

# CS 121 Project 2: Sets - Design

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## 1 Data Structures

- Struct
  - Includes a string as data
  - Pointer to next node

## 2 General Function

Initialize two Node pointers as NULL for each of the selected text files. To read in the selected text files and create linked lists with each word as a string for the data in a node. Then the program takes the two linked lists, and find the Intersect and the Union of the two linked lists, creating a list for Intersect and Union respectively in the process. Then print the Intersect and Union.

## 3 Function Prototypes

- void readfile(Node\*&, string)
- void printlist(Node\*)
- void appendtolist(Node\*&, string)
- bool checklist(Node\*&, string)
- bool isAlpha(char)
- Node\* addlists(Node\*&, Node\*&)
- Node\* findintersection(Node\*&, Node\*&)
- Node\* findUnion(Node\*&, Node\*&)

## 4 Functions

- `readfile(Node* &head, string z)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Pass by reference Node head
    - \* Filename as a string
  - Iterates through the text file using `Ifstream`
  - Passes text to `isAlpha()` and `checklist()` to remove alphanumerics
  - If string passes `checklist()`, it gets sent to `appendtolist()`
- `alphanum(string stringMem)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Create string buffer
  - Creates loop for each char in `stringMem`
  - If char passes through `isAlpha()`, add it to buffer string
- `isAlpha(char temp)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Pass in a char
  - Checks char with ascii values, returning true if char is an alpha, hyphen, or single apostrophe
- `printlist(Node* head)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
  - Return error message if list is empty
  - Else, iterate through linked list, and print each node along the way
- `appendtolist(Node*& head, string newData)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
    - \* string
  - Sets data for node = `newData`
  - Creates new node member of the pointer that was passed to the function, with the string as its data member.

- `checklist(Node*&, string search)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
    - \* string
  - Create node pointer
  - While `node != NULL`, check if its data matches string search
  - If search matches data, return true
  - Set `p` equal to next
- `addlists(Node*& S1Head, Node*& S2Head)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
  - Pass in pointers for linked lists from both selected text files
  - Initialize node pointer Union to NULL
  - Set pointer `p = S1Head`
  - While `p != NULL`, add data from `p` to new linked list "Union"
  - Repeat same process for `S2Head`
- `removeNode(Node*& head, string search)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
    - \* string
  - Set new pointer `P` to head to check first item in linked list
  - If data from head == search, skip next, delete node, return to exit loop
  - Else, iterate through list with pointer `mNode = p->next`
  - Skip next, set previous node to NULL, delete node, return to exit loop
- `findintersection(Node*&, S1Head, Node*&, S2Head)`
  - Arguments:
    - \* Node pointer
  - Initialize new node pointer, intersect as NULL

- Set Node pointer  $p = S1Head$
- Iterate through list, set string  $search = \text{data from } S1Head$ , use `checklist()` to see if  $search == \text{data from } S2Head$ . if yes, then use `appendtolist()` and add  $search$  to linked list  $intersect$ .
- return  $intersect$
- `findUnion(Node*&, intersect, Node*& Union)`
  - Set new pointer  $p$  to  $intersect$
  - Iterate through list, setting string  $search = \text{data from } intersect$ .
  - Pass  $search$  and  $Union$  into `removeNode()` to see if  $search$  is a member of  $Union$ ; if yes, remove that node.
  - return  $Union$