# LAB 7 - TASK 13 <br> <br> Stocks 

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## Task 13. Stocks

Want your money to work for you? While this is not financial advice and like any investment strategy does come with risks, one way is to invest in the stock market.

In this assignment, we will write stocks.c program to track the performance of four (4) companies and an Index 500 fund.

Here are the ticker symbols we will use:
APPL Apple Inc.
DIS Walt Disney Company
FXAIX Fidelity 500 Index Fund
NIO NIO Inc.
TSLA Tesla Inc.

Your program will display the gain/loss for the above symbols for a 10 year period (2013), a 5 year period (2018), or year to date (YTD) by running:
\% stocks $2014 \leftarrow 10$ year period
\% stocks $2019 \leftarrow 5$ year period
\% stocks $2024 \leftarrow$ Year to Date

If the user doesn't provide a year or the year isn't 2014, 2019, or 2024, you will need to display the following error messages:

## john@oho:~/LAB4\$ stocks

Usage:
stocks YYYY
where
YYYY represents 2014 (10 year), 2019 (5 year), or 2024 (YTD).
john@oho:~/LAB4\$ stocks 1999
ERROR: Year not 2014, 2019, or 2024.
Usage:
stocks YYYY
where
YYYY represents 2014 (10 year), 2019 (5 year), or 2024 (YTD).

There are three input files: 2014.txt, 2019.txt, and 2024.txt. These files contain the opening stock price on January 1, 2014 (10 years), January 1, 2019 (5 years), and January 1, 2024
(Year To Date (YTD)).
The file format for each file follows:
<symbol><TAB><\#shares><TAB><price paid/share><TAB><company>
where:

| symbol | Ticker symbol for a company or index fund. |
| :--- | :--- |
| <TAB> | Tab character |
| \#shares | The number of shares purchased on January 1 for the year. |
| <TAB> <br> price paid/share <br> <TAB> | Opening price on January 1 for the year. |
| <company> | The company name |

We'll assume we purchased 10 shares of each company and index fund at the opening price on January 1rst for the year specified.

Below are the contents for 2014.txt, 2019.txt, and 2024.txt for the symbols APPL, DIS, FXAIX, NIO, and TSLA.

| root@comp232:~/LAB7\# more 2014.txt |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| APPL | 10 | 19.034 | Apple Inc. |
| DIS | 10 | 75.39 | Walt Disney Company |
| FXAIX | 10 | 65.30 | Fidelity 500 Index Fund |
| TSLA | 10 | 9.715 | Tesla Inc. |

root@comp232:~/LAB7\# more 2019.txt
APPL 10 38.072 Apple Inc.
DIS 10112.65 Walt Disney Company
NIO $10 \quad 7.88 \quad$ NIO Inc.
FXAIX $10 \quad 90.26$ Fidelity 500 Index Fund
TSLA 10 23.151 Tesla Inc.

| root@comp232:~/LAB7\# more 2024.txt |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| APPL | 10 | 187.15 | Apple Inc. |  |
| DIS | 10 | 90.35 | Walt Disney Company |  |
| NIO | 10 | 7.89 | NIO Inc. |  |
| FXAIX | 10 | 166.06 | Fidelity 500 | Index Fund |
| TSLA | 10 | 218.89 | Tesla Inc. |  |

You can download 2014.txt, 2019.txt, and 2024.txt in the /home/LAB7 directory on comp232.com.

To start writing this program, first read in the above text files into an array defined by the following structure:
\#define MAX_COMPANIES 10
struct company \{
char symbol[6];
int number_of_shares;
float share_price_paid;
char name[50];
\} company[MAX_COMPANIES];

For the year provided, I would read in and print out the following values to make sure you're reading in the file correctly.

```
john@oho:~/LAB4$ stocks 2024
Symbol=:APPL:, Number of Shares=10, Price/Share = 187.15, Name=:Apple Inc.:
Symbol=:DIS:,Number of Shares=10, Price/Share = 90.35, Name=:Walt Disney Company:
Symbol=:FXAIX:, Number of Shares=10, Price/Share =174.62, Name=:Fidelity 500 Index Fund:
Symbol=:NIO:, Number of Shares=10, Price/Share =5.80, Name=:NIO Inc.:
Symbol=:TSLA:, Number of Shares=10, Price/Share = 175.34, Name=:Tesla Inc.:
```

Number of companies read: 5
And use the following Makefile:

```
john@oho:~/LAB4$ cat Makefile
```

\# Makefile
SOURCES=stocks.c
stocks: stocks.c
gcc -g stocks.c -o stocks
strip stocks
clean:

```
rm *.o stocks
```

To run the above Makefile, you can type make or make clean.

After being able to display the company data found in 2014.txt, 2019.txt, and 2024.txt, the next step is to read in the current stock prices for the above companies.

The prices.txt file contains the closing price of the stock on March 30, 2024. The format for the prices.txt file is:
<symbol><TAB><MM/DD/YYYY><TAB><closing price>
where:

| symbol | The abbreviated stock identifier for a company |
| :--- | :--- |
| <TAB> | The tab character |
| MM/DD/YYYY | Date |
| <TAB> |  |
| 999.99 | Stock's closing price on 03/07/2023. |

The prices.txt file, which you cannot modify, contains the closing prices for ten symbols, including APPL, DIS, FXAIX, NIO, and TSLA, as of 3/7/2024.

| root@comp232:~/LAB7\# | more prices.txt |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| APPL | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 170.73 |
| BAC | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 35.60 |
| CAT | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 339.19 |
| DIS | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 110.32 |
| FXAIX | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 174.62 |
| NIO | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 5.80 |
| NVDA | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 875.28 |
| QQQ | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 439.02 |
| T | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 17.20 |
| TSLA | $03 / 11 / 2024$ | 175.34 |

The next step is to read in the above prices.txt data into an array defined using:
\#define MAX_QUOTES 25
struct prices \{ char symbol[6];
char date[11];
float price;
\} prices[MAX_QUOTES];

Once you have been able to read in the 2014.txt, 2019.txt, and 2024.txt files and the prices.txt file, we can generate the three reports for 2014, 2019, and 2024.

The format for the report is below. This is for last year's 2023 output. Your output will be for 2024.
john@oho:~/OHO2022/LAB7/STOCKS\$ stocks 2023
Stock Price Gains/Losses From 1/1/2023 to 03/07/2023.

| Symbol | Shares <br> Owned | Price/ <br> Share | Cost <br> Basis | Last <br> Price | Current <br> Value | Total <br> Gain/Loss | Company <br> Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APPL | 10 | \$124.17 | 1241.70 | 151.60 | 1516.00 | 274.30 | Apple Inc. |
| DIS | 10 | \$ 88.97 | 889.70 | 99.06 | 990.60 | 100.90 | Walt Disney Company |
| NIO | 10 | \$ 9.63 | 96.30 | 8.97 | 89.70 | -6.60 | NIO Inc. |
| FXAIX | 10 | \$132.59 | 1325.90 | 138.64 | 1386.40 | 60.50 | Fidelity 500 Index Fund |
| TSLA | 10 | \$108.10 | 1081.00 | 187.71 | 1877.10 | 796.10 | Tesla Inc. |
| Totals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cost Basis: |  | 4634.60 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Current Value: |  | 5859.80 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Actual Gain/Loss |  | 1225.20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Percent Gain/Loss |  | + 26.44\% |  |  |  |  |

The title of the report will specify the date range we are calculating the values for. The above report represents the price gains/losses from $1 / 1 / 2023$ to $3 / 7 / 2023$. Your report will be for $1 / 1 / 2024$ to $3 / 11 / 2024$.

Symbol is the company's trading symbol.

The Shared Owned is 10 shares for each company and the FXAIX index fund.

Price/Share is the price we paid per share purchased on 1/1/2023.

The Cost Basis is how much you paid for the shares. For APPL, we bought 10 shares at $\$ 124.17$ per share, so the cost basis is $\$ 1,241.70$.

The Last Price is the closing price for APPL on 3/7/2023.

The Current Value is the number of shares owned multiplied by the Last Price. For APPL, the Current Value is 10 shares $\mathrm{x} \$ 151.60=\$ 1,516.00$.

The Total Gain/Loss is the Current Value minus Cost Basis for all shares owned. For APPL, the Total Gain/Loss on 3/7/2023 is $\$ 1,516.00-\$ 1,241.70=+\$ 270.30$.

Company Name is the name of the company.

Under Totals, the Cost Basis is the sum of the Cost Basis column value for all companies and index fund.

The Current Value for the entire account is the sum of the Current Value column value for all companies and index fund.

The Actual Gain/Loss is the amount of money you made or lost. You will need to display a plus (' ${ }^{\prime}$ ') sign to represent a positive gain or a minus (' ${ }^{-}$') sign to represent a negative loss.

The Percent Gain/Loss is the percent gain or loss. You will need to display a plus (' + ') sign to represent a positive gain or a minus ('-') sign to represent a negative loss.

For the report, you only need to display the dollar sign '\$' for Price Paid.

For the report, you do not need to display commas in the dollar amounts.

