# **Swinburne University of Technology**

Faculty of Science, Engineering and Technology

## **ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET**

Subject Code: Subject Title:				SWE20004 Technical Software Development							
Assignment Due date: Submission Lecturer:	number		: 1, S Apri on p	1, Simple Data Processing April 5, 2018, 08:30 on paper, in class Dr. Markus Lumpe							
Your name: Your Student ID:											
Check Tutorial	Wed 14:30	Thurs 12:30	Thurs 14:30	Thurs 16:30	Fri 08:30	Fri 10:30	Fri 12:30	Fri 14:30	Fri 15:30		
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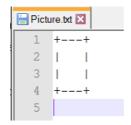
### **Problem Set 1: Simple Data Processing**

Build the C++ Win32 console application, called DataDecoder, that takes two command line arguments: a name of a data input text file and a name of a data output file.

The idea of <code>DataDecoder</code> is to convert a series of 32-bit integer values into a sequence of printable 8-bit character values. Mapping the 32-bit integers to printable 8-bit character values should result in a clear ASCII art image. ASCII art is a graphic design technique that uses computers for presentation and consists of pictures pieced together from the 95 printable (from a total of 128) characters defined by the ASCII Standard. For example, the input

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757935403 544999979 175906848 538976380 757795452 170601773
```

represents the ASCII art picture (shown below in Notepad++)



a simple rectangular box. In other words, the six 32-bit integers represent 24 ASCII characters that make up the rectangular box (using the UNIX-style newline character  $\n'$ ).

A 32-bit integer can encode four printable 8-bit characters. These characters are arranged in the integer value from right to left (i.e., the least significant byte in the 32-bit integer contains the first character). For example, the value 757935403 corresponds to the characters '-', '-', '-', '+'. It may help to view 757935403 in hexadecimal representation:  $0 \times 2D2D2D2B$ . When inspected in hexadecimal representation, the value 757935403 clearly contains four elements: 2D, 2D, 2D, 2B that are the ASCII codes for the characters '-', '-', '+'.

The input text file contains a sequence of 32-bit integers in decimal format separated by spaces or newlines. Spaces and newlines are white-space characters whose sole purpose is to divide a sequence of numbers into 32-bit integers. You have to use formatted input to read those 32-bit integers. For example, the sequence 538976288 538976288 538976288 538976288 538976288 538976288 stands for four 32-bit integers. Please note that the input data is well formed. Your program should detect EOF after reading the last 32-bit integer. The file InputData.txt ends with a newline character. Reading it triggers EOF and *input is not good*. You can use this condition to stop the conversion from 32-bit integers to ASCII art picture.

A printable 8-bit character value requires 1 byte (i.e.,  $2^8$  possible values). Using the fact that  $2^8$  = 256, we can split a 32-bit integer into four pieces. We can use the modulo operator and integer division for this purpose. For example, computing 757935403 % 256 gives 43 (or 0x2B in hexadecimal), which corresponds to character '+' in the ASCII table. In other words, we can use modulo to extract a character from right to left. To access the next character, we need to "shift" the 32-bit integer value by 8 bits to fetch the next character. This is a simple integer division by 256 (i.e.,  $2^8$ ). For each 32-bit integer, we need to repeat these two steps (modulo and integer division) four times. This process requires at least two variables: an int

variable to store the 32-bit integer (including the result of integer division) and a char variable to host the decoded character (result of modulo).

An ASCII art picture usually contains the newline character '\n'. The input data for this assignment uses the value  $0 \times 0 A$  (decimal 10) to represent the newline character. This is a UNIX/Mac convention. On Windows computers, this does not work. To make DataDecoder work properly on both Windows and UNIX/Mac computers, we cannot just simply send  $0 \times 0 A$  to the output to mean the newline character. We need to add a test: if the value of the decoded character is equal to  $0 \times 0 A$ , then we output '\n' (or end1). Otherwise, we output just the decoded character.

#### **Tasks**

Follow the design and development steps:

- 1. Perform a problem analysis and identify the functional and non-functional requirements to build DataDecoder. (on paper)
- 2. Create and study a test scenario using the sample data (rectangular box). In the test scenario, you should experiment and study how a 32-bit integer can be split into four ASCII characters. Please remember that ASCII is a coding standard for characters. It states, for example, that the value 64 maps to character 'A'. (on paper)
- 3. Outline, identify, and design the main building blocks of the application. You should develop the algorithm in pseudo-code, if possible. (on paper)
- 4. Implement the solution and test it with the file InputData.txt. (printed program code and result from test run)

DataDecoder is a Win32 console application that reads an input text file and produces another text file as output. The names of these files are given as command line arguments. The solution requires simple control structures and using integers as characters.

Your application also needs to produce a "production maker". This information must be written to the output file (and be part of the program). For example, <code>DataDecoder</code> has to convert the input

757935403 544999979 175906848 538976380 757795452 170601773 into the ASCII art picture

+---+ | | | | | |

Prepared by StudentName (StudentID)

where StudentName is you name and StudentID is your student id.

The implementation requires less than 100 lines of code. The file InputData.txt encodes an ASCII art picture of a well-known movie character.

Submission deadline: Thursday, April 5, 2018, 08:30.

Submission procedure: on paper (printed solution and cover sheet).

#### Sample Input (InputData.txt)

537534511	538976288	538976288	538976348	538976352	1595957024
538976288	538976288	539959328	538976266	538976288	1545609248
538976288	538976288	1612718112	538976288	790634528	538970656
538976288	538976288	538991648	538976288	538976288	538978080
657203232	538970656	538976288	538976288	778051616	538976288
740302880	1595940896	169879340	538976288	538976288	538976288
761274400	1600085806	757935406	5 538976295	)	