

Piscine Reloaded It's good to be back

Summary:

The Piscine was good but the time has past. This serie of exercises will help you to remind all the basics you've learned during the Piscine. Functions, loops, pointers, structures, let's remind together the syntactic and semantic bases of the ${\cal C}$

Version:

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Chapter I

Foreword

Edward Joseph Snowden (born June 21, 1983) is an American computer professional, former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee, and former contractor for the United States government who copied and leaked classified information from the National Security Agency (NSA) in 2013 without authorization. His disclosures revealed numerous global surveillance programs, many run by the NSA and the Five Eyes Intelligence Alliance with the cooperation of telecommunication companies and European governments.

In 2013, Snowden was hired by an NSA contractor, Booz Allen Hamilton, after previous employment with Dell and the CIA. On May 20, 2013, Snowden flew to Hong Kong after leaving his job at an NSA facility in Hawaii, and in early June he revealed thousands of classified NSA documents to journalists Glenn Greenwald, Laura Poitras, and Ewen MacAskill. Snowden came to international attention after stories based on the material appeared in The Guardian and The Washington Post. Further disclosures were made by other publications including Der Spiegel and The New York Times.

On June 21, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice unsealed charges against Snowden of two counts of violating the Espionage Act of 1917 and theft of government property. Two days later, he flew into Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, but Russian authorities noted that his U.S. passport had been cancelled and he was restricted to the airport terminal for over one month. Russia ultimately granted him right of asylum for one year, and repeated extensions have permitted him to stay at least until 2020. He reportedly lives in an undisclosed location in Moscow, and continues to seek asylum elsewhere in the world.

A subject of controversy, Snowden has been variously called a hero, a whistleblower, a dissident, a traitor and a patriot. His disclosures have fueled debates over mass surveillance, government secrecy, and the balance between national security and information privacy.

There is a very good documentary on HBO here.

Chapter II

Introduction

The Piscine Reloaded is a best-of of the exercises you did during the Piscine C to remind you all the basics of the C programming language. All the exercises has to be done entierly to unlock the next project.

If you have already done some of these exercises during the Piscine C, we highly recommend not be tempted to retrieve your old code. The learning of programming involves practice and making an existing code has no interest.

Chapter III

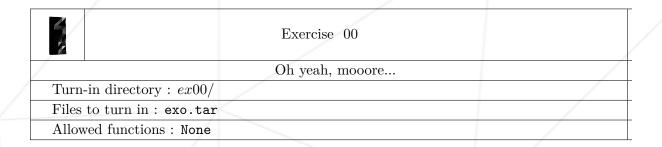
General rules

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the turn-in procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by a program called Moulinette.
- Moulinette is very meticulous and strict in its evaluation of your work. It is entirely automated and there is no way to negotiate with it. So if you want to avoid bad surprises, be as thorough as possible.
- Exercises in Shell must be executable with /bin/sh.
- You <u>cannot</u> leave <u>any</u> additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? Ask your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Your reference guide is called Google / man / the Internet /
- Check out the forum on the intranet and Slack.
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...
- Moulinette is not very open-minded. It won't try and understand your code if it doesn't respect the Norm. Moulinette relies on a program called Norminator to check if your files respect the norm. TL;DR: it would be idiotic to submit a piece of work that doesn't pass Norminator's check.
- Using a forbidden function is considered cheating. Cheaters get -42, and this grade is non-negotiable.
- You'll only have to submit a main() function if we ask for a program.
- Moulinette compiles with these flags: -Wall -Wextra -Werror, and uses gcc.
- If ft_putchar() is an authorized function, we will compile your code with our ft_putchar.c.

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	• If your program doesn't comp	oilo vou'll got 0	
	By Odin, by Thor! Use your		
	· Dy dam, by There ege your		
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Chapter IV

Exercise 00: Oh yeah, mooore...



• Create the following files and directories. Do what's necessary so that when you use the ls -l command in your directory, the output will looks like this:

```
$> ls -1
total XX
drwx--xr-x 2 XX XX XX Jun 1 20:47 test0
-rwx--xr-- 1 XX XX 4 Jun 1 21:46 test1
dr-x--r-- 2 XX XX Jun 1 22:45 test2
-r---r-- 2 XX XX 1 Jun 1 23:44 test3
-rw-r---x 1 XX XX 2 Jun 1 23:43 test4
-r---r-- 2 XX XX 1 Jun 1 23:44 test5
lXXXXXXXXX 1 XX XX 5 Jun 1 22:20 test6 -> test0
$>
```

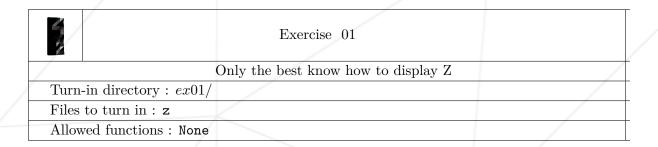
- About the hours, it will be accepted if the year is diplayed in the case of the exercise's date (1 Jun) is outdated by six month or more.
- Once you've done that, run tar -cf exo.tar * to create the file to be submitted.



Don't worry about what you've got instead of "XX".

Chapter V

Exercise 01: Z

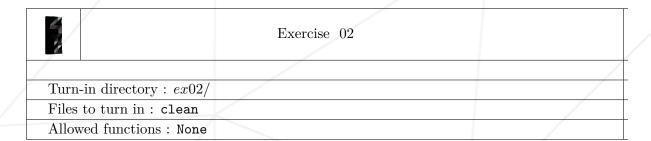


• Create a file called **z** that returns "Z", followed by a new line, whenever the command cat is used on it.

```
?>cat z
Z
?>
```

Chapter VI

Exercise 02: clean



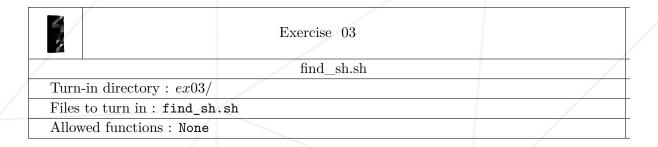
- In a file called clean place the command line that will search for all files in the current directory as well as in its sub-directories with a name ending by \sim , or with a name that start and end by #
- The command line will show and erase all files found.
- Only one command is allowed: no ';' or '&&' or other shenanigans.



man find

Chapter VII

Exercise 03: find_sh



- Write a command line that searches for all file names that end with ".sh" (without quotation marks) in the current directory and all its sub-directories. It should display only the file names without the .sh.
- Example of output:

```
$>./find_sh.sh | cat -e
find_sh$
file1$
file2$
file3$
$>
```

Chapter VIII

Exercise 04: MAC

	Exercise 04	
/	MAC.sh	
Turn-in directory : $ex04/$		
Files to turn in : MAC.sh		
Allowed functions : None		

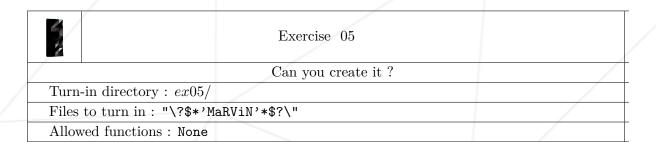
• Write a command line that displays your machine's MAC addresses. Each address must be followed by a line break.



man ifconfig

Chapter IX

Exercise 05: Can you create it?



- Create a file containing only "42", and NOTHING else.
- Its name will be:

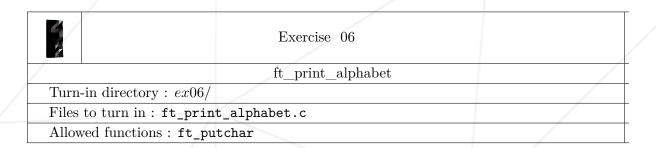
```
"\?$*'MaRViN'*$?\"
```

• Example:

```
$>ls -lRa *MaRV* | cat -e
-rw---xr-- 1 75355 32015 2 Oct 2 12:21 "\?$*'MaRViN'*$?\"$
```

Chapter X

Exercise 06: ft_print_alphabet



- Create a function that displays the alphabet in lowercase, on a single line, by ascending order, starting from the letter 'a'.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

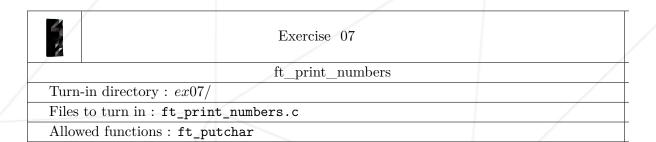
void ft_print_alphabet(void);



Don't forget to prototype the ft_putchar function at the top of your file.

Chapter XI

Exercise 07: ft_print_numbers



- Create a function that displays all digits, on a single line, by ascending order.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

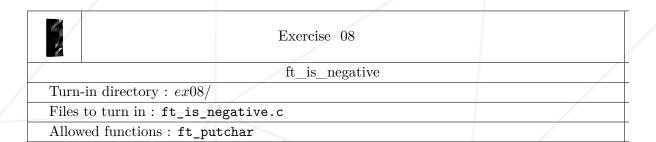
void ft_print_numbers(void);



Don't forget to prototype the ft_putchar function at the top of your file.

Chapter XII

Exercise 08: ft_is_negative



- Create a function that displays 'N' or 'P' depending on the integer's sign entered as a parameter. If n is negative, display 'N'. If n is positive or null, display 'P'.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

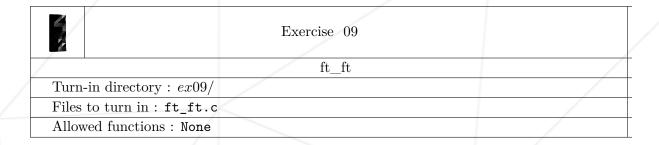
void ft_is_negative(int n);



Don't forget to prototype the ft_putchar function at the top of your file.

Chapter XIII

Exercise 09: ft_ft

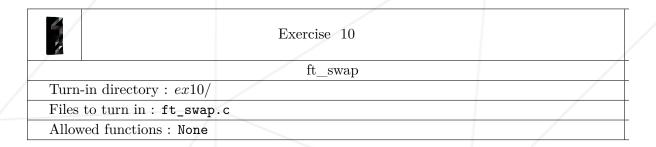


- Create a function that takes a pointer to int as a parameter, and sets the value "42" to that int.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

void ft_ft(int *nbr);

Chapter XIV

Exercise 10: ft_swap

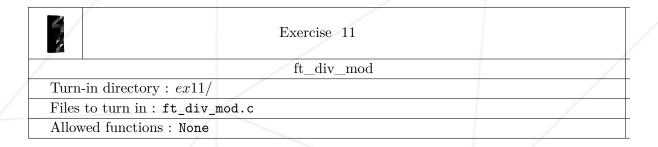


- Create a function that swaps the value of two integers whose addresses are entered as parameters.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

void ft_swap(int *a, int *b);

Chapter XV

Exercise 11: ft_div_mod



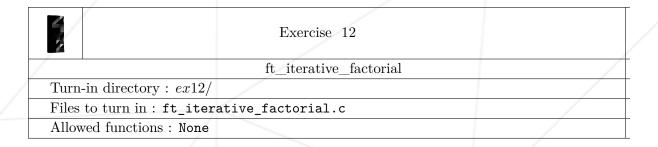
• Create a function ft_div_mod prototyped like this:

void ft_div_mod(int a, int b, int *div, int *mod);

• This function divides parameters a by b and stores the result in the int pointed by div. It also stores the remainder of the division of a by b in the int pointed by mod.

Chapter XVI

Exercise 12: ft_iterative_factorial



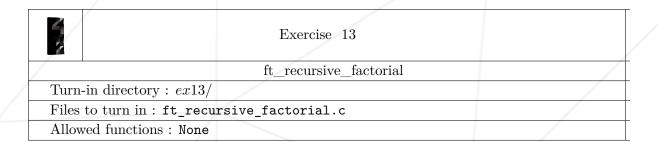
- Create an iterated function that returns a number. This number is the result of a factorial operation based on the number given as a parameter.
- If there's an error, the function should return 0.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

int ft_iterative_factorial(int nb);

• Your function must return its result in less than two seconds.

Chapter XVII

Exercise 13: ft_recursive_factorial

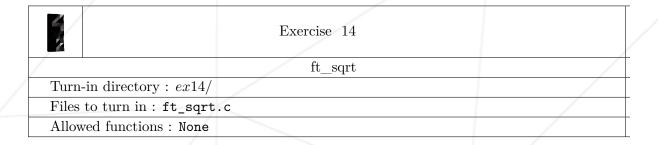


- Create a recursive function that returns the factorial of the number given as a parameter.
- If there's an error, the function should return 0.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

int ft_recursive_factorial(int nb);

Chapter XVIII

Exercise 14: ft_sqrt



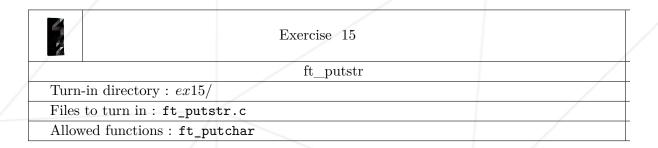
- Create a function that returns the square root of a number (if it exists), or 0 if the square root is an irrational number.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

int ft_sqrt(int nb);

• Your function must return its result in less than two seconds.

Chapter XIX

Exercise 15: ft_putstr

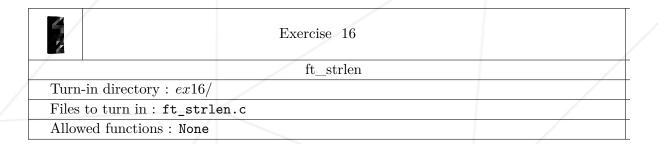


- Create a function that displays a string of characters on the standard output.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

void ft_putstr(char *str);

Chapter XX

Exercise 16: ft_strlen

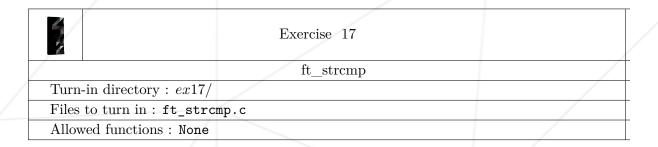


- Reproduce the behavior of the function strlen (man strlen).
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

int ft_strlen(char *str);

Chapter XXI

Exercise 17: ft_strcmp

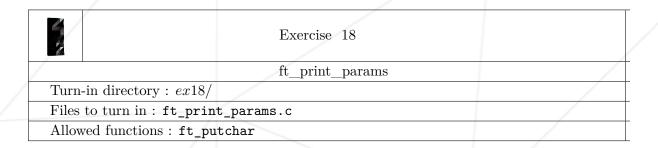


- Reproduce the behavior of the function strcmp (man strcmp).
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

int ft_strcmp(char *s1, char *s2);

Chapter XXII

Exercise 18: ft_print_params

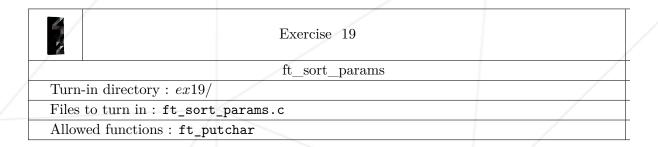


- We're dealing with a <u>program</u> here, you should therefore have a function main in your .c file.
- Create a program that displays its given arguments.
- Example:

```
$>./a.out test1 test2 test3
test1
test2
test3
$>
```

Chapter XXIII

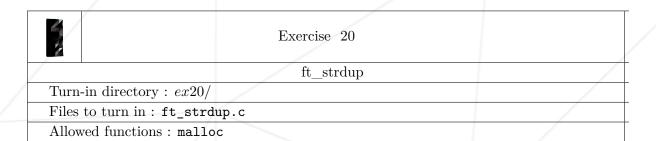
Exercise 19: ft_sort_params



- \bullet We're dealing with a program here, you should therefore have a function main in your .c file.
- Create a program that displays its given arguments sorted by ascii order.
- It should display all arguments, except for argv[0].
- All arguments have to have their own line.

Chapter XXIV

Exercise 20 : ft_strdup

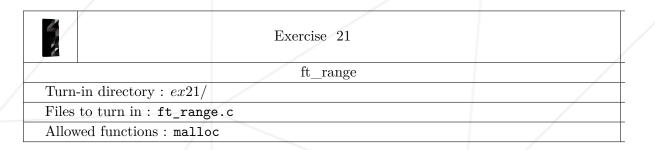


- Reproduce the behavior of the function strdup (man strdup).
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

char *ft_strdup(char *src);

Chapter XXV

Exercise 21: ft_range



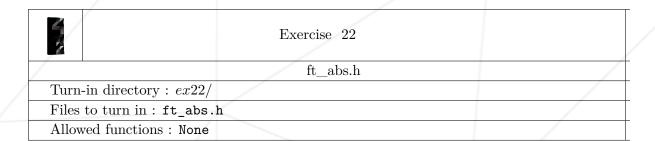
- Create a function ft_range which returns an array of ints. This int array should contain all values between min and max.
- Min included max excluded.
- Here's how it should be prototyped:

```
int *ft_range(int min, int max);
```

• If minvalue is greater or equal to max's value, a null pointer should be returned.

Chapter XXVI

Exercise 22: ft_abs.h



• Create a macro ABS which replaces its argument by it absolute value :

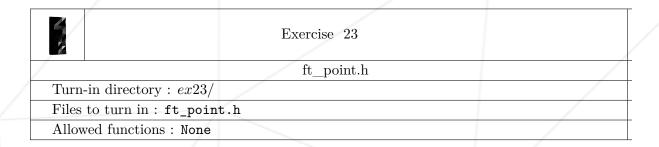
#define ABS(Value)



You are asked to do something that is normally banned by the Norm, that will be the only time we autorize it.

Chapter XXVII

Exercise 23: ft_point.h



• Create a file ft_point.h that'll compile the following main:

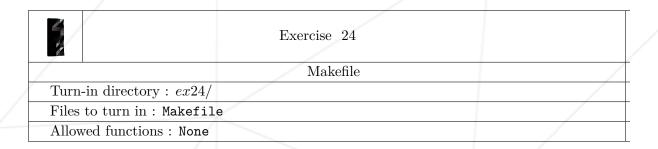
```
#include "ft_point.h"

void set_point(t_point *point)
{
   point->x = 42;
   point->y = 21;
}

int main(void)
{
   t_point point;
   set_point(&point);
   return (0);
}
```

Chapter XXVIII

Exercise 24: Makefile



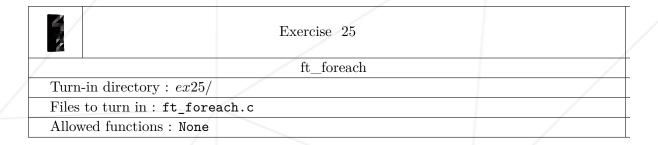
- Create the Makefile that'll compile your libft.a.
- The Makefile will get its source files from the "srcs" directory.
- The Makefile will get its header files from the "includes" directory.
- The lib will be at the root of the exercise.
- The Makefile should also implement the following rules: clean, fclean and re as well as all.
- fclean does the equivalent of a make clean and also erases the binary created during the make. re does the equivalent of a make fclean followed by a make.
- We'll only fetch your Makefile and test it with our files. For this exercise, only the following 5 mandatory functions of your lib have to be handled: (ft_putchar, ft_putstr, ft_strcmp, ft_strlen and ft_swap).



Watch out for wildcards!

Chapter XXIX

Exercise 25: ft_foreach



- Create the function ft_foreach which, for a given ints array, applies a function on all elements of the array. This function will be applied following the array's order.
- Here's how the function should be prototyped :

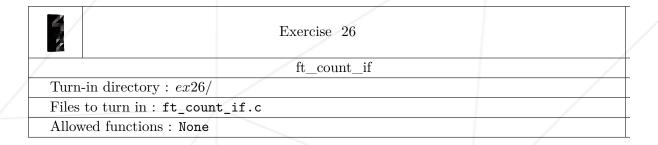
```
void ft_foreach(int *tab, int length, void(*f)(int));
```

• For example, the function ft_foreach could be called as follows in order to display all ints of the array :

```
ft_foreach(tab, 1337, &ft_putnbr);
```

Chapter XXX

Exercise 26: ft_count_if



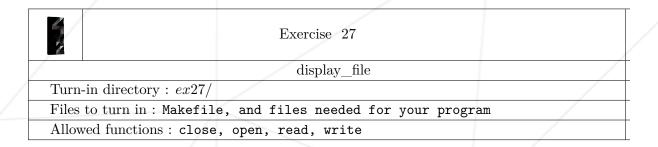
- Create a function ft_count_if which will return the number of elements of the array that return 1, passed to the function f.
- Here's how the function should be prototyped :

```
int ft_count_if(char **tab, int(*f)(char*));
```

• The array will be delimited by 0.

Chapter XXXI

Exercise 27: display_file



- Create a <u>program</u> called **ft_display_file** that displays, on the standard output, only the content of the file given as argument.
- The submission directory should have a Makefile with the following rules: all, clean, fclean. The binary will be called ft display file.
- The malloc function is forbidden. You can only do this exercise by declaring a fixed-sized array.
- All files given as arguments will be valid.
- Error messages have to be displayed on their reserved output.

```
$> ./ft_display_file
File name missing.
$> ./ft_display_file Makefile
*content of file Makefile*
$> ./ft_display_file Makefile display_file.c
Too many arguments.
$>
```

Chapter XXXII

Rendu et peer-évaluation

Rendez votre travail sur votre dépôt GiT comme d'habitude. Seul le travail présent sur votre dépot sera évalué par Deepthoughts.

Je vous rappelle qu'exceptionnellement, ce projet sera corrigé uniquement par Deepthoughts. Il n'y aura donc pas de peer-évaluation.

La seule note acceptable pour réussir ce projet est 100%. Si Deepthoughts vous attribue une note inférieure, c'est que vous avez échoué et que vous devez réessayer de faire mieux en cliquant sur le bouton Retry de votre passage de projet.

Bon courage à tous et n'oubliez pas votre fichier auteur!