COMP1511/1911 Programming Fundamentals

Week 10 Lecture 2

The Final Lecture

Assignment 2

We have decided to go ahead with the 1 day extension for assignment 2.

The deadline will now be Saturday 16th at 5pm.

We also have an FAQ on the forum Assignment 2 FAQ Forum Post

My Experience Surveys





Tell us about your experience and shape the future of education at UNSW.

Click the link in Moodle

Please be mindful of the <u>UNSW Student Code of Conduct</u> as you provide feedback. At UNSW we aim to provide a respectful community and ask you to be careful to avoid any language that is sexist, racist or likely to be hurtful. You should feel confident that you can provide both positive and negative feedback but please be considerate in how you communicate.



http://myexperience.unsw.edu.au/

Week 10 Practice Exams

- If you are in an online tut-lab
 - you can sign up for an in-person lab
 - Access code: COMP1511
- It is run in a lab so goes for 2 hours
- Just submitting 1 question from lab or home is enough for lab marks
- Submissions from exam account won't show up on submissions web site



https://buytickets.at/comp1511unsw/1447098

The Exam: Time and Date and Location

- Date: 25th November
- 3 hours + 10 minutes reading time
- There will be 2 sessions of the exam.
- The students sitting the exam in the afternoon will be corralled for a period of twenty-thirty minutes as we conduct the changeover.
- Students in the morning exam, will not be able to leave early.
- Mon 25/11/2024 Morning (09:45-13:00)
- Mon 25/11/2024 Afternoon (12:50-16:40)

Supplementary Exam

The supplementary exam for the course is confirmed to be on

Tuesday Jan 21 2025 Exact times and locations will be organised closer to the date

Note: this is only for people who are granted special consideration due to illness or misadventure.

Week 11 Revision Sessions

The week 11 revision sessions will be run: Monday 1pm - 3pm (f2f) in Piano (K14 Physics LG18) Wednesday 12pm - 2pm (online)

Please sign up for the revision sessions (Access code: "COMP1511"):

https://buytickets.at/comp1511unsw/1414692

Study Resources

- Full Practice Exam Week 10 Labs
- Practice Exam questions Week 9 and 10 Lectures
 - Some we did/will do in lectures and you can try them again for yourself. See the _stub.c versions
 - Some have been left for self study
- Extra Challenges questions (some are 1 or 2 dots)
- Extra Revision questions
- Redo Problem Sets
- Try Lecture Coding problems yourself

Last Lecture

- Exam Revision
 - Strings, pointers and command line arguments
 - 1 and 2 dot hurdle questions
 - Look at the exam environment

Today's Lecture

- More difficult Linked List Questions
 - Debugging: search and delete approach 2
 - Split lists (Email Management System) (3 dot level)
- Sample exam questions
 - 2 dot Linked List and array hurdles
 - Debug string question
 - 3 dot array/string/command line argument question

There are many more questions than we will cover in the lecture. These are for your own revision.

Linked List Coding Reminder

Some special boundary conditions that you need to consider when you manipulate lists:

- Empty list
- List with 1 element
- Something happening at the beginning of the list
- Something happening at the end of the list
- Something will not occur, the item is not in the list (inserting after a number that doesn't exist etc)

Search and delete Approach 2: general case



Search and delete Approach 2: general case

```
// Approach 2: Just use 1 pointer to traverse
// but check the next node
struct node *current = head;
while (current->next != NULL &&
    current->next != search_key) {
    current = current->next;
```



Then we need to connect current node to the one after the one we are deleting. But we still need a pointer to the node we want to free. How can we do that?



struct node *temporary = current->next;



```
struct node *temporary = current->next;
```

```
current->next = temporary->next;
```



Now we can free the node we want to delete

```
free(temporary);
```



Search and delete Approach 2: Edge Cases

- Unfortunately we will need to debug our code as there are edge cases that have not been accounted for!
- It is always helpful to debug linked lists with a diagram to help visualise things



Email Management System (EMS): structs

};

```
struct folder {
    char name[MAX LEN];
    //to use later :)
    //int num emails;
    struct email *emails;
};
```

```
struct email {
    char sender[MAX LEN];
    char subject[MAX LEN];
   double size;
    enum email type type;
    enum priority type priority;
    struct email *next;
```

Exercise for you to try: Implement split_folder.c

EMS: Visualisation of the system



EMS: Linked List (•••)

```
// Split emails in a given folder into 3 folders based on
// email type keeping original ordering
// assumption: inbox, sent and draft are folders
// are already malloc-ed and initialised
void split folder(struct folder *given folder,
    struct folder *inbox, struct folder *sent,
    struct folder *draft) {
    // TODO: implement this function
    printf("split folder not yet implemented.\n");
    exit(1);
```

Sample Hurdle Exam Questions

linked_list_range.c

Find the range (the difference between the biggest term and the smallest term) of a linked list

linked_list_equal.c

Given two linked lists, return the number of values in the first linked list that are equal to the corresponding values in the second linked list.

Completed on Monday

list_concatenate.c

Concatenate two linked lists (join one linked list to another)

list_find_divisible.c

Count all the elements in the linked list that are divisible by 6 and output the count.

list_even_difference.c

Given two linked lists, count the number of even numbers in both linked lists and return the difference.

count_odd.c

Given two arrays of the same size, return the number of items at corresponding indexes that are odd in both arrays.

```
array_struct_capitals.c
An array of structs of type:
```

```
struct initials {
    char first_initial;
    char last_initial;
};
```

return the count of all structs that have don't have capital letters for both of their initials. Completed on Monday

linked_list_duplicate.c

Duplicate every node in the list by inserting the same node after the original node.

Completed on Monday

linked_list_delete_duplicate.c

Delete the first instance of a duplicate in the given list e.g.

1->3->5->3->1->7->X

would give

1->3->5->3->7->X

list_insert_ordered.c

Insert a new node into a sorted linked list, maintaining the sorted order.

linked_list_delete_div_six.c

Delete the first node in the list that is divisible by 6

```
array_multiplied.c
```

Write a C program that reads integers into an array from terminal until a number is entered which when multiplied by another number previously entered results in 56. E.g.

```
./array_multiplied
```

```
2
```

3

```
28
```

array2d_min_row_sum.c

Write a C program that finds the sum of the minimum numbers in each row in a 2D array.

array_odd_even.c

Write a C program that reads integers from standard input until it reads a negative integer.

It should then print the odd numbers on one line and then print the even numbers on the next line.

You can assume a maximum of 1000 integers are read before a negative integer is read



array_subarray.c

Write a C program to find the largest sum of contiguous subarray in an array.

Array Example (●●○)

array_isogram.c

An isogram is a word, in which no letter of the alphabet occurs more than once. Write a C program that reads in strings until Ctrl+D, and checks whether each string is an isogram.



debug.c

The following code is meant to join two strings together and form one string. For example:

\$./debug

- \$ Enter the first string: Pass
- \$ Enter the second string: Word
- PassWord

Command Line Arguments (•••)

common_argument.c

Write a program to print out the most common command line argument and print out the number of occurrences e.g

./common_argument hooray no hooray hooray potato
Most common argument is hooray and it occurs 3
times

./common_argument

There are no arguments

Array Example (•••)

array_substring.c

Write a C program that reads in words from standard input until Ctrl+D, and checks whether a word read in as a command line argument is a substring in the word. If it appears, print it again. For example:

\$./array_substring courage age bloom encourage
blooming

blooming

Q&A with the tutors

Your chance to hear/ask about some or all of the following

- Exam tips
- What to enrol in next term
- Getting internships and jobs
- Being a tutor

The Final Lecture

- The final Kahoot
- More revision
 - Search and delete debugging
 - Split folders
 - Two dot hurdles
 - Three dot questions
- Q&A with some course tutors

A big thanks to all the amazing staff in the course...

the Admins, the Lecture Moderators, Assignment writers, Forum staff, Revision Session staff, Help Session staff and Tutors!

And of course a huge congratulations and thank you to all of the amazing students who have worked hard throughout the term and answered and asked so many great questions!!!

We hope you have learnt a lot!

Reach Out

Content Related Questions: <u>Forum</u>

Admin related Questions email: <u>cs1511@unsw.edu.au</u>

Don't forget to attend <u>Help Sessions</u> if you need one on one help



Struggling with non-course specific issues?



COMP1511/COMP1911