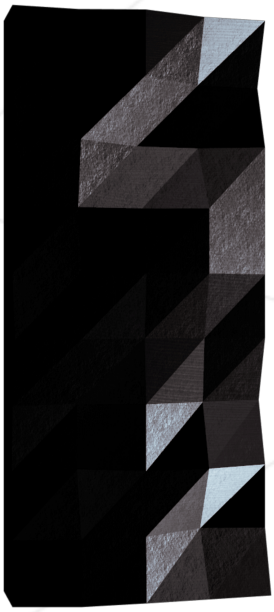

C Piscine

Day 13

Staff 42 pedago@42.fr

Abstract: This document is the subject for Day13 of the C Piscine @ 42.

Contents

Chapter I

Instructions

- Only this page will serve as reference: do not trust rumors.
- Watch out! This document could potentially change up to an hour before submission.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the submission procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by your fellow classmates.
- On top of that, your exercises will be checked and graded by a program called Moulinette.
- Moulinette is very meticulous and strict in its evaluation of your work. It is entirely automated and there is no way to negotiate with it. So if you want to avoid bad surprises, be as thorough as possible.
- Moulinette is not very open-minded. It won't try and understand your code if it doesn't respect the Norm. Moulinette relies on a program called `Norminator` to check if your files respect the norm. TL;DR: it would be idiotic to submit a piece of work that doesn't pass `Norminator`'s check.
- These exercises are carefully laid out by order of difficulty - from easiest to hardest. We `will not` take into account a successfully completed harder exercise if an easier one is not perfectly functional.
- Using a forbidden function is considered cheating. Cheaters get `-42`, and this grade is non-negotiable.
- If ft_putchar() is an authorized function, we will compile your code with our `ft_putchar.c`.
- You'll only have to submit a main() function if we ask for a program.

- Moulinette compiles with these flags: -Wall -Wextra -Werror, and uses `gcc`.
- If your program doesn't compile, you'll get `0`.
- You cannot leave any additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? Ask your peer on your right. Otherwise, try your peer on your left.
- Your reference guide is called `Google / man / the Internet / ....`
- Check out the "C Piscine" part of the forum on the intranet.
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...
- By Odin, by Thor ! Use your brain !!!
- For the following exercises, we'll use the following structure :

```
typedef struct            s_btree
{
        struct s_btree    *left;
        struct s_btree    *right;
        void              *item;
}                         t_btree;
```

- You'll have to include this structure in a file `ft_btree.h` and submit it for each exercise.
- From exercise 01 onward, we'll use our btree_create_node, so make arrangements (it could be useful to have its prototype in a file ft_btree.h...).

Chapter II

Foreword

Here's the list of releases for `Venom` :

```
- In League with Satan (single, 1980)
- Welcome to Hell (1981)
- Black Metal (1982)
- Bloodlust (single, 1983)
- Die Hard (single, 1983)
- Warhead (single, 1984)
- At War with Satan (1984)
- Hell at Hammersmith (EP, 1985)
- American Assault (EP, 1985)
- Canadian Assault (EP, 1985)
- French Assault (EP, 1985)
- Japanese Assault (EP, 1985)
- Scandinavian Assault (EP, 1985)
- Manitou (single, 1985)
- Nightmare (single, 1985)
- Possessed (1985)
- German Assault (EP, 1987)
- Calm Before the Storm (1987)
- Prime Evil (1989)
- Tear Your Soul Apart (EP, 1990)
- Temples of Ice (1991)
- The Waste Lands (1992)
- Venom '96 (EP, 1996)
- Cast in Stone (1997)
- Resurrection (2000)
- Anti Christ (single, 2006)
- Metal Black (2006)
- Hell (2008)
- Fallen Angels (2011)
```

Today's subject will seem easier if you listen to `Venom`.

Chapter III

Exercise 00 : btree_create_node

	Exercice : 00
btree_create_node	
Turn-in directory : *ex*00/	
Files to turn in : `btree_create_node.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `malloc`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create the function `btree_create_node` which allocates a new element. It should initialise its `item` to the argument's value, and all other elements to 0.
- The created node's address is returned.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
t_btree *btree_create_node(void *item);
```

Chapter IV

Exercise 01 : btree_apply_prefix

	Exercice : 01
btree_apply_prefix	
Turn-in directory : $ex01/$	
Files to turn in : `btree_apply_prefix.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `Nothing`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_apply_prefix` which applies the function given as argument to the `item` of each node, using `prefix traversal` to search the tree.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void btree_apply_prefix(t_btree *root, void (*applyf)(void *));
```

Chapter V

Exercise 02 : btree_apply_infix

	Exercice : 02
btree_apply_infix	
Turn-in directory : $ex02/$	
Files to turn in : `btree_apply_infix.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `Nothing`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_apply_infix` which applies the function given as argument to the `item` of each node, using `infix traversal` to search the tree.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void btree_apply_infix(t_btree *root, void (*applyf)(void *));
```

Chapter VI

Exercise 03 : btree_apply_suffix

	Exercice : 03
btree_apply_suffix	
Turn-in directory : $ex03/$	
Files to turn in : `btree_apply_suffix.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `Nothing`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_apply_suffix` which applies the function given as argument to the `item` of each node, using `suffix traversal` to search the tree.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void btree_apply_suffix(t_btree *root, void (*applyf)(void *));
```

Chapter VII

Exercise 04 : btree_insert_data

	Exercice : 04
btree_insert_data	
Turn-in directory : *ex*04/	
Files to turn in : `btree_insert_data.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `btree_create_node`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_insert_data` which inserts the element `item` into a tree. The tree passed as argument will be sorted : for each `node` all lower elements are located on the left side and all higher or equal elements on the right. We'll also pass a comparison function similar to `strcmp` as argument.

- The `root` parameter points to the root node of the tree. First time called, it should point to `NULL`.

- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void btree_insert_data(t_btree **root, void *item, int (*cmpf)(void *, void *));
```

Chapter VIII

Exercise 05 : btree_search_item

	Exercice : 05
btree_search_item	
Turn-in directory : $ex05/$	
Files to turn in : `btree_search_item.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `Nothing`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_search_item` which returns the first element related to the reference data given as argument. The tree should be browsed using `infix traversal` . If the element isn't found, the function should return `NULL`.

- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void *btree_search_item(t_btree *root, void *data_ref, int (*cmpf)(void *, void *));
```

Chapter IX

Exercise 06 : btree_level_count

	Exercice : 06
btree_level_count	
Turn-in directory : $ex06/$	
Files to turn in : `btree_level_count.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `Nothing`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_level_count` which returns the size of the largest branch passed as argument.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
int btree_level_count(t_btree *root);
```

Chapter X

Exercise 07 : btree_apply_by_level

	Exercice : 07
btree_apply_by_level	
Turn-in directory : *ex*07/	
Files to turn in : `btree_apply_by_level.c, ft_btree.h`	
Allowed functions : `malloc, free`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `btree_apply_by_level` which applies the function passed as argument to each node of the tree. The tree must be browsed level by level. The function called will take three arguments :
  - The first argument, of type `void *`, will correspond to the node's item ;
  - The second argument, of type `int`, corresponds to the level on which we find : 0 for root, 1 for children, 2 for grand-children, etc. ;
  - The third argument, of type `int`, is worth 1 if it's the first `node` of the level, or worth 0 otherwise.
- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void btree_apply_by_level(t_btree *root, void (*applyf)(void *item, int current_level, int is_first_elem))
```

Chapter XI

Provisional instructions

- Let's now work with red and black trees.

```
enum    e_rb_color
{
  RB_BLACK,
  RB_RED
};

typedef struct s_rb_node
{
  struct s_rb_node *parent;
  struct s_rb_node *left;
  struct s_rb_node *right;
  void *data;
  enum e_rb_color  color;
} t_rb_node;
```

- Note : this structure begins with the same fields as the previous structure. Therefore making it possible to use the already written functions with red and black trees again. For those of you that are are more experienced, this is a rudimentary form of polymorphism in C.

- You submit this structure for each exercise in a file called `ft_btree_rb.h`.

Chapter XII

Exercise 08: rb_insert

	Exercice : 08
rb_insert	
Turn-in directory : *ex*08/	
Files to turn in : `rb_insert.c, ft_btree_rb.h`	
Allowed functions : `malloc`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `rb_insert` that adds a new data to the the tree so that it continues to respect a red and black tree's restrictions. The argument `root` points to the tree's root node. Upon first call, it points to `NULL`. We'll also pass a comparison function similar to `strcmp` as argument.

- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void rb_insert(struct s_rb_node **root, void *data, int (*cmpf)(void *, void *));
```

Chapter XIII

Exercise 09: rb_remove

	Exercice : 09
rb_remove	
Turn-in directory : $ex09/$	
Files to turn in : `rb_remove.c, ft_btree_rb.h`	
Allowed functions : `free`	
Remarks : `n/a`	

- Create a function `rb_remove` which removes a data from the the tree so that it continues to respect a red and black tree's restrictions. The argument `root` points to the tree's root node. We'll also pass a comparison function similar to `strcmp` as argument, as well as a pointer to function `freef` which will be called, with the element of the tree to be deleted, as argument.

- Here's how it should be prototyped :

```
void rb_remove(struct s_rb_node **root, void *data, int (*cmpf)(void *, void *), void (*freef)(void *));
```