

Programming Project

Terry Marris January 2010

4 Utility

We look at some utility functions that are used throughout the project.

4.1 utility.h

Perhaps the three most useful functions are *getStr()*, *getInt()* and *intToString()*.

getStr() displays a prompt and returns a line of text entered at the keyboard. The line is constrained by the given size.

getInt() displays a prompt and returns an integer.

intToString() returns the given integer as a string.

```

/* utility.h: specifies some useful function prototypes */
/* ver 1.0 1Jan2011 */

#ifndef UTILITY_H
#define UTILITY_H

/* fgetline: reads a line of text up to the given size from the file,
   returns the line */
char *fgetline(FILE *file, int size);

/* getStr: returns a string up to the given size from the keyboard */
char *getStr(char *prompt, int size);

/* getInt: returns the integer entered at the keyboard */
int getInt(char *prompt);

/* getDouble: returns the number of type double entered
   at the keyboard */
double getDouble(char *prompt);

/* stringDuplicate: returns a duplicate copy of string */
char *stringDuplicate(const char *string);

/* reverseString: reverses the contents of string */
char *reverseString(const char *string);

/* intToString: converts an integer to a string */
char *intToString(int n);

/* equalStringsIgnoreCase: returns 1 if str1 and str2 have identical
   elements, otherwise returns 0 irrespective of case */
int equalStringsIgnoreCase(const char *str1, const char* str2);

```

```

/* compareStringsIgnoreCase: returns -1 if str1 < str2,
   0 if str1 == str2, +1 if str1 > str2 in alphabetical order */
int compareStringsIgnoreCase(const char *str1, const char *str2);

/* stringToLowercase: returns lower case version of string parameter
*/
char *stringToLowercase(const char *string);

/* stringToUpperCase: returns upper case version of string parameter
*/
char *stringToUpperCase(const char *string);

/* doubleEquals: returns 1 if a and b are close enough to equal,
   (as determined by tolerance) otherwise returns 0 */
int doubleEquals(double a, double b, double tolerance);

#endif

```

4.2 utility.c

The basis of the functions that return keyboard input is *fgetline()*. *fgetline()* returns a line of text, of length up to the given size, from the given file.

```

/* utility.c: specifies some useful functions */
/* ver 1.0 1Jan2011 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "utility.h"

/* fgetline: reads a line of text from the given file, returns its
length */
char *fgetline(FILE *file, int size)
{
    char *line = malloc(size + 1);
    int c, i;

    i = 0;
    while ((c = getc(file)) != EOF) {
        if (c == '\n')
            break;
        if (i < size - 1) {
            line[i] = c;
            i++;
        }
    }
    line[i] = '\0';
    return line;
}

/* getStr: returns a string up to the given size from the keyboard */
char *getStr(char *prompt, int size)
{
    printf("%s ", prompt);
    return fgetline(stdin, size);
}

```

```

/* getInt: returns the integer entered at the keyboard */
int getInt(char *prompt)
{
    char *s;

    s = getStr(prompt, 10);
    return atoi(s);
}

/* getDouble: returns the number of type double entered
   at the keyboard */
double getDouble(char *prompt)
{
    char *s;

    s = getStr(prompt, 308);
    return atof(s);
}

/* stringDuplicate: returns a duplicate copy of string */
char *stringDuplicate(const char *string)
{
    char *copy;
    int i;

    copy = malloc(strlen(string) + 1); /* +1 for '\0' */
    for (i = 0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)
        copy[i] = string[i];
    copy[i] = '\0';
    return copy;
}

/* reverseString: reverses the contents of string */
char *reverseString(const char *string)
{
    char *str = malloc(strlen(string) + 1);
    int i, j;

    j = strlen(string) - 1;
    for (i = 0; string[i] != '\0'; i++) {
        str[j] = string[i];
        j--;
    }
    str[i] = '\0';
    return str;
}

/* intToString: converts an integer to a string */
char *intToString(int n)
{
    int i, sign;
    char *string = malloc(12);

    sign = n;
    if (n < 0)
        n = -n;
    i = 0;

```

```

do {
    string[i] = n % 10 + '0';
    i++;
    n = n / 10;
} while (n > 0);
if (sign < 0) {
    string[i] = '-';
    i++;
}
string[i] = '\0';
return reverseString(string);
}

/* stringToLowercase: returns lower case version of string parameter
*/
char *stringToLowercase(const char *string)
{
    char *lcString = malloc(strlen(string) + 1); /* +1 for '\0' */
    int i;

    for (i = 0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)
        lcString[i] = string[i];
    lcString[i] = '\0';
    for (i = 0; lcString[i] != '\0'; i++)
        lcString[i] = tolower(lcString[i]);
    return lcString;
}

/* stringToUpperCase: returns upper case version of string parameter
*/
char *stringToUpperCase(const char *string)
{
    char *ucString = malloc(strlen(string) + 1); /* +1 for '\0' */
    int i;

    for (i = 0; string[i] != '\0'; i++)
        ucString[i] = string[i];
    ucString[i] = '\0';
    for (i = 0; ucString[i] != '\0'; i++)
        ucString[i] = toupper(ucString[i]);

    return ucString;
}

/* equalStringsIgnoreCase: returns 1 if str1 and str2 have identical
elements, otherwise returns 0 irrespective of case */
int equalStringsIgnoreCase(const char *str1, const char* str2)
{
    int i;
    char *s1 = stringToLowercase(str1);
    char *s2 = stringToLowercase(str2);

    for (i = 0; s1[i] != '\0'; i++)
        if (s1[i] != s2[i])
            return 0;
    return s1[i] == s2[i];
}

```

```

/* compareStringsIgnoreCase: returns -1 if str1 < str2,
   0 if str1 == str2, +1 if str1 > str2 in alphabetical order */
int compareStringsIgnoreCase(const char *str1, const char *str2)
{
    int i;
    char *s1 = stringToLowerCase(str1);
    char *s2 = stringToLowerCase(str2);

    for (i = 0; s1[i] == s2[i]; i++)
        if (s1[i] == '\0')
            return 0;
    if (s1[i] < s2[i])
        return -1;
    else
        return 1;
}

/* doubleEquals: returns 1 if a and b are close enough to equal,
   (as determined by tolerance) otherwise returns 0 */
int doubleEquals(double a, double b, double tolerance)
{
    double difference = fabs(a - b);
    return difference < tolerance;
}

```

4.3 testutility.c

Testing is limited. Should really test every function exhaustively, but ...

```

/* testutility.c */
/* ver 1.0 1Jan2011 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include "utility.h"

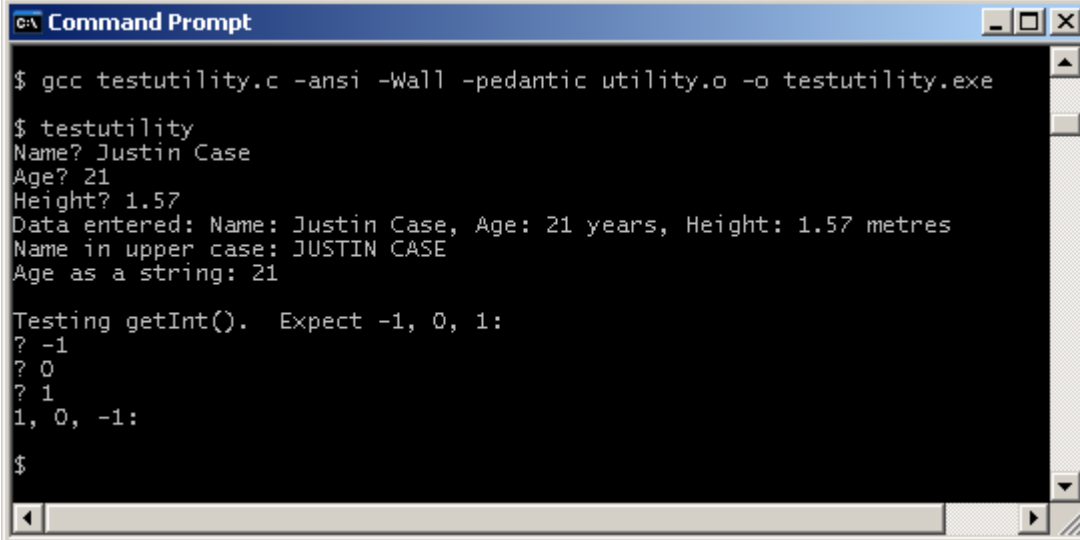
int main()
{
    char *name;
    int age;
    double height;

    name = getStr("Name?", 15);
    age = getInt("Age?");
    height = getDouble("Height?");
    printf("Data entered: Name: %s, Age: %d years, Height: %0.2f metres\n",
           name, age, height);
    printf("Name in upper case: %s\n", stringToUpperCase(name));
    printf("Age as a string: %s\n", intToString(age));
    printf("\n");

    printf("Testing getInt(). Expect -1, 0, 1: \n");
    printf("%d, %d, %d:\n", getInt("?"), getInt("?"), getInt("?"));

    return 0;
}

```



```
c:\ Command Prompt
$ gcc testutility.c -ansi -Wall -pedantic utility.o -o testutility.exe
$ testutility
Name? Justin Case
Age? 21
Height? 1.57
Data entered: Name: Justin Case, Age: 21 years, Height: 1.57 metres
Name in upper case: JUSTIN CASE
Age as a string: 21

Testing getInt(). Expect -1, 0, 1:
? -1
? 0
? 1
1, 0, -1:

$
```

Bibliography

Kernighan B & Ritchie D *The C Programming Language* Prentice Hall 1988 pp 64, 69