

# Hack 10.0

## Computer Science I

### File I/O

Department of Computer Science & Engineering  
University of Nebraska–Lincoln

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## Introduction

Hack session activities are small weekly programming assignments intended to get you started on full programming assignments. Collaboration is allowed and, in fact, *highly encouraged*. You may start on the activity before your hack session, but during the hack session you must either be actively working on this activity or *helping others* work on the activity. You are graded using the same rubric as assignments so documentation, style, design and correctness are all important. This activity is due at 23:59:59 on the Monday following the hack session in which it is assigned according to the CSE system clock.

## Exercises

To get more practice working with files, you will write several functions that involve operations on files. In particular, implement the following functions.

1. Write a function that, given a file path/name as a string opens the file and returns its entire contents as a single string. Any newline characters should *be preserved*.

```
char *getFileContents(const char *filePath);
```

2. Write a function that, given a file path/name as a string opens the file and returns the contents of the file as an array of strings. Each element in the array should correspond to a line in the file. Any end line character should be *chomped out* and not included.

```
char **getFileLines(const char *filePath, int *numLines);
```

## Protein Translation

DNA is a molecule that encode genetic information. A DNA sequence is a string of nucleotides represented as letters A, T, C, and G (representing the nucleobases adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine respectively). Protein sequencing in an organism consists of a two step process. First the DNA is translated into RNA by replacing each thymine nucleotide with uracil (U). Then, the RNA sequence is translated into a protein (a sequence of amino acids) according to the following rules.

The RNA sequence is processed 3 bases at a time called a *codon*. Each codon is translated into a single amino acid according to known encoding rules. There are 20 such amino acids, each represented by a single letter in

(A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, Y)

Because there are  $4^3 = 64$  possible codons but only 20 amino acids, some codons translate to the same amino acid.

The rules for translating trigrams are complex, but we've simplified the process by providing a utility function, `rnaToProtein` which takes an RNA codon (as a string) and returns its protein (as a single `char`). If you provide it an invalid sequence, it will return `\0` the null character.

In addition, the trigrams UAA, UAG, and UGA are special markers that indicate a (premature) end to the protein sequencing (there may be additional nucleotides left in the RNA sequence, but they are ignored and the translation ends). The function we've provided will return a lower-case `x` character for any of these three trigrams.

As an example, suppose we start with the DNA sequence *AAATTCCGCGTACCC*; it would be encoded into RNA as *AAAUUCCGCGUACCC*; and into an amino acid sequence *KFRVP*.

You will write a program that takes two command line arguments. The first is an input file containing a DNA sequence and the second is the name of the output file in which you'll place the translated protein sequence. As an example, your program should be executable from the command line as:

```
~>./a.out dnaInputFile.txt protein.txt
```

The input file *may* contain irrelevant whitespace characters to avoid very long lines. You will need to *ignore* any whitespace characters when you process the data.

Place all your code in a file named `proteinTranslator.c`.

## Instructions

- For the exercises, place all your function prototypes into a file named `file_utils.h` and their definitions in a file named `file_utils.c`. In addition, you'll want

to create a main test driver program that demonstrates at least 3 cases per function to verify their output. You need not hand it in, however.

- Code for the `rnaToProtein` function as well as a demonstration on how to use it has been provided in the following repo:

<https://github.com/cbourne/CSCE155-Hack10.0>

However, you only need to handin `proteinTranslator.c` (and anything else that you may find helpful).

- You are encouraged to collaborate any number of students before, during, and after your scheduled hack session.
- You may (in fact are encouraged) to define any additional “helper” functions that may help you.
- Include the name(s) of everyone who worked together on this activity in your source file’s header.
- Turn in all of your files via webhandin, making sure that it runs and executes correctly in the webgrader. Each individual student will need to hand in their own copy and will receive their own individual grade.