プログラミング実習 II レポート課題第8回

西田直人

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1 課題8-1

1.1 source

Listing 1 a8-1.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "header1.h"
int main(){
 char com[10];
 LinkedList list;
 ListInit(&list);
 while(1){
   printf("\n>");
   scanf("%s", com);
    if(0 == strcmp(com, "display"))
       PrintData(&list);
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "add"))
       int no;
       char name[256];
       if( 2 != scanf("%d %s", &no, name)){
         printf("Input correctly mother fxxker\n");
         exit(1);
       AddData(&list, CreateNode(no, name));
       printf("add: no: %d, name: %s\n", no, name);
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "del"))
       DeleteData(&list);
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "clear"))
       ClearData(&list);
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "find"))
       char name[256];
       if( 1 != scanf("%s", name)){
```

```
\label{lem:printf} \verb|printf("Input correctly mother fxxker!\n"); \\
          exit(1);
        }
        FindData(&list, name);
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "save"))
        char filename[256];
        if( 1 != scanf("%s", filename)){
          printf("Input correctly mother fxxker!\n");
          exit(1);
        }
        SaveData(&list, filename);
      }
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "load"))
        char filename[256];
        if( 1 != scanf("%s", filename)){
          printf("Input correctly mother fxxker!\n");
          exit(1);
        }
        LoadData(&list, filename);
      }
    else if(0 == strcmp(com, "bye"))
        printf("bye!\n");
        return 0;
      printf("Input a correct command!\n");
      exit(1);
    }
  }
}
```

Listing 2 8-1Functions.c

```
n->data.no = no;
   strcpy(n->data.name, name);
   return n;
}
void PrintData(LinkedList *list){
 Node *nowplace;
 nowplace = list->head;
  if(list->head == NULL){
   printf("(NULL)\n");
  else{
   while(nowplace != NULL){
     printf("no: %d, name: %s\n", nowplace->data.no, nowplace->data.name);
     nowplace = nowplace -> next;
  }
}
void AddData(LinkedList *list, Node *node){
 if (list->head == NULL) /* 要素がまだないとき */
     /* 要素をひとつ追加すると、それが先頭かつ末尾になる */
     list->head = node;
     node->next = NULL;
     list->tail = node;
   }
  else
   {
     list->tail->next = node;
     node->next = NULL;
     list->tail = node;
void DeleteData(LinkedList *list){
 Node *nowplace;
 Node *nextplace;
  if(list->head == NULL){
   printfいやリストの要素があらへんがな("\n");
  else if(list->head->next == NULL){
   free(list->head);
   list->tail = NULL;
   list->head = NULL;
 }
  else{
   nextplace = list->head->next;
   nowplace = list->head;
    while(nextplace->next != NULL){
```

```
nowplace = nextplace;
     nextplace = nextplace->next;
   list->tail = nowplace;
   free(nextplace);
   list->tail->next = NULL;
 printf("del: tail deleted\n");
void ClearData(LinkedList *list)
   Node *p = list->head;
   while ( p != NULL )
       Node *tmp = p; /* 現在のノードへのポインタを保存しておく */
       p = p->next; /* p を先に進める…進める前に p を解放するとリストを辿るためのポインタも失われる */
       free(tmp);
                     /* 現在のノードのメモリを解放する */
   /* リストを初期化して、次の利用に備える */
   ListInit(list);
   printf("clear: list cleared\n");
}
void FindData(LinkedList *list, char *name){
 Node *nowplace;
 int count =0;
 if(list->head == NULL){
   printf("\"%s\" not found\n", name);
 }
 else{
   nowplace = list->head;
   while(nowplace->next != NULL){
     if(strcmp(nowplace->data.name, name) == 0){
       printf("no: %d, name: %s\n", nowplace->data.no, nowplace->data.name);
       count++;
     nowplace = nowplace->next;
   if(count == 0){
     printf("\"%s\" not found\n", name);
 }
}
void SaveData(LinkedList *list, char *filename){
 FILE *fp;
 Node *nowplace;
 if ((fp = fopen(filename, "w")) == NULL) {
  printf("file open error!!\n");
```

```
exit(1);
  nowplace = list->head;
  while(nowplace != NULL){
   fprintf(fp, "no: %d, name: %s\n", nowplace->data.no, nowplace->data.name);
   nowplace = nowplace -> next;
  printf("list saved in \"%s\"\n", filename);
 fclose(fp);
}
void LoadData(LinkedList *list, char *filename){
 FILE *fp;
 Node *nowplace;
 int N;
 char NAME[256];
 if ((fp = fopen(filename, "r")) == NULL) {
   printf("file open error!!\n");
   exit(1);
  while(fscanf(fp, "no: %d, name: %s\n", &N, NAME) != EOF){
   if( list->head == NULL){
     AddData(list, CreateNode(N, NAME));
     nowplace = list->head;
   }
    else{
     AddData(list, CreateNode(N, NAME));
     nowplace = nowplace->next;
   NAME[O] = '\O'; 初期化してる//
  AddData(list, CreateNode(N, NAME));
  nowplace ->next = NULL;
 list->tail = nowplace;
  printf("list loaded out of \"%s\"\n", filename);
  fclose(fp);
}
```

Listing 3 Makefile1

```
a8-1: a8-1.o 8-1Functions.o
cc -o a8-1 a8-1.o 8-1Functions.o
8-1Functions.o: 8-1Functions.c header1.h
cc -c 8-1Functions.c header1.h
```

```
a8-1.o: a8-1.c header1.h
cc -c a8-1.c header1.h
run:
./a8-1
```

Listing 4 header1.h

```
#ifndef HEAD
#define HEAD
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef struct {
 char name [32];
 int no;
} Data;
typedef struct _node{
 Data data;
 struct _node *next;
} Node;
typedef struct {
 Node *head;
 Node *tail;
} LinkedList;
enum command{
 display,
 add,
 del,
 clear,
 find,
 save,
 load,
 bye
 };*/
void PrintData(LinkedList *list);
void AddData(LinkedList *list, Node *node);
void DeleteData(LinkedList *list);
void ClearData(LinkedList *list);
void FindData(LinkedList *list, char *name);
void SaveData(LinkedList *list, char *filename);
void LoadData(LinkedList *list, char *filename);
void ListInit(LinkedList *list);
Node *CreateNode(int no, const char *name);
```

#endif

1.2 result

```
s1811433@LC2RR-P009:~/prog2/08/08kadai$ make -f Makefile1
cc -c 8-1Functions.c header1.h
cc -o a8-1 a8-1.o 8-1Functions.o
\tt s1811433@LC2RR-P009:~/prog2/08/08kadai\$~make~-f~Makefile1~run
./a8-1
>add 100 Sato
add: no: 100, name: Sato
>add 200 Yamamoto
add: no: 200, name: Yamamoto
>add 300 Imai
add: no: 300, name: Imai
>find Yamamoto
no: 200, name: Yamamoto
>find Kanamori
''Kanamori'' not found
del: tail deleted
>display
no: 100, name: Sato
no: 200, name: Yamamoto
>save hoge.txt
list saved in 'hoge.txt',
clear: list cleared
>display
(NULL)
>load hoge.txt
list loaded out of 'hoge.txt'
>display
no: 100, name: Sato
no: 200, name: Yamamoto
>add 400 Kato
add: no: 400, name: Kato
>display
no: 100, name: Sato
no: 200, name: Yamamoto
no: 400, name: Kato
```

```
>bye
bye!
s1811433@LC2RR-P009:~/prog2/08/08kadai$
```

2 課題8-2

2.1 source

```
構造体
//Point,の定義ColoredCurve

typedef struct _point {
   int xi, yi;
   struct _point *next;
} Point;

typedef struct {
   Point *head;
   Point *tail;
   unsigned char r, g, b;
} ColoredCurve;
```

Listing 5 ColoredCurve.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <time.h>
#include "GL/glut.h"
#include "ColoredCurve.h"
Point *CreatePoint(int xi, int yi){
 Point *n;
 n = (Point *)malloc(sizeof(Point));
 n->xi = xi;
 n->yi = yi;
 return n;
/* 折れ線の初期化…リスト構造の初期化と同様 */
void CurveInit(ColoredCurve *curve){
 curve->head = NULL;
 curve->tail = NULL;
 curve -> r = 0;
 curve -> g = 0;
  curve ->b = 0;
}
/* 折れ線をリスト構造として見たとき、要素つまり頂点 () が何もなければ、そうでなければ 1 0 */
int CurveIsEmpty(ColoredCurve *curve){
 if(curve->head == NULL){
```

```
return 1;
 }
 else{
   return 0;
}
/* 折れ線に色を設定 */
void CurveSetColor(ColoredCurve *curve, unsigned char r, unsigned char g, unsigned char
 curve -> r = r;
 curve->g = g;
 curve -> b = b;
}
/* 折れ線を表示...各頂点も DrawCircle 関数を使って表示する */
void CurveDraw(ColoredCurve *curve){
 Point *nowplace;
 unsigned char r, g, b;
 if(CurveIsEmpty(curve)){
   return;
  7
  nowplace = curve->head;
  CurveSetColor(curve, curve->r, curve->g, curve->b);
  glColor3ub(curve->r, curve->g, curve->b); // 適当な色を指定...頂点ごとに色を指定することもできる
  /* 折れ線の頂点は glBegin と glEnd の間に並べて書く */
  glBegin(GL_LINE_STRIP); // 折れ線の描画の開始
  while(nowplace != NULL){
   glVertex2i(nowplace->xi, nowplace->yi);
                                   // 折れ線の頂点の座標を指定
   nowplace = nowplace -> next;
  }
                // 折れ線の描画の終了
  glEnd();
  nowplace = curve->head;
  /* DrawCircle は glBegin() ... glEnd() の間に入れてはいけない */
  while(nowplace != NULL){
   DrawCircle(nowplace->xi, nowplace->yi, 5); が半径でいいのか?//5
   nowplace = nowplace ->next;
 }
}
/* 折れ線の末尾に頂点 (xi, yi) を追加する */
void CurveAddPoint(ColoredCurve *curve, int xi, int yi){
 if(curve->head == NULL){
   curve -> head = CreatePoint(xi, yi);
   curve->tail = curve->head;
   curve->tail->next = NULL;
 }
  else{
   curve->tail->next = CreatePoint(xi, yi);
   curve->tail = curve->tail->next;
```

```
curve->tail->next = NULL;
 }
}
/* 座標 (xi, yi) の半径 radius 以内に頂点があれば、その頂点を折れ線から削除する */
/* 返り値は、頂点が見つかって削除されれば 1 、そうでなければ 0 */
int CurveErasePoint(ColoredCurve *curve, int xi, int yi, int radius){
 Point *nowplace;
 nowplace = curve->head;
  while(nowplace != NULL){
   if( pow((nowplace->xi - xi), 2) + pow((nowplace->yi - yi), 2) <= pow(radius, 2)){
     break;
   nowplace = nowplace -> next;
 if(nowplace == curve->head){
   Point *tmp;
    tmp = curve->head;
    curve->head = curve->head->next;
   free(tmp);
   return 1;
 }
  else if(nowplace == curve->tail){
   Point *nextplace;
   nextplace = curve->head->next;
   nowplace = curve->head;
   while(nextplace->next != NULL){
     nowplace = nextplace;
     nextplace = nextplace->next;
   free(nextplace);
   nowplace->next = NULL;
   curve->tail = nowplace;
   return 1;
  else if(nowplace == NULL){
   return 0;
  else{
   Point *beforeplace;
   beforeplace = curve->head;
   while(beforeplace->next != nowplace){
     beforeplace = beforeplace -> next;
   beforeplace->next = nowplace->next;
   free(nowplace);
    return 1;
 }
}
/* 折れ線の中で確保されたメモリを解放する */
```

```
void CurveClear(ColoredCurve *curve){
 Point *p = curve->head;
 while ( p != NULL )
   Point *tmp = p; /* 現在のノードへのポインタを保存しておく */
   p = p->next; /* p を先に進める…進める前に p を解放するとリストを辿るためのポインタも失われる */
                 /* 現在のノードのメモリを解放する */
   free(tmp);
 /* リストを初期化して、次の利用に備える */
 CurveInit(curve);
}
/* 配列 curves[] に格納された n 本の折れ線のデータを、ファイル名 filename のファイルに書き込む */
/* 返り値は、ファイルへの書き込みに成功すれば 1 、失敗すれば 0 */
int CurveSaveFile(const char *filename, int n, ColoredCurve curves[]){
 FILE *fp;
 int i;
 Point *nowplace;
 if ((fp = fopen(filename, "w")) == NULL) {
   printf("file open error!!\n");
   return 0:
 fprintf(fp, "%d\n", n);
 for(i=0; i<n; i++){
   fprintf(fp, "%d:: (%d, %d, %d)\n", i, curves[i].r, curves[i].g, curves[i].b);
   nowplace = curves[i].head;
   while(nowplace != NULL){
     fprintf(fp, "%d:: (%d, %d)\n", i, nowplace->xi, nowplace->yi);
     nowplace = nowplace->next;
   fprintf(fp, "%d:: (-1, -1)\n", i);
 fclose(fp);
 return 1;
}
/* ファイル名 filename のファイルから、配列 curves[] に折れ線のデータを読み込む。n は折れ線の本数 */
/* 返り値は、ファイルからの読み込みに成功すれば 1 、失敗すれば 0 */
int CurveLoadFile(const char *filename, int *n, ColoredCurve curves[]){
 FILE *fp;
 Point *nowplace;
 Point *beforeplace;
 int i=0, gomi, X, Y;
 if ((fp = fopen(filename, "r")) == NULL) {
  printf("file open error!!\n");
```

```
return 0;
 fscanf(fp, "%d\n", n);
 for(i=0; i<(*n); i++){
   curves[i].b));
   \label{eq:while(fscanf(fp, "%d:: (%d, %d)\n", &gomi, &X, &Y) != EOF){} } \\
     if((X != -1) && (curves[i].head != NULL)){
      CurveAddPoint(&curves[i], X, Y);
      nowplace = nowplace -> next;
     else if(curves[i].head == NULL){
      CurveAddPoint(&curves[i], X, Y);
      nowplace = curves[i].head;
     else{
      break;
     }
   }
   nowplace->next = NULL;
   curves[i].tail = nowplace;
 fclose(fp);
 return 1;
}
```

Listing 6 Makefile2

```
curve: curve.o ColoredCurve.o

cc -o curve curve.o ColoredCurve.o -L. -I. -lglut -lGL -lGLU -lXi -lXrandr -lm

ColoredCurve.o: ColoredCurve.c glut.h ColoredCurve.h

cc -c ColoredCurve.c ColoredCurve.h -L. -I. -lglut -lGL -lGLU -lXi -lXrandr -lm

curve.o: curve.c ColoredCurve.h glut.h

cc -c curve.c ColoredCurve.h glut.h -L. -I. -lglut -lGL -lGLU -lXi -lXrandr -lm

run:

./curve
```

2.2 result

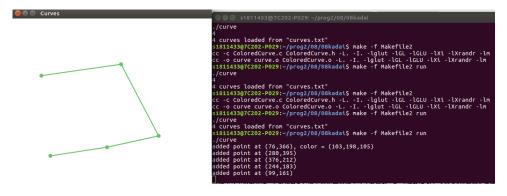


図1 クリックして折れ線の頂点を追加



図 2 Ctrl キー + クリックで新しい折れ線を開始

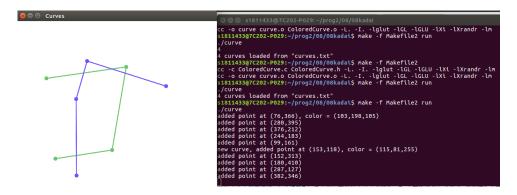


図 3 Shift キー + クリックで頂点を削除

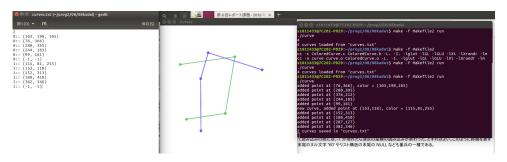


図4 sキーでファイルにデータを保存

```
| RECONSTRUCTOR | Converted |
```

図 5 スペースキーで描画を消去

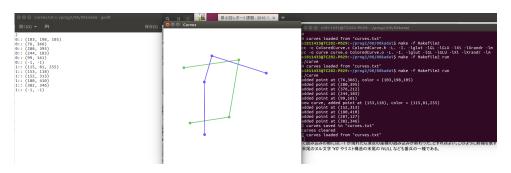


図 6 1キーでファイルからデータを呼び出して描画

3 課題8-3

3.1 source

this is a program for showing the result of some test data of everyone. I used 2-way structure.

Listing 7 a8-3.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
typedef struct _data{
 int no;
 char name [20];
 int score;
 struct _data *prev;
 struct _data *next;
} Data;
typedef struct {
  char expname[ 100];
 Data *head;
  Data *tail;
} Experiment;
int main(){
 int i;
  char name[5][10] ={"Atarashi", "Eisaki", "Koroyasu", "Tsukuda", "Magome"};
  int score[5] = {10, 30, 40, 20, 50};
  Data *nowplace = NULL, *tmp = NULL;
  Experiment *expe = NULL;
  char command;
  expe = (Experiment *)malloc(sizeof(Experiment));
  for(i=0; i<5; i++){
   if(i == 0){
      expe->head = (Data *)malloc(sizeof(Data));
      expe->head->prev = NULL;
     nowplace = expe->head;
    }
    else{
      nowplace -> next = (Data *) malloc(sizeof(Data));
      nowplace->next->prev = nowplace;
     nowplace = nowplace->next;
    nowplace->no = i+1;
    strcpy(nowplace->name, name[i]);
    nowplace->score = score[i];
    nowplace -> next = NULL;
    expe->tail = nowplace;
  }
  expe->tail = nowplace;
```

```
strcpy(expe->expname, "の中でのテストスコアの比較mast18");
       printf("Experiment name: %s\n", expe->expname);
       nowplace = expe->head;
       //printf("%d", expe->tail->score); //for debugging
             printf("participant no. %d\n name: %s\n score:%d\n", nowplace->no, nowplace->name, nowplace-
                         nowplace->score);
              printf("N: nextdata \\ nP: previous data \\ nQ: quit this program \\ n");
              scanf("%c", &command);
              switch (command) {
                    case 'N':
                    case 'n':
                   if(nowplace != expe->tail){
                         nowplace = nowplace->next;
                   break;
                   case 'P':
                    case 'p':
                    if(nowplace != expe->head){
                         nowplace = nowplace->prev;
                   break;
                   case 'Q':
                    case 'q':
                    nowplace = expe->head;
                    while(nowplace != NULL){
                         tmp = nowplace;
                         nowplace = nowplace->next;
                         free(tmp);
                    free(expe);
                    return 0;
                    break;
                    printf("Not allocated command.\n");
                    break;
          scanf("%*c");
   } // i couldn't debug all of the program(such as when input "pp")
       return 0;
}
```

3.2 result

```
s1811433@ubuntu:~/prog2/08/08kadai$ cc -o a8-3 a8-3.c
s1811433@ubuntu:~/prog2/08/08kadai$ ./a8-3
Experiment name: の中でのテストスコアの比較mast18
participant no. 1
name: Atarashi
score:10
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
participant no. 2
name: Eisaki
score:30
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q:quit this program
participant no. 3
name: Koroyasu
score:40
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
participant no. 4
name: Tsukuda
score:20
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q: quit \ this \ program
participant no. 5
name: Magome
score:50
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q:quit this program
participant no. 5
name: Magome
score:50
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
participant no. 4
name: Tsukuda
score:20
N: nextdata
{\tt P:previousdata}
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
```

```
participant no. 3
name: Koroyasu
score:40
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q:quit this program
participant no. 2
name: Eisaki
score:30
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
participant no. 1
name: Atarashi
score:10
N: nextdata
{\tt P:previousdata}
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
participant no. 1
name: Atarashi
score:10
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q:quit this program
participant no. 2
name: Eisaki
score:30
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
Q:quit this program
participant no. 1
name: Atarashi
score:10
N: nextdata
P:previousdata
{\tt Q:quit\ this\ program}
s1811433@ubuntu:~/prog2/08/08kadai$
```