

숙제 2

리스트 연산 (배열)

순서

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0. 자료 구조

```
typedef struct _sinfo {  
    char name[8];  
    char sex;  
    char city[8];  
    char dept[16];  
    float gpa;  
    int height;  
    int weight;  
} sinfo;  
  
int cnt = 0;  
int n;  
sinfo *slist;
```

1. 프로그램 구조 (1)

```
int main ( )  
{  
    FILE *fp = fopen ( "input.txt", "r+t");  
    char input[512];  
    char tok1[32], tok2[32], tok3[32], tok4[32], tok5[32], tok6[32],  
          tok7[32], tok8[32], tok9[32];
```

1. 프로그램 구조 (2)

```
while ( fgets ( input, 512, fp ) != NULL ) {
    sscanf(input, "%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s", tok1, tok2, tok3, tok4,
               tok5, tok6, tok7, tok8, tok9);
    if ( strcmp ( tok1, "CREATE" ) == 0 )
        process_create ( );
    else if ( strcmp (tok1, "LOAD") == 0 )
        process_load ( tok2 );
    else if ( strcmp(tok1, "PRINT") == 0 )
        process_print ( );
    else if (strcmp(tok1, "INSERT") == 0 )
        process_insert ( tok2, tok3, tok4, tok5, tok6,
                          tok7, tok8 );
    else if (strcmp(tok1, "DELETE") == 0 )
        process_delete ( tok2 );
    else if ( strcmp (tok1, "SEARCH") == 0 ) {
        process_search ( tok2 );
    }
    else
        printf("%s is not a keyword.\n", tok1);
}
```

1. 프로그램 구조 (3)

```
fclose ( fp );  
return 0;  
}
```

2. Create 처리하기

```
void process_create ( )  
{  
    n = 100;  
    slist = (sinfo *) calloc ( n, sizeof(sinfo) );  
}
```

3. Load 처리하기

```
void process_load ( char *fn )
{
    FILE *fp2 = fopen ( fn, "r+t" );
    sinfo tinfo;
    char str[512];
    while ( fgets ( str, 512, fp2 ) != NULL ) {
        sscanf ( str, "%s %c %s %s %f %d %d", tinfo.name,
                &tinfo.sex, tinfo.city, tinfo.dept,
                &tinfo.gpa, &tinfo.height, &tinfo.weight);
        process_insert ( tinfo );
    }

    fclose ( fp2 );
}
```


4. Insert 처리하기 (1)

```
void process_insert ( sinfo tinfo )
{
    if ( cnt == 0 ) {
        slist[cnt++] = tinfo;
        return;
    }

    int i, j;
    for ( i = 0; i < cnt; i++ ) {
        if ( strcmp ( tinfo.name, slist[i].name ) <= 0 )
            break;
    }

    for ( j = cnt-1; j >= i; j-- )
        slist[j+1] = slist[j];

    slist[i] = tinfo;
    cnt++;
}
```

4. Insert 처리하기 (2)

```
void process_insert ( char *tok2, char *tok3, char *tok4, char *tok5,  
                     char *tok6, char *tok7, char *tok8 )  
{  
    struct tinfo tinfo;  
  
    strcpy ( tinfo.name, tok2 );  
    tinfo.sex = tok3[0];  
    strcpy ( tinfo.city, tok4 );  
    strcpy ( tinfo.dept, tok5 );  
    tinfo.gpa = atof ( tok6 );  
    tinfo.height = atoi ( tok7 );  
    tinfo.weight = atoi ( tok8 );  
  
    process_insert ( tinfo );  
}
```

5. Delete 처리하기

```
void process_delete ( char *tok2 )
{
    int i, j;
    for ( i = 0; i < cnt; i++ ) {
        if ( strcmp ( slist[i].name, tok2 ) == 0 )
            break;
    }

    if ( i == cnt ) {
        printf("No %s in the list.\n", tok2 );
        return;
    }

    for ( j = i; j < cnt-1; j++ )
        slist[j] = slist[j+1];
    cnt--;

    printf("%s is deleted.\n", tok2);
}
```

6. Search 처리하기

```
void process_search ( char *tok2 )
{
    int i;

    for ( i = 0; i < cnt; i++ ) {
        if ( strcmp ( slist[i].name, tok2) == 0 ) {
            printf("%s found: %s %c %s %s %f %d %d\n", tok2,
                    slist[i].name, slist[i].sex,
                    slist[i].city, slist[i].dept,
                    slist[i].gpa, slist[i].height,
                    slist[i].weight);

            return;
        }
    }

    printf("%s not found.\n", tok2);
}
```

7. Print 처리하기

```
void process_print ( )
{
    int i;

    for ( i = 0; i < cnt; i++ )
        printf("%s %c %s %s %f %d %d\n", slist[i].name,
            slist[i].sex, slist[i].city,
            slist[i].dept, slist[i].gpa,
            slist[i].height, slist[i].weight);
}
```