

## REFLECTION REPORT

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A2 is WORD JUMBLE

Run with:

```
gnatmake a2.adb
```

```
./a2
```

I make a easy linklist in my work, the list is for save all data from the file which I open it, you can change the file address in my home work, the original address is " /usr/share/dict/canadian-english-small". At begin of the home work, the Ada will open and read file to make a list. Then user put in a input, function generateAnagram() use to generate the anagrams from the letters for each. Then if Ada find the word in list will print it. At first I want to use array structures. More specially, I want to creat a array string to store the dictionary, but it so hard.

Was Ada well suited to solving the problem?

I think it supposed to be well suited to solving the problem for other people, but not for me. because I have strong background of C , first we already use C in two years, so we can use C more fast then other language. Ada is very good. Since Ada is mainly used by United States Military, Ada can have shorter code to solving the problem, and Ada do not have any pointer, this is easy then C.

What particular structures made Ada a good choice?

You can easily see the string size, Ada's if like Fortran you need to add "then" and "if end", coding in Ada is good because I found his logical is more like C. And writing Ada is fast than writing c. It is easy to learn, I learn Ada only use 3 days. Ada is easy to understand how it works, because you easy to check all the value.

Benefits/limitations?

do not have pointer, less pointer you will get less problems in RAM. do not use "{}" in Ada, we do not use "{}"" in if- else this can make user write Ada fast; The benefits of Ada is it is easy to understand and easy to hands on. I think what we did in the assignment is just a tiny part of Ada. Use Ada is more easy to do the string job, for example; string cut, copy, or add. You do not need to have a function to add 2 strings.

How to use

Enter the word: ----- this is put in a word which you want to find

holle -----the word you put in

we find: -----what we find

hello

we find:

hello

Do you want to play one more? y or n. -----put in "n" will close

In line 33 is the file address you can change is ---- the original address is"  
/usr/share/dict/canadian-english-small".