# Advanced Object-Oriented Programming, Spring 2021

### Homework Assignment #2

Due midnight Wednesday, April 21, 2021

#### Instructions

- 1. If any question is unclear, please ask for a clarification.
- 2. You may try to reuse as much of the source code supplemented as possible.
- 3. Unless stated otherwise, all the line numbers for the program listings are for reference only.
- 4. You are required to do all the homework assignments on Linux using g++.
- 5. You are required to give your TA a demo of your program. Make sure that your program can compile and run on the server machine, which will be used for the demo.
- 6. For the program that you write, you are required to include a Makefile. Otherwise, your homework will not be graded—meaning that you will receive zero marks.
- 7. Unless stated otherwise, you are required to work on the homework assignment individually.
- 8. No late homework will be accepted.

## **Programming Project**

This assignment requires that you write a program in C++ to list the contents of a TAR file. The format of TAR files can be found at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tar\_file\_format.

Here is a sample run of your program, assuming the name of your program is mytar.

```
$ ./mytar hw1/src.tar

drwx----- chiang/chiang 0 2008-10-05 22:25 src/

drwx----- chiang/chiang 0 2020-09-24 23:30 src/c/

-rw----- chiang/chiang 289 2008-10-01 14:51 src/c/stack.h

-rw----- chiang/chiang 521 2009-03-06 17:50 src/c/main2.c

-rw----- chiang/chiang 521 2009-03-06 17:50 src/c/main.c

-rw----- chiang/chiang 356 2008-10-02 15:06 src/c/stack.c
```

The output of your program has to be similar to that of the **tar** command. Also, your program has to check to see if the file type is "**USTAR** format" as described in the document.

You can use the structure given below to read the file header.

```
struct TarHeader {
    char filename[100];
    char filemode[8];
    char userid[8];
    char groupid[8];
    char filesize[12];
    char mtime[12];
    char checksum[8];
    char type;
    char lname[100];
    /* USTAR Section */
    char USTAR_id[6];
    char USTAR_ver[2];
    char username[32];
    char groupname [32];
    char devmajor[8];
    char devminor[8];
    char prefix[155];
    char pad[12];
};
```

The seekg() member function of iostream provides random access capability. For example, the call seekg(5, ios::beg) sets the read pointer to the fifth byte of the file while the call seekg(8, ios::cur) moves the current pointer forward 8 bytes.

You are also required to use the **read()** function instead of the ">>" operator—to make it easier to control your program.

### **Grading Policy**

The grading policy for this assignment is as follows:

- Make sure that a **Makefile**, which contains at least three targets—**all**, **dep**, and **clean**—is provided. Otherwise, the grade for your program will be zero.
- 50 points if your program compiles without errors and warnings, and the answer is correct.
- 10 points if your program is modularized and has at least two .cpp files and one .h file. For instance, insofar as this homework assignment is concerned, you have **main.cpp**, **mytar.h**, and **mytar.cpp**.
- 10 points if your program is well-structured.
- 10 points if the main function contains less than 15 lines of code, and you don't put more than one statement in a line.
- 20 points if you use only C++ Streams and File I/O—as given in Chapter 12 of the text—for all the I/Os. In other words, *no* C library function calls such as **open**, **close**, **read**, **write**, the **scanf** family of functions, the **printf** family of functions, are used in your program.