Project 2: Just Got Married! (due Friday, July 15th at 11:59:00 PM)

Do you want to know how challenging it was to get married last year during this pandemic? Challenging to say the least. Forget picking the place for the wedding ceremony, the venue for the wedding reception, and the food. The one thing they never tell you is that the hardest part of the wedding planning is actually the guest list. Who do you invite? Who do you say no too? How many people? Believe it or not, it's a lot of politics and family drama, if you're not careful. So a word to the wise, which is to remember that it's your wedding. =]

To help me recreate this unfortunate act in the wedding planning, you will write the implementation of the WeddingGuest class using a doubly linked list, which should be sorted alphabetically according to last name, then first name. You will also implement a couple of algorithms that operate on the WeddingGuest class.

Implement WeddingGuest

Consider the following WeddingGuest interface:

```
typedef std::string GuestType; // This can change to other types such
                               // as double and int, not just string

class WeddingGuest
{
  public:
    WeddingGuest();       // Create an empty WeddingGuest list

    bool noGuests() const;  // Return true if the WeddingGuest list
                            // is empty, otherwise false.

    int guestCount() const;  // Return the number of matches
                               // on the WeddingGuest list.

    bool inviteGuest(const std::string& firstName, const std::string&
                lastName, const GuestType& value);
      // If the full name (both the first and last name) is not equal
      // to any full name currently in the list then add it and return
      // true. Elements should be added according to their last name.
      // Elements with the same last name should be added according to
      // their first names. Otherwise, make no change to the list and
      // return false (indicating that the name is already in the
      // list).

    bool alterGuest(const std::string& firstName, const std::string&
lastName, const GuestType & value);
      // If the full name is equal to a full name currently in the
      // list, then make that full name no longer map to the value it
      // currently maps to, but instead map to the value of the third
```

```
      // parameter; return true in this case. Otherwise, make no
      // change to the list and return false.

    bool inviteOrAlter(const std::string& firstName, const
std::string& lastName, const GuestType& value);
      // If full name is equal to a name currently in the list, then
      // make that full name no longer map to the value it currently
      // maps to, but instead map to the value of the third parameter;
      // return true in this case. If the full name is not equal to
      // any full name currently in the list then add it and return
      // true. In fact, this function always returns true.

    bool crossGuestOff(const std::string& firstName, const
std::string& lastName);
      // If the full name is equal to a full name currently in the
      // list, remove the full name and value from the list and return
      // true.  Otherwise, make no change to the list and return
      // false.

    bool invitedToTheWedding(const std::string& firstName, const
std::string& lastName) const;
      // Return true if the full name is equal to a full name
      // currently in the list, otherwise false.

    bool matchInvitedGuest(const std::string& firstName, const
std::string& lastName, GuestType& value) const;
      // If the full name is equal to a full name currently in the
      // list, set value to the value in the list that that full name
      // maps to, and return true.  Otherwise, make no change to the
      // value parameter of this function and return false.

    bool verifyGuestOnTheList(int i, std::string& firstName,
std::string& lastName, GuestType & value) const;
      // If 0 <= i < size(), copy into firstName, lastName and value
      // parameters the corresponding information of the element at
      // position i in the list and return true.  Otherwise, leave the
      // parameters unchanged and return false. (See below for details
      // about this function.)

    void swapWeddingGuests(WeddingGuest& other);
      // Exchange the contents of this list with the other one.
};
```

The `inviteGuest` function primarily places elements so that they are sorted in the list based on last name. If there are multiple entries with the same last name then those elements, with the same last name, are added so that they are sorted by their first name. In other words, this code fragment

```
WeddingGuest groomsmen;

groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Tony", "Ambrosio", 40);
groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Mike", "Wu", 43);
groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Robert", "Wells", 44);
groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Justin", "Sandobal", 37);
groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Nelson", "Villaluz", 38);
groomsmen.inviteGuest ("Long", "Le", 41);

for (int n = 0; n < groomsmen.guestCount(); n++)
{
    string first;
    string last;
    int val;
    groomsmen.verifyGuestOnTheList (n, first, last, val);
    cout << first << " " << last << " " << val << endl;
}
```

must result in the output:

```
Tony Ambrosio 40
Long Le 41
Justin Sandobal 37
Nelson Villaluz 38
Robert Wells 44
Mike Wu 43
```

Notice that the empty string is just as good a string as any other; you should not treat it in any special way:

```
WeddingGuest bridesmaids;
bridesmaids.inviteGuest("Serra", "Park", 39.5);
bridesmaids.inviteGuest("Saadia", "Parker", 37.5);
assert(!bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding ("",""));
bridesmaids.inviteGuest("Patricia", "Kim", 39.0);
bridesmaids.inviteGuest("", "", 21.0);
bridesmaids.inviteGuest("Kristin", "Livingston", 38.0);
assert(bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding ("", ""));
bridesmaids.crossGuestOff("Patricia", "Kim");
assert(bridesmaids.guestCount() == 4
  && bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding("Serra", "Park")
  && bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding ("Saadia", "Parker")
  && bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding ("Kristin", "Livingston")
  && bridesmaids.invitedToTheWedding ("", ""));
```

When comparing keys for `inviteGuest`, `alterGuest`, `inviteOrAlter`, `crossGuestOff`, `invitedToTheWedding`, and `matchInvitedGuest`, just use the == or != operators provided for the string type by the library. These do case-sensitive comparisons, and that's fine.

For this project, implement this `WeddingGuest` interface using a doubly-linked list. (You must not use any container from the C++ library.)

For your implementation, if you let the compiler write the destructor, copy constructor, and assignment operator, they will do the wrong thing, so you will have to declare and implement these public member functions as well:

Destructor

When a `WeddingGuest` is destroyed, all dynamic memory must be deallocated.

Copy Constructor

When a brand new `WeddingGuest` is created as a copy of an existing `WeddingGuest`, a deep copy should be made.

Assignment Operator

When an existing `WeddingGuest` (the left-hand side) is assigned the value of another `WeddingGuest` (the right-hand side), the result must be that the left-hand side object is a duplicate of the right-hand side object, with no memory leak (i.e. no memory from the old value of the left-hand side should be still allocated yet inaccessible).

Notice that there is no a priori limit on the maximum number of elements in the `WeddingGuest` (so `inviteOrAlter` should always return true). Also, if a `WeddingGuest` has a size of n, then the values of the first parameter to the `verifyGuestOnTheList` member function are 0, 1, 2, ..., n – 1; for other values, it returns false without setting its parameters.

Implement Some Non-Member Functions

Using only the *public* interface of `WeddingGuest`, implement the following two functions. (Notice that they are non-member functions; they are not members of `WeddingGuest` or any other class.)

```
bool joinGuests(const WeddingGuest & odOne,
                const WeddingGuest & odTwo,
                WeddingGuest & odJoined);
```

When this function returns, `odJoined` must consist of pairs determined by these rules:

If a full name appears in exactly one of `odOne` and `odTwo`, then `odJoined` must contain an element consisting of that full name and its corresponding value.

If a full name appears in both `odOne` and `odTwo`, with the same corresponding value in both, then `odJoined` must contain an element with that full name and value.

When this function returns, `odJoined` must contain no elements other than those required by these rules. (You must not assume `odJoined` is empty when it is passed in to this function; it might not be.)

If there exists a full name that appears in both `odOne` and `odTwo`, but with different corresponding values, then this function returns false; if there is no full name like this, the function returns true. Even if the function returns false, result must be constituted as defined by the above rules.

For example, suppose a `WeddingGuest` maps the full name to integers. If `odOne` consists of these three elements

```
 "Anthony" "Davis" 3 "LeBron" "James" 23 "Malik" "Monk" 11
```

and `odTwo` consists of

```
 "LeBron" "James" 23 "Russell" "Westbrook" 0
```

then no matter what value it had before, `odJoined` must end up as a list consisting of

```
 "Anthony" "Davis" 3 "LeBron" "James" 23 "Malik" "Monk" 11
"Russell" "Westbrook" 0
```

and `joinGuests` must return true.

If instead, `odOne` consists of

```
 "Pete" "Best" 3 "John" "Lennon" 1 "Paul" "McCartney" 2
```

and `odTwo` consists of

```
 "Pete" "Best" 6 "George" "Harrison" 4 "Ringo" "Starr" 5
```

then no matter what value it had before, `odJoined` must end up as a list consisting of

```
 "George" "Harrison" 4 "John" "Lennon" 1 "Paul" "McCartney" 2
"Ringo" "Starr" 5
```

and `joinGuests` must return false.

```
void attestGuests (const std::string& fsearch,
                   const std::string& lsearch,
                   const WeddingGuest& odOne,
                   WeddingGuest& odResult);
```

When this function returns, `odResult` must contain a copy of all the elements in `odOne` that match the search terms; it must not contain any other elements. You can wildcard the first name, last name or both by supplying "*". (You must not assume result is empty when it is passed in to this function; it may not be.)

For example, if `goBruins` consists of the elements

```
"Cobey" "C" 35   "Dan" "H" 38   "Dan" "V" 44   "Dion" "V" 45
```

and the following call is made:

```
attestGuests("Dan", "*", goBruins, odResult);
```

then no matter what value it had before, `odResult` must end up as a `WeddingGuest` consisting of

```
"Dan" "H" 38   "Dan" "V" 44
```

If instead, `kardashians` were

```
"Caitlyn" "J" 71   "Khloe" "K" 37   "Kim" "K" 40   "Kanye" "W" 44
```

and the following call is made:

```
attestGuests("*", "K", kardashians, result);
```

then no matter what value it had before, `result` must end up as a list consisting of

```
"Khloe" "K" 37   "Kim" "K" 40
```

If the following call is made:

```
attestGuests("*", "*", kardashians, result);
```

then no matter what value it had before, `result` must end up being a copy of `kardashians`.

Be sure these functions behave correctly in the face of aliasing: What if `kardashians` and `result` refer to the same `WeddingGuest`, for example?

Other Requirements

Regardless of how much work you put into the assignment, your program will receive a low score for correctness if you violate these requirements:

- Your class definition, declarations for the two required non-member functions, and the implementations of any functions you choose to inline must be in a file named `WeddingGuest.h`, which must have appropriate include guards. The implementations of the functions you declared in `WeddingGuest.h` that you did not inline must be in a file named `WeddingGuest.cpp`. Neither of those files

may have a main routine (unless it's commented out). You may use a separate file for the main routine to test your `WeddingGuest` class; you won't turn in that separate file.

- Except to add a destructor, copy constructor, assignment operator, and dump function (described below), you must not add functions to, delete functions from, or change the public interface of the `WeddingGuest` class. You must not declare any additional struct/class outside the `WeddingGuest` class, and you must not declare any public struct/class inside the `WeddingGuest` class. You may add whatever private data members and private member functions you like, and you may declare private structs/classes inside the `WeddingGuest` class if you like. The source files you submit for this project must not contain the word friend. You must not use any global variables whose values may be changed during execution.
- If you wish, you may add a public member function with the signature `void dump() const`. The intent of this function is that for your own testing purposes, you can call it to print information about the map; we will never call it. You do not have to add this function if you don't want to, but if you do add it, it must not make any changes to the map; if we were to replace your implementation of this function with one that simply returned immediately, your code must still work correctly. The dump function must not write to `cout`, but it's allowed to write to `cerr`.
- Your code must build successfully (under both g32 and either clang++ or Visual C++) if linked with a file that contains a main routine.
- You must have an implementation for every member function of `WeddingGuest`, as well as the non-member functions `joinGuests` and `attestGuests`. Even if you can't get a function implemented correctly, it must have an implementation that at least builds successfully. For example, if you don't have time to correctly implement `WeddingGuest::crossGuestOff` or `attestGuests`, say, here are implementations that meet this requirement in that they at least build successfully:

```
bool WeddingGuest::crossGuestOff(const std::string& fname,
                         const std::string& lname) {
   return false; // not correct, but at least this code compiles
}

void attestGuests(const std::string& fsearch, const std::string&
   lsearch, const WeddingGuest& odOne, WeddingGuest& odResult) {
   return; // not correct, but at least this code compiles
}
```

You've probably met this requirement if the following file compiles and links with your code. (This uses magic beyond the scope of CS 32.)

```
#include "WeddingGuest.h"
#include <type_traits>

#define CHECKTYPE(f, t) { auto p = (t)(f); (void)p; }

static_assert(std::is_default_constructible<WeddingGuest>::value
, "Map must be default-constructible.");

static_assert(std::is_copy_constructible<WeddingGuest>::value,
   "Map must be copy-constructible.");

void ThisFunctionWillNeverBeCalled() {
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::operator=, WeddingGuest&
      (WeddingGuest::*)(const WeddingGuest&));
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::noGuests, bool
      (WeddingGuest::*)() const);
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::guestCount, int
      (WeddingGuest::*)() const);
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::inviteGuest, bool (WeddingGuest::*)
      (const std::string&, const std::string&, const
GuestType&));
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::alterGuest, bool
      (WeddingGuest::*)(const std::string&, const std::string&,
       const GuestType&));
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::inviteOrAlter, bool
      (WeddingGuest::*)(const std::string&, const std::string&,
       const GuestType&));
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::crossGuestOff, bool
(WeddingGuest::*)
      (const std::string&, const std::string&));
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::invitedToTheWedding, bool
      (WeddingGuest::*)(const std::string&, const std::string&)
       const);
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::matchInvitedGuest, bool
(WeddingGuest::*)
      (const std::string&, const std::string&, GuestType&)
const);
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::verifyGuestOnTheList, bool
(WeddingGuest::*)
      (int, std::string&, std::string&, GuestType&)
       const);
   CHECKTYPE(&WeddingGuest::swapWeddingGuests, void
      (WeddingGuest::*)(WeddingGuest&));
```

```
   CHECKTYPE(joinGuests,  bool (*)(const WeddingGuest&, const
      WeddingGuest&, WeddingGuest&));
   CHECKTYPE(attestGuests, void (*)(const std::string&,
     const std::string&, const WeddingGuest&, WeddingGuest&));
}

int main() {}
```

If you add `#include <string>` to `WeddingGuest.h`, have the typedef define `GuestType` as `std::string`, and link your code to a file containing

```
#include "WeddingGuest.h"
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;

void test() {
   WeddingGuest eliteSingles;

   assert(eliteSingles.inviteGuest("Jackie", "S",
      "jackies@elitesingles.com"));
   assert(eliteSingles.inviteGuest("Mark", "P",
      "markp@elitesingles.com"));
   assert(eliteSingles.guestCount() == 2);

   string first, last, e;

   assert(eliteSingles.verifyGuestOnTheList(0, first, last, e)
     && e == "markp@elitesingles.com");
   assert(eliteSingles.verifyGuestOnTheList(1, first, last, e)
     && (first == "Jackie" && e == "jackies@elitesingles.com"));

   return;
}

int main() {
   test();
   cout << "Passed all tests" << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

the linking must succeed. When the resulting executable is run, it must write `Passed all tests` to `cout` and nothing else to `cout`.

If we successfully do the above, then make no changes to `WeddingGuest.h` other than to change the typedefs for `WeddingGuest` so that `GuestType` specifies int, recompile `WeddingGuest.cpp`, and link it to a file containing

```
#include "WeddingGuest.h"
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;

void test() {
   WeddingGuest youngins;

   assert(youngins.inviteGuest("Lauren", "U", 23));
   assert(youngins.inviteGuest("James", "H", 29));
   assert(youngins.guestCount() == 2);

   string first, last;
   int a;

   assert(youngins.verifyGuestOnTheList(0, first, last, a) && a
== 29);
   assert(youngins.verifyGuestOnTheList(1, first, last, a) &&
(first == "Lauren" && a == 23));

   return;
}

int main() {
   test();
   cout << "Passed all tests" << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

the linking must succeed. When the resulting executable is run, it must write `Passed all tests` to `cout` and nothing else to `cout`.

During execution, if a client performs actions whose behavior is defined by this spec, your program must not perform any undefined actions, such as dereferencing a null or uninitialized pointer.

Your code in `WeddingGuest.h` and `WeddingGuest.cpp` must not read anything from `cin` and must not write anything whatsoever to `cout`. If you want to print things out for debugging purposes, write to `cerr` instead of `cout`. `cerr` is the standard error

destination; items written to it by default go to the screen. When we test your program, we will cause everything written to `cerr` to be discarded instead — we will never see that output, so you may leave those debugging output statements in your program if you wish.

Turn It In

You will use BruinLearn to turn in this project. Turn in one zip file that contains your solution to the project. The zip file itself must be named in the following format (no spaces): LastNameFirstName_SID_AssignmentTypeAssignmentNumber.zip (AssignmentType: P=project, H=homework; AssignmentNumber = {1,2,3,4}). An example is BruinJoe_123456789_P2.

The zip file must contain these files:

- `WeddingGuest.h`. When you turn in this file, the typedefs must specify `std::string` as the `GuestType`.
- `WeddingGuest.cpp`. Function implementations should be appropriately commented to guide a reader of the code.
- A file named `report.doc` or `report.docx` (in Microsoft Word format) or `report.txt` (an ordinary text file) that contains:
  - A description of the design of your implementation and why you chose it. (A couple of sentences will probably suffice, perhaps with a picture of a typical List and an empty List. Is your list circular? Does it have a dummy node? What's in your nodes?)
  - A brief description of notable obstacles you overcame.
  - Pseudocode for non-trivial algorithms (e.g., `WeddingGuest::crossGuestOff` and `joinGuests`)
  - A list of test cases that would thoroughly test the functions. Be sure to indicate the purpose of the tests. For example, here's the beginning of a presentation in the form of code:

The tests were performed on a map from strings to integers:

```
  // default constructor
WeddingGuest lal;
  // For an empty list:
assert(lal.guestCount() == 0);      // test size
assert(lal.noGuests());           // test empty
assert(!lal.crossGuestOff("Malik", "Monk")); // nothing to erase
```

Even if you do not correctly implement all the functions, you must still list test cases that would test them. Don't lose points by thinking "Well, I didn't implement this function, so I won't bother saying how I would have tested it if I had implemented it."