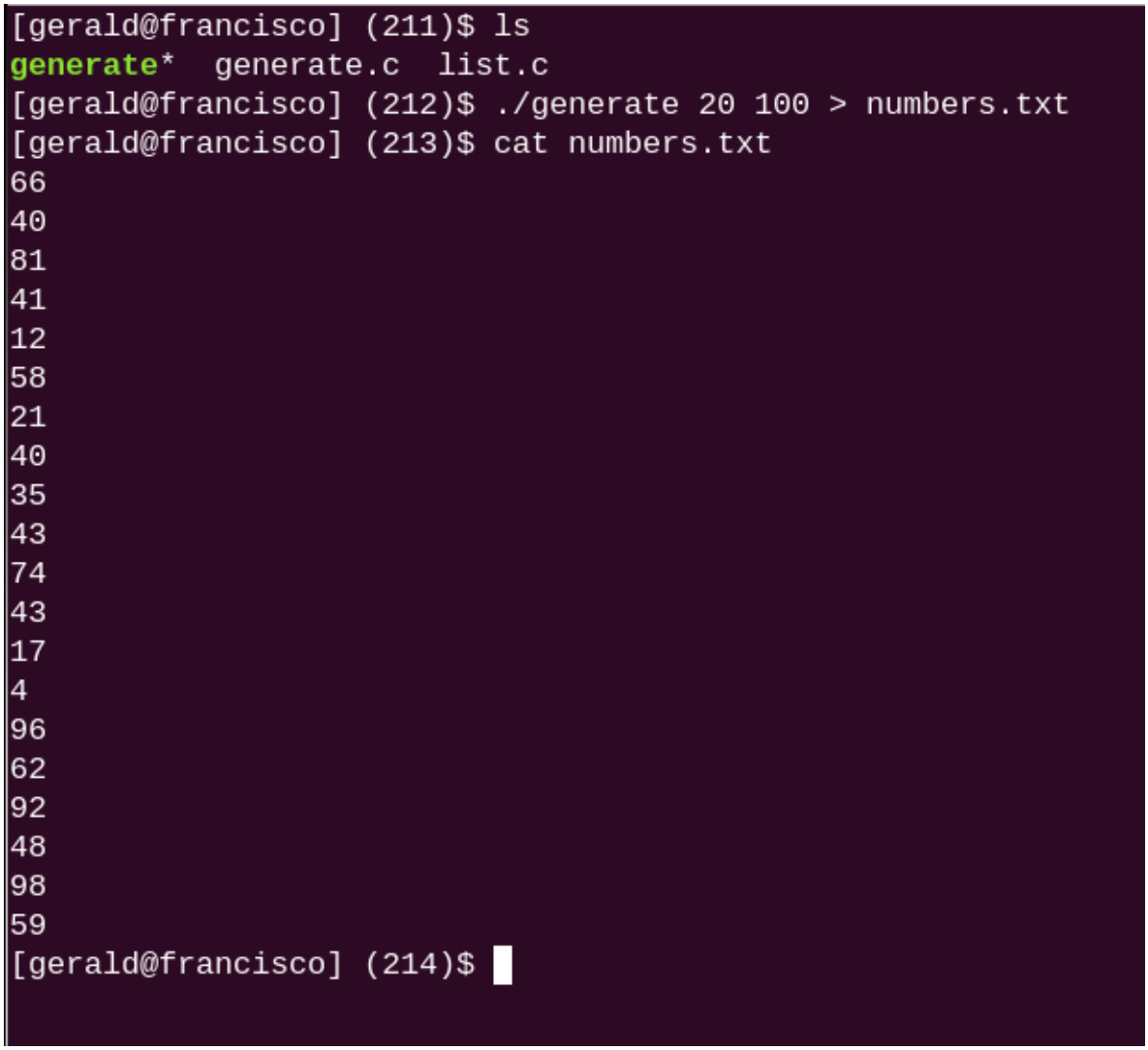

Figure 1: Output of generate.c

2.2. Read the integers from the file and build a linked list

For this and the next parts of the assignment you have been provided with the file `list.c` which contains skeleton code for the functions that you need to complete to make the program to work as expected. Copy the `list.c` file into your p3 directory. You may find this file here: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~gerald/cs354/Spring2019/projects/p3/list.c

The program takes in a single command line argument `<input_file>` which is the name of the file containing the list of integers to sort.

1. Open the file whose name is given as the command line argument.
2. Read the integers one at a time from the file, and place each integer in an array of size `MAX_INTS`.
3. Print the array using the `print_array` function.
4. Create a linked list from the array using the `create_list` function, and print the list using the `print_list` function.

To create the list you will essentially need to complete the following functions:

- `struct node* create_list(int intarray[], int len)`
    - This function takes in an integer array and its size, traverses the array while using the function `add_item_at_start(struct node *head, int data)` to build a list. This function returns the head of the new linked list that was created.
- `struct node* add_item_at_start(struct node *head, int data)`
    - This function takes in a pointer to the head of the linked list, adds a new node with the data at the beginning of the list, updates and returns the new head.

NOTE:
A pointer to the first node in the list identifies where the list is. It is called the head of the list. If the head has the value NULL, then the list is empty. The structure of a node has already been provided for you in the code skeleton.

2.3. Search for integers

Next we will have the user input a number for which we will search both the array and the linked list to confirm its index and position in both of them.

1. Prompt the user for a number to search (as shown in Figure 2) and read the input from the keyboard (stdin).
2. Search for the number in the array to find its index. This can be done by completing the `search_array(int integers[], int numints, int element)` function. This function returns the index of the `element` if the `element` is found in the array, otherwise it returns -1. The array index is zero based, and its value goes from 0 to n-1, where n is the number of elements in the array. The first element in the array is at index 0 (zero).
3. Print the result of the search and the index of the number if it was found in the array. See Figure 2 for the output format.
4. Search the number in the linked list to find its position. This can be done by completing the `search_list(struct node *head, int element)` function. It returns the position of `element` if found in the list, otherwise -1. The position value ranges from 1 to n. The first node in the linked list is at position 1 (one).
5. Print out the result of the search and the position of the number if it was found in the linked list.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 until the user enters the character ‘q’, in which case stop prompting the user for an input and move on. You can assume that the user will only enter a valid integer or the character ‘q’.

s2.4. Sort the linked list and write the output to a file

Now we will sort the numbers by constructing a new list. Be careful not to destroy the original list that we created in section 3.2

1. Create a new sorted list by calling
   `create_sorted_list(struct node *head)`
   which takes in as input the head of our original list, constructs a new sorted list (ascending order), and returns the head of the sorted list. This function should use
   `add_item_sorted(struct node *sorted_head, int data)`
   The way this works is that for every node in the old list, you insert it into the new list in its correct position based on the sort order. This is also called insertion sort. For example, in the list shown in Figure 2, when we create the sorted linked list we would insert the

first node with value 59 from the original linked list to the sorted linked list. Next, when we try to insert the second node from the original linked list (with a value of 98) into the sorted linked list, we need to make sure that this node with value 98 is inserted after the node with value 59. So, if you try to print the sorted linked list after inserting two nodes in the sorted order it would look like as shown below:

SORTED LINKED LIST: head → |59| → |98| → NULL

Print the sorted list using the `print_list` function.

2. Copy the sorted list to a new array using the function `copy_list_to_array(struct node *head, int *array)` which takes in a pointer to the head to a list and a pointer to the start of an array, and returns the number of integers copied to the array. Please make sure that you don't overwrite the contents of your original unsorted array.
3. Print the sorted array using the `print_array` function.
4. Print the original linked list again using the `print_list` function.
5. Print the original array again using the `print_array` function.
6. Open a new file named "`sorted_numbers.txt`".
7. Write the sorted integers from the sorted array to this file, line by line with each integer on its own line.
8. Close the file and print out the number of integers written to the file.

```
[gerald@francisco] (197)$ ls
generate*  generate.c  list*  list.c  numbers.txt
[gerald@francisco] (198)$ ./list numbers.txt
Reading integers from a file to an array...

ARRAY: | 66 | 40 | 81 | 41 | 12 | 58 | 21 | 40 | 35 | 43 | 74 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 96 | 62 | 92 | 48 | 98 | 59 |

LINKED LIST: head->|59|->|98|->|48|->|92|->|62|->|96|->|4|->|17|->|43|->|74|->|43|->|35|->|40|->|21|->|58|->|12|->|41|->|81|->|40|->|66|->NULL

Enter an element to be searched in the list and array:33

Element 33 not found in the array.

Element 33 not found in the linked list.

Enter an element to be searched in the list and array:12

Element 12 found in the array at index 4.

Element 12 found in the linked list at position 16.

Enter an element to be searched in the list and array:q

SORTED LINKED LIST: head->|4|->|12|->|17|->|21|->|35|->|40|->|40|->|41|->|43|->|43|->|48|->|58|->|59|->|62|->|66|->|74|->|81|->|92|->|96|->|98|->NULL

SORTED ARRAY: | 4 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 48 | 58 | 59 | 62 | 66 | 74 | 81 | 92 | 96 | 98 |

ORIGINAL LINKED LIST: head->|59|->|98|->|48|->|92|->|62|->|96|->|4|->|17|->|43|->|74|->|43|->|35|->|40|->|21|->|58|->|12|->|41|->|81|->|40|->|66|->NULL

ORIGINAL ARRAY: | 66 | 40 | 81 | 41 | 12 | 58 | 21 | 40 | 35 | 43 | 74 | 43 | 17 | 4 | 96 | 62 | 92 | 48 | 98 | 59 |

Writing integers from a sorted array to a file...

Number of integers written to the file = 20.
[gerald@francisco] (199)$ ls
generate*  generate.c  list*  list.c  numbers.txt  sorted_numbers.txt
```

Figure 2: Output of list.c

NOTE:

1. The final output should look similar to Figure 2.
2. The contents of the file `sorted_numbers.txt` should be as shown in Figure 3.

```
[gerald@francisco] (202)$ cat sorted_numbers.txt
4
12
17
21
35
40
40
41
43
43
48
58
59
62
66
74
81
92
96
98
[gerald@francisco] (203)$
```

Figure 3: Contents of sorted_numbers.txt

3. Error Handling

- If the user invokes the `list` program incorrectly (for example, without an argument, or with two or more arguments), the program should print an error message and call `exit(1)` as shown below.

```
[gerald@francisco] (218)$ ./list
Usage: ./list <input_file>
[gerald@francisco] (219)$ ./list numbers.txt randomfile
Usage: ./list <input_file>
[gerald@francisco] (220)$
```

- Be sure to always check the return value of library functions. For example, if a file cannot be opened, then the program should not read input. Instead it should print an error message as shown below. **Points will be deducted for forgetting to check return values from library functions**.

```
[gerald@francisco] (228)$ ls
generate*  generate.c  list*  list.c  numbers.txt
[gerald@francisco] (229)$ ./list random_numbers.txt
ERROR: Cannot open file for reading!
[gerald@francisco] (230)$
```

- These guidelines will apply to later programs as well!

4. Notes and Hints

- Using library functions is something you will do a lot when writing programs in C. Each library function is fully specified in a manual page. The `man` command is very useful for learning the parameters a library function takes, its return value, detailed description, etc. For example, to view the manual page for `fopen`, you would issue the command "`man fopen`". If you are having trouble using man, the same manual pages are also available online. You will use these library functions to write this program:
  - `fopen()` to open the file.
  - `malloc()` to allocate memory for a new linked list node.
  - `fgets()` to read each input from a file. fgets can be used to read input from the console as well, in which case the file is stdin, which does not need to be opened or closed. An issue you need to consider is the size of the buffer. Choose a buffer that is reasonably large enough for the input.
  - `fclose()` to close the file when done.
  - `printf()` to display results to the screen. To view the manual page, use "man 3 printf" on a Linux machine.
  - `fprintf()` to write the integers to a file.
  - `aoti()` to convert the input which is read in as a C string into an integer.
- When opening a file for reading using `fopen`, make sure you specify the correct mode (read or write) for which you are opening the file.
- Remember to #include the corresponding header files needed for all these library functions.

5. Requirements

1. Your program must follow style guidelines as given in Style Guidelines.
2. Include a comment at the top of each source code file with your **name and section**. You must comment every function with a header comment. See the Commenting Guide, where applicable for C.
3. Your programs should operate exactly as the sample outputs shown above.
4. Use a Linux machine for this assignment!
5. We will compile each of your programs with

   ```
   gcc -Wall -m32 -std=gnu99
   ```

   on a CSL Linux machine. So, your programs must compile there, and **without warnings or errors**. It is your responsibility to ensure that your programs compile on the department Linux machines, and **points will be deducted** for any warnings or errors.
6. Remember to do error handling in all your programs. See the instructions on error handling for more details.

6. Handing in the Assignment

Copy the file `list.c` into your handin directory:
`/p/course/cs354-gerald/public/spring2019/handin/<your_CS_login>/p3/`

where `<your_CS_login>` is the username of your CS account.

Good luck with the assignment!