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COMP 102: Project on Telephone Directory



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Introduction

C is a procedural programming language. It was initially developed by Dennis Ritchie in the 1972. It was mainly developed as a system programming language to write an operating system. The main features of the C language include low-level memory access, a simple set a keyword, and a clean style, these features make C language suitable for system programming like an operating system or compiler development.

We've covered several aspects of the C programming language so far, and we're ready to develop and run simple programs. However, before attempting to create sophisticated programs, it is worthwhile to explore some programming principles that will assist in the creation of efficient and error-free programs.

Program design, program coding, and program testing are all significant steps in the development process. All three stages are necessary for a high-quality program to be produced.

We did system design, source coding, program testing, and many other aspects in "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" to provide the greatest user experience possible. We've offered the user the ability to enter the person's information, as well as the ability to save, sort, append, delete and more... that information, among other things.

We can improve the efficiency of the system and thereby overcome the shortcomings of the current system. Some of the benefits of utilizing C in our project include:

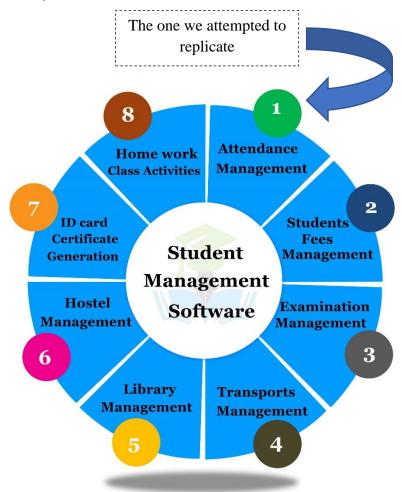
- Less human mistake is possible
- Manual labor strength and strain can be decreased
- High security;
- Data consistency
- Easy handling;
- Easy data updating;
- Easy record keeping;
- Backup data can be quickly generated.

Case Study of Similar Application

1. Student Management System.

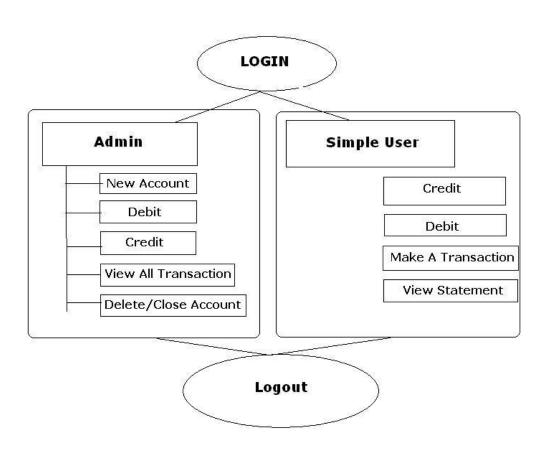
We discovered the similar technique in the student management system after being asked to sort the names of the telephone entries. The students' names, for example, are sorted by first name, last name, or roll number. In a similar way, our program allows the user to do the same thing. The user has the option of sorting the list by first or last name. Additionally, the user has the option of sorting the numbers in ascending order.

We're all aware that sorting makes finding any form of data a breeze. This may be handy if a user wants to find out how many people have the initial name "A" because he can access them directly.



2. Bank Management System

One of the most important features that every user desire is the security of their work. It might be found in their financial system or in their phone book. None of the users wants their saved phone numbers to be stolen or shared with others. As a result, we sought to incorporate the login notion into our software "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" after extracting an idea from the bank administration system. Users must first register in the database, which is a text file in this case, and then log in to gain access to the whole telephone directory. In comparison to our telephone directory, the bank management system gives higher security. Furthermore, our program lacks double authentication, although the bank management system does. As a result, we will be able to develop this feature into our program in the future.



3. Customer Data Management System

Take, for example, any Nepalese insurance company. One of that company's customers has a ten-year accident life insurance policy, and the service given to that customer will be unavailable. As a result, the company's admin interface may not require that Customer's details so, the organization now deletes obsolete data from its database. In a similar way, our "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" allows the registered user (in this example, admin) to delete data that is no longer needed. We can also append fresh data to our database, much like an insurance company does with newly enrolled customers' information.

Let's look at another scenario,

One of the pre-registered customers visits the Insurance Company for another policy, and when the name is submitted, the outcome displays pre-registered user. As a result, in this instance, the Insurance Company adds the customer's desired insurance to the same previous information. Our application "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" performs something similar. It will tell you whether or not the number exists. However, when looking at the case of an insurance company adding another policy to the same individual, we notice that we are missing the ability to add multiple contact numbers for the same person, which will



Library used

While coding the "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY," we employed a number of header files and Datatypes, such as:

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

<Stdio.h> is a header file in C, it is the file which contains C declaration and Macro definition to be shared between several files. stdio.h means standard input/output function which contains:

- printf ()
- Scanf ()
- getc ()
- putc ()
- fopen ()
- fclose ()
- fprintf ()
- fscanf ()

}

#include<stdlib.h>

{

<stdlib.h> header file stands for Standard Library. It has the information of memory allocation/freeing functions Some predefined function that we used are:

- malloc ()
- exit ()

}

```
#include<string.h>
```

<string.h> is the header in the C standard library which contains macro definitions, constants and declarations of functions and types used not only for string handling but also various memory handling functions, some function used under the <string.h> header file are:

```
strcat ()
strcmp ()
strcpy ()
strlen ()
#include<ctype.h>
```

<ctype.h> header file of the C Standard Library declares several functions that are useful for testing and mapping characters. All the functions accept int as a parameter, whose value must be EOF or representable as an unsigned char. All the functions return non-zero (true) if the argument c satisfies the condition described, and zero(false) if not. Some pre-defined functions used under <ctype.h> header file is:

```
isalpha ()tolower ()toupper ()#include<windows.h>
```

<windows.h>is a Windows-specific header file for the C programming languages which contains declarations for all of the functions in the Windows API, all the common macros used by Windows programmers, and all the data types used by the various functions and subsystems.

```
• Sleep ()
```

Flowchart and Algorithm

1. Algorithm:

- Step 1: Start.
- Step 2: Display the login options on the screen.
- Step 3: Read username, password and save to .txt file.
- Step 4: If login info matches then
 - ➤ Print "Hello, username Welcome to the Program"
- Step 5: Prints "Welcome to our telephone directory"
 - > Print phone records
 - ➤ Add records
 - > Retrieve records
 - > Delete records
 - ➤ Load file
 - > Save to file
 - > Sort
 - > Exit
- Step 6: Now for printRec ()
 - > Prints First Name, Last Name, Phone Number from the Records.txt file.
- Step 7: Now for addRecord ()
 - ➤ Reads First Name, Last Name, Phone Number and saves to Record.txt file
- Step 8: Now for rectrieveRec(),
 - ➤ Reads First Name or Last Name or Phone number to search and stores in *attr
 - ➤ If(Strcmp(fname, attr)==0 || strcmp(lname, attr)==0 || strcmp(pnum, attr)==0)

> Prints "First Name, Last Name, Phone Number"

Step 9: Now for deleteRec(),

- ➤ Reads First Name or Last Name or Phone number to delete and stores in *attr
- ➤ If(Strcmp(fname, attr)==0 || strcmp(lname, attr)==0 || strcmp(pnum, attr)==0)
- > Deletes the record.

Step 10: for loadRec()

➤ Loads the files data to the console.

Step 11: Now for saveRec (), saves the entered data to file,

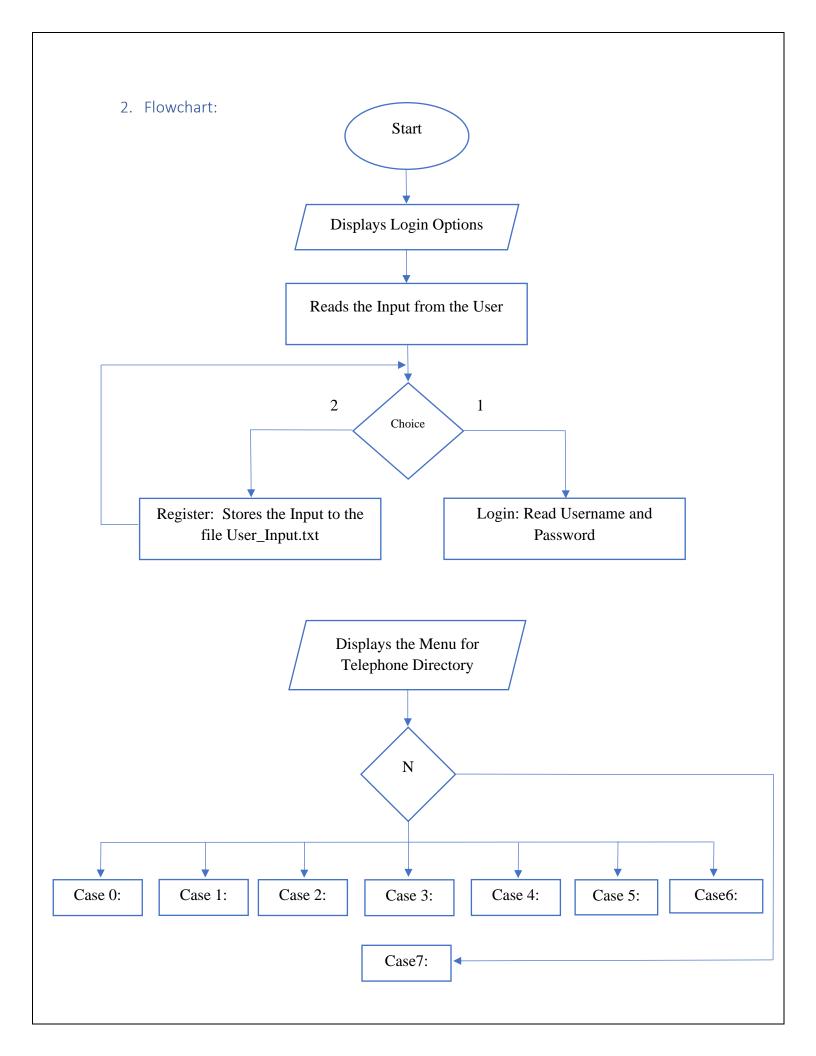
- File *wFile = fopen("Records.txt", "w");
- > Fprintf ("First Name, Last name, Phone number");

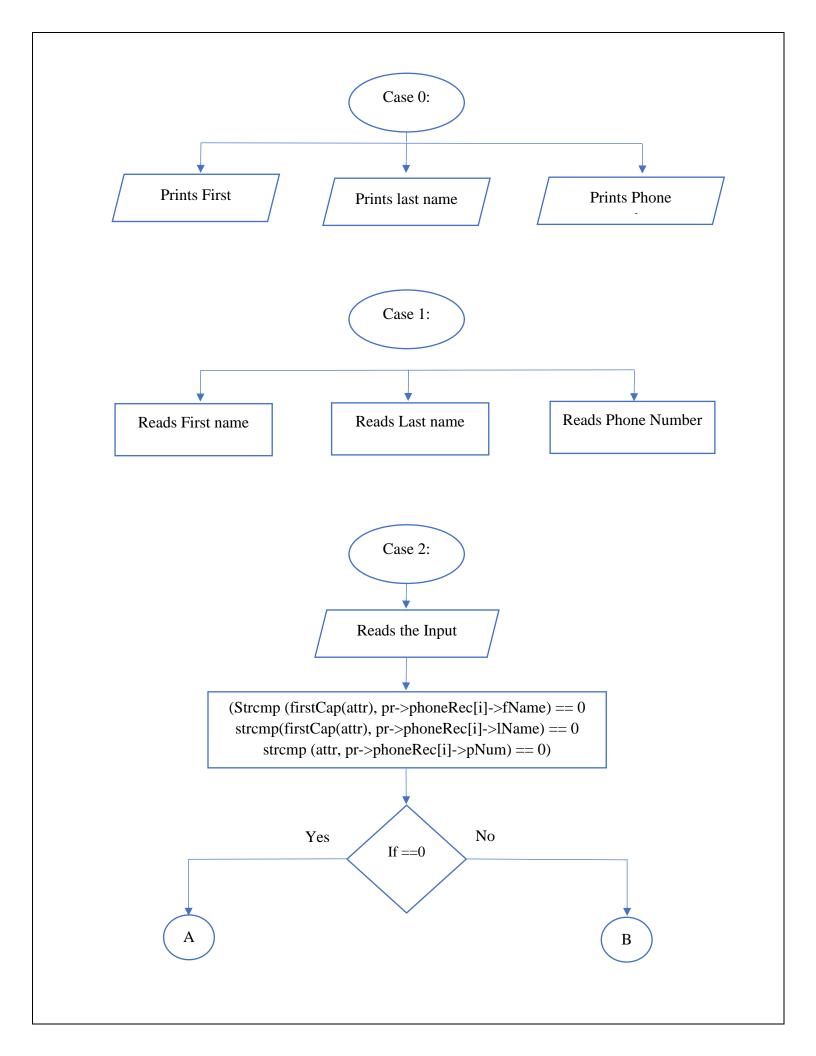
Step 12: Now for sortRec()

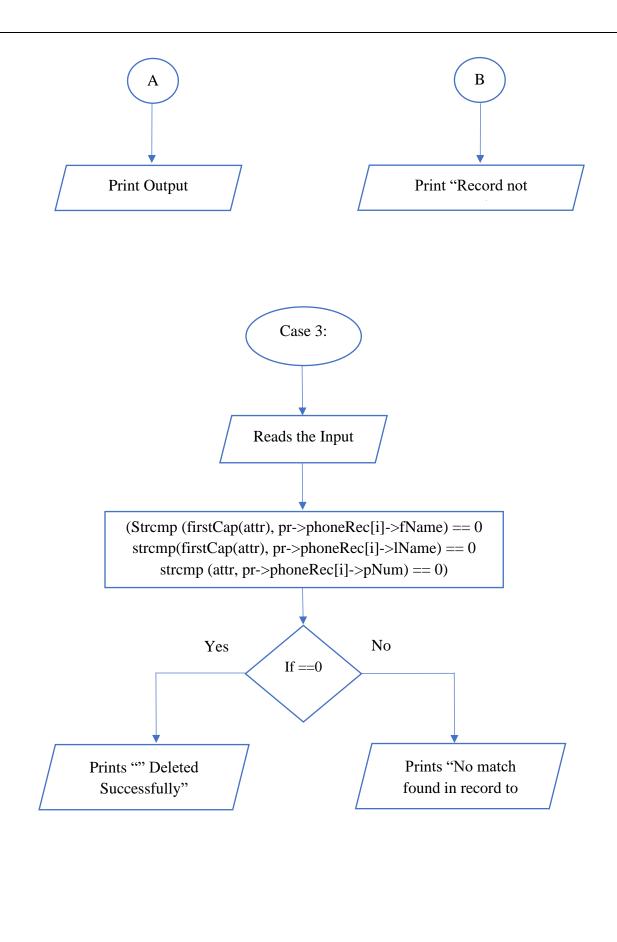
- > If 'f' sorts by first name
- > If 'l', sorts by last name
- > If 'p' sorts by phone number

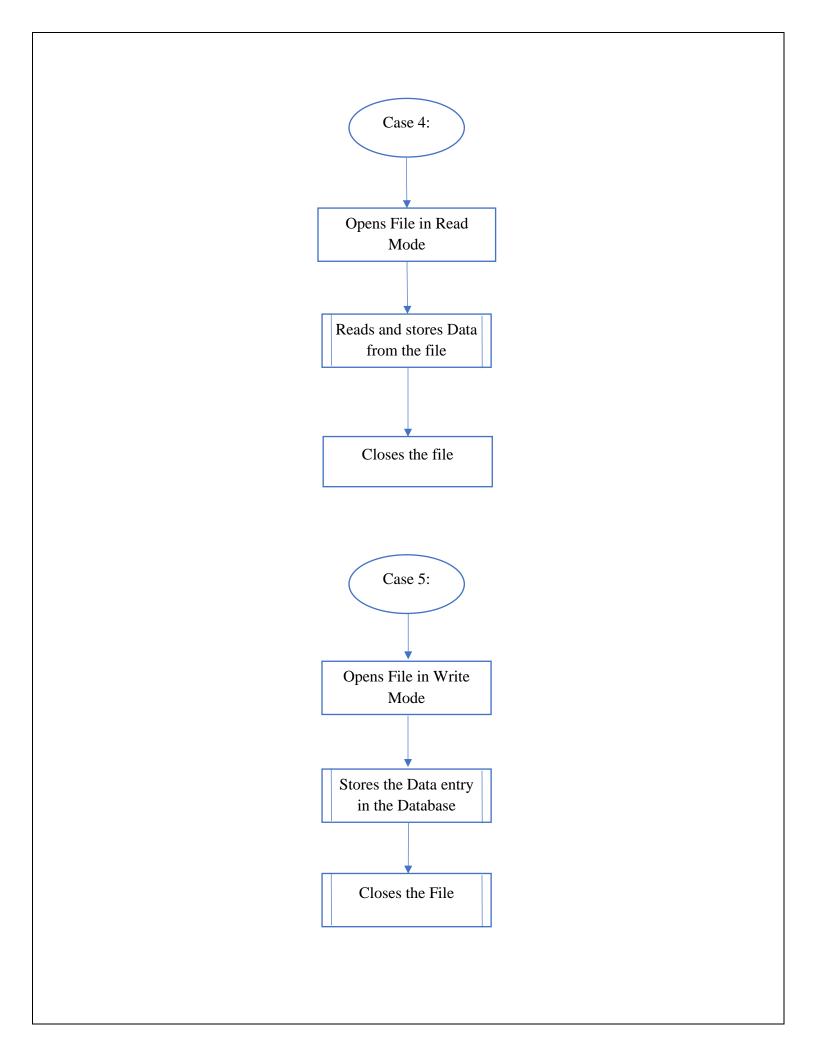
Step 13: For Exit(),

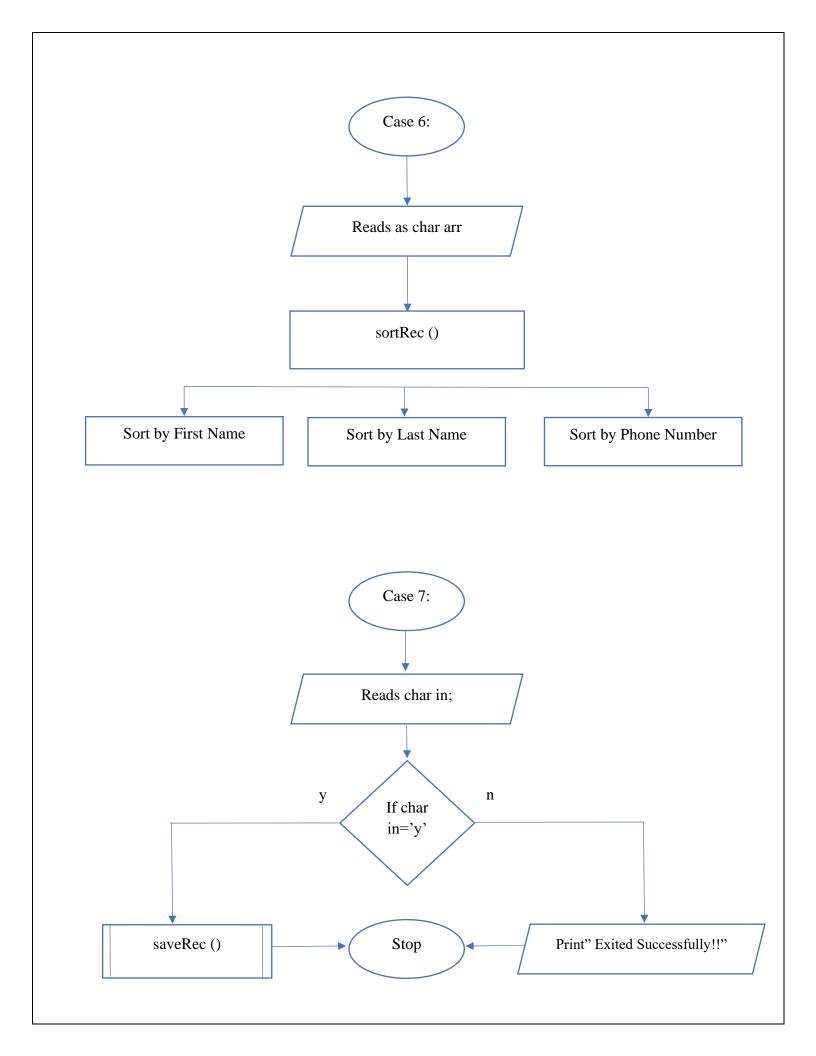
- > Prints "Do you want to save data?"
- > If 'y', saves and exit.
- ➤ If 'n', exits without saving changes.











Features

Secured:

For the security of the telephone records, we have a separate login page where a user must first register their name and password, and only if those usernames and passwords match the data in the database during the login procedure will that user be granted access to the telephone directory.



Print Records

This feature displays the data that are stored in the Telephone directory Database. The data is tabulated in a way that distinguishes between first and last names, as well as phone numbers.



Append

This lets us to append/add the First name, Last name and Telephone number in our existing Database.



Search

This feature allows user to search any specific telephone number of a person by entering first name or last name of the person. Both names are presented on the output screen if there are two different entries with the same name.



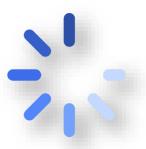
Delete

This feature allows the user to remove any person's record from the directory. This can be done by typing the user's username or last name, or by entering the number of the order in which it is sorted if there are many users with the same name.



Load

The load is performed after any modifications to the file have been saved, because if it is performed before saving, the garbage value from the empty file may provide undesirable results.



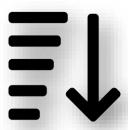
Save

After appending, deleting, and sorting data, this function of the application is used to store the record in the Database. This should be done right after some modification is done.



❖ Sort

This feature allows the user to sort the directory's records. The data can be sorted by first name, last name, and phone number.



& Exit

This function aids the user in exiting the program. The user is asked if he or she wants to keep the changes made while exploring the program before departing it.



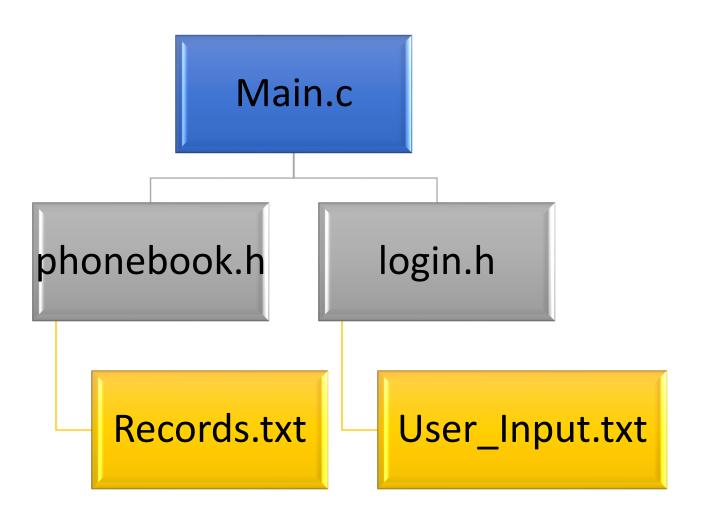
Conclusion with future enhancement

Using experimental scenarios and the language C, the application software was successfully implemented. Other functions of this application include making it simple to search, remove, update, and remember our information. examining other management systems that we described in the reference cases Our project necessitates crucial upgrades, which can be incorporated in the future or, to put it another way, future enhancements. Our program lacks double authentication, which could be a security flaw that will be rectified in future releases.

We were also unable to add several contacts to the same individual, but since everyone in today's society has many phone numbers, we planned to provide this capability in the future. We deal with "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" in various forms in our daily lives. For example, we use the contact application on our phones. We can search, save, remove, adjust, and sort all of the data in the contact application on our phones, and our software does the same, so we can argue that our application, with a good user interface and other lacking functionalities as mentioned above, can be a replication of the contact application.

Code Architecture

The project comprises of a Main.c file, which has all of the primary modules, as well as two main header files, "phonebook.h" and "login.h," which contain all of the functions required for the program to execute. Additionally, the login.h header file contains User Input.txt as its Database txt file, and the phonebook.h header file contains Records.txt as its Record tracking txt file/Database.



Source Code

1. Main.c

This is the source code for our main file, Main.c, which contains two key header files, namely "login.h" and "phonebook.h."

```
#include "login.h"
    system("color e");
    printf("\n\nLoading");
        printf(".");
        Sleep(370);
    FILE *fp = fopen(filename, "r");
    if (NULL == fp)
        exit(1);
        char User Name[100];
       char User Password[10];
       fscanf(fp, "%s%s", User Name, User Password);
        strcpy(list[i].name, User Name);
        strcpy(list[i].password, User Password);
    switch (choice)
        system("cls");
        if (1 == exist(u))
```

```
printf ("\n\n Loading");
    printf (".");
    Sleep (370);
system("cls");
, %s Welcome to the Program.", Confirmed_User.name);
printf ("\n\n Loading");
   Sleep (250);
system("cls");
PhoneRec pr = initPhoneRec ();
loadRec(pr);
printf ("Welcome to Our TELEPHONE DIRECTORY\n\n");
mainMenu(pr);
scanf ("%d", &Num);
switch (Num)
   main ();
    exit(0);
    printf("\nWrong Input Do you Want to Try again");
   scanf("%d", &Num1);
        main();
        exit(0);
```

```
system("cls");
           printf("\n\nAgain, the input is Wrong.....");
exit (0);
printf ("\n Wrong Input Do You Want to Try again");
   system("cls");
   main ();
   exit (0);
   printf ("\n\n Again, the input is Wrong.....");
```

2. Login.h

This is the source code for the "login.h" header file, which contains the terminal login function. It is the first component of the application, in which a user must register by name before being able to login and access the "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY" services.

```
char User Name[100];
   char name[100];
   char password[10];
User list[USER MAX];
User Confirmed User;
char *filename = "User Input.txt";
   char name[100];
    char password[10];
```

```
strcpy(Confirmed User.name, name);
   printf("\nEnter password:");
   scanf("%s", password);
   strcpy(Confirmed User.password, password);
   return Confirmed User;
void writeToFile(User u)
    FILE *fw = fopen(filename, "a+");
   fprintf(fw, u.name);
fprintf(fw, "\t\t");
    fprintf(fw, u.password);
    fclose(fw);
        if (0 == strcmp(list[i].name, u.name) && 0 == strcmp
        (list[i].password, u.password))
    char name[100];
    char password[10];
    int i;
   printf("\nEnter your name:");
   scanf("%s", name);
    strcpy(user.name, name);
```

```
printf("\nUserName Already Taken.\n");
        printf("\nRegistration Failed :(\n");
printf("\nEnter your password:");
scanf("%s", password);
printf("\nRegistration Successful :)\n");
strcpy(user.password, password);
writeToFile(user);
int choice;
printf("\n1==> Login\n");
printf("2==> Register\n");
printf("0==> Exit\n");
printf("\nEnter your Choice: ");
```

3. Phonebook.h

The "phonebook.h" header file contains all of the directory's major functionalities, such as sorting, appending, displaying, removing, and searching.

```
#include <ctype.h>
#define MaxR 5000
#define MaxNL 20
    pr \rightarrow recIndex = 0;
    return pr;
int checkDupNum(PhoneRec pr, char *input)
        if (strcmp(input, pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum) == 0)
void swap(Record list[], int i, int j)
    list[i] = list[j];
```

```
Record pivot = A[lo];
            cmp = strcmp(A[h]->fName, pivot->fName);
            cmp = strcmp(A[h]->lName, pivot->lName);
            cmp = strcmp(A[h]->pNum, pivot->pNum);
            ++lastSmall;
            swap(A, lastSmall, h);
    swap(A, lo, lastSmall);
    return lastSmall; //return the division point
        quicksort(A, lo, dp - 1, ans);
quicksort(A, dp + 1, hi, ans);
char *firstCap(char *s)
    int length = strlen(s);
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
            s[0] = toupper(s[0]);
```

```
while (getchar() != '\n')
                                                                             PHONE NUMBER\n");
        printf("%4d.%20s%19s%22s\n", i + 1, pr->phoneRec[i]->fName,
         pr->phoneRec[i]->lName,
        pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum);
void addRec(PhoneRec pr, Record r)
    if (!checkDupNum(pr, r->pNum))
         pr->phoneRec[pr->recIndex] = r;
Record initRec(char *fName, char *lName, char *pNum)
   strncpy(r->fName, fName, MaxNL);
r->fName[MaxNL] = '\0';
strncpy(r->lName, lName, MaxNL);
    r->lName[MaxNL] = '\0';
strncpy(r->pNum, pNum, 10);
    r \rightarrow pNum[MaxNL] = ' \setminus 0';
         if (strcmp(firstCap(attr), pr->phoneRec[i]->fName) == 0 ||
             strcmp(firstCap(attr), pr->phoneRec[i]->lName) == 0 ||
             strcmp(attr, pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum) == 0)
```

```
pr->phoneRec[i]->lName,
          pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum);
void deleteRec(PhoneRec pr)
                      FIRST NAME
                                        LAST NAME
                                                          PHONE NUMBER\n");
      if (strcmp(firstCap(attr), pr->phoneRec[i]->fName) == 0 ||
          strcmp(firstCap(attr), pr->phoneRec[i]->lName) == 0 ||
          strcmp(attr, pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum) == 0)
         pr->phoneRec[i]->lName,
          pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum);
   int recNum = 1;
   char newLine;
      recNum < 1 || recNum > count);
      if (strcmp(attr, pr->phoneRec[i]->fName) == 0 ||
          strcmp(attr, pr->phoneRec[i]->lName) == 0 ||
          strcmp(attr, pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum) == 0)
```

```
found = 1;
        if (recNum == 1)
                pr->phoneRec[j] = pr->phoneRec[j + 1];
char fName[MaxNL + 1];
char lName[MaxNL + 1];
char pNum[11];
if (rFile == NULL) // file does not exist
        if (feof(rFile))
            Record r = initRec(fName, lName, pNum);
            addRec(pr, r);
quicksort(pr->phoneRec, 0, pr->recIndex - 1, 'f');
fclose(rFile);
FILE *wFile = fopen("Records.txt", "w"); // opens a new file for writing
if (wFile == NULL)
```

```
>lName, pr->phoneRec[i]->pNum);
    fclose(wFile);
int isChar(char *input)
    int len = strlen(input);
        if (!isalpha(input[i]))
int isNum(char *input)
    int len = strlen(input);
        if (isalpha(input[i]))
    int input;
   printf("2. Retrieve Record\n");
   printf("5. Save To File\n");
printf("6. Sort\n");
        scanf("%d", &input);
    } while ((input < 0 || input > 7) && cleanInput());
    if (input == 0)
        printf("\n\n\n\nLoading");
```

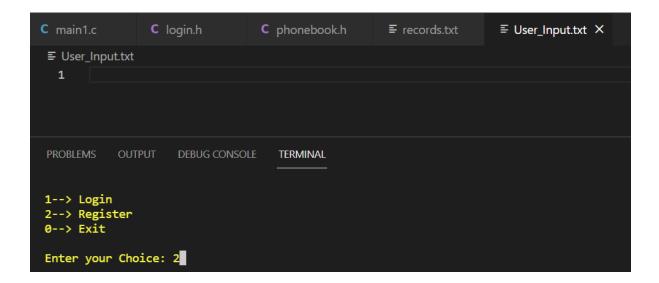
```
printRec(pr);
   mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 1)
    addRecord(pr);
    mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 2)
    retrieveRec(pr);
    mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 3)
    deleteRec(pr);
   mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 4)
    load(pr);
    mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 5)
    saveRec(pr);
   mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 6)
    sort(pr);
   mainMenu(pr);
else if (input == 7)
            saveRec(pr);
```

```
} while (!isChar(first));
       } while (!isChar(last));
           scanf("%s", pnum);
           if (!isNum(pnum))
               printf("\nMust be Numbers only\n\n");
           else if (strlen(pnum) != 10)
               printf("\nPhone number must be 10 numbers long.\n\n");
           else if (checkDupNum(pr, pnum))
       } while (checkDupNum(pr, pnum) || !isNum(pnum) || strlen(pnum) != 10);
       Record r = initRec(firstCap(first), firstCap(last), pnum);
       addRec(pr, r);
       quicksort(pr->phoneRec, 0, pr->recIndex - 1, 'f');
               mainMenu(pr);
               printf("Enter valid input\n\n");
       } while (in);
void sort(PhoneRec pr)
   char in[11];
       printf("\nSort by First Name(f), Last Name(l), or Phone Number(p)?\n");
```

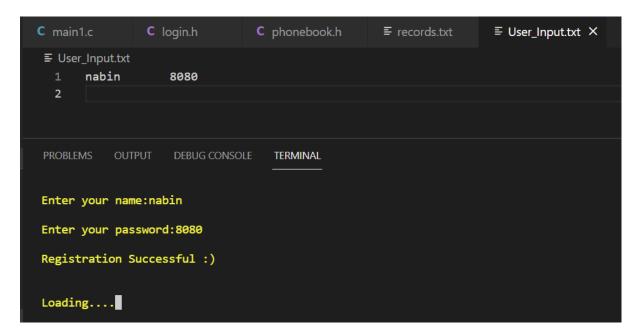
```
firstCap(in);
       quicksort(pr->phoneRec, 0, pr->recIndex - 1, 'f');
            printf("\n.");
            Sleep(150);
        printRec(pr);
       mainMenu(pr);
       quicksort(pr->phoneRec, 0, pr->recIndex - 1, '1');
            Sleep(150);
       printRec(pr);
       mainMenu(pr);
   else if (!strcmp(in, "P"))
       quicksort(pr->phoneRec, 0, pr->recIndex - 1, 'p');
            printf("\n.");
            Sleep(150);
        printRec(pr);
       mainMenu(pr);
       printf("Invalid input\n");
loadRec(pr);
```

Output Snippets

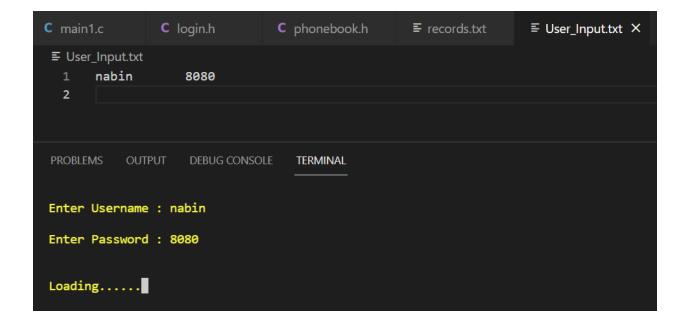
To begin, the application displays three alternatives for you to choose from: login, register, or exit the program. Because you haven't registered your user name yet, choose option 2 and register your username and password.



You'll now be led to option '2', where you'll be requested to enter your name and password, as well as a valid input, and the program will save the data you've entered in the login system's database.



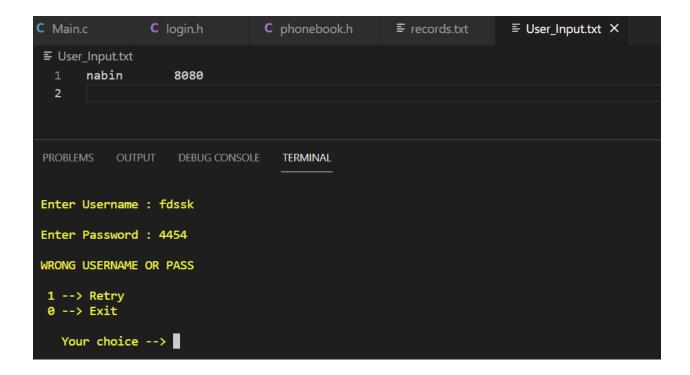
Since the system's database has your identity. You can now select option 1 and proceed to the login page, where you will input the same username and password, allowing you to continue with the program.



The system now double-checks the user name entered by the user to see if it exists in the database. If the user's name is found in the database, he or she is granted access to the "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY".



If, instead of entering the same username and password as in the database, the user enters the wrong user name and password, an error notice appears with the choice to retry or exit.

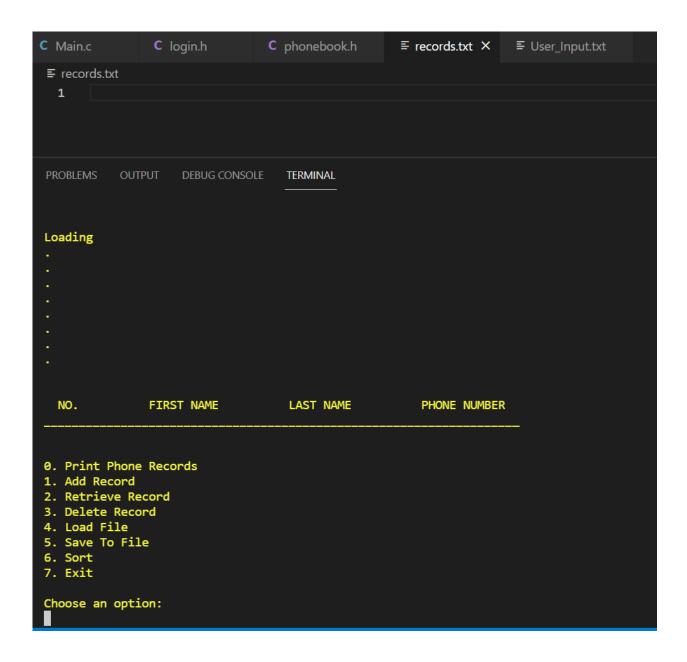


Now that the login process has been completed, the main part of the Program will begin, which will allow the user to enjoy the various functions of the program.

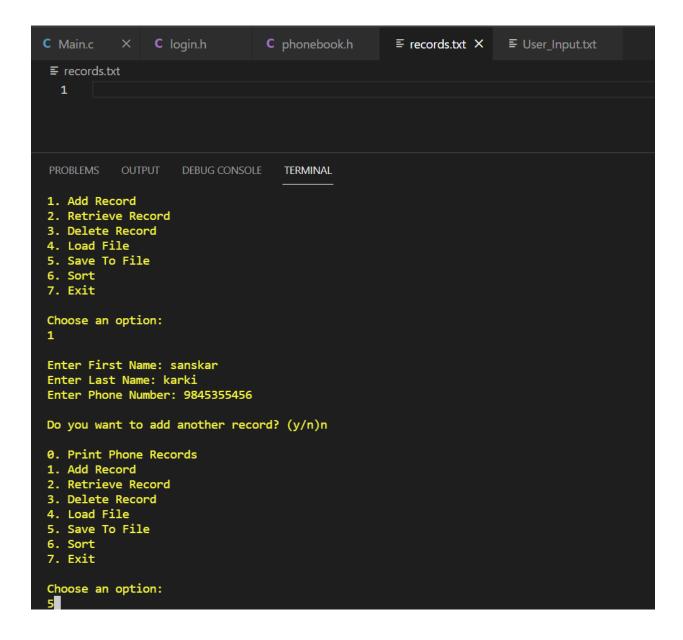
After completing the login part and gaining access to the telephone directory, the user is presented with a variety of options from which to choose.



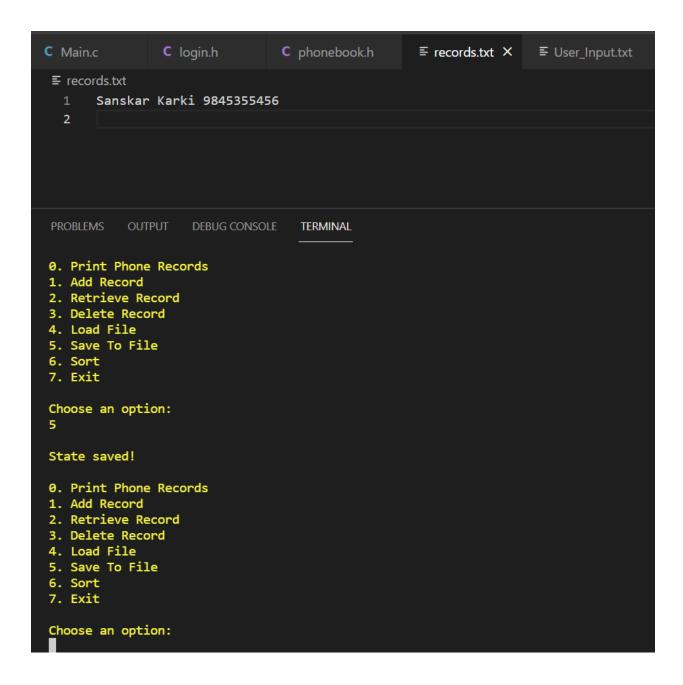
Now, because the file is empty initially, if the user selects option 0 to print the record, nothing will appear because the file is blank.



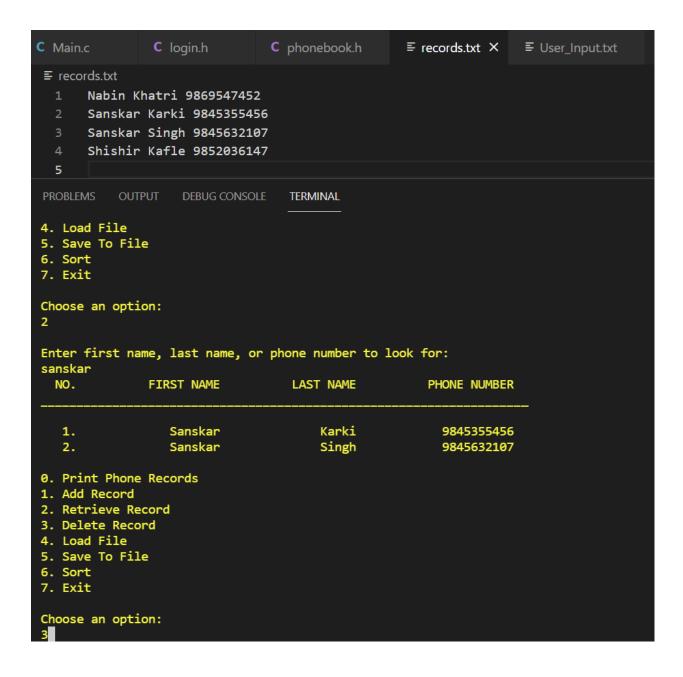
Now, a user can add data to the file by selecting the add option, which prompts the user to provide their first, last, and phone numbers.



To save the data that the user has entered, the user should save it to a file using the save to file option, which pushes the data to the database and stores it.

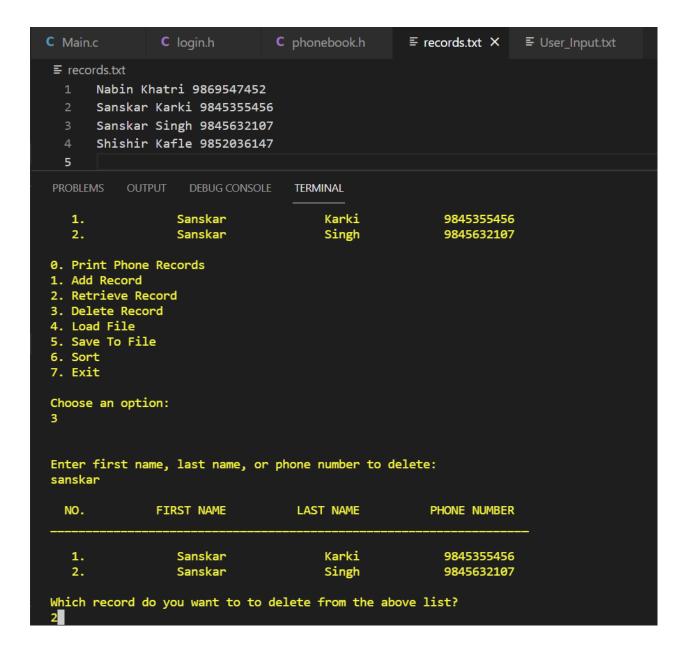


Following a series of multiple data entries. If a user wants to access some specific information, he or she can do so by selecting the search option and searching by first name, last name, or phone number.

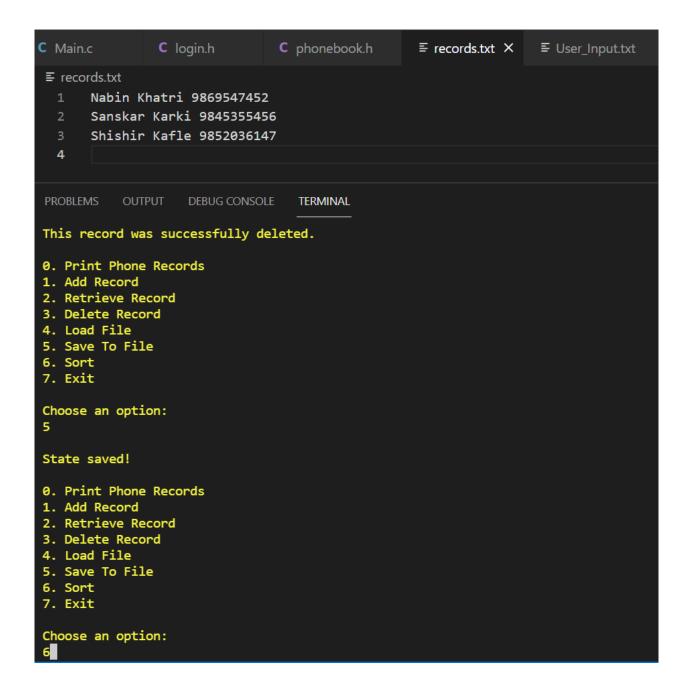


If the user wants to erase the data, he or she can do so now. The user must select the option to delete the record. Here, too the search feature is used and the user is asked to enter the first name, last name, or phone number of the data we want to remove.

When you search for data by first name or last name, if there are two people with the same name, it displays both of their records and asks which one you wish to delete. And the user can simply erase data by inputting the number in which it exists.



After the data has been deleted, the user can utilize the save to file feature to update the data in the database.



Another important aspect of the program is the user's ability to sort the data in the datable. The data can be sorted using three distinct methods: first name, last name, and phone number.

```
0. Print Phone Records
1. Add Record
2. Retrieve Record
3. Delete Record
4. Load File
5. Save To File
6. Sort
7. Exit
Choose an option:
6
Sort by First Name(f), Last Name(l), or Phone Number(p)?
f
```

The following is how the data would be sorted if it were sorted by first name:

```
Sort by First Name(f), Last Name(1), or Phone Number(p)?
Loading
                                    LAST NAME
  NO.
               FIRST NAME
                                                        PHONE NUMBER
   1.
                    Nabin
                                       Khatri
                                                          9869547452
                  Sanskar
                                        Karki
                                                          9845355456
   2.
                  Shishir
                                        Kafle
                                                          9852036147
Sorted by First Name
```

The following is how the data would be sorted if it were sorted by last name:

NO.	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	PHONE NUMBER	
1. 2. 3.	Shishir Sanskar Nabin	Kafle Karki Khatri	9852036147 9845355456 9869547452	
Sorted by Last Name				

The following is how the data would be sorted if it were sorted by number:

NO.	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	PHONE NUMBER	
1.	Sanskar	Karki	9845355456	
2.	Shishir	Kafle	9852036147	
3.	Nabin	Khatri	9869547452	
Sorted by Phone Number				

Finally, if the user wants to exit the program, he or she can do so by selecting the exit option, which asks whether the user wants to save the last data or not. If the user selects 'y', the data is saved; if the user selects 'n', the modification made while the user was using the program is not saved.

```
0. Print Phone Records
1. Add Record
2. Retrieve Record
3. Delete Record
4. Load File
5. Save To File
6. Sort
7. Exit

Choose an option:
7

Do you want to save current state(y/n): y State saved!
PS C:\Users\nabin\Desktop\Final_project>
```

Refrence

- [1] https://stackoverflow.com/
- [2] https://www.w3schools.com/
- [3] https://www.javatpoint.com/c-string-functions
- [4] https://www.quora.com/
- [5] https://www.programiz.com/c-programming/c-structures-pointers
- [6] https://www.flaticon.com/