## Contacts

Attributes: 1 - full name, 2 - phone number, 3 - e-mail, 4 - address, 5 -job and 6 - relationship of the contact to the user. All the attributes are written as strings. Max number of the contacts is set to be 20(L) and characters inside every string is set to be 100(N).

int count = 10 : in the .c file there is 10 test cases prepared beforehand, that is why count is set to 10, so new contacts can be added(deleted) as the ones after  $10^{th}(0\sim9)$ .

int main(): Only includes heading design, menu and switch case to control the functions. I used char for scanning menu's operation numbers to avoid infinite loop that occurs when %d is used and while (getchar()  $!= '\n'$ ); at the end to make the menu avoid from being printed twice.

void add\_contact() : The function adds a contact by asking the user
to enter each required attribute. As each attribute being entered it
calls matching Boolean function to check whether the input is meeting
the requirements or not. while (error\_full\_name(full\_name[count]) ==
false) : if the entered full name has characters besides letters and
an underscore in the middle, it prints an error message and asks the
user to make the input again until it is true (meets all the
requirements). &full\_name[count] : the entered string is being written
to the 11<sup>th</sup>(full\_name[10]) slot of the existing array of string
full\_name. The same things are repeated for each attribute. At the
end of the function count increments to give access to the next contact
which will be included.

```
if (count_underscore == 1) {
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
                for (int j = 0; full name[i][j] != '\0'; j++)
                {
                      if (!isalpha(full_name[i][j]) &&
full_name[i][j] != '_') {
                           return false;
                      }-> if the characters of the string are not
letters between A and z and if the count of the underscore is other
than 1 it return false, so that user has to enter the name again.
     else if (count_underscore != 1) {
           return false;
     }
     return true; -> if the name check survived all of the steps above
it returns true, after which the user is required to enter the phone
number.
bool error_phone_number(char phone_number[L][N]) :
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
     {
           for (int j = 0; phone_number[i][j] != '\0'; j++)
                ++count digit; -> counts the characters of the
entered string (including the plus sign)
           }
     }
if (phone number[0][0] == '+') {
           for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
                for (int j = 1; j < strlen(phone number[i]); j++) ->
j=0 is '+', that's why j starts from 1
                {
                      if (!(phone_number[i][j] >= '0' &&
phone_number[i][j] <= '9' && count_digit > 6)) {
                           return false; -> if the character
starting from the 2<sup>nd</sup> one is other than digits and the count of them
are not bigger than 6 (minimal number of digits in the phone number
according to StackOverflow) it returns false (the 1st character of
the string is '+')
                      }
     else if (phone_number[0][0] >= '0' && phone_number[0][0] <=</pre>
'9') {
           for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
                for (int j = 1; j < strlen(phone_number[i]); j++)</pre>
```

```
{
                     if (!(phone number[i][j] >= '0' &&
phone_number[i][j] <= '9' && count_digit > 6)) {
                           return false; -> if the string starts
with the number, not the plus sign again the same rule as in first
if repeats
                     }
     else if (!(phone number[0][0] >= '0' \&\& phone number[0][0] <=
'9')) {
          return false; -> if the first characters of the string is
not a number it also returns false
     }
     return true; -> if survived return true
Note: I could have just checked if the char is number or not while
counting it.
bool error_e_mail(char e_mail[L][N]):
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
          int count prefix = 0;
          for (int j = 0; e mail[i][j] != '@'; j++)
                if (isalnum(e mail[0][0])) { -> if the first char is
either a number or a letter till the at sign, increment the amount
of chars in the prefix. If the prefix starts with a char other than
number or letter count prefix will not increment and will return
false (last condition in the following for loop)
                     ++count prefix;
                }
          }
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
          int count prefix = 0;
          for (int j = 0; e mail[i][j] != '@'; j++)
                ++count prefix; -> counts number of chars of the
part until '@' for which the minimal count is 2
          for (int j = 0; e_mail[i][j] != '\0'; j++)
                if (count prefix >= 2) {
```

```
if (strstr(e_mail[i], "@gmail.com")) { -> if the string has this
<u>domain</u>
                             if (!((isalpha(e mail[i][j])) ||
e_mail[i][j] == '_' || e_mail[i][j] == '.' || e_mail[i][j] == '@' ||
(e_mail[i][j] >= '0' && e_mail[i][j] <= '9'))) {</pre>
                                  return false; -> anything besides
letters, numbers, underscore, dot and at sign will return false
                             else if (e_mail[i][j] == '@') {
                                  if (e mail[i][j + 10] != '\0') {
                                        return false; -> '\0' has to
come 10 chars after the '@', it checks whether the string ends with
gmail.com and prevents from having mistakes such as gmail.comm
                                  }
                       else if (strstr(e mail[i], "@mail.ru")) {
                             if (!((isalpha(e_mail[i][j])) ||
e_{mail[i][j]} == '_' || e_{mail[i][j]} == '.' || e_{mail[i][j]} == '@' ||
(e_mail[i][j] >= '0' \&\& e_mail[i][j] <= '9'))) {
                                  return false;
                             else if (e mail[i][j] == '@') {
                                  if (e mail[i][j + 8] != '\0') { ->
for mail.ru '\0' comes 8 chars after '@'
                                        return false;
                                  }
                       else if (!(strstr(e_mail[i], "@gmail.com") ||
strstr(e_mail[i], "@mail.ru"))) {
                             return false; -> if non of these 2
domains are present in the string then it returns false;
                 else if (count prefix < 2) {</pre>
                       return false; -> and if the prefix contains
less than 2 chars it returns false
      return true; -> if survived true
```

Note: only gmail.com and mail.ru were used in this project, assuming that this was a phonebook of a person who lives in Azerbaijan (Fatima) and the most used ones are these and no one puts someone's school/work e-mail into their contact information.

```
bool error address(char contact address[L][N]) :
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j < strlen(contact_address[i]); j++)</pre>
                if (isalpha(contact_address[0][0]) ||
(contact address[0][0] \rightarrow= '0' && contact address[0][0] <= '9'){ \rightarrow
first char has to be either letter or a number
                      if (contact address[i][j] == ' ' && j !=
strlen(contact address[i]) - 1) {
                           ++count_underscore; -> same underscore
count story as in full name, but here it also allows numbers to be
included
     if (count underscore >= 1) { -> must have at least one
underscore in the middle
           for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
                for (j = 0; contact_address[i][j] != '_'; j++)
                      if (!isdigit(contact_address[i][j]) &&
!isalpha(contact_address[i][j])) { -> string must contain only
numbers or letters until the first underscore
                           return false;
                      }
                for (int z = j; contact address[i][z] != '\0'; z++)
                      if (!isalpha(contact_address[i][z]) &&
contact_address[i][z] != '_') { -> starting from the first char
after underscore string must contain only letters and underscores,
numbers must appear only at the very beginning of the string (until
the first underscore)
                           return false;
                      }
     else if (count underscore < 1) {</pre>
           return false; -> if there is no underscore returns false
}
     }bool error_work(char work[L][N]), bool error_relationship(char
relationship[L][N]) :
for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++)
           for (int j = 0; j < strlen(work[i]); j++)</pre>
                if (!isalpha(work[i][j])){
                      return false; -> work and relationship can
only contain letters
```

```
}
        }
        return true; -> if survived return true
    }
void list_all() :
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) -> till count to list all contacts'
information by attributes including the added ones
    {
        full name[i]);
        printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
Contact's phone number:
%s\n", phone number[i]);
        e mail[i]);
        printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\\t\", Contact's address: %s\n",
contact address[i]);
        work[i]);
        you: %s\n\n", relationship[i]);
void total_contact() :
printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
Total amount of contacts: %d\n",
count); -> to get the total amount of contacts we just need to print
the value of count (because we already incremented it in add
function, so it has the right info about amount of contacts in the
phonebook)
void search() :
char contact for search[50];
    int i;
    or e-mail of the contact: ");
    scanf("%s", &contact_for_search);
    for (i = 0; i < L; i++) \rightarrow has to search all the strings
including test cases until L
    {
        if (strcmp(contact for search, full name[i]) == 0) { ->
with strcmp we see if the entered string matches with any of the
existing
            number: %s\n", phone number[i]);
```

```
%s\n", e mail[i]);
             %s\n", contact address[i]);
             work[i]);
             to you: %s\n\n", relationship[i]);
             break; -> break once the contact is found
else if (strcmp(contact_for_search, full_name[i]) != 0) {
             for (j = 0; contact for search[j] != '\0'; j++)
                  if (contact_for_search[j] - full_name[i][j] ==
32 || full name[i][j] - contact for search[j] == 32) {
                      continue; -> if the user puts f instead
of F it still searches for the contact: difference is 32 because
between every capital and non-capital letter there are 32 chars in
between in ASCII table.
                  else if (contact for search[j] -
full name[i][j] == 0) { -> some characters still can be the same
(instead of Fatima Khalifali user enters Fatima KhAlifali). It
continues when it sees the same letters.
                      continue;
                  }
                  else {
                      break; -> if there is any other option,
then it does not need to be checked, break the loop, the contact you
are searching is not the one whose characters are being iterated.
                  }
             }
             if (full name[i][j] == '\0' && contact for search[j]
== '\0') { -> if program successfully finds the name matching the
users search request then their j s stopped when they reached '\0'
                  printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
Contact's phone
number: %s\n", phone number[i]);
                  printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
mail: %s\n", e mail[i]);
                  printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
address: %s\n", contact address[i]);
                  %s\n", work[i]);
                  printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\
relationship to you: %s\n\n", relationship[i]);
                  break:
             }
```

Note: 3 unique attributes are presented; 2 of them (phone number and e-mail) are undoubtedly unique for every contact, however full name can be same sometimes, but as long as in phonebooks we do not assign same name to both people who have same full names, full name is treated as a unique attribute. And also the attribute the user searches by does not appear in the information provided afterwards. Phone number and e-mail search are not copied to this report, because they work as the full name only without else if which allows user to make capital and non-capital letter mistakes. (Phone number consists of only numbers and e-mail does not tolerate such letter mistakes, it has to be precise.)

```
void delete() :
     char contact for search[50];
     int i;
     printf("\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t
Enter the full name, phone number
or e-mail of the contact: ");
     scanf("%s", &contact for search);
     for (i = 0; i < L; i++)
          if (strcmp(contact for search, full name[i]) == 0 ||
strcmp(contact for search, phone number[i]) == 0 ||
strcmp(contact_for_search, e_mail[i]) == 0) { -> if the user wrote
everything precisely the program will start searching here and break
when it finds appropriate contact
                break;
          }else if (strcmp(contact_for_search, full_name[i]) != 0)
-> if the user did not enter full name of the contact precisely {
                for (j = 0; contact for search[j] != '\0'; j++)
```

```
{
                     if (contact_for_search[j] - full_name[i][j] ==
32 || full name[i][j] - contact for search[j] == 32) {
                          continue;
                    else if (contact for search[j] -
full name[i][j] == 0) {
                          continue;
                     }
                    else {
                          break;
                     }
               if (contact_for_search[j] == '\0' && full_name[i][j]
== '\0') {
                    break; -> if it has found the right string it
has to break
if (i == L) {
          else if (i != L) {
          for (int place = i; place < L - 1; place++) -> place is
equal to i meaning that i is the string which the user searches for.
And it checks till L-1 because L does not need to be checked (when
you are in L-1 you are going to replace L - 1 with L).
          {
               for (int j = 0; j < N; j++) -> N is 100 so it will
check the largest strings without causing problems
                    full name[place][j] = full name[place + 1][j];
                    phone_number[place][j] = phone_number[place +
1][j];
                     e mail[place][j] = e mail[place + 1][j];
                    contact address[place][j] =
contact_address[place + 1][j];
                    work[place][j] = work[place + 1][j];
                    relationship[place][j] = relationship[place +
1][j];
               } -> every attribute changes it place by going 1
slot to the left
          count--; -> as the user deletes, count has to decrease.
It has to decrease inside else if function, otherwise even if the
contact is not found the total amount will decrease and show the
wrong number of contacts.
```









