

## Testing

1. Run make
2. the .out files are names bankingClient and bankingServer
3. run

## Operation

1. The client essentially connects to the socket and creates 2 threads: 1 for reading and 1 for writing. This ensures that the client will always be listening and sending information to the server.
2. The first issue was obtaining the value from 2 part inputs. We ended up coming with the solution of using the strstr function from string.h and delimiting by a space. We would then memcpy() the the returned pointer+1 to the end of the char\* into a temp variable.
3. Once we handled that issue, the rest was relatively simple since the setting up the sockets was straight forward. A simplified and high level perspective of what our code does is:
  - The server will start up and connect to the client at Port No. 11111
  - The client will provide commands which we will parse to see if they are valid: if invalid they are prompted to provide another input, if valid then the command goes through. The client cannot input commands more than once every 2 seconds.
  - We maintain a linked list of structs which store the necessary info for each account
  - Every 15 seconds a SIGALRM signal is sent and threads are locked in order to print out the information for all accounts in the global linked list.

## Structure

- We used the following structures:
  1. account: stores the information for each account
  2. account list: kept track of the number of accounts as well as head and tail of the linked list of account structs
  3. connection: kept track of a thread's mutex, cond ref, thread ref as well as some flags and file descriptor
  4. connections: kept track of the link list of connection struct's head and tail references
  5. clientArgs: just used to pass void\* args
  6. sockfd: simply used to pass the int arguments in the client side when the thread is created

## Functions

- **I couldn't use underscores for the variable names because latex interprets that as a mathematical equation so I used a white space instead of an underscore**
- `void handlesigalarm(int)` : essentially iterates through all connections and sends a flag to all threads in order to pause them to print the info. Then prints info and resumes threads
- `suspendMe(mutex, int)` : changed the flag to 1
- `resumeMe`: sets the flag back to 0 and notifies all waiting threads to wake on provided wait condition
- `void checkSuspend(mutex, pthread cond, int)` : checks if thread is suspended, if not suspended then uses condition wait to wait thread
- `void handle sigint(int)` : closes all open sessions, joins threads and exits
- `int startServer()` : sets up sockets, starts the 15 second sigalarm cycle, connects to client
- `void trimNewLine(char* buffer)`: gets rid of extra newline character `void deleteConn(conn t)` : destroys the given connection
- `void addConnection(conn t)` : adds connection
- `conn t * findConnection(int)`: find the connection based on a file descriptor from the conn t list
- `conn t removeConnection(int)` : removes connection from conn t linked list
- `account t* findNode(char*)` : finds given account struct that matches char\* input
- `account t* addToList(account t*)` : adds a given node to the account struct linked list
- `char* printData(account t*, char*)`: prints all info for a given node
- `void printDiagnostics()` : prints info for all accounts
- `void* commandHandler(void*)`: reads messages from the client and sends them to the server if valid
- `account t* processClientRequest(char*, account t*)`: parses the client side command and acts on it as well as error checks it
- `void* readServer(void*)` and `void* writeServer(void*)`: **client side functions** that are called in the two threads created to ensure that the client is always reading and writing to the server