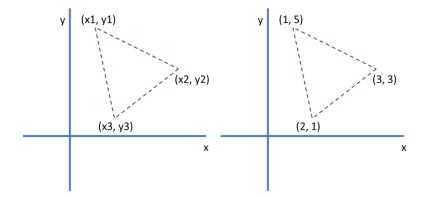
HOMEWORK 10 & 11 – Structs, Pointers

Submission Instructions

- 1. Submission Submit through Blackboard by Apr 24, 2018 3.00 PM ONLY 3 SUBMISSION ATTEMPTS ALLOWED IN CANVAS ONLY LAST SUBMISSION WILL BE GRADED
- 2. Homework submission Theory questions must be neatly typed and submitted through Canvas as WORD or PDF document only.
- 3. Source code submission Source code must be uploaded as C file with .c extension for coding exercises. Append the homework number and problem number to the source code file name. For example, *cpre185_hwk1_problem2.c*.
- 4. DO NOT paste source code in WORD/PDF file. Zero credit will be given for source code uploaded as WORD/PDF file.
- 5. Concise and meaningful comments must be provided for the instructor/grader to understand your source code. Failure to include adequate comments in your code will result in deduction of 50% of the maximum credit for the coding exercise.
- 6. Include the following at the TOP of your source code file (using C style comment syntax). Failure to include the below in your code will result in deduction of 50% of the maximum credit for the coding exercise.

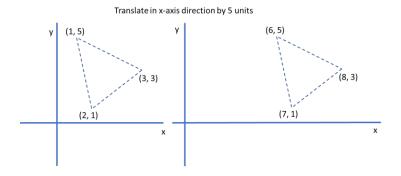
- 7. Zybook exercises Complete Zybook activities in the E-book itself. Do not upload Zybook exercises on Blackboard. Zybook exercise are for your practice only. These exercises will NOT be graded.
- **8.** NOTE: Use meaningful variable names. Use parenthesis to group terms in expressions for better readability.
- 9. Provide meaningful information to user when expecting scanf inputs. For example, 'Enter your height:' before expecting an input through scanf.
- 10. Code MUST compile and work completely for receiving FULL points. Partial points may be awarded at the discretion of the grader.

- 1. Write C code for the following. Prompt for inputs as needed by your code. Assume points are represented as *float* values.
 - a. A triangle is represented by the cartesian co-ordinates of three points shown in the below figure. [10]



Define a *struct Point* for representing a point (x,y) in the **x-y** 2D space. Use the Point struct to define another **struct Triangle** to represent a triangle (represented by 3 points) in your C code. Hence, your triangle struct will have 3 Point struct as members, one for each point.

- b. Write a function *read_triangle* which reads three points describing a triangle into a struct variable and returns the struct. [10]
- c. Write a function *print_triangle* which prints the contents of a struct variable describing a triangle. You must use a function *print_point* to print the three point structs which are part of the triangle struct. [20]
- d. Write a function *translate_triangle_xdir* which translates the triangle along the x-axis and returns the translated triangle struct. X-Translation is moving the triangle along the x-axis by some distance, *d* units. This is the same as adding *d units* to the x-coordinate of each point in the triangle. [20]



e. Write a function *translate_triangle_ydir* which translates the triangle along the y-axis and returns the translated triangle struct. Y-Translation is moving the triangle along the y-axis by some distance, *d* units. This is the same as adding *d units* to the y-coordinate of each point in the triangle. [10]

- f. Use the functions in steps **d** and **e**, to write a function *translate_triangle_xydir*, which translates a triangle in both x and y directions, and returns the translated triangle struct. [10]
- g. Write a function *compare_perimeter_triangle* which takes two triangles as parameters and compares the perimeter of both triangles. Return 1 if the perimeter is same with some tolerance, 0 otherwise. [20]

Perimeter of triangle = Sum of the length of all three sides

See below for computing the distance between two points in cartesian space. http://www.purplemath.com/modules/distform.htm

- 2. Write C code for the following. (See section 8.6 in Zybooks) MUST use pointers in this exercise.
 - a. In C, char data type requires 1 byte of memory for each character. Scan in an integer, *nchars*, in your code.
 - b. Allocate memory for a character array of size *nchars*. User will input *nchars* during code execution.
 - c. Prompt for characters to initialize the dynamically created array in Part b. using a loop.
 - d. Print the contents of the character array using a loop.
- 3. Readings in Zybook on Pointers Chapter 8 Section 8.1 to 8.6