

CSCI 140 PA 5 Submission

Due Date: 4/2/2025 Late (date and time): _____

Name(s): Ean Zheng

Exercise 1 – 6.30 LAB: Count characters – functions

The screenshot displays the zyBooks lab activity for '6.30.1 LAB: Count characters - functions'. The lab instructions describe a program that takes a character and a string as input and outputs the number of times the character appears in the string. Examples provided include: input 'n' and 'Monday' resulting in output '1 n'; input 'z' and 'Today is Monday' resulting in output '0 z's'; and input 'n' and 'It's a sunny day' resulting in output '2 n's'. The instructions also note that case matters and provide a function signature: `int CalcNumCharacters(string userString, char userChar)`.

The code editor shows the following C++ code:

```
1 //Modified by: Ean Zheng
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int CalcNumCharacters(string userString, char userChar){
6     int index = 0;
7     int count = 0;
8     while(userString.find(userChar, index) != string::npos){
9         index = userString.find(userChar, index)+1;
10        ++count;
11    }
12    return count;
13 }
14
15 int main() {
16     string s;
17     char f;
18     cin >> f;
19     getline(cin, s);
20     int counted = CalcNumCharacters(s, f);
21     cout << counted << " " << f;
22     if (counted != 1)cout <<"s";
23     cout << endl;
24     return 0;
25 }
```

The console output area is currently empty, showing only the prompt `>>`. A 'Submit for grading' button is visible at the bottom of the lab activity.

CS140 C++ Language and ...
Section 3.18 - CS140 C++ L...
Section 6.30 - CS140 C++ L...
Lab 5 Submission
cs140Ex1Rec.pdf CS140-01...

learn.zybooks.com/zybook/MTSACCSC140/spring2025/chapter/6/section/30

zyBooks catalog Help/FAQ Ean Zheng

My library > CS140 C++ Language and Object Development home > 6.30 LAB: Count characters - functions

```
7 int count = 0;
8 while(userString.find(userChar, index) != string::npos){
9     index = userString.find(userChar, index)+1;
10    ++count;
11 }
12 return count;
13 }
14
15 int main() {
16     string s;
17     char f;
18     <cin >> f;
19     getline(cin, s);
20     int counted = CalculateCharacters(s, f);
21     cout << counted << " " << f;
22     if (counted != 1)cout <<"s";
23     cout << endl;
24     return 0;
25 }
26
```

DESKTOP CONSOLE

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Coding trail of your work [What is this?](#)

3/30 8.10 min:6

Latest submission - 12:27 PM PDT on 03/30/25

Submission passed all tests ✓ Total score: 10 / 10

☐ Only show failing tests

[Open submission's code](#)

1: Compare output 2/2

Compare output

SPF Mostly cloudy 12:31 PM 3/30/2025

Exercise 2 – 6.41 LAB: Subtracting list elements from max – functions

zyBooks My library > CSCI 140: C++ Language and Object Development home > 6.41: LAB: Subtracting list elements from max - functions

LAB ACTIVITY 6.41.1: LAB: Subtracting list elements from max - functions 10 / 10

When analyzing data sets, such as data for human heights or for human weights, a common step is to adjust the data. This can be done by normalizing to values between 0 and 1, or throwing away outliers. For this program, adjust the values by subtracting each value from the maximum. The input begins with an integer indicating the number of integers that follow. Assume that the list will always contain between 1 and 20 integers.

Ex: If the input is:

```
5 30 50 10 70 65
```

the output is:

```
40 20 60 0 5
```

For coding simplicity, follow every output value by a space, even the last one.

Your program must define and use the following function:

```
int GetMaxInt(vector<int> listInts)
```

Open new tab Dock

Run History Tutorial

```
main.cpp
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int GetMaxInt(vector<int> listInts){
6     int max = listInts.at(0);
7     for(int i = 1; i < listInts.size(); ++i)
8         if(listInts.at(i) > max)
9             max = listInts.at(i);
10    return max;
11 }
12
13 int main() {
14     int n;
15     cin >> n;
16     vector<int> list;
17     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
18         int x;
19         cin >> x;
20         list.push_back(x);
21     }
22     int max = GetMaxInt(list);
23     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
24         cout << max - list.at(i) << " ";
25     }
26     cout << endl;
27     return 0;
28 }
29
```

DESKTOP CONSOLE

Submit for grading

Coding trail of your work What is this?

```
3/30 0 0,4,10 min:6
```

Latest submission - 3:26 PM PDT on 03/30/25 Submission passed all tests ✓ Total score: 10 / 10

Only show failing tests Open submission's code

Exercise 3 – 6.43 LAB: Word frequencies – functions (classic mode only)

The screenshot displays the zyBooks online IDE interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL: `learn.zybooks.com/zybook/MTSACSC140/spring2025/chapter/6/section/43/content_resource_id=120323122`. The page header indicates the user is in the 'zyBooks' library, specifically in the 'CSCI 140: C++ Language and Object Development' course, and is viewing '6.43: LAB: Word frequencies - functions'. The user's name, 'Ean Zheng', is visible in the top right corner.

The main workspace shows a C++ file named `main.cpp` with the following code:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <string>
3 #include <cctype>
4 using namespace std;
5
6 int GetWordFrequency(string wordsList[], int numWords, string currWord){
7     int count = 0;
8     for(int j = 0; j < currWord.length(); ++j)
9         currWord.at(j) = tolower(currWord.at(j));
10    for(int i = 0; i < numWords; ++i){
11        string temp = wordsList[i];
12        for(int j = 0; j < temp.length(); ++j)
13            temp.at(j) = tolower(temp.at(j));
14        if(temp == currWord)
15            ++count;
16    }
17    return count;
18 }
19
20 int main() {
21     int n;
22     cin >> n;
23     string array[n];
24     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
25         cin >> array[i];
26     }
27     for(int i = 0; i < n; ++i){
28         cout << array[i] << " ";
29         cout << GetWordFrequency(array, n, array[i]) << endl;
30     }
31     return 0;
32 }
```

Below the code editor, there are buttons for 'Develop mode', 'Submit mode', and 'Submit for grading'. A message states: 'When done developing your program, press the Submit for grading button below. This will submit your program for auto-grading.'

The bottom section of the IDE shows the submission results. It indicates that the 'Latest submission' was made at '3:52 PM PDT on 03/30/25' and that the 'Submission passed all tests' with a 'Total score: 12 / 12'. There is a checkbox for 'Only show failing tests' and a link to 'Download this submission'.

Exercise 4 – Large Integers version 2 – more points for this exercise

Modify your previous version to add two large integers and output the result if it is valid. You must utilize functions and here are the three required functions: convert an operand as string to an int array or an int vector, add valid operands (two big integers as two int arrays or two int vectors, one int array or an int vector as result, return true for valid operation and return false for overflow), and output one big integer in required format (big integer as one int array or an int vector). Think about the best way to set up these functions. Use a sentinel loop to stop the input where 0 % 0 is the sentinel value.

Source code below:

```
/* Program: Large Integers Program Version 2 for Exercise 4, PA Submission 5
   Author: Ean Zheng
   Class: CSCI 140
   Date: 3/30/2025
   Description:
   I certify that the code below is my own work.
   Exception(s): N/A
*/
#include <cstring>
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void convertToArray(string value, int array[]){
    for (int i = 0; i < value.length(); i++)
    {
        array[i] = value.at(value.length()-1-i)-48;
    }
    for (int i = value.length(); i < 25; i++){
        array[i] = 0;
    }
}

bool addNumbers(int number1[], int number2[], int result[]){
    int addon = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 25; i++)
    {
        result[i] = number1[i] + number2[i] + addon;
        addon = result[i]/10;
        result[i] = result[i]%10;
        if(i == 24 && addon != 0)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
```

```

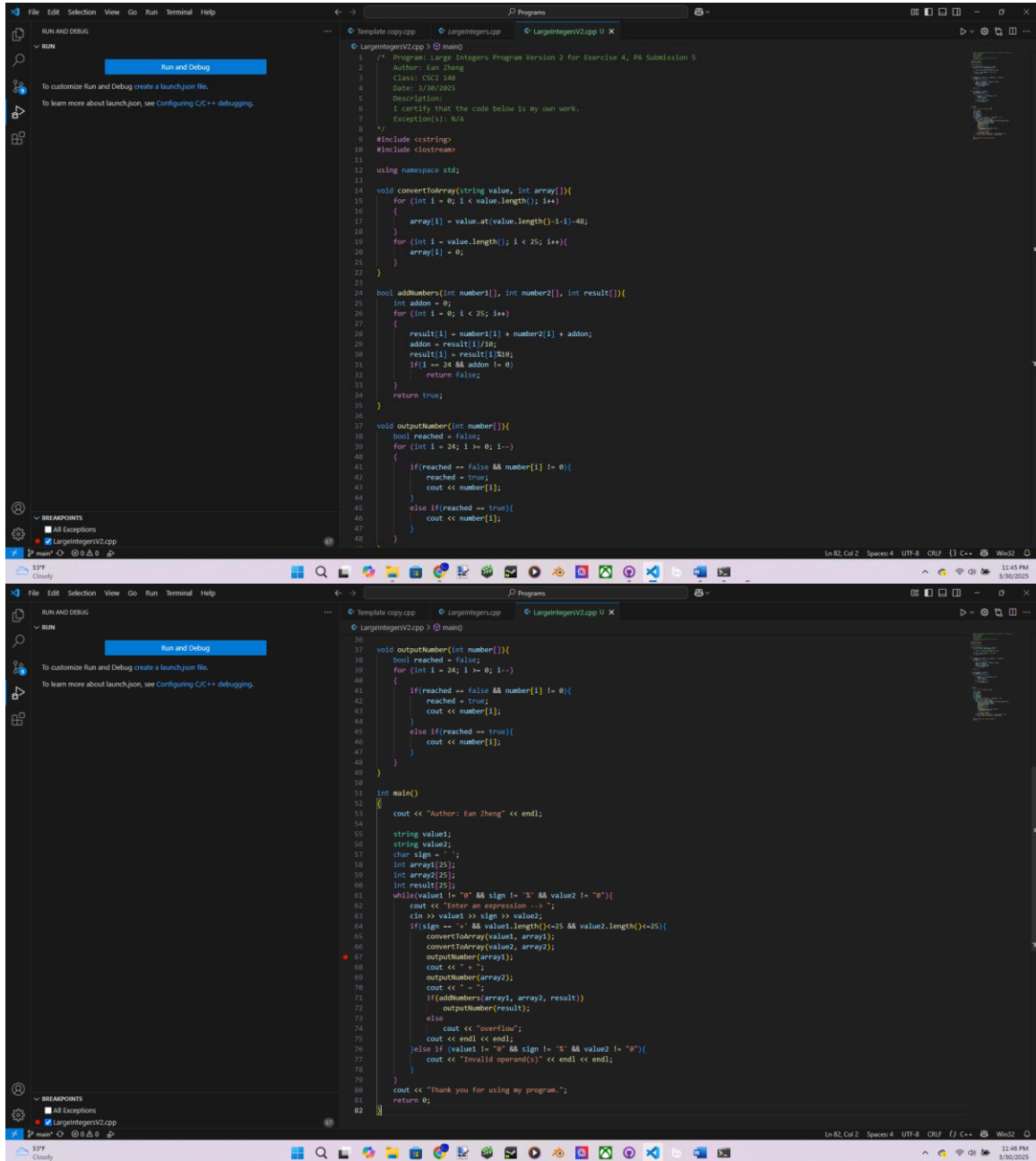
void outputNumber(int number[]){
    bool reached = false;
    for (int i = 24; i >= 0; i--){
        {
            if(reached == false && number[i] != 0){
                reached = true;
                cout << number[i];
            }
            else if(reached == true){
                cout << number[i];
            }
        }
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "Author: Ean Zheng" << endl;

    string value1;
    string value2;
    char sign = '+';
    int array1[25];
    int array2[25];
    int result[25];
    while(value1 != "0" && sign != '%' && value2 != "0"){
        cout << "Enter an expression --> ";
        cin >> value1 >> sign >> value2;
        if(sign == '+' && value1.length()<=25 && value2.length()<=25){
            convertToArray(value1, array1);
            convertToArray(value2, array2);
            outputNumber(array1);
            cout << " + ";
            outputNumber(array2);
            cout << " = ";
            if(addNumbers(array1, array2, result))
                outputNumber(result);
            else
                cout << "overflow";
            cout << endl << endl;
        } else if (value1 != "0" && sign != '%' && value2 != "0"){
            cout << "Invalid operand(s)" << endl << endl;
        }
    }
    cout << "Thank you for using my program.";
    return 0;
}

```

}



Thank you for using my program.

[illegible]

Question 1: List some good reasons for creating and using functions in C++ programs.

To make the program more understandable and readable, prevent repetitive code usage, reduce lines of code, and to just make coding easier and more convenient in general.

Question 2: Why is it not a good idea to output a calculated result inside a calculated function that returns the calculated result?

Getting the result from the returning function in the main program is more convenient and allows further use, while also most likely requiring less code lines. It is also a good habit to restrict output statements to the main program if you can.

Thank you for using my program.

}

```
}
```

```
bool addNumbers(int number1[], int number2[], int result[]){  
    int addon = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < 25; i++)  
    {  
        result[i] = number1[i] + number2[i] + addon;  
        addon = result[i]/10;  
        result[i] = result[i]%10;  
        if(i == 24 && addon != 0)  
            return false;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

```
bool subtractNumbers(int number1[], int number2[], int result[]){  
    int subon = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < 25; i++)  
    {  
        result[i] = number1[i] - number2[i] - subon;  
        if(result[i] < 0){  
            subon = abs(floor(result[i]/10.0));  
            result[i] = 10 + result[i];  
        }else  
            subon = 0;  
        if(i == 24 && subon != 0)  
            return false;  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

```
void outputNumber(int number[]){  
    bool reached = false;  
    for (int i = 24; i >= 0; i--)  
    {  
        if(reached == false && number[i] != 0){  
            reached = true;  
            cout << number[i];  
        }  
        else if(reached == true){  
            cout << number[i];  
        }  
        if (reached == false && i == 0){  
            cout << 0;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

}

int main()
{
    cout << "Author: Ean Zheng" << endl;

    string value1;
    string value2;
    char sign = ' ';
    int array1[25];
    int array2[25];
    int result[25];
    while(value1 != "0" && sign != '%' && value2 != "0"){
        cout << "Enter an expression --> ";
        cin >> value1 >> sign >> value2;
        if(sign == '+' && value1.length()<=25 && value2.length()<=25){
            convertToArray(value1, array1);
            convertToArray(value2, array2);
            outputNumber(array1);
            cout << " + ";
            outputNumber(array2);
            cout << " = ";
            if(addNumbers(array1, array2, result))
                outputNumber(result);
            else
                cout << "overflow";
            cout << endl << endl;
        }else if(sign == '-' && value1.length()<=25 && value2.length()<=25){
            convertToArray(value1, array1);
            convertToArray(value2, array2);
            outputNumber(array1);
            cout << " - ";
            outputNumber(array2);
            cout << " = ";
            if(subtractNumbers(array1, array2, result))
                outputNumber(result);
            else
                cout << "result is negative";
            cout << endl << endl;
        }else if (value1 != "0" && sign != '%' && value2 != "0"){
            cout << "Invalid operand(s)" << endl << endl;
        }
    }
    cout << "Thank you for using my program.";
    return 0;
}

```

