

## Consolidated Assignment 7 Report

This report contains the graded results for the newest of each exercise submitted to the assignment checker prior to 8/27/2020 4:08:00 AM PDT.

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C/C++ Programming II (Section 149123)

### Submitted:

Exercise 1: 8/18/2020 7:32:59 PM PDT

Exercise 2: 8/19/2020 10:02:05 AM PDT

Exercise 3: 8/19/2020 1:36:50 PM PDT

Exercise 4: 8/22/2020 12:05:16 PM PDT

Score (out of 20 possible): 20

THIS WAS SENT FROM A NOTIFICATION-ONLY ADDRESS THAT CANNOT ACCEPT INCOMING MAIL.  
For help please contact the instructor at the email address provided on the "Home" page of the course's Canvas website. The assignment checker DOES NOT GRADE your submissions but merely reports on issues so you can correct them and resubmit, thereby avoiding unnecessary credit loss. ALL GRADING IS DONE MANUALLY BY THE INSTRUCTOR after the assignment deadline based solely upon the NEWEST submission of each exercise. BE WARY of correcting minor issues after the deadline because a late deduction will usually be much greater than a minor issue deduction.

From: Shaun Chemplavil <mailto:shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com>  
Subject: C2A7E1\_U08713628  
Submitted: 8/18/2020 7:32:59 PM PDT  
Course: C/C++ Programming II (Section 149123)  
Student's name: Shaun Chemplavil  
Contact email: shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com  
Student ID: U08713628  
Assignment 7, Exercise 1 (C2\_001205940M02005X75205)  
Exercise point value: 6  
File submitted:  
C2A7E1\_main.c

"Compile-time" results:

No "compile-time" issues;

"Run-time" results:

Program ran - No errors detected during preliminary testing (SEE ATTACHMENT);

```

1 //
2 // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3 // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4 // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5 // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6 // 08 / 18 / 2020
7 // C2A7E1_main.c
8 // Win10
9 // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 //This program will run at the command line with two space separated arguments
12 // first argument specifies a text file name, and the second specifies the
13 // how many bins should be used within a HashTable that contains strings within
14 // the file (bin # = string length % # of bins), within each bin a binary tree
15 // is used to organize the nodes so that they are ordered in alphabetical order
16 // according to the string it contains
17 //
18
19 #include <stdio.h>
20 #include <stdlib.h>
21 #include <string.h>
22
23 #define LINE_LEN 256 // size of input buffer
24 #define BUFFMT "%255" // field width for input buffer scan
25
26 void *SafeMalloc(size_t size)
27 {
28     void *vp;
29
30     if ((vp = malloc(size)) == NULL)
31     {
32         fputs("Out of memory\n", stderr);
33         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
34     }
35     return(vp);
36 }
37
38 FILE *OpenFile(const char *fileName)
39 {
40     FILE *fp;
41
42     if ((fp = fopen(fileName, "r")) == NULL)
43     {
44         fprintf(stderr, "File \"%s\" didn't open.\n", fileName);
45         perror(fileName);
46         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
47     }
48     return fp;
49 }
50
51 #define MIN_ARGS 3 // fewest command line arguments
52 #define FILE_ARG_IX 1 // index of file name argument
53 #define BINS_ARG_IX 2 // index of bin count argument
54
55 typedef struct Node NODE;
56 struct Node // type of each list node
57 {
58     char *strng; // string for this node
59     size_t count; // occurrences of this string
60     NODE *left, *right; // next node in list
61 };

```

```

62
63 typedef struct                                // type of table array elements
64 {
65     size_t nodes;                               // # of list nodes for this bin
66     NODE *root;                                 // root node in this bin's list
67 } BIN;
68
69 typedef struct                                // type of hash table descriptor
70 {
71     size_t bins;                               // bins in hash table
72     BIN *firstBin;                             // first bin
73 } TABLE;
74
75 //
76 // BuildTree will search the binary tree at pNode for a node representing the
77 // string in str. If found, its string count will be incremented. If not
78 // found, a new node for that string will be created, put in alphabetical
79 // order, and its count set to 1. A pointer to the node for string str is
80 // returned.
81 //
82 NODE *BuildTree(NODE *pNode, char *str, BIN *bp)
83 {
84     if (pNode == NULL)                         // string not found
85     {
86         size_t length = strlen(str) + 1;      // length of string
87
88         pNode = (NODE *)SafeMalloc(sizeof(NODE)); // allocate a node
89         pNode->strng = (char *)SafeMalloc(length);
90         memcpy(pNode->strng, str, length);      // copy string
91         pNode->count = 1;                       // 1st occurrence
92         pNode->left = pNode->right = NULL;      // no subtrees
93         ++bp->nodes;                            // update bin node cnt
94     }
95     else
96     {
97         int result = strcmp(str, pNode->strng); // compare strings
98
99         if (result == 0)                       // new str == current
100             ++pNode->count;                    // increment occurrence
101         else if (result < 0)                   // new str < current
102             pNode->left = BuildTree(pNode->left, str, bp); // traverse left
103         else                                   // new str > current
104             pNode->right = BuildTree(pNode->right, str, bp); // traverse right
105     }
106     return(pNode);
107 }
108
109 // PrintTree recursively prints the binary tree in pNode alphabetically.
110 void PrintTree(const NODE *pNode)
111 {
112     if (pNode != NULL)                       // if child exists
113     {
114         PrintTree(pNode->left);               // traverse left
115         printf("%4d %s\n", (int)pNode->count, pNode->strng);
116         PrintTree(pNode->right);              // traverse right
117     }
118 }
119
120 // FreeTree recursively frees the binary tree in pNode.
121 void FreeTree(NODE *pNode)

```

```

122 {
123     if (pNode != NULL) // if child exists
124     {
125         FreeTree(pNode->left); // traverse left
126         FreeTree(pNode->right); // traverse right
127         free(pNode->strng); // free the string
128         free(pNode); // free the node
129     }
130 }
131
132 int HashFunction(const char *key, size_t bins) // get bin value from key
133 {
134     return((int)(strlen(key) % bins)); // value = char count % bins
135 }
136
137 // CreateTable creates and initializes the hash table and its bins
138 TABLE *CreateTable(size_t bins)
139 {
140     TABLE *hashTable;
141     BIN *end;
142
143     hashTable = (TABLE *)SafeMalloc(sizeof(TABLE)); // alloc desc struct
144     hashTable->bins = bins; // how many bins
145     // alloc bins
146     hashTable->firstBin = (BIN *)SafeMalloc(bins * sizeof(BIN));
147     end = hashTable->firstBin + bins; // end of bins
148
149     for (BIN *bin = hashTable->firstBin; bin < end; ++bin) // initialize bins
150     {
151         bin->nodes = 0; // no list nodes
152         bin->root = NULL; // no list
153     }
154     return(hashTable);
155 }
156
157 //
158 // BuildList calls BuildTree, which ultimately orders all nodes within the bin
159 // that is passed to it, using the string that is also passed to it
160 //
161 void BuildList(BIN *bp, char *str)
162 {
163     bp->root = BuildTree(bp->root, str, bp);
164 }
165
166 // PrintTable prints the hash table.
167 void PrintTable(const TABLE *hashTable)
168 {
169     BIN *end;
170
171     end = hashTable->firstBin + hashTable->bins; // end of bins
172     for (BIN *bin = hashTable->firstBin; bin < end; ++bin) // visit bins
173     {
174         printf("%d entries for bin %d:\n",
175             (int)bin->nodes,
176             (int)(bin - hashTable->firstBin));
177
178         // Print all nodes in bin
179         PrintTree(bin->root);
180     }
181 }

```

```
182
183 // FreeTable frees the hash table.
184 void FreeTable(TABLE *hashTable)
185 {
186     BIN *bin, *end;
187
188     end = hashTable->firstBin + hashTable->bins;           // end of bins
189     for (bin = hashTable->firstBin; bin < end; ++bin)      // visit bins
190         FreeTree(bin->root);                               // free all nodes in bin
191
192     free(hashTable->firstBin);                             // free all bins
193     free(hashTable);                                       // free table descriptor
194 }
195
196 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
197 {
198     char buf[LINE_LEN];                                     // word string buffer
199     char fileName[LINE_LEN];                               // file name buffer
200     int howManyBins;                                       // number of bins to create
201     TABLE *hashTable;                                    // pointer to hash table
202     FILE *fp;
203
204     // Read file name from command line.
205     if (argc < MIN_ARGS || sscanf(argv[FILE_ARG_IX], BUFFMT "s", fileName) != 1)
206     {
207         fprintf(stderr, "No file name specified on command line\n");
208         return EXIT_FAILURE;
209     }
210     fp = OpenFile(fileName);
211
212     // Read bin count from command line.
213     if (sscanf(argv[BINS_ARG_IX], "%d", &howManyBins) != 1)
214     {
215         fprintf(stderr, "No bin count specified on command line\n");
216         return EXIT_FAILURE;
217     }
218     hashTable = CreateTable((size_t)howManyBins);          // allocate table array
219
220     //
221     // The following loop will read one string at a time from stdin until
222     // EOF is reached. For each string read the BuildList function will
223     // be called to update the hash table.
224     //
225     while (fscanf(fp, BUFFMT "s", buf) != EOF)             // get string from file
226     {
227         // Find appropriate bin.
228         BIN *bin = &hashTable->firstBin[HashFunction(buf, (size_t)howManyBins)];
229         BuildList(bin, buf);                               // put string in list
230     }
231     fclose(fp);
232     PrintTable(hashTable);                                 // print all strings
233     FreeTable(hashTable);                                 // free the table
234     return(EXIT_SUCCESS);
235 }
```

\*\*\*\*\* C2 ASSIGNMENT 7 EXERCISE 1 AUTOMATIC PROGRAM RUN RESULTS \*\*\*\*\*

```
***** THE RESULTS BELOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY CHECKED AND *****
***** NO ERRORS WERE FOUND.  HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT *****
***** NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THERE ARE NO ERRORS.  THE *****
***** INSTRUCTOR WILL DO A MORE THOROUGH CHECK DURING *****
***** MANUAL GRADING. *****
```

```
----- PURPOSE OF 1ST RUN -----
Verify binary tree content display for 10 bins.
----- START OF 1ST RUN -----
```

The assignment checker has split your display in half for compactness...

6 entries for bin 0:	9 entries for bin 5:
1 arguments.	1 Thus,
1 constants.	1 White
1 expansion)	1 first
1 invocation	4 macro
1 occurrence	1 marks
1 parameters	3 space
6 entries for bin 1:	2 token
6 a	1 which
1 combination	4 white
1 definition,	11 entries for bin 6:
1 definition.	1 (after
1 number-sign	5 actual
1 stringizing	2 formal
12 entries for bin 2:	1 macros
1 If	1 occurs
1 It	1 passed
1 as	2 single
2 by	2 space.
1 concatenated	6 string
1 if	2 tokens
5 in	1 within
7 is	5 entries for bin 7:
3 it	2 between
4 of	1 comment
1 or	2 literal
3 to	2 reduced
9 entries for bin 3:	1 treated
1 "stringizing"	10 entries for bin 8:
1 (#)	1 adjacent
1 Any	4 argument
3 The	1 converts
3 and	1 enclosed
1 any	1 ignored.
1 automatically	2 literal.
13 the	1 literals
1 two	2 operator
9 entries for bin 4:	1 precedes
1 each	1 replaces
1 from	7 entries for bin 9:
1 last	1 argument,
2 only	1 following
1 take	2 parameter
1 that	1 preceding
1 then	1 quotation

1 used 2 resulting  
2 with 1 separated

----- END OF 1ST RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 2ND RUN -----

Verify binary tree content display for 5 bins.

----- START OF 2ND RUN -----

The assignment checker has split your display in half for compactness...

15 entries for bin 0:

1 Thus,  
1 White  
1 arguments.  
1 constants.  
1 expansion)  
1 first  
1 invocation  
4 macro  
1 marks  
1 occurrence  
1 parameters  
3 space  
2 token  
1 which  
4 white

17 entries for bin 1:

1 (after  
6 a  
5 actual  
1 combination  
1 definition,  
1 definition.  
2 formal  
1 macros  
1 number-sign  
1 occurs  
1 passed  
2 single  
2 space.  
6 string  
1 stringizing  
2 tokens  
1 within

17 entries for bin 2:

1 If  
1 It  
1 as  
2 between  
2 by  
1 comment  
1 concatenated  
1 if  
5 in  
7 is

3 it  
2 literal  
4 of  
1 or  
2 reduced  
3 to  
1 treated

19 entries for bin 3:

1 "stringizing"  
1 (#)  
1 Any  
3 The  
1 adjacent  
3 and  
1 any  
4 argument  
1 automatically  
1 converts  
1 enclosed  
1 ignored.  
2 literal.  
1 literals  
2 operator  
1 precedes  
1 replaces  
13 the  
1 two

16 entries for bin 4:

1 argument,  
1 each  
1 following  
1 from  
1 last  
2 only  
2 parameter  
1 preceding  
1 quotation  
2 resulting  
1 separated  
1 take  
1 that  
1 then  
1 used  
2 with

----- END OF 2ND RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 3RD RUN -----

Verify binary tree content display for 1 bin.

----- START OF 3RD RUN -----



The assignment checker has split your display in half for compactness...

84 entries for bin 0:	2	literal
1 "stringizing"	2	literal.
1 (#)	1	literals
1 (after	4	macro
1 Any	1	macros
1 If	1	marks
1 It	1	number-sign
3 The	1	occurrence
1 Thus,	1	occurs
1 White	4	of
6 a	2	only
5 actual	2	operator
1 adjacent	1	or
3 and	2	parameter
1 any	1	parameters
4 argument	1	passed
1 argument,	1	precedes
1 arguments.	1	preceding
1 as	1	quotation
1 automatically	2	reduced
2 between	1	replaces
2 by	2	resulting
1 combination	1	separated
1 comment	2	single
1 concatenated	3	space
1 constants.	2	space.
1 converts	6	string
1 definition,	1	stringizing
1 definition.	1	take
1 each	1	that
1 enclosed	13	the
1 expansion)	1	then
1 first	3	to
1 following	2	token
2 formal	2	tokens
1 from	1	treated
1 if	1	two
1 ignored.	1	used
5 in	1	which
1 invocation	4	white
7 is	2	with
3 it	1	within
1 last		

----- END OF 3RD RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 4TH RUN -----

Verify that program detects an input file open failure.

----- START OF 4TH RUN -----

File "bad//file//b" didn't open.

bad//file//b:No such file or directory

----- END OF 4TH RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 5TH RUN -----

Verify that program detects an input file open failure.

----- START OF 5TH RUN -----

File "bad//file//a" didn't open.

bad//file//a:No such file or directory

----- END OF 5TH RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 6TH RUN -----

Verify that program detects a memory allocation failure.

----- CODE CHANGES FOR 6TH RUN -----

Intentionally induced malloc failure.

----- START OF 6TH RUN -----

Out of memory

----- END OF 6TH RUN -----

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From: Shaun Chemplavil <mailto:shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com>  
Subject: C2A7E2\_U08713628  
Submitted: 8/19/2020 10:02:05 AM PDT  
Course: C/C++ Programming II (Section 149123)  
Student's name: Shaun Chemplavil  
Contact email: shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com  
Student ID: U08713628  
Assignment 7, Exercise 2 (C2\_001351768M02005X97351)  
Exercise point value: 4  
Files submitted:  
    C2A7E2\_main-Driver.cpp  
    C2A7E2\_OpenFileBinary.cpp  
    C2A7E2\_ListHex.cpp

"Compile-time" results:

No "compile-time" issues;

"Run-time" results:

Program ran - No errors detected during preliminary testing (SEE ATTACHMENT);

```
1 //
2 // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3 // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4 // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5 // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6 // 08 / 19 / 2020
7 // C2A7E2_ListHex.cpp
8 // Win10
9 // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains ListHex function, which display the characters of a file
12 // as hexadecimal pairs, a new line is created once the number of bytesPerLine
13 // has been met
14 //
15
16 #include <iostream>
17 #include <fstream>
18 #include <iomanip>
19
20 using namespace std;
21
22 void ListHex(ifstream &inFile, int bytesPerLine)
23 {
24     int hexBytes = 0;
25
26     // Set persistent I/O manipulators
27     cout << setfill('0') << hex;
28
29     do
30     {
31         char buf;
32         inFile.get(buf);
33
34         if (inFile.gcount())
35         {
36             // If not the first character of the line, place a preceding space
37             // this avoids having a trailing whitespace character
38             if (++hexBytes % bytesPerLine != 1)
39                 cout << ' ';
40
41             // protect against sign extension bytes by typecasting to unsigned char
42             // to display hexadecimal additional typecast to int
43             cout << setw(2) << (int)(unsigned char)buf;
44
45             // keep track of the number of characters we've displayed
46             if (!(hexBytes % bytesPerLine))
47                 cout << '\n';
48         }
49     } while (inFile.good());
50 }
```

```
1 //
2 // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3 // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4 // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5 // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6 // 08 / 18 / 2020
7 // C2A7E2_OpenFileBinary.cpp
8 // Win10
9 // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains OpenFileBinary function, which opens the file (specified via a
12 // pointer to the name of filename) in read-only binary mode , using
13 // the ifstream reference which is also passed to it
14 //
15
16 #include <iostream>
17 #include <fstream>
18
19 using namespace std;
20
21 void OpenFileBinary(const char *fileName, ifstream &inFile)
22 {
23     // open fileName in "read" mode using the ifstream object inFile
24     inFile.open(fileName, ios_base::binary);
25     if (!inFile.is_open())
26     {
27         {
28             cerr << "\"" << fileName << "\" :File access error!\n";
29             exit(-1);
30         }
31     }
32 }
```

\*\*\*\*\* C2 ASSIGNMENT 7 EXERCISE 2 AUTOMATIC PROGRAM RUN RESULTS \*\*\*\*\*

```
***** THE RESULTS BELOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY CHECKED AND *****
***** NO ERRORS WERE FOUND.  HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT *****
***** NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THERE ARE NO ERRORS.  THE *****
***** INSTRUCTOR WILL DO A MORE THOROUGH CHECK DURING *****
***** MANUAL GRADING. *****
```

```
----- PURPOSE OF 1ST RUN -----
Verify the display of hexadecimal file bytes.
----- COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS FOR 1ST RUN -----
TestFile3.txt 16
----- START OF 1ST RUN -----
```

Hex dump of file TestFile3.txt with 16 bytes per line:

```
66 6f 72 20 28 69 20 3d 20 30 3b 20 69 20 3c 20
52 45 43 5f 4e 4f 3b 20 2b 2b 69 29 09 2f 2a 20
66 6f 72 20 66 69 72 73 74 20 75 6e 6e 65 65 64
65 64 20 72 65 63 6f 72 64 73 20 2a 2f 0d 0a 09
69 66 20 28 66 73 63 3f 61 6e 66 28 66 70 2c 20
22 25 2a 5b 5e 5c 6e 5d 25 2a 63 22 29 20 3d 3d
20 45 4f 46 29 20 7b 20 2f 2a 20 72 65 61 64 20
61 6e 64 20 74 68 72 6f 77 20 61 77 61 79 20 2a
2f 0d 0a 09 20 20 66 70 75 74 73 28 22 55 6e 65
78 70 65 63 74 65 64 20 45 4f 46 5c 6e 22 2c 20
73 74 64 65 72 72 29 3b 09 2f 2a 20 74 68 65 72
65 20 69 73 20 6e 6f 20 72 65 63 2e 6f 72 64 20
52 45 43 5f 4e 4f 20 2a 2f 0d 0a 20 20 7d 0d 0a
0d 0a
```

```
----- END OF 1ST RUN -----
----- PURPOSE OF 2ND RUN -----
Verify the display of hexadecimal file bytes.
----- COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS FOR 2ND RUN -----
TestFile4.bin 16
----- START OF 2ND RUN -----
```

Hex dump of file TestFile4.bin with 16 bytes per line:

```
ff c0 00 01 7f ff ff ff c0 00 00 7f c0 00 00
ff bf ff ff 7f bf ff ff 80 40 00 00 00 40 00 00
80 00 00 01 00 3f ff ff 00 0d 0a 00 80 00 00 00
00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
d0 00 00 00 0e 00 00 00 00 0e ba 1f 21 cd 09 b4
44 20 6e 69 6d 20 53 4f 2e 65 64 6f b4 0a 0d 0d
00 00 0d 0a ba 03 7d 00 54 62 39 58 54 62 39 0b
ff da bc d8 7f e0 2a c6 ff c0 00 00 7f c0 00 00
54 62 38 0b 63 69 52 0b 54 62 39 68 00 00 00 0b
50 00 00 00 01 4c 00 45 0e 7f 00 05 00 00 3a 54
80 00 00 00 00 e0 00 00 ff da 21 77 80 00 00 06
5f 74 73 e5 64 70 2e 63 0d 0a 00 0e ba 1f ff c0
00 01 7f ff ff ff 01 4c 00 45 7f c0 00 00 ff bf
ff ff 80 40 00 00 00 40 00 00 80 00 00 01 00 3f
ff ff 00 00 00 0b 7f c0 00 00 00 00 00 00 80 00
00 00 7f bf ff ff 00 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 7f e0
2a c6 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 d0 00 00 00 0e 00
00 00 64 70 2e 63 21 cd 09 b4 44 20 6e 69 6d 20
53 4f b4 0a 0d 0a 00 00 00 00 00 00 3a 54 ba 03
7d 00 54 62 39 58 54 62 39 0b ff da bc d8 ff c0
```

```
00 00 54 62 38 0b 63 69 52 0b 54 62 39 68 50 00
00 00 2e 65 64 6f 0e 7f 00 05 80 00 00 00 00 e0
00 00 ff da 21 77 80 00 00 06 5f 74 73 e5 ff c0
00 00
```

----- END OF 2ND RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 3RD RUN -----

Verify the display of hexadecimal file bytes.

----- COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS FOR 3RD RUN -----

TestFile1.txt 25

----- START OF 3RD RUN -----

Hex dump of file TestFile1.txt with 25 bytes per line:

```
54 68 65 20 6e 75 6d 62 65 72 2d 73 69 67 6e 20 6f 72 20 22 73 74 72 69 6e
67 69 7a 69 6e 67 22 20 6f 70 65 72 61 74 6f 72 20 28 23 29 20 63 6f 6e 76
65 72 74 73 20 6d 61 63 72 6f 0d 0a 70 61 72 61 6d 65 74 65 72 73 20 28 61
66 74 65 72 20 65 78 70 61 6e 73 69 6f 6e 29 20 74 6f 20 73 74 72 69 6e 67
20 63 6f 6e 73 74 61 6e 74 73 2e 20 49 74 20 69 73 20 75 73 65 64 0d 0a 6f
6e 6c 79 20 77 69 74 68 20 6d 61 63 72 6f 73 20 74 68 61 74 20 74 61 6b 65
20 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e 74 73 2e 20 49 66 20 69 74 20 70 72 65 63 65 64 65
73 20 61 20 66 6f 72 6d 61 6c 0d 0a 70 61 72 61 6d 65 74 65 72 20 69 6e 20
74 68 65 20 6d 61 63 72 6f 20 64 65 66 69 6e 69 74 69 6f 6e 2c 20 74 68 65
20 61 63 74 75 61 6c 20 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e 74 20 70 61 73 73 65 64 0d 0a
62 79 20 74 68 65 20 6d 61 63 72 6f 20 69 6e 76 6f 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 20 69
73 20 65 6e 63 6c 6f 73 65 64 20 69 6e 20 71 75 6f 74 61 74 69 6f 6e 20 6d
61 72 6b 73 20 61 6e 64 0d 0a 74 72 65 61 74 65 64 20 61 73 20 61 20 73 74
72 69 6e 67 20 6c 69 74 65 72 61 6c 2e 20 54 68 65 20 73 74 72 69 6e 67 20
6c 69 74 65 72 61 6c 20 74 68 65 6e 20 72 65 70 6c 61 63 65 73 0d 0a 65 61
63 68 20 6f 63 63 75 72 72 65 6e 63 65 20 6f 66 20 61 20 63 6f 6d 62 69 6e
61 74 69 6f 6e 20 6f 66 20 74 68 65 20 73 74 72 69 6e 67 69 7a 69 6e 67 20
6f 70 65 72 61 74 6f 72 0d 0a 61 6e 64 20 66 6f 72 6d 61 6c 20 70 61 72 61
6d 65 74 65 72 20 77 69 74 68 69 6e 20 74 68 65 20 6d 61 63 72 6f 20 64 65
66 69 6e 69 74 69 6f 6e 2e 0d 0a 0d 0a 57 68 69 74 65 20 73 70 61 63 65 20
70 72 65 63 65 64 69 6e 67 20 74 68 65 20 66 69 72 73 74 20 74 6f 6b 65 6e
20 6f 66 20 74 68 65 20 61 63 74 75 61 6c 20 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e 74 0d 0a
61 6e 64 20 66 6f 6c 6c 6f 77 69 6e 67 20 74 68 65 20 6c 61 73 74 20 74 6f
6b 65 6e 20 6f 66 20 74 68 65 20 61 63 74 75 61 6c 20 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e
74 20 69 73 20 69 67 6e 6f 72 65 64 2e 0d 0a 41 6e 79 20 77 68 69 74 65 20
73 70 61 63 65 20 62 65 74 77 65 65 6e 20 74 68 65 20 74 6f 6b 65 6e 73 20
69 6e 20 74 68 65 20 61 63 74 75 61 6c 20 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e 74 20 69 73
0d 0a 72 65 64 75 63 65 64 20 74 6f 20 61 20 73 69 6e 67 6c 65 20 77 68 69
74 65 20 73 70 61 63 65 20 69 6e 20 74 68 65 20 72 65 73 75 6c 74 69 6e 67
20 73 74 72 69 6e 67 20 6c 69 74 65 72 61 6c 2e 0d 0a 54 68 75 73 2c 20 69
66 20 61 20 63 6f 6d 6d 65 6e 74 20 6f 63 63 75 72 73 20 62 65 74 77 65 65
6e 20 74 77 6f 20 74 6f 6b 65 6e 73 20 69 6e 20 74 68 65 20 61 63 74 75 61
6c 0d 0a 61 72 67 75 6d 65 6e 74 2c 20 69 74 20 69 73 20 72 65 64 75 63 65
64 20 74 6f 20 61 20 73 69 6e 67 6c 65 20 77 68 69 74 65 20 73 70 61 63 65
2e 20 54 68 65 20 72 65 73 75 6c 74 69 6e 67 0d 0a 73 74 72 69 6e 67 20 6c
69 74 65 72 61 6c 20 69 73 20 61 75 74 6f 6d 61 74 69 63 61 6c 6c 79 20 63
6f 6e 63 61 74 65 6e 61 74 65 64 20 77 69 74 68 20 61 6e 79 20 61 64 6a 61
63 65 6e 74 0d 0a 73 74 72 69 6e 67 20 6c 69 74 65 72 61 6c 73 20 66 72 6f
6d 20 77 68 69 63 68 20 69 74 20 69 73 20 73 65 70 61 72 61 74 65 64 20 6f
6e 6c 79 20 62 79 20 77 68 69 74 65 20 73 70 61 63 65 2e 0d 0a 0d 0a
```

----- END OF 3RD RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 4TH RUN -----

Verify that program detects an input file open failure.

----- COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS FOR 4TH RUN -----

bad//file//a 5

----- START OF 4TH RUN -----

"bad//file//a" :File access error!

----- END OF 4TH RUN -----

----- PURPOSE OF 5TH RUN -----

Verify that program detects an input file open failure.

----- COMMAND LINE ARGUMENTS FOR 5TH RUN -----

bad//file//b 5

----- START OF 5TH RUN -----

"bad//file//b" :File access error!

----- END OF 5TH RUN -----



THIS WAS SENT FROM A NOTIFICATION-ONLY ADDRESS THAT CANNOT ACCEPT INCOMING MAIL.  
For help please contact the instructor at the email address provided on the "Home" page of the course's Canvas website. The assignment checker DOES NOT GRADE your submissions but merely reports on issues so you can correct them and resubmit, thereby avoiding unnecessary credit loss. ALL GRADING IS DONE MANUALLY BY THE INSTRUCTOR after the assignment deadline based solely upon the NEWEST submission of each exercise. BE WARY of correcting minor issues after the deadline because a late deduction will usually be much greater than a minor issue deduction.

From: Shaun Chemplavil <mailto:shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com>  
Subject: C2A7E3\_U08713628  
Submitted: 8/19/2020 1:36:50 PM PDT  
Course: C/C++ Programming II (Section 149123)  
Student's name: Shaun Chemplavil  
Contact email: shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com  
Student ID: U08713628  
Assignment 7, Exercise 3 (C2\_001703744M02005X16703)  
Exercise point value: 4  
Files submitted:  
    C2A7E3\_main-Driver.c  
    C2A7E3\_ReverseEndian.c

"Compile-time" results:

No "compile-time" issues;

"Run-time" results:

Program ran - No errors detected during preliminary testing (SEE ATTACHMENT);

```
1  //
2  // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3  // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4  // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5  // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6  // 08 / 19 / 2020
7  // C2A7E3_ReverseEndian.c
8  // Win10
9  // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains ReverseEndian function, which converts any scalar object
12 // pointed to it from big endian to little endian (or vice versa)
13 //
14
15 #include <stdlib.h>
16
17 void *ReverseEndian(void *ptr, size_t size)
18 {
19     // Swap contents at each byte
20     for (char *head = (char *)ptr, *tail = head + size - 1;
21          tail > head; --tail, ++head)
22     {
23         // store contents at head pointer
24         char temp = *head;
25         *head = *tail;
26         *tail = temp;
27     }
28
29     //Now contents at the memory addresses have been swapped, so return original
30     // address (with new content)
31     return(ptr);
32 }
```

\*\*\*\*\* C2 ASSIGNMENT 7 EXERCISE 3 AUTOMATIC PROGRAM RUN RESULTS \*\*\*\*\*

```
***** THE RESULTS BELOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY CHECKED AND *****
***** NO ERRORS WERE FOUND.  HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT *****
***** NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THERE ARE NO ERRORS.  THE *****
***** INSTRUCTOR WILL DO A MORE THOROUGH CHECK DURING *****
***** MANUAL GRADING. *****
```

----- START OF RUN -----

```
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "char"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "short"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "long"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "float"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "double"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "void pointer"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "char pointer"
ReverseEndian succeeded for type "int pointer"
```

----- END OF RUN -----

THIS WAS SENT FROM A NOTIFICATION-ONLY ADDRESS THAT CANNOT ACCEPT INCOMING MAIL.  
For help please contact the instructor at the email address provided on the "Home" page of the course's Canvas website. The assignment checker DOES NOT GRADE your submissions but merely reports on issues so you can correct them and resubmit, thereby avoiding unnecessary credit loss. ALL GRADING IS DONE MANUALLY BY THE INSTRUCTOR after the assignment deadline based solely upon the NEWEST submission of each exercise. BE WARY of correcting minor issues after the deadline because a late deduction will usually be much greater than a minor issue deduction.

From: Shaun Chemplavil <mailto:shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com>  
Subject: C2A7E4\_U08713628  
Submitted: 8/22/2020 12:05:16 PM PDT  
Course: C/C++ Programming II (Section 149123)  
Student's name: Shaun Chemplavil  
Contact email: shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com  
Student ID: U08713628  
Assignment 7, Exercise 4 (C2\_001405604M02005X65405)  
Exercise point value: 6  
Files submitted:  
    C2A7E4\_ReverseEndian.c  
    C2A7E4\_Test-Driver.h  
    C2A7E4\_main-Driver.c  
    C2A7E4\_OpenTemporaryFile.c  
    C2A7E4\_ProcessStructures.c

"Compile-time" results:

No "compile-time" issues;

"Run-time" results:

Program ran - No errors detected during preliminary testing (SEE ATTACHMENT);

```
1  //
2  // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3  // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4  // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5  // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6  // 08 / 22 / 2020
7  // C2A7E4_OpenTemporaryFile.c
8  // Win10
9  // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains OpenTemporaryFile function, which opens temporary file
12 // and returns the pointer to that temporary file
13 //
14
15 #include <stdio.h>
16 #include <stdlib.h>
17
18 FILE *OpenTemporaryFile(void)
19 {
20     FILE *source;
21
22     // open fileName in "read" mode, return error if failed
23     if ((source = tmpfile()) == NULL)
24     {
25         fprintf(stderr, "Temporary File failed to open\n");
26         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
27     }
28
29     return(source);
30 }
```

```
1 //
2 // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3 // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4 // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5 // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6 // 08 / 22 / 2020
7 // C2A7E4_ProcessStructures.c
8 // Win10
9 // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains the functions ReverseMembersEndian, ReadStructures, and
12 // WriteStructures
13 // ReverseMembersEndian: reverses each member of the Test structure passed to
14 // it
15 // ReadStructures: Reads a Test Structure within a temporary file and stores
16 // it at the pointer location passed to it
17 // WriteStructures: Writes a Test Structure to a temporary file and stores
18 // from the pointer location passed to it
19 // 1. Were the results you got correct for your implementation? Yes
20 // 2. How many padding bytes were in your structure ? 8 padding bytes
21 //
22
23 #include <stdio.h>
24 #include <stdlib.h>
25 #include <string.h>
26
27 #include "C2A7E4_Test-Driver.h"
28
29 void *ReverseEndian(void *ptr, size_t size);
30
31 struct Test *ReverseMembersEndian(struct Test *ptr)
32 {
33     // Reverse Endian of each structure member individually
34     ReverseEndian((void *)&ptr->flt, sizeof(ptr->flt));
35     ReverseEndian((void *)&ptr->dbl, sizeof(ptr->dbl));
36     ReverseEndian(&ptr->vp, sizeof(ptr->vp));
37
38     return(ptr);
39 }
40
41 struct Test *ReadStructures(struct Test *ptr, size_t count, FILE *fp)
42 {
43     // Read 'count' Test structures from contiguous memory within temporary file
44     if (fread(ptr, sizeof(*ptr) * count, 1, fp) != 1)
45     {
46         fprintf(stderr, "Failed to read structures from temporary file\n");
47         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
48     }
49
50     return(ptr);
51 }
52
53 struct Test *WriteStructures(const struct Test *ptr, size_t count, FILE *fp)
54 {
55     // Write 'count' Test structures in contiguous memory within temporary file
56     if (fwrite(ptr, sizeof(*ptr) * count, 1, fp) != 1)
57     {
58         fprintf(stderr, "Failed to write structures to temporary file\n");
59         exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
60     }
61 }
```

```
1  
62 return((struct Test *)ptr);  
63 }
```

```
1  //
2  // Shaun Chemplavil U08713628
3  // shaun.chemplavil@gmail.com
4  // C / C++ Programming II : Dynamic Memory and File I / O Concepts
5  // 149123 Raymond L.Mitchell, Jr., M.S.
6  // 08 / 20 / 2020
7  // C2A7E4_ReverseEndian.c
8  // Win10
9  // Visual C++ 19.0
10 //
11 // File contains ReverseEndian function, which converts any scalar object
12 // pointed to it from big endian to little endian (or vice versa)
13 //
14
15 #include <stdlib.h>
16
17 void *ReverseEndian(void *ptr, size_t size)
18 {
19     // Swap contents at each byte
20     for (char *head = (char *)ptr, *tail = head + size - 1;
21          tail > head; --tail, ++head)
22     {
23         // store contents at head pointer
24         char temp = *head;
25         *head = *tail;
26         *tail = temp;
27     }
28
29     //Now contents at the memory addresses have been swapped, so return original
30     // address (with new content)
31     return(ptr);
32 }
```



\*\*\*\*\* C2 ASSIGNMENT 7 EXERCISE 4 AUTOMATIC PROGRAM RUN RESULTS \*\*\*\*\*

```
***** THE RESULTS BELOW HAVE BEEN PARTIALLY CHECKED AND *****
***** NO ERRORS WERE FOUND.  HOWEVER, THIS DOES NOT *****
***** NECESSARILY MEAN THAT THERE ARE NO ERRORS.  THE *****
***** INSTRUCTOR WILL DO A MORE THOROUGH CHECK DURING *****
***** MANUAL GRADING. *****
```

```
----- PURPOSE OF 1ST RUN -----
Verify the endian reversal of structure members.
----- START OF 1ST RUN -----
```

IMPORTANT:

The results displayed below are what any correctly written code for this exercise will produce when run on my system. However, because type widths and padding are implementation dependent the results on your system might differ yet still be correct. In the output below the only padding is the second group of 4 bytes in each element. The easiest way to spot padding is to look for the three reversed byte sequences in any of the elements. Anything that is not part of these sequences is padding.

Structure bytes before (1st line) & after (2nd line) reversal:

Element 0:

```
cd cc bc 41 ff ff ff ff 5f 07 ce 19 51 da 3b bf 45 23 00 00 00 00 00 00
41 bc cc cd ff ff ff ff bf 3b da 51 19 ce 07 5f 00 00 00 00 00 00 23 45
```

Element 1:

```
00 00 00 40 f7 7f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 f0 3f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
40 00 00 00 f7 7f 00 00 3f f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Element 2:

```
00 00 c0 c0 f7 7f 00 00 66 66 66 66 66 66 0a 40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
c0 c0 00 00 f7 7f 00 00 40 0a 66 66 66 66 66 66 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

PLEASE BE SURE YOU HAVE ANSWERED THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Were the results you got correct for your implemenation?
2. How many padding bytes were in your structure?

```
----- END OF 1ST RUN -----
----- PURPOSE OF 2ND RUN -----
Verify that program detects a temporary file open failure.
----- CODE CHANGES FOR 2ND RUN -----
Intentionally induced tmpfile failure.
----- START OF 2ND RUN -----
```

Temporary File failed to open

```
----- END OF 2ND RUN -----
```