#### VG101 Lab Worksheet

#### **Lab 10**

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#### **Code Quality Requirement**

- Ensure proper indentation
- Make naming meaningful
- Include necessary comments
- Split the code over functions
- Test the code as much as you can

## Lab 10 Worksheet

#### Lab 10 Worksheet Basic Syntax Exercise

FileIO (II)

Sample Input

Sample Output

Sample Tucky.log

Card Displayer

Sample Input

Sample Output

Monetary Usage Problem

Sample Input

Sample Output

Pointer with Structure

**Grading Rubric** 

# **Basic Syntax Exercise**

### FileIO (II)

Write a program that takes inputs from a local file, prints output in the command line and creates a log file locally.

#### **Description**:

You will receive m numbers and a lucky number n. For each  $m_i$ , you need to see whether it is greater, less or equal to the lucky number. You need to create a log file named <code>lucky.log</code> locally on your computer. When  $m_i$  is greater to n, log <code>[i]</code> <code>Greater</code>. where i is the index of  $m_i$ . When  $m_i$  is less than n, log <code>[i]</code> <code>Less</code>. When  $m_i$  is equal to n, log <code>[i]</code> <code>Equal</code>. You also need to count the total number of  $m_i$  that is equal to n.

#### Input:

The first line contains two integers n, m. n indicates the lucky number, and m indicates how many numbers you need to deal with later.

In the next m lines, each line includes a integer.

#### Output:

A line include a number p, indicating the total number of  $m_i$  that is equal to n.

#### Sample Input

```
      1
      7
      5

      2
      3

      3
      7

      4
      10

      5
      1

      6
      7
```

## **Sample Output**

```
1 | 2
```

## Sample lucky.log

```
1 [1] Less.
2 [2] Equal.
3 [3] Greater.
4 [4] Less.
5 [5] Equal.
```

## **Card Displayer**

You will get a card represented by two integer number as input: Suit, Spot.

**Suit** will be an integer in  $\{0,1,2,3\}$ , representing Spades , Hearts , Clubs , Diamonds . **Spot** will be an integer in  $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13\}$ , representing Ace , Two , Three , Four , Five , Six , Seven , Eight , Nine , Ten , Jack , Queen , King . You task is to output a text description of the card: "Spotname of Suitname".

Try take the input as standard input first. Then, try to do it as command-line input locally. On JOJ, just submit standard input version.

## Sample Input

```
1 | 2 1
```

## **Sample Output**

```
1 Ace of Clubs
```

## **Monetary Usage Problem**

As we know, here're RMB bills with values: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100. Now, suppose you have enough amount for each kind of bill, when given a price, decide how many bills of each kind you should pay so that the total number of bills is minimized. Output the number of each bill you need to pay in the order 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100.

## Sample Input

### **Sample Output**

```
1 | 2 1 0 1 1 0
```

#### **Pointer with Structure**

Implement a header file of rational number struct, with which you can perform arithmetics including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

```
//rational.h
 2
    #ifndef RATIONAL_H
 3
 4
    #define RATIONAL_H
    #include <stdio.h>
 7
    typedef struct rational_t
 8
 9
        int num; //Numerator
10
        int den; //Denominator, always positive
    } RationalInt;
12
    int gcd(int a, int b)
13
    //return the greatest common divisor of a and b, might be negative.
14
    {
15
        return b ? gcd(b, a % b) : a;
16
17
    void reduce(RationalInt *a)
18
19
        //TODO: reduce the fraction num/den, save the answer in a
20
        //TODO: make sure the denominator is always positive
21
22
    void set(RationalInt *a, int num, int den)
23
24
        //TODO: set a with reduced num/den
25
26
    void add(RationalInt *a, const RationalInt b)
27
        //TODO: add b to a, save the reduced answer in a
28
29
    void subtract(RationalInt *a, const RationalInt b)
30
31
        //TODO: subtract b from a, save the reduced answer in a
32
33
34
    void multiply(RationalInt *a, const RationalInt b)
35
36
        //TODO: mulitply a with b, save the reduced answer in a
37
    void divide(RationalInt *a, const RationalInt b)
38
39
        //TODO: divide a by b, save the reduced answer in a
40
41
42
    void print(RationalInt *a)
43
44
        printf("\frac{d}{d}n", a->num, a->den);
```

```
45 }
46 
47 #endif
```

After your implementation, design your own test on your struct. Here we provide you with a sample test file:

```
//main.c
 3 #include <stdio.h>
 4 #include "rational.h"
 5 int main()
     {
 7
          RationalInt a, b, c, d;
       set(&a, 1, 5);

set(&b, 1, 4);

set(&c, 1, 3);

set(&d, 1, 2);

add(&a, b);

print(&a);

subtract(&b, c);
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
        print(&b);
multiply(&c, d);
print(&c);
15
16
17
           divide(&d, a);
18
19
           print(&d);
20 }
```

Here the expected output should be

```
1 | 9/20
2 | -1/12
3 | 1/6
4 | 10/9
```

Note: smartly combine the RationalInt struct with expression evaluation algorithm, you will derive a simple scientific calculator like fx-991.

# **Grading Rubric**

Criteria	Weight	Available Time	Due Time	Entry
Worksheet Exercises	100%	<b>4:00pm</b> , July.17	<b>11:59am</b> , July.19	JOJ

• For worksheet exercises that are available on JOJ, you need to submit your code to JOJ before Sunday midnight. You'll earn most partial points as long as you submit the code. For those that are not available on JOJ, you don't need to submit them.