

Phonebook

This project is a simple C implementation of a rudimentary phonebook.

This project aims to help you use structs whilst programming and understanding I/O operations in C.

You will be able to add contacts to your phonebook with given numbers and then search for the numbers given the contact name. Lastly you'll be able to export your phonebook to a file. If you finish all of that and still want to carry on we'll have a few optional extras.

We've given you a skeleton project with very few things filled in apart from some essentials. This project isn't too far beyond the scope of your abilities so it'll be fairly hands off from here on out.

To start I would recommend implementing the `phonebook` and `contact` structs you will be using for the rest of the project.

If you're having trouble implementing the code, grab a friend or a helper and get cracking.

To compile the code use the command in your terminal

```
gcc -o phonebook phonebook.c
```

and to run the code use the command

```
./phonebook
```

Extensions

If you've implemented the phonebook no problem why not try to look up some ciphers and write some code to keep your contacts safe.

Some Useful Functions.

```
strncpy(char *destination, const char *source, size_t num)
```

Copies the first `num` characters of `source` to `destination`. If the end of the source C string (which is signaled by a null-character) is found before `num` characters have been copied, `destination` is padded with zeros until a total of `num` characters have been written to it.

```
fgets(char *str, int n, FILE *stream)
```

Reads a line from the file stream and stores it into the string `str`. It stops when either `(n-1)` characters are read, the newline character is read, or the end-of-file is reached, whichever comes first. To read from the console you use the stream `stdin`.

The following code

```
char line[max];  
fgets(line, max, stdin);
```

reads a line of input of length max from the console into the string line.

```
sscanf(const char *str, const char *format, ...)
```

Reads formatted input from the string str as format into variables separated by a dot.

For example the following code

```
char weekday[20], month[20], dtm[100];  
  
strncpy( dtm, "Saturday March", 15);  
  
sscanf( dtm, "%s %s", weekday, month);
```

copies the string "Saturday March" into the the string dtm and then formats it as two strings into the strings weekday and month.