CP Lab 7: structured types

Instructions

The purpose of this Lab is to help you get more programming experience with C, and introduce you to using *structs* in your programming. We will be building on what you have done in the previous lab and in your classes.

Some of you may still be behind with lab 6 from before the mock exam. Even if there are still questions from lab sheet 6 to be solved, we ask that you devote most of today's lab to this new lab sheet.

If you do finish this lab before the two hours are up, then of course you may go back to earlier unfinished Lab sheets.

All Labs for CP will take place on the DICE machines in AT5.05 (Thursday and Tuesday) or AT6.06 (Monday). For working alone, you may use any of the DICE labs in AT, as long as they are not booked out by a class. You have 24-hour access to AT levels 3,4,5: if your card/pin does not allow you in, use the ITO contact form on our course webpage to contact the ITO.

Aims

- Get you extra experience with the DICE system, and its use for C programming.
- Give you experience of defining your own *structure* using `typedef`.
- Program a set of functions with respect to a 'Running Club' data structure.
- Follow up by re-visiting earlier unfinished Lab sheets if this is necessary!

To master the basic learning outcomes of the course, you should be able to do all the labs up to and including this one.

Prerequisites

Stage A Getting started

- Log into on of the DICE terminals.
- Bring up a *terminal window*, move to your home directory, and create a new subdirectory called *lab7*.

Stage B Student Database

We will define a student database which includes name, surname, UUN, Department name, gender and age of the students. Your program should be named `studentDB.c`. Its main steps will be:

- Define a struct called `student_t` which contains the given field names `name`, `surname`, `UUN`, `department`, `gender` and `age` .

  In this struct, `name` is a *string*, `surname` is a *string*, `UUN` is a *string*, `department` is a *string*, `gender` is a `char`. For `gender` 'f' represents female, 'm' represents male, and 'x' represents other/undisclosed. Lastly, `age` is an `int`.

  You will use `typedef` to make this declaration. Check your lecture notes for lectures 15 and 16 to refresh your knowledge of how to do this.

- Using this struct definition in the main part of your program define an *array* of the `student_t` structs to contain six elements

- Initialise the first three elements of the student array in the `main` part of your program. The initialisation should use the following data:
  `"John"`, `"Bishop"`, `"s1234"`, `"Inf"`, `'m'`, 18
  `"Lady"`, `"Cook"`, `"s2345"`, `"Eng"`, `'f'`, 21
  `"James"`, `"Jackson"`, `"s3456"`, `"Eng"`, `'m'`, 17

- Initialise the other three elements using the `scanf` function by asking the user to enter inputs using a `for` or `while` loop. When you do this, ask for each field separated by spaces, like this:
  `Enter name surname UUN department gender age:`
  so that the user then types
  `Marmaduke Featherstonehaugh s9876 Phil x 23`↲

- Write a `findOldest` function that takes a pointer to the start of the array as input, and a length for the array, and returns the details of the oldest student (name, surname, UUN, department, sex and age).

  If there is more than one student with this (maximum) age, you may choose an arbitrary student of that age to have their data returned.

  This function will satisfy the following function prototype:
  `student_t findOldest(student_t *studentarr, int len)`

  Inside `findOldest` use a `for` loop to traverse each element of the given array to compare each age with each other.

  - To do this you may define a variable, maybe called `max`, to save the index of the student with the max age, initialising this to 0.
  - Then in the `for` loop compare the ages with `max`, and if the age of the current student is bigger than the age of the student at index `max` then reassign the value of `max` to be the current index.

  Finally `return` the `student_t` entry at index `max` as the result of `findOldest`.

- You will need to use `printf` at the end of your `main` to print out the details of the student returned by `findOldest`.

After you have written the program, please compile it using
`gcc -Wall studentDB.c`↲

Your result for `studentDB.c`

☐ Program should be *correct*. Check that for the following input

```
Alex Taylor s4567 Inf f 23
Oliver Ford s5678 Eng m 18
Daniel Thomas s6789 Inf m 20
```

the result printed out by your `'main'` is

```
Alex Taylor, s4567, Inf, f, 23
```

☐ Extra: can you alter `findOldest` to take a length as well as the array, instead of assuming length 6?

☐ Extra: can you write a function called `pretty` to take an item of type `student_t` and print out the details of that student in a 'pretty fashion'?

☐ Submit your program with
`submit cp lab7 studentDB.c`

Stage C Running Club database and functions

The starting point for this stage of the lab is the file `running.c`, which you may download from the course webpage. This file contains a suite of type declarations, as well as the function prototypes for this question (and the code for some helper functions). The first type declaration is a structured type `runtime_t` to store running results in hours, minutes and seconds. `runner_t` is another structured type containing the fields `name`, `runid` (unique id of the runner, guaranteed to be a positive integer), and two fields `pb` (personal best) and `recent` (most recent) of type `runtime_t`. The structured type `runclub_t` consists of an array of size `MAXRUNNERS` of type `runner_t`, together with a field `total` which we will use to maintain a count of the current number of runners in the running club. Below are details of the structured data types:

```
typedef struct {
  int hr;
  int min;
  int sec;
} runtime_t;

typedef struct {
  char name[30];
  int runid;
  runtime_t pb;
  runtime_t recent;
} runner_t;

typedef struct {
  int total;
  runner_t runners[MAXRUNNERS];
} runclub_t;

typedef struct {
```

```
  char name[30];
  int runid;
  runtime_t result;
} result_t;
```

There is one extra structured type called `result_t` which is similar to `runner_t` except that it only contains one field for a running time. `result_t` is intended to be used when we are giving updates of recent races, or adding a new runner to the database.

In the file `running.c`, we have declared one global variable of type `runclub_t` named `slowAC`, and this will be the database which *all* our functions refer to. We assume that if there are k runners in the database, that `slowAC.total` will have the value k, and the runners will be stored at indices $0, \ldots, k-1$ of the `slowAC.runners` array.

The following list describes the tasks you are asked to solve. You will need to use the material you learnt in lectures 13 and 14, which shows you how to access various parts of a structured data type.

1. Your first task is to implement a function which takes a single parameter of type `runtime_t`, and computes the minutes-per-mile pace represented by this half-marathon time. You should use the fact that a half-marathon is 13.1 miles. The function prototype that you must complete is:

   ```
   double minpermile(runtime_t time)
   ```

2. The second task is to implement a function which takes no input arguments, but which returns the unique runner id (the value of the `runid` field) of the runner who has the fastest `pb` field in the global database `slowAC`. You must complete the following function prototype:

   ```
   int fastest()
   ```

3. The final task is to implement a function which takes one argument `res` of type `result_t`, and which *either* uses this input to *update the entry* of that runner (if `res.runid` has an entry in the database) *or* (if the runner with id `res.runid` is currently missing from the database) to add a new runner entry to the database, and update `slowAC.total`.

   When updating the entry, you must update the `recent` field; `pb` should also be updated if no better time than `res.result` is previously known.

   You must complete the function prototype below:

   ```
   int updateDB(result_t res)
   ```

   The value returned of the function should be 1 unless `res.runid` is a new runner and the database already has `MAXRUNNERS` (in which case you should return 0).

All your code should be entered into `running.c`. This file contains some helper functions, including a function to `initialize` the database with a collection of runners. There is also a detailed `main` function which runs a menu allowing various functions to be tested.

As you write and debug your functions program, please compile the program using

```
gcc -Wall running.c ↲
```

Submit your program with
```
submit cp lab7 running.c
```

Julian Bradfield after *Çiğdem Beyan and Mary Cryan, updated Nov 2016*