```
* list.h
   Created on: 22 αιεπ 2016
       Author: Shirel local
#ifndef LIST H
#define LIST H
typedef struct List * PList;
typedef void* PElem;
typedef enum{FAIL, SUCCESS} Result;
/*User functions*/
typedef PElem (*CLONE FUNC)(PElem);
typedef void (*DESTROY FUNC)(PElem);
/*Interface functions*/
PList ListCreate(CLONE FUNC, DESTROY FUNC);
void ListDestroy(PList);
Result ListAdd(PList, PElem);
PElem ListGetFirst(PList);
PElem ListGetNext(PList);
Result ListRemove(PList);
int ListGetSize(PList);
#endif
```

```
* list.c
* /
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "list.h"
typedef struct Node_t { // linked list nodes
   PElem current_elem;
   struct Node_t* next;
} NODE, *PNode;
typedef struct List_ {// linked list struct
   PNode Iterator;
   PNode head;
   int LSize; // num of nodes
   CLONE_FUNC cloneFunc;
   DESTROY FUNC destroyFunc;
} List;
*****
//* function name: ListCreate
//* Description : Given a clone and destroy functions from the user, the fucntion creates a
general ADT list
//* Parameters : cloneFunc - function given by user to copy
//*
                destroyFunc - function given by user to destroy
//* Return Value : PList - a pointer to the list
//**********************************
PList ListCreate(CLONE FUNC cloneFunc, DESTROY FUNC destroyFunc) {
   PList pList = NULL;
   if ((pList = (PList)malloc(sizeof(List)))) {
      pList->Iterator = NULL;
      pList->head = NULL;
      pList->LSize = 0;
      pList->cloneFunc = cloneFunc;
      pList->destroyFunc = destroyFunc;
   return pList;
*****
//* function name: ListDestroy
//* Description : Destroys and free alloced memory to a given list
//* Parameters : pList - a pointer to a list
//* Return Value : None
void ListDestroy(PList pList) {
   if ((pList == NULL)) return; // no list or empty list
   while (pList->head) {
      pList->destroyFunc(pList->head->current_elem);
      pList->Iterator = pList->head;
      pList->head = pList->head->next;
      free(pList->Iterator);
      (pList->LSize)--;
   }
```

```
free(pList);
//* function name: ListAdd
//* Description : Gets an element to copy in the given list
//* Parameters : pList - a pointer to the list
              pElem - a poiinter to the element that needs to be COPIED to the list
//* Return Value: SUCCESS or FAIL - adding the element to the list ( FAIL can be caused by
invalid parameters
              or failing to allocate memory)
******
Result ListAdd(PList pList, PElem pElem) {
   if ((pList == NULL) | (pElem == NULL)) return FAIL;
   PElem new_elem = pList->cloneFunc(pElem);
   if (new_elem == NULL) return FAIL; // failed to clone the elem
   PNode new node;
   if ((new_node = (PNode)malloc(sizeof(NODE))) == NULL) {
      free(new elem);
      return FAIL; // failed to alloc a Node;
   new_node->current_elem = new_elem;
   new_node->next = pList->head;
   pList->head = new_node;
   (pList->LSize)++;
   pList->Iterator = NULL;
   return SUCCESS;
*****
//* function name: ListGetFirst
//* Description : points iterator to the head of the list and returns a pointer to it
//* Parameters
            : pList - a pointer to the list
//* Return Value : PElem - pointer to the first element in the list
*****
PElem ListGetFirst(PList pList) {
   if ((pList == NULL) | (pList->LSize == 0))
      return NULL; // no list or empty list
   pList->Iterator = pList->head;
   return pList->Iterator->current_elem;
}
*****
//* function name: ListGetNext
//* Description : returns a pointer to the next elem in the list.
//* Parameters : pList - a pointer to the list
//* Return Value : PElem - pointer to the next element in the list(NULL if fails / pointing at
NULL / list ended)
*****
PElem ListGetNext(PList pList) {
   if ((pList == NULL) | (pList->Iterator == NULL))
      return NULL; // no list or iterator is pointing at NULL
   pList->Iterator = pList->Iterator->next;
   if ((pList->Iterator == NULL))
      return NULL;
   return pList->Iterator->current_elem;
}
```

```
*****
//* function name: ListRemove
//* Description : Deletes the node the iterator currently pointing at
//* Parameters : pList - a pointer to the list
//* Return Value : SUCCESS or FAIL - SUCCESS if node is deleted or FAIL if not(iterator at
NULL or deleting failed
*****
Result ListRemove(PList pList) {
   if ((pList == NULL) || (pList->Iterator == NULL) || (pList->head == NULL))
      return FAIL; // no list/empty list or illegal iterator
   if (pList->head == pList->Iterator) { // case it's the head of the list
      pList->destroyFunc(pList->Iterator->current_elem);
      pList->head = pList->Iterator->next;
      free(pList->Iterator);
      pList->Iterator = NULL;
      (pList->LSize)--;
      return SUCCESS;
   PNode tmp = pList->head;
   while (tmp->next != pList->Iterator) { // advance to the one before the requested node
      tmp = tmp->next;
   pList->destroyFunc(pList->Iterator->current_elem);
   tmp->next = pList->Iterator->next;
   free(pList->Iterator);
   pList->Iterator = NULL;
   (pList->LSize)--;
   return SUCCESS;
//*********************************
//* function name: ListGetSize
//* Description : return the size of the list(in int)
//* Parameters : pList - a pointer to the list
//* Return Value : List Size - (int)
*****
int ListGetSize(PList pList) {
   if (pList == NULL)
      return 0; // no list or empty list
   return pList->LSize;
}
```

```
* graph.h
   Created on: 22 αιεπ 2016
       Author: Shirel local
#ifndef GRAPH H
#define GRAPH H
typedef struct Graph* PGraph;
typedef struct _Vertex
    int serialNumber;
} Vertex;
typedef struct Edge
    struct _Vertex* nodeA;
   struct Vertex* nodeB;
   int weight;
} Edge;
typedef struct _Vertex* PVertex;
typedef struct Edge* PEdge;
PGraph GraphCreate();
void GraphDestroy(PGraph);
Bool GraphAddVertex(PGraph, int);
Bool GraphAddEdge(PGraph pGraph, int vertex1, int vertex2, int weight);
PSet GraphNeighborVertices(PGraph, int);
Bool GraphFindShortestPath(PGraph pGraph, int source, int* dist, int* prev);
int GraphGetNumberOfEdges(PGraph);
int GraphGetNumberOfVertices(PGraph);
PSet GraphVerticesStatus(PGraph);
PSet GraphEdgesStatus(PGraph);
#endif /* GRAPH H */
```

```
* graph.c
* /
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include "list.h"
#include "set.h"
#include "graph.h"
typedef struct _Graph {
  PSet Vertices;
  PSet Edges;
} Graph;
******
                             Vertices Functions (compare, clone, destroy)
//***************************
*****
*****
//* function name: Compare_Vertices
//* Description : Given two pointers to vertices, cast them to "PVertex" and check wheter
they are equal or not
//* Parameters : pVertex1 - a pointer to the first vertix
              pVertex2 - a pointer to the second vertix
//* Return Value : TRUE or FALSE (TRUE if equal or FALSE if aren't or illegal parameters)
*****
Bool Compare_Vertices(PElem pVertex1, PElem pVertex2) {
  if ((pVertex1 == NULL) | (pVertex2 == NULL))
     return FALSE;
  PVertex p1 = (PVertex)pVertex1;
  PVertex p2 = (PVertex)pVertex2;
  if (p1->serialNumber == p2->serialNumber)
     return TRUE;
  return FALSE;
}
*****
//* function name: cloneVertex
//* Description : Given a pointer to a vertex, clones it and return a pointer to the new one.
//* Parameters : pVertex - a pointer to the vertex to be cloned
//* Return Value : PElem - a pointer to the cloned vertex
//*********
                               *****
PElem cloneVertex(PElem pVertex) {
  if ((pVertex == NULL))
     return NULL;
  PVertex newVertex;
  if ((newVertex = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex)))) {
     newVertex->serialNumber = ((PVertex)pVertex)->serialNumber;
     return (PElem)newVertex;
  return NULL; // failed to allocate
}
```

```
//* function name: destroyVertex
//* Description : Given a pointer to a vertex and destroying it(free the memory)
//* Parameters : pVertex - a pointer to the vertex to be destroyed
//* Return Value : None
*****
void destroyVertex(PElem pVertex) {
  if ((pVertex == NULL))
     return;
  pVertex = (PVertex)pVertex;
  free(pVertex);
}
*****
                            Edges Functions (compare, clone, destroy)
*****
//* function name: Compare_Edges
//* Description : Given two pointers to edges, cast them to "PEdge" and check wheter they are
equal or not
//*
              by the serial numbers of the connected Vertices. (note: ij edge is
identical to ji edge)
//* Parameters
           : pEdgel - a pointer to the first edge
//*
              pEdge2 - a pointer to the second edge
//* Return Value : TRUE or FALSE (TRUE if equal or FALSE if aren't or illegal parameters)
Bool Compare_Edges(PElem pEdge1, PElem pEdge2) {
  if ((pEdge1 == NULL) | (pEdge2 == NULL))
     return FALSE;
  PEdge p1 = (PEdge)pEdge1;
  PEdge p2 = (PEdge)pEdge2;
  if (((p1->nodeA->serialNumber == p2->nodeA->serialNumber) && (p1->nodeB->serialNumber ==
  p2->nodeB->serialNumber))
     ((p1->nodeA->serialNumber == p2->nodeB->serialNumber) && (p1->nodeB->serialNumber ==
     p2->nodeA->serialNumber)))
     return TRUE;
  return FALSE;
}
//**********************************
*****
//* function name: cloneEdge
//* Description : Given a pointer to a edge, clones it and return a pointer to the new one.
//* Parameters : pEdge - a pointer to the vertex to be cloned
//* Return Value : PElem - a pointer to the cloned edge
//********
******
PElem cloneEdge(PElem pEdge) {
  if ((pEdge == NULL))
     return NULL;
  PEdge newEdge;
  if ((newEdge = (PEdge)malloc(sizeof(Edge)))) {
     PVertex new_nodeA;
     if ((new_nodeA = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex))) == NULL) { //failed to copy nodeA
        free(newEdge);
        return NULL;
     }
```

```
new nodeA->serialNumber = ((PEdge)pEdge)->nodeA->serialNumber;
      PVertex new_nodeB;
      if ((new_nodeB = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex))) == NULL) { //failed to copy nodeB
         destroyVertex((PElem)new_nodeA);
         free(newEdge);
         return NULL;
      new_nodeB->serialNumber = ((PEdge)pEdge)->nodeB->serialNumber;
      newEdge->nodeA = new_nodeA;
      newEdge->nodeB = new_nodeB;
      newEdge->weight = ((PEdge)pEdge)->weight;
      return (PElem)newEdge;
   return NULL; // failed to allocate
}
//*********
*****
//* function name: destroyEdge
//* Description : Given a pointer to an Edge and destroying it(free the memory)
//* Parameters : pEdge - a pointer to the edge to be destroyed
//* Return Value : None
*****
void destroyEdge(PElem pEdge) {
   if ((pEdge == NULL))
      return;
   PEdge target = (PEdge)pEdge;
   destroyVertex((PElem)(target->nodeA));
   destroyVertex((PElem)(target->nodeB));
   free(target);
}
*****
                                Graph Functions
*****
//* function name: GraphCreate
//* Description : Creates a new empty graph and returns a pointer to it
//* Parameters : None
//* Return Value : pGraph - a pointer to a new graph
//*************
*****
PGraph GraphCreate() {
   PGraph pGraph = NULL;
   if((pGraph = (PGraph)malloc(sizeof(Graph)))) {
      if ((pGraph->Vertices = SetCreate(Compare_Vertices, cloneVertex, destroyVertex)) ==
      NULL) {
         free(pGraph);
         return NULL; // failed to alloc vertices
      if ((pGraph->Edges = SetCreate(Compare_Edges, cloneEdge, destroyEdge)) == NULL) {
         SetDestroy(pGraph->Vertices);
         free(pGraph);
         return NULL; // failed to alloc edges
      }
   return pGraph;
}
```

```
*****
//* function name: GraphDestroy
//* Description : Destroys the graph and all items in it (freeing the data
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//* Return Value : None
*****
void GraphDestroy(PGraph pGraph) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL)) return; // no graph given
   SetDestroy(pGraph->Vertices);
   SetDestroy(pGraph->Edges);
   free(pGraph);
}
//* function name: GraphAddVertex
//* Description : Given a pointer to a graph and serial number the function adds a vertex.
Can only insert
//*
               n+1 vertex id when the number or vertexes is n. Returns TRUE if succeeded
or FALSE if not
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
               serialNumber - Vertex serialNumber
//* Return Value : TRUE or FALSE
*****
Bool GraphAddVertex(PGraph pGraph, int serialNumber) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL) | (serialNumber != SetGetSize(pGraph->Vertices)))
      return FALSE; // no graph or illegal Vertex serial number according to the ruleset
      given on HW3
   PVertex newVertex;
   if ((newVertex = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex)))) {
      newVertex->serialNumber = serialNumber;
      if ((SetAdd(pGraph->Vertices, (PElem)newVertex))) {
         free(newVertex);
         return TRUE;
      free(newVertex);
      return FALSE; // failed to add to Vertices set
   return FALSE; // failed to alloc Vertex
}
//*********************************
*****
//* function name: GraphAddEdge
//* Description : Connects the two given vertexes in the graph with an edge of <weight>.
Return TRUE if
               succeeded or FALSE if not
//*
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//*
               vertex1 - first vertex
//*
               vertex2 - second vertex
               weight - the weight of the vertex
//* Return Value : TRUE or FALSE (FALSE can be caused by giving non-existing vertexes or the
given Edge
//*
               doesn't follow the ruleset given on HW3
*****
Bool GraphAddEdge(PGraph pGraph, int vertex1, int vertex2, int weight) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL) | (weight < 0) | (weight > 10) | (vertex1 == vertex2))
      return FALSE; //illegal parameters
   PEdge newEdge;
```

```
PVertex pVertex1, pVertex2;
   if ((newEdge = (PEdge)malloc(sizeof(Edge)))) {
       if ((pVertex1 = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex))) == NULL) {
           destroyEdge((PElem)newEdge);
           return FALSE; // failed to allocate Vertex1;
       pVertex1->serialNumber = vertex1;
       if ((pVertex2 = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex))) == NULL) {
           destroyEdge((PElem)newEdge);
           return FALSE; // failed to allocate Vertex2;
       pVertex2->serialNumber = vertex2;
       newEdge->nodeA = pVertex1;
       newEdge->nodeB = pVertex2;
       newEdge->weight = weight; // for Ido: here it saves the weight
       if ((SetFindElement(pGraph->Vertices, (PElem)(pVertex1))) == NULL |
           (SetFindElement(pGraph->Vertices, (PElem)(pVertex2))) == NULL |
           (SetFindElement(pGraph->Edges, (PElem)(newEdge))) != NULL){
           destroyEdge((PElem)newEdge);
           return FALSE; // Vertices not in graph or the edge already exists
       if ((SetAdd(pGraph->Edges, (PElem)newEdge))) { //for Ido: here it saves garbage
           destroyEdge((PElem)newEdge);
           return TRUE; // successs
       }
       destroyEdge((PElem)newEdge);
   return FALSE; // failed to allocate an Edge
//* function name: GraphNeighborVertices
//* Description : Finds all neighbouring vertices of a given vertex in a graph. Return NULL
if fails and
//*
                  can return an EMPTY set if there are no neighbours
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
                  serialNumber - Vertex serialNumber
//*
//* Return Value: PSet of all neighbouring Vertices of vertex with serialNumber
//**********************************
PSet GraphNeighborVertices(PGraph pGraph, int serialNumber) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL))
       return NULL; // no graph
   PVertex newVertex = NULL;
   if ((newVertex = (PVertex)malloc(sizeof(Vertex)))) {
       newVertex->serialNumber = serialNumber;
       if ((SetFindElement(pGraph->Vertices, (PElem)newVertex)) == NULL) {
           destroyVertex((PElem)newVertex);
           return NULL; // no such vertex in graph
       destroyVertex((PElem)newVertex);
       PSet setVertices;
       if ((setVertices = SetCreate(Compare_Vertices, cloneVertex, destroyVertex)) == NULL)
           return NULL; // set creation failed
       PEdge Edge_iterator = (PEdge)(SetGetFirst(pGraph->Edges));
       do {
           if (Edge_iterator) {
               if (Edge_iterator->nodeA->serialNumber == serialNumber) {
                  SetAdd(setVertices, (PElem)Edge_iterator->nodeB);
               else if (Edge_iterator->nodeB->serialNumber == serialNumber) {
                  SetAdd(setVertices, (PElem)Edge_iterator->nodeA);
```

```
} while ((Edge_iterator = (PEdge)(SetGetNext(pGraph->Edges))));
       return setVertices;
   return NULL; // fail to allocate a vertex
*****
//* function name: getMinDistVertex
//* Description : The function finds the vertex with the minimum distance stored in dist
array from the set Q
//* Parameters : Q - a set of Vertices
//*
                  *dist - a pointer to an array with distances to the source vertex
//* Return Value : min_vertex - the current vertex with minimum distance
*****
PVertex getMinDistVertex(PSet Q, int* dist) {
   if ((dist == NULL) | (Q == NULL)) return NULL; // illegal parameters
   PVertex min vertex = NULL;
   int min = INT_MAX;
   PVertex tmp = (PVertex)SetGetFirst(Q);
   while (tmp) {
       if (dist[tmp->serialNumber] < min){</pre>
          min = dist[tmp->serialNumber];
          min_vertex = tmp;
       tmp = (PVertex)SetGetNext(Q);
   return min_vertex;
}
//********************
//* function name: getLength
//* Description : The function finds the distance between two vertices on a given set Q(a
Neigbouring Set)
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
                 u - a Vertex serial number
//*
//*
                  v - a Vertex serial number
//* Return Value : length - int of the length between two neighbouring vertices(weight)
int getLength(PGraph pGraph, int u, int v) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL) || (u < 0) || (v < 0))
       return -1; // illegal parameters
   PEdge tmp = (PEdge)SetGetFirst(pGraph->Edges);
   while (tmp) {
       if (((tmp->nodeA->serialNumber == u) && (tmp->nodeB->serialNumber == v)) | |
          ((tmp->nodeA->serialNumber == v) && (tmp->nodeB->serialNumber == u)))
          return tmp->weight;
       tmp = (PEdge)SetGetNext(pGraph->Edges);
   return -1; // vertices are not connected
}
*****
//* function name: GraphFindShortestPath
//* Description : The function finds the shortest path from a the source vertex to other
vertices.
//*
                  Saves the distances in dist array and the previous vertex serial number in
prev array
```

```
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
                  source - serial number of the source vetrex
//*
//*
                  *dist - a pointer to disty array
//*
                  *prev - a pointer to prev array
//* Return Value : TRUE or FALSE - if the function succeeded or failed
//*********************
******
Bool GraphFindShortestPath(PGraph pGraph, int source, int* dist, int* prev) {
   if ((pGraph == NULL) || (dist == NULL) || (prev == NULL) || (source < 0)) return FALSE; //</pre>
   illegal parameters
   if (GraphGetNumberOfVertices(pGraph) <= source ) return FALSE; // No such vertex in graph
   //************
   //* Dijkstra Algorithm as described in HW3 **
   //***********
   PSet Q = SetCreate(Compare_Vertices, cloneVertex, destroyVertex);
   PVertex v = (PVertex)SetGetFirst(pGraph->Vertices);
   while (v){
       if ((SetAdd(Q, (PElem)(v))) == FALSE) {
          SetDestroy(Q);
          return FALSE; // Failed to add to set
       dist[v->serialNumber] = INT_MAX;
       prev[v->serialNumber] = -1; // -1 is illegal thus UNDEFINED
       v = (PVertex)SetGetNext(pGraph->Vertices);
   dist[source] = 0;
   prev[source] = source;
   PVertex u = NULL;
   while (SetGetSize(Q) != 0) {
       if ((u = getMinDistVertex(Q, dist)) == NULL) {
          SetDestroy(Q);
          return TRUE; // case of a Not Connected Graph
       int u serial = u->serialNumber;
       PSet u_Neighbors = GraphNeighborVertices(pGraph, u_serial);
       SetRemoveElement(Q, (PElem)(u));
       v = (PVertex)SetGetFirst(u_Neighbors);
       while (v) {
          int len = getLength(pGraph, u_serial, v->serialNumber);
          int alt = ((len != -1) && (dist[u_serial] != INT_MAX)) ? dist[u_serial] + len :
          INT MAX;
           ( alt < dist[v->serialNumber])) {
              dist[v->serialNumber] = alt;
              prev[v->serialNumber] = u_serial;
          v=(PVertex)SetGetNext(u_Neighbors);
       SetDestroy(u_Neighbors);
   SetDestroy(Q);
   return TRUE;
*****
//* function name: GraphGetNumberOfEdges
//* Description : Returns the number or edges on a given graph
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//* Return Value : INT - number of vertices in the graph (0 if failed by illegal parameters)
```

```
*****
int GraphGetNumberOfEdges(PGraph pGraph) {
  if ((pGraph == NULL) | (pGraph->Edges == NULL))
     return 0; // no graph given or no Edges
  return SetGetSize(pGraph->Edges);
//* function name: GraphGetNumberOfVertices
//* Description : Returns the number or vertices on a given graph
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//* Return Value : INT - number of vertices in the graph (0 if failed by illegal parameters)
//****************
*****
int GraphGetNumberOfVertices(PGraph pGraph) {
  if ((pGraph == NULL)|| (pGraph->Vertices == NULL))
     return 0; // no graph given or no Vertices
  return SetGetSize(pGraph->Vertices);
*****
//* function name: GraphVerticesStatus
//* Description : Given a pointer to a graph the function returns a pointer to Vertices Set
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//* Return Value : Vertices - a pointer to the Vertices set
PSet GraphVerticesStatus(PGraph pGraph) {
  if ((pGraph == NULL))
     return NULL;
  return pGraph->Vertices;
}
*****
//* function name: GraphEdgesStatus
//* Description : Given a pointer to a graph the function returns a pointer to Edges Set
//* Parameters : pGraph - a pointer to a graph
//* Return Value : Edges - a pointer to the Edges set
//*********
*****
PSet GraphEdgesStatus(PGraph pGraph) {
  if ((pGraph == NULL))
     return NULL;
  return pGraph->Edges;
```

```
#!/bin/bash
input=$(<"$1")
convfile=$(echo "$input" | tr ,.: " ")
maxlen=0
for token in $convfile; do
  len=${#token}
  if (( len > maxlen )); then
      maxlen=${#token}
      longest=$token
  fi
done
printf 'The longest word is %s and its length is %d.\n' "$longest" "$maxlen"
exit 0
```