

# §7.0-7.6: Applications (strings)

•*devo*

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CMPT14x  
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*Reminders:*

- *journals* in folder
- *quiz* ch6 today

# Review of ch6

## ■ Libraries

### ● M2 Standard Libraries:

#### ◆ I/O

- **S**TextIO: ReadRestLine vs ReadString; ReadToken
- Channels and redirection

#### ◆ Math

- Library module vs. program module
- DEFINITION vs. IMPLEMENTATION
- Accessor (set/get) functions

# Quiz ch6 (3 questions, 20 marks, 10 minutes)

- Name 3 out of the 4 **Standard Library** modules we know
- What are the two parts (files) of a **library** module?
- In your own words, describe the **roles** of those two parts
- A program needs to **copy text** one character at a time from one file into another file. Put the following building blocks in the **correct order** to do this:

ReadChar

OpenOutput

OpenInput

WriteChar

CloseOutput

CloseInput

# Quiz ch6 answers (#1-2)

- Name 3 out of the 4 **Standard Library** modules we know
  - STextIO, SWholeIO, SRealIO, RealMath
  - Also SIOResult (but not RedirStdIO)
- What are the two parts (files) of a **library** module?
  - DEFINITION, IMPLEMENTATION

# Quiz ch6 answers (#3-4)

- In your own words, describe the **roles** of those two parts
  - **DEF**: public interface of the library, declares what is available for import
  - **IMP**: actual code, bodies of procedures
- A program needs to **copy text** one character at a time from one file into another file.
  - ◆ OpenInput                      OpenOutput
  - ◆ ReadChar
  - ◆ WriteChar
  - ◆ CloseOutput                    CloseInput

# What's on for today (7.0-7.6)

- **Strings**: manipulating text
  - Null-**terminating** strings
  - String **concatenation** and **length** functions
  - The Strings Standard Library module
    - ◆ **Comparing** strings
- Application: **cryptography** (substitution cipher)
  - DEFINITION module
  - IMPLEMENTATION using some library-**internal** helper functions

# Applications: manipulating text

- Recall that **strings** in M2 are just ARRAYS of CHAR:

```
VAR myName : ARRAY [0..14] OF CHAR;
```

- But the array is not always completely **filled**:

```
myName := "AppleMan";
```

```
WriteString (myName);
```

- How does WS know where the string **ends**?

- Strings are **null-terminated**:

- Append CHR(0) (same as "") to end
- Anything past the termination char is ignored



# String concatenation

- ISO M2 overloads the “+” operator to **concatenate** string **literals** and string **constants**:

```
WriteString (“Hello ” + “World!”);
```

- Doesn't work with string **variables**
  - Doesn't work with **characters**
- ISO M2 also provides a built-in **LENGTH** function:

```
myName := “AppleMan”;  
myNameLen := LENGTH (myName);    (* 8 *)
```
  - LENGTH counts chars up to the null-**terminator**, not the total length of the **ARRAY**
  - How would you **implement** these yourself?



# Standard Library module: Strings

```
DEFINITION MODULE Strings;
```

```
TYPE
```

```
    String1 = ARRAY [0..0] OF CHAR;           (* 1-char string *)
```

```
PROCEDURE Length (stringVal: ARRAY OF CHAR): CARDINAL;
```

```
    (* same as built-in function LENGTH *)
```

```
PROCEDURE Assign (src: ARRAY OF CHAR;  
    VAR dst: ARRAY OF CHAR);
```

```
    (* copy from one string into another *)
```

```
PROCEDURE Concat (src1, src2: ARRAY OF CHAR;  
    VAR dst: ARRAY OF CHAR);
```

```
    (* concatenate two src strings and put result in dst *)
```

```
END Strings.
```

# String comparison

- M2 **type rules** prevent us from simply doing  
IF (myName = yourName) OR (myName < yourName)  
...

- The Strings library provides **comparison** functions:

TYPE

CompareResults = (less, equal, greater);

- ◆ **Compare** (s1, s2: ARRAY OF CHAR):  
CompareResults;

- ◆ **Equal** (s1, s2: ARRAY OF CHAR): BOOLEAN;

- How would you implement these?

- Strings has other handy procedures; go look

- Search and replace, extract substring, etc.

# Cryptography example

- Cæsar substitution cipher:
  - Key: e.g., QAZXSWEDCVFRTGBNHYUJMKIOLP
  - Cleartext: input text to encrypt
  - Ciphertext: output encrypted text
  - Encoding: replace each letter in source with corresponding letter from code key
  - Decoding: same, using the decode key
- ROT13 was an example of a substitution cipher
  - Key: NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLM

# Write a Substitution cipher library

- What public interface do we want for the library?

```
DEFINITION MODULE Substitution;
```

```
TYPE CodeString = ARRAY [0..25] OF CHAR;
```

```
PROCEDURE Encode (src: ARRAY OF CHAR;  
  VAR dst: ARRAY OF CHAR; key: CodeString);
```

```
PROCEDURE Decode (src: ARRAY OF CHAR;  
  VAR dst: ARRAY OF CHAR; key: CodeString);
```

```
END Substitution.
```

# Implementing Substitution

- In the implementation it is handy to have some helper functions for internal use: these will not be exported:

IsLetter (ch: CHAR) : BOOLEAN;

(\* check if it's a letter or some other character \*)

AlphaPos (ch: CHAR) : CARDINAL;

(\* index of a letter in the range 0..25 \*)

DecodeKey (enckey: CodeString; deckey: CodeString);

(\* create a decode key from an encoding key \*)

# TODO items

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- Homework due Fri: 6.11 #28
- Quiz ch7 on Fri
- Lab #6 next week: 7.14 #(22 / 32 / 37)
- Reading: through end of book for Fri
- 140 Final next week W-Th (two parts)