Snake

Généré par Doxygen 1.8.11

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Chapitre 1

Index des classes

1.1 Liste des classes

Liste des classes, structures, unions et interfaces avec une brève description :

_snake board		5
snake	Int **array and int size tableau 2d et sa taille	6
Silane	Linked list avec deux entiers x et v représente chaque élément du snake	

2 Index des classes

Chapitre 2

Index des fichiers

2.1 Liste des fichiers

Liste de tous les fichiers avec une brève description :

INCLUDE/schlangalib.h							 				 									9
INCLUDE/snakelib.h .							 													11
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Index des fichiers

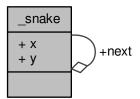
Chapitre 3

Documentation des classes

3.1 Référence de la structure _snake

```
#include <snakelib.h>
```

Graphe de collaboration de _snake :



Attributs publics

```
int xint ystruct _snake * next
```

3.1.1 Documentation des données membres

```
3.1.1.1 struct _snake * _snake : :next
3.1.1.2 int _snake : :x
3.1.1.3 int _snake : :y
```

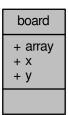
La documentation de cette structure a été générée à partir du fichier suivant : — INCLUDE/snakelib.h

3.2 Référence de la structure board

int **array and int size tableau 2d et sa taille

```
#include <snakelib.h>
```

Graphe de collaboration de board :



Attributs publics

```
char ** arrayint xint y
```

3.2.1 Description détaillée

int **array and int size tableau 2d et sa taille

3.2.2 Documentation des données membres

```
3.2.2.1 char** board : :array
3.2.2.2 int board : :x
3.2.2.3 int board : :y
```

La documentation de cette structure a été générée à partir du fichier suivant :

- INCLUDE/snakelib.h

3.3 Référence de la structure snake

linked list avec deux entiers x et y représente chaque élément du snake

Graphe de collaboration de snake :



3.3.1 Description détaillée

linked list avec deux entiers x et y représente chaque élément du snake

La documentation de cette structure a été générée à partir du fichier suivant :

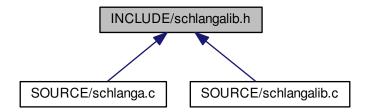
— INCLUDE/snakelib.h

Chapitre 4

Documentation des fichiers

4.1 Référence du fichier INCLUDE/schlangalib.h

Ce graphe montre quels fichiers incluent directement ou indirectement ce fichier :



Fonctions

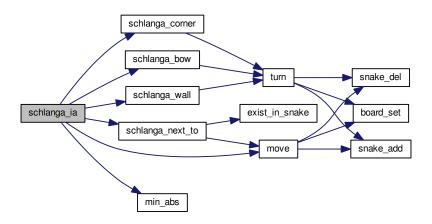
— void schlanga_ia (board *b, const snake *s, snake *c, int len)

4.1.1 Documentation des fonctions

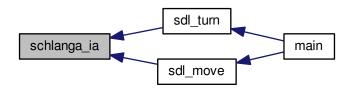
4.1.1.1 void schlanga_ia (board * b, const snake * s, snake * c, int len)

```
int schlanga_dir_x = (*c)->x - (*c)->next->x; int schlanga_dir_y = (*c)->y - (*c)->next->y;
450
451
452
453
        if (schlanga_next_to(b,s,c))
454
             code = CODE_NEXT_TO;
455
456
             return;
457
458
         if(schlanga_corner(b,c))
459
             code = CODE_CORNER;
460
             corner = len/2-2;
461
462
             return;
463
464
         if (corner)
465
             if(schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
466
467
468
                 corner = 0;
469
                 code = CODE_BOW;
470
471
             else
472
473
                 move(b,c,'&');
474
                 --corner;
475
             return;
476
477
         if (code != CODE_WALL)
478
479
480
             if(schlanga_wall(b,c))
481
482
                 code = CODE_WALL;
483
                 unsigned m = 0;
484
                 if(schlanga\_dir\_x == 0)
485
486
                      m = min_abs(schlanga_x - x_board, schlanga_x - dx_board);
487
488
                 if(schlanga_dir_y == 0)
489
490
                      m = min_abs(schlanga_y - y_board, schlanga_y - dy_board);
491
                 if(m != 0)
492
493
                 {
494
                      count = rand() % m;
495
496
                 return;
497
498
499
        else
500
501
             if(count == 0)
502
503
                 code = CODE_NULL;
504
505
             else
506
507
                  if (schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
508
                      code = CODE_BOW;
509
510
                      return;
511
512
                 else
513
514
                      move(b,c,'&');
515
                      --count;
516
                      return;
517
                 }
518
519
520
         if(schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
521
             code = CODE_BOW;
522
523
             return;
524
525
        move(b,c,'&');
526 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



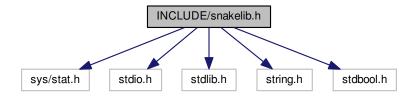
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



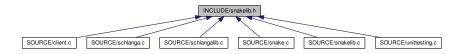
4.2 Référence du fichier INCLUDE/snakelib.h

```
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de snakelib.h :



Ce graphe montre quels fichiers incluent directement ou indirectement ce fichier:



Classes

- struct board
 - int **array and int size tableau 2d et sa taille
- struct snake

Définitions de type

- typedef struct board board
- typedef struct _snake _snake
- typedef _snake * snake

Fonctions

- int board_size_x (board const *b)
 - taille x du plateau

- int board_size_y (board const *b)
 board board_init (int x, int y)
 void board_set (board *brdin, int x, int y, char value)
- char board_get (board const *brdin, int x, int y)
 - return la valeur
- void board free (board *brdin)
 - liberer la memoire occupé par un plateau
- void board_print (const board *brdin)
 - pour afficher un plateau
- void board_pxmap (const board *brdin, char *foldername, int filename, int zoom)
 - créer une image ppm du tableau pour mieux voir et interpreter nos fonctions de teste
- void snake_add (snake *snkin, int x, int y)
 - un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet d'ajouter à l'entête de la liste
- void snake addl (snake *snkin, int x, int y)
- void snake_getl (snake *snkin, int *x, int *y)
- void snake_del (snake *snkin, int *x, int *y)

un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet de supprimer au queue de la liste

```
    void snake_free (snake *snkin)

            libérer la mémoire
            void snake_print (const snake *snkin)
            void move (board *brdin, snake *snkin, char id)
            void turn (board *brdin, snake *snkin, int drctn, char id)
            void snake_init (board *brdin, snake *snkin, int len, char id)
            init a snake

    bool choc_snake (snake const *s1, snake const *s2)

            test choc entre deux snake
            bool choc_sc (snake const *s1, snake const *s2)
            bool choc_wall (board const *b, snake const *s)
            test choc snake contre le mur
            void board_apple (board *b, int *x, int *y)
            bool snake_apple (snake const *s, int *x, int *y)
```

4.2.1 Documentation des définitions de type

- 4.2.1.1 typedef struct snake snake
- 4.2.1.2 typedef struct board board
- 4.2.1.3 typedef _snake* snake

4.2.2 Documentation des fonctions

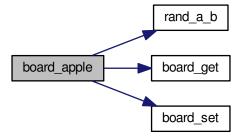
4.2.2.1 void board_apple (board * b, int * x, int * y)

```
512 {
           bool t = true;
513
514
           while(t)
515
                       *x = rand_a_b(1, b->x-2);

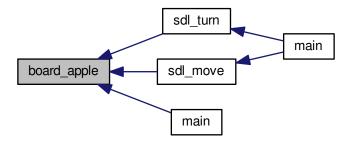
*y = rand_a_b(1, b->y-2);

if(board_get(b,*x,*y) == ' ')
516
517
518
519
                            board_set(b, *x, *y, '$');
521
                            t = false;
522
           }
523
524 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.2 void board_free (board * brdin)

liberer la memoire occupé par un plateau

Paramètres

adresse	du plateau à libérer
---------	----------------------

Renvoie

une fonction de type void

```
91 {
92     int i;
93
94     for(i = 0; i < brdin->y; i++)
95     {
        free(brdin->array[i]);
97        brdin->array[i] = NULL;
98     }
99
100     free(brdin->array);
101     brdin->array = NULL;
102 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.3 char board_get (board const * brdin, int x, int y)

return la valeur

Paramètres

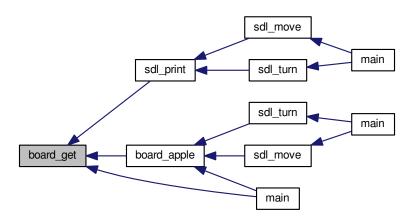
adresse	d'un plateau pour accéder et modifier simplement ses variables	
X	et y la case à visiter	

Renvoie

char la valueur du point (x,y)

```
70 {
71     return brdin->array[y][x];
72 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



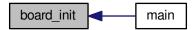
4.2.2.4 board board_init (int x, int y)

borders values is '#'.

```
22 {
23
           board brdout;
24
           brdout.x = x;
brdout.y = y;
25
26
27
28
           int i, j;
29
           brdout.array=malloc(y*sizeof(char*));
for(i = 0; i < y; i++)
    brdout.array[i] = malloc(x*sizeof(int));</pre>
30
31
32
33
34
36
           for(i = 0; i < x; i++)</pre>
                 brdout.array[0][i] = '#';
brdout.array[y-1][i] = '#';
38
39
40
           for(i = 0;i < y; i++)
41
42
                  brdout.array[i][0] = '#';
brdout.array[i][x-1] = '#';
43
```

```
45 }
46
47 for(i = 1; i < y-1; i++)
48 for(j = 1; j < x-1; j++)
49 brdout.array[i][j] = ' ';
50
51 return brdout;
52 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.5 void board_print (const board * brdin)

pour afficher un plateau

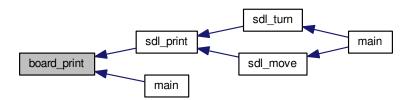
Paramètres

une adresse d'un plateau concéder constant (droit que pour la lecture) pour éviter de copier le plateau

Renvoie

une fonction de type void

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.6 void board_pxmap (const board * brdin, char * foldername, int filename, int zoom)

créer une image ppm du tableau pour mieux voir et interpreter nos fonctions de teste

Paramètres

une	adresse d'un plateau concéder constant (droit que pour la lecture) pour éviter de copier le plateau
char*	foldername : donner un nom au dossier créé
int	filename : numero de la map
int	zoom : pour definir le zoom appliqué a la map (taille d'une case en px = zoom * 1px)

Renvoie

une fonction de type void

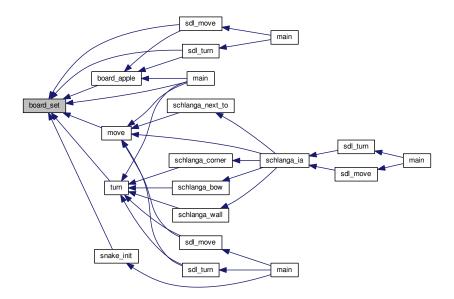
le dossier n'existe pas

```
141 {
           struct stat dir_stat;
142
143
           if(stat(foldername, &dir_stat) < 0)</pre>
145
                 mkdir(foldername, S_IRWXU);
146
147
           char ffilename[strlen(foldername) + 7];
sprintf(ffilename, "%s/%d.ppm", foldername, filename);
FILE* fdout = fopen( ffilename, "w");
148
149
150
151
           fprintf(fdout, "P3\n%d %d\n255\n", brdin->y * zoom,\
152
                      brdin->x * zoom);
153
154
           int i, j, l, k;
155
           /* traversing 2d-array */
for(i = 0; i < brdin->y; i++)
156
157
158
159
             for(1 = 0; 1 < zoom; 1++)
160
              for(j = 0; j < brdin->x; j++)
161
162
                for(k = 0; k < zoom; k++)
163
164
                 if (brdin->array[i][j] == ' ')
fprintf(fdout, "175 175 175 ");
165
166
                 else if(brdin->array[i][j] == '#')
fprintf(fdout, "48 48 48 ");
else if(brdin->array[i][j] == '@')
fprintf(fdout, "110 11 20 ");
167
168
169
170
172
              fprintf(fdout, "\n");
173
174
             fprintf(fdout, "\n");
175
176
177
           fclose(fdout);
178
179
180 }
```

4.2.2.7 void board_set (board * brdin, int x, int y, char value)

```
65 {
66     brdin->array[y][x] = value;
67 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.8 int board_size_x (board const * b)

taille x du plateau

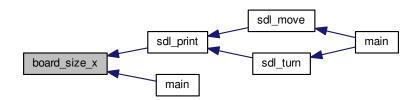
taille y du plateau

Paramètres

adresse	du plateau

```
75 {
76     return b->x;
77 }
```

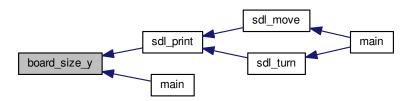
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.9 int board_size_y (board const * b)

```
80 {
81     return b->y;
82 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



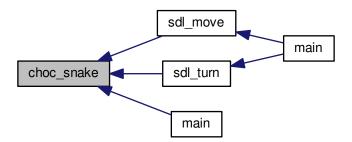
4.2.2.10 bool choc_sc (snake const * s1, snake const * s2)

```
490 {
491          if ((*s1)->x == (*s2)->x && (*s1)->y == (*s2)->y)
492          return true;
493          return false;
494 }
```

4.2.2.11 bool choc_snake (snake const * s1, snake const * s2)

test choc entre deux snake

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

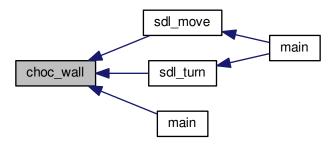


4.2.2.12 bool choc_wall (board const * b, snake const * s)

test choc snake contre le mur

```
497 {
498         if((*s)->x == 0) return true;
499         if((*s)->x == b->x-1) return true;
500         if((*s)->y == 0) return true;
501         if((*s)->y == b->y-1) return true;
502
503         return false;
504 }
```

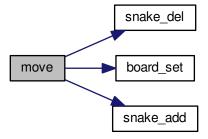
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



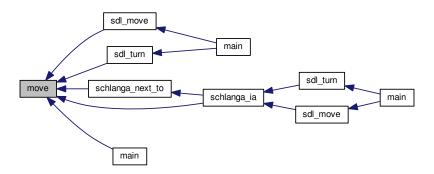
4.2.2.13 void move (board * brdin, snake * snkin, char id)

```
371 {
372     int x,y,dx,dy;
373     snake_del(snkin, &x, &y);
374     board_set(brdin, x, y, ' ');
375     dx = ((*snkin)->x) - ((*snkin)->next->x);
376     dy = ((*snkin)->y) - ((*snkin)->next->y);
377     snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x+dx, (*snkin)->y+dy);
378     board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x , (*snkin)->y , id);
379 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.14 void snake_add (snake * snkin, int x, int y)

un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet d'ajouter à l'entête de la liste

Paramètres

snake	*snkin : adresse d'un snake
int	x, int y : coordonnée du nouvel élément

Renvoie

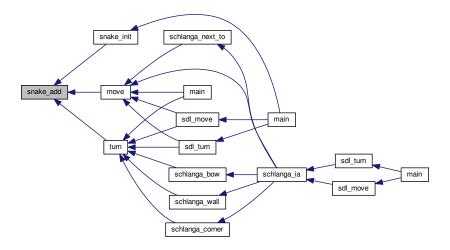
fonction de type void

define list output with coord x,y

the next element is list input

edit list input(*input=output)

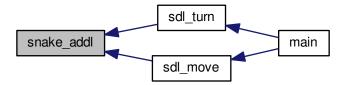
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.15 void snake_addl (snake * snkin, int x, int y)

```
262 {
263
          snake new = malloc(sizeof(_snake));
264
          *new = (_snake)
265
266
267
               .x = x,
.y = y,
.next = NULL,
268
269
270
          snake tmp = *snkin;
while(tmp->next != NULL)
271
272
273
                tmp = tmp->next;
274
275
276 }
          tmp->next = new;
```

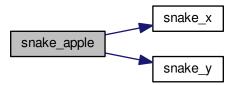
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



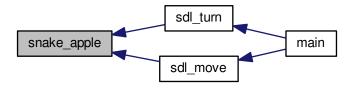
4.2.2.16 bool snake_apple (snake const * s, int * x, int * y)

```
527 {
528          if(snake_x(s) == *x && snake_y(s) == *y) return true;
529          return false;
530 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.17 void snake_del (snake * snkin, int * x, int * y)

un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet de supprimer au queue de la liste

Paramètres

snake	*snkin : adresse d'un snake
snake	int *x, int *y : adresses de deux entiers pour pouvoir récupérer les coordonnées d'élément supprimer

Renvoie

fonction de type void

if the list is empty

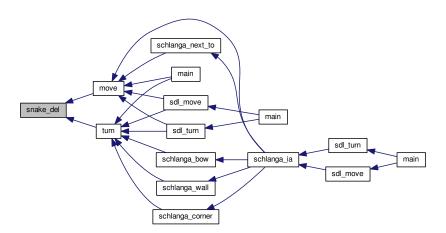
default value x=-1 y=-1

if the list contains only one item

we move along the linked list keeping the last two consecutive element

```
215 {
216
         if(*snkin == NULL)
217
              if((x != NULL) && (y != NULL))
222
                   *x = -1;
                   \star y = -1;
223
              }
224
225
226
         else if((*snkin)->next == NULL)
227
228
230
              if((x != NULL) \&\& (y != NULL))
231
                   *x = (*snkin)->x;
*y = (*snkin)->y;
232
233
234
235
              free((*snkin));
236
              *snkin = NULL;
237
238
         else
239
              snake tmp1 = *snkin;
snake tmp2 = *snkin;
244
245
246
              while (tmp1->next != NULL)
247
                   tmp2 = tmp1;
tmp1 = tmp1->next;
248
249
251
              if((x != NULL) \&\& (y != NULL))
252
                   *x = tmp1->x;
*y = tmp1->y;
253
254
255
256
              tmp2->next = NULL;
257
              free(tmp1);
258
         }
259 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.18 void snake_free (snake * snkin)

libérer la mémoire

Paramètres

```
adresse du snake
```

Renvoie

fonction de type void

```
309 {
310
311
         snake tmp = *snkin;
snake tmpnext;
312
313
         while(tmp != NULL)
314
              tmpnext = tmp->next;
315
316
317
              free(tmp);
              tmp = tmpnext;
318
319
320
         *snkin = NULL;
321 }
```

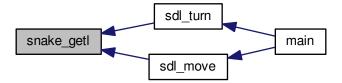
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.19 void snake_getl (snake * snkin, int * x, int * y)

```
279 {
280
         if(*snkin == NULL)
              *x = -1;
*y = -1;
282
283
284
285
         else if((*snkin)->next == NULL)
286
287
              *x = (*snkin) ->x;
288
              *y = (*snkin) ->y;
289
290
         else
291
             snake tmp = *snkin;
while(tmp->next != NULL)
292
293
294
295
                  tmp = tmp->next;
296
297
              *x = tmp->x;
298
              *y = tmp->y;
299
300 }
```

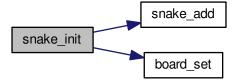
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



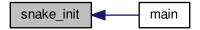
4.2.2.20 void snake_init (board * brdin, snake * snkin, int len, char id)

init a snake

```
429 {
430
         if(id == '@')
431
432
              snake_add( snkin, brdin->x / 2, brdin->y - 2 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
433
434
435
436
              int i;
              for(i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)</pre>
437
438
                   snake\_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y-1);
439
440
                   board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
441
442
443
         }
444
445
         if(id == '&')
446
447
              snake_add( snkin, brdin->x / 2, 1 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
448
449
450
              int i;
for(i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)
451
452
453
                   snake_add( snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y +1 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
454
455
456
457
458
459
         if(id == '+')
460
461
462
463
              snake_add( snkin, 1, brdin->y / 2 );
4\,6\,4
              board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
465
466
              int i:
              for(i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)</pre>
467
468
469
                   snake\_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x+1, (*snkin)->y);
470
                   board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, 1 );
471
472
473
         }
474
475 }
```



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.2.2.21 void snake_print (const snake * snkin)

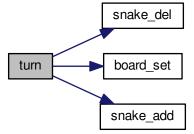
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



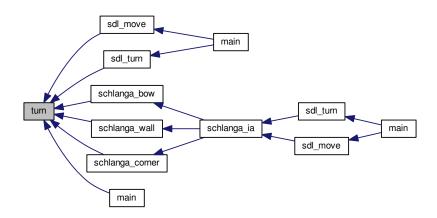
4.2.2.22 void turn (board * brdin, snake * snkin, int drctn, char id)

```
394 {
395
           int x,y,dx,dy;
396
           snake_del(snkin,&x,&y);
board_set(brdin,x,y,'');
397
398
399
           dx=((*snkin)->x) - ((*snkin)->next->x);
dy=((*snkin)->y) - ((*snkin)->next->y);
400
401
402
403
           if(dx == 1)
404
                 snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y + drctn);
board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id);
405
406
407
408
409
           else if (dx == -1)
410
                 snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y - drctn);
board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id);
411
412
413
414
415
           else if(dy == 1)
416
                 snake_add(snkin, (*snkin) ->x-drctn, (*snkin) ->y);
board_set(brdin, (*snkin) ->x, (*snkin) ->y,id);
417
418
419
           }
420
421
           else if (dy == -1)
422
                 snake_add(snkin,(*snkin)->x+drctn,(*snkin)->y);
423
424
                 board_set (brdin, (*snkin) ->x, (*snkin) ->y, id);
425
426 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



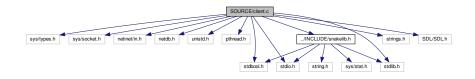
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.3 Référence du fichier SOURCE/client.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <strings.h>
#include <stDL/SDL.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de client.c :



Macros

```
#define err(msg) {fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", msg) ;exit(1) ;}
#define PORT 1234
#define ADDR "localhost"
#define tabX 51
#define tabY 31
#define slen 3
```

Fonctions

```
— static int client_socket ()
— void sdl_print ()
— void * sdl_move ()
— void * sdl_turn ()
— int main ()
```

Variables

```
pthread_t threadpt
pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
SDL_Surface * E
SDL_Surface * A
SDL_Surface * B
SDL_Surface * C
SDL_Surface * D
board b
snake s
snake c
bool X
char t
char o
char r
char l
char m
int n
```

4.3.1 Documentation des macros

```
4.3.1.1 #define ADDR "localhost"
```

```
4.3.1.2 #define err( msg ) {fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", msg);exit(1);}
```

4.3.1.3 #define PORT 1234

4.3.1.4 #define slen 3

4.3.1.5 #define tabX 51

4.3.1.6 #define tabY 31

4.3.2 Documentation des fonctions

```
4.3.2.1 static int client_socket( ) [static]
```

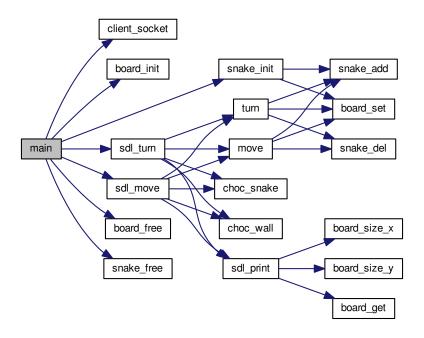
```
38 {
       int n = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
39
       if(0 > n) err("socket()");
40
41
       struct hostent* server_host = gethostbyname(ADDR);
43
       if(NULL == server_host) err("gethostbyname()");
44
45
       struct sockaddr_in server_addr;
       bzero(&server_addr,sizeof(server_addr));
46
       server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
server_addr.sin_port = htons(PORT);
48
49
50
       bcopy((char *)server_host->h_addr_list[0], (char *)&server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr, server_host->h_length)
      ;
if(0 > connect(n, (struct sockaddr*)&server_addr, sizeof(server_addr))) err("connect()");
51
52
       return n;
53 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



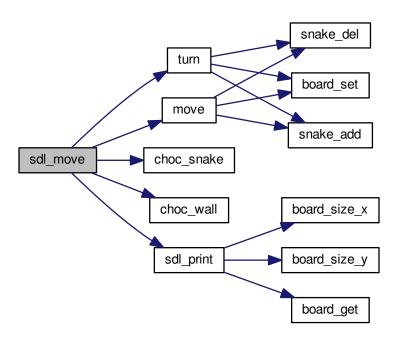
4.3.2.2 int main ()

```
204 {
205
         n = client_socket();
         read(n,&t,sizeof(char*));
o = (t == '@')?'&':'@';
206
207
         m = 'm';
208
209
          1 = '1';
210
211
          /\star la variable globale du jeu \star/
         X = true;
213
          /* rand init */
214
         srand(time(0));
215
         /* init board + snake */
b = board_init(tabX,tabY);
216
217
         snake_init(&b,&s,slen,t);
218
         snake_init(&b,&c,slen,o);
219
          /\star init sdl en mode video
220
         SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);
221
          /* init surface E avec une taille 20*tabX et 20*tabY */
         E = SDL_SetVideoMode(20*tabX, 20*tabY, 32, SDL_HWSURFACE);
222
         /* creer le reste des surfaces avec une taille de 20*20 px */
223
224
          A = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
225
         B = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0);
226
         C = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0);
         D = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
227
         /* init avec couleur rgb */
SDL_FillRect(A, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 95, 0, 0));
228
229
         SDL_FillRect(A, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 137, 137));
SDL_FillRect(C, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 137, 137));
SDL_FillRect(D, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 47, 47, 47));
SDL_FillRect(D, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 157, 62, 12));
/* init barre de fenetre */
SDL_WM_SetCaption("Snack", 0);
230
231
232
233
234
235
         /* nos variabe de thread */
         pthread_t thread_turn;
236
237
         pthread_t thread_move;
238
          /* creer les thread */
         pthread_create (&thread_turn, 0, &sdl_turn, 0);
pthread_create (&thread_move, 0, &sdl_move, 0);
239
240
241
          /* attendre leurs fin */
242
         pthread_join(thread_turn, 0);
243
         pthread_join(thread_move, 0);
244
          /* libere surface */
245
         SDL_FreeSurface(E);
246
         SDL FreeSurface (A):
247
          SDL FreeSurface (B);
248
         SDL_FreeSurface(C);
249
          /* libere board + snake */
250
         board_free(&b);
251
         snake_free(&s);
252
          snake_free(&c);
         SDL_Quit();
253
254
         return 0;
255 }
```



4.3.2.3 void * sdl_move ()

```
90 {
91
       char buff;
92
       while(X)
93
       /* on ferme la variable mutex */
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
94
95
           /* move snake */
97
           move(&b, &s,t);
98
           write(n, \&m, 1);
           read(n,&buff,sizeof(char*));
99
100
             switch(buff)
101
             {
102
                 case 'm':
                   move(&b,&c,o);
103
                 break; case 'l':
104
105
106
                    turn(&b, &c, o, -1);
107
                      break;
                 case 'r':
108
109
                     turn(&b, &c, o, 1);
110
111
            /* affiche SDL */
if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(choc_wall(&b,&
112
113
      s))))
114
                  sdl_print();
             /* libere le mutex pour les autres thread */
115
116
            pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
117
             /*u*/sleep (1/*00000*/);
118
119
        pthread_exit(0);
120 }
```



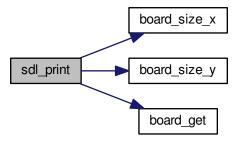
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



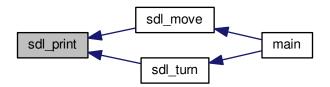
4.3.2.4 void sdl_print ()

```
56
         int x,y, dx = board_size_x (&b), dy = board_size_y (&
57
       b);
/* def une position */
58
         SDL_Rect p;
for (x = 0; x < dx; x++)
59
60
61
               for (y = 0; y < dy; y++)
62
63
                    p.x = x \star 20; p.y = y \star 20; 
/* lire dans le plateau et dessiner la surface \star/ switch (board_get (&b,x,y))
65
66
67
68
                         case '@':
69
                              SDL_BlitSurface(A, 0, E, &p);
                               break;
```

```
case ' ':
72
73
74
75
                         SDL_BlitSurface(B, 0, E, &p);
                     break; case '#':
                         SDL_BlitSurface(C, 0, E, &p);
76
                     break;
case '&':
78
                         SDL_BlitSurface(D, 0, E, &p);
79
80
            }
81
82
83
        /* reafficher un nouvelle ecran */
84
       SDL_Flip(E);
85 }
```



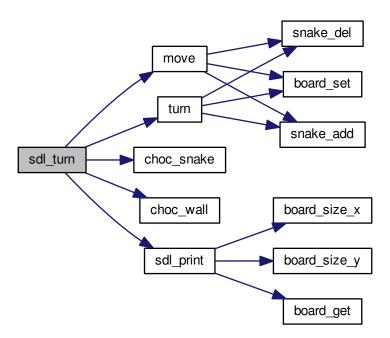
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



X = false;

132

```
133
                      break;
134
                  case SDL_KEYDOWN:
135
                       switch (event.key.keysym.sym)
136
137
                           case SDLK_ESCAPE:
                             X = false;
138
139
                               break;
140
                           case SDLK_RIGHT:/* key right */
                           case SDLK_KP3:/* keypad 3 */
case SDLK_KP9:/* keypad 3 */
141
142
                           case 'e':/* code ascii */
143
                               /* on ferme la variable mutex */
144
145
                               pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
146
                                /* turn snake */
147
                                turn(&b,&s,1,t);
148
                                write (n, \&r, 1);
                                read(n,&buff,sizeof(char*));
149
                                switch(buff)
150
151
152
                                    case 'm':
153
                                         move(&b,&c,o);
                                    break; case '1':
154
155
                                         turn(&b, &c, o, -1);
156
157
                                         break;
158
                                    case 'r':
159
                                         turn(&b,&c,o,1);
160
                                         break;
161
                                /* affiche SDL */
162
163
                                if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(
       choc_wall(&b,&s))))
164
                                    sdl_print();
165
                                pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
                           break;
case SDLK_LEFT:/* key left */
166
167
                           case SDLK_KP1:/* keypad 1*/
case SDLK_KP7:/* keypad 7*/
168
169
170
                           case 'a':/* code ascii */
171
                                /\star on ferme la variable mutex \star/
172
                                pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
173
                                /* turn snake */
                               turn(&b, &s, -1, t);
write(n, &1, 1);
174
175
176
                                read(n, &buff, sizeof(char*));
177
                                switch(buff)
178
                                    case 'm':
    move(&b,&c,o);
179
180
181
                                         break;
                                    case '1':
182
183
                                         turn(&b, &c, o, -1);
184
                                         break;
185
                                    case 'r':
186
                                         turn(&b, &c, o, 1);
187
                                         break;
188
189
                                /* affiche SDL */
190
                                if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(
       choc_wall(&b,&s))))
191
                                sdl_print();
/* libere le mutex pour les autres thread */
192
193
                                pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
194
                                break;
195
                           default:/* ne fait rien */break;
196
197
                  default:/* ne fait rien */break;
198
199
         pthread_exit(0);
201 }
```



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.3.3 Documentation des variables

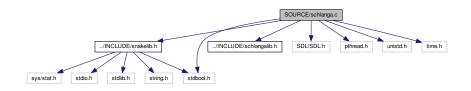
- 4.3.3.1 SDL_Surface * A
- 4.3.3.2 SDL_Surface * B
- 4.3.3.3 board b
- 4.3.3.4 SDL_Surface * C
- 4.3.3.5 snake c

```
4.3.3.6 SDL_Surface * D
4.3.3.7 SDL_Surface * E
4.3.3.8 char I
4.3.3.9 char m
4.3.3.10 pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
4.3.3.11 int n
4.3.3.12 char o
4.3.3.13 char r
4.3.3.14 snake s
4.3.3.15 char t
4.3.3.16 pthread_t threadpt
```

4.4 Référence du fichier SOURCE/schlanga.c

```
#include "../INCLUDE/snakelib.h"
#include "../INCLUDE/schlangalib.h"
#include <SDL/SDL.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de schlanga.c :



Macros

4.3.3.17 bool X

#define BOARD_SIZE_X 68
#define BOARD_SIZE_Y 33
#define SNAKE_LEN 12
#define SLEEP 105000

Fonctions

```
— void * sdl_turn ()
— void * sdl_move ()
— void sdl_print ()
— int main ()
```

Variables

```
pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
bool X
SDL_Surface * E
SDL_Surface * A
SDL_Surface * B
SDL_Surface * C
SDL_Surface * D
board b
snake s
snake c
```

4.4.1 Documentation des macros

```
4.4.1.1 #define BOARD SIZE X 68
```

- 4.4.1.2 #define BOARD_SIZE_Y 33
- 4.4.1.3 #define SLEEP 105000
- 4.4.1.4 #define SNAKE LEN 12

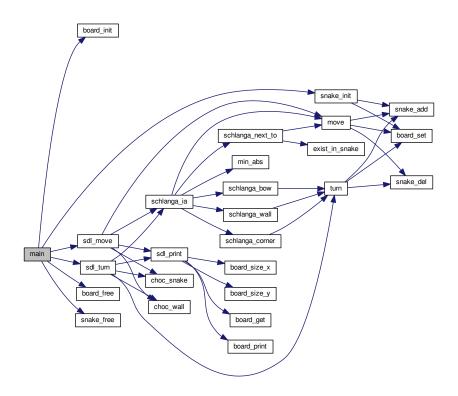
4.4.2 Documentation des fonctions

4.4.2.1 int main ()

```
26 {
27
          /* rand init */
28
          srand(time(0));
         X = true;
/* init board + snake */
29
30
          b = board_init(BOARD_SIZE_X,BOARD_SIZE_Y);
31
         snake_init(&b,&s,SNAKE_LEN,'@');
snake_init(&b,&c,SNAKE_LEN,'&');
33
34
          /* init sdl en mode video */
         SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);

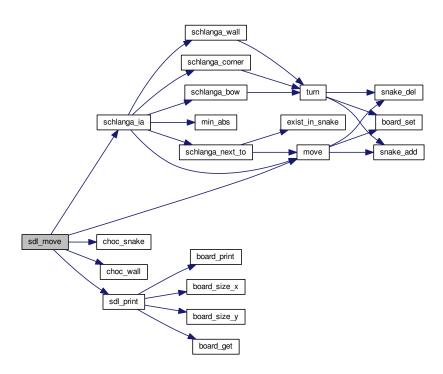
/* init surface E avec une taille 20*BOARD_SIZE_X et 20*BOARD_SIZE_Y */
35
36
         E = SDL_SetVideoMode(20*BOARD_SIZE_X, 20*BOARD_SIZE_Y, 32, SDL_HWSURFACE);
38
         /\star creer le reste des surfaces avec une taille de 20*20 px \star/
39
         A = SDL\_CreateRGBSurface(SDL\_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0);
         B = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0);
C = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
D = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
40
41
42
          /* init avec couleur rgb */
43
          SDL_FillRect(A, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 95, 0, 0));
         SDL_FillRect(B, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 137, 137));
SDL_FillRect(C, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 147, 47, 47));
SDL_FillRect(D, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 157, 62, 12));
/* init barre de fenetre */
SDL_WM_SetCaption("Snack", 0);
45
46
47
48
49
          /* nos variabe de thread */
          pthread_t thread_turn;
         pthread_t thread_move;
52
5.3
          /* creer les thread */
54
         pthread_create(&thread_turn, 0, &sdl_turn, 0);
55
         pthread_create(&thread_move, 0, &sdl_move, 0);
          /* attendre leurs fin */
```

```
pthread_join(thread_turn, 0);
        pthread_join(thread_move, 0);
59
        /* libere surface */
        {\tt SDL\_FreeSurface}\left( {\tt E} \right);
60
        SDL_FreeSurface(A);
SDL_FreeSurface(B);
61
62
63
        SDL_FreeSurface(C);
        /* libere board + snake */
65
        board_free(&b);
66
        snake_free(&s);
        snake_free(&c);
67
        SDL_Quit();
68
69
        return 0;
70 }
```



4.4.2.2 void* sdl_move ()

```
145 {
       while(X)
146
147
148
               /\star on ferme la variable mutex \star/
149
               pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
150
               /* move snake */
               151
152
153
154
155
                   && !(choc_wall(&b,&c))\
156
157
                   && ! (choc_snake(&c,&s)) \
158
                   && !(choc_snake(&s,&c))))
159
160
161
                   sdl_print();
162
163
               /* libere le mutex pour les autres thread */
```



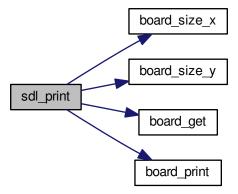
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



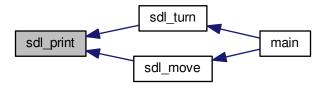
4.4.2.3 void sdl_print ()

```
173 {
    int x,y, dx = board_size_x (&b), dy = board_size_y (&b);
    b);
175    /* def une position */
176    SDL_Rect p;
177    for (x = 0; x < dx; x++)
178    {
        for (y = 0; y < dy; y++)
180     {
```

```
p.x = x \star 20; p.y = y \star 20;
/* lire dans le plateau et dessiner la surface \star/switch (board_get (&b,x,y))
181
182
183
184
                          case '@':
185
                               SDL_BlitSurface(A, 0, E, &p);
186
                         break; case ' ':
187
188
                               SDL_BlitSurface(B, 0, E, &p);
189
                         break; case '#':
190
191
192
                             SDL_BlitSurface(C, 0, E, &p);
193
                         break; case '&':
194
195
                               SDL_BlitSurface(D, 0, E, &p);
196
197
                               break;
                         }
198
               }
199
200
          board_print(&b);
201
          /* reafficher un nouvelle ecran */
202 203 }
          SDL_Flip(E);
```

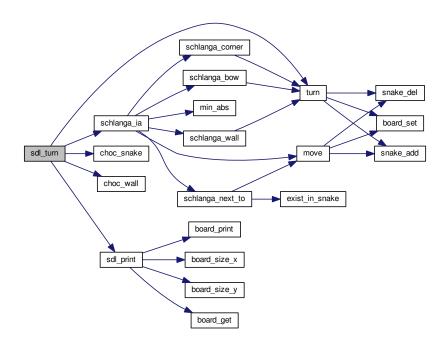


Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



```
4.4.2.4 void* sdl_turn ( )
```

```
80 {
        SDL_Event event;
82
        while (X)
83
84
        SDL_WaitEvent(&event);
             switch (event.type)
85
86
                  case SDL_QUIT:
88
                      X = false;
                      break;
89
                  case SDL_KEYDOWN:
90
                      switch (event.key.keysym.sym)
91
92
                           case SDLK_ESCAPE:
                              X = false;
                               break;
95
                           case SDLK_RIGHT:/* key right */
case SDLK_KP3:/* keypad 3 */
case SDLK_KP9:/* keypad 3 */
96
97
98
99
                           case 'e':/* code ascii */
100
                                 /* on ferme la variable mutex */
101
                                 pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
                                 /* turn snake */
turn(&b,&s,1,'@');
102
103
                                 schlanga_ia(&b,&s,&c,SNAKE_LEN);
if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s))\
104
105
106
                                      && !(choc_wall(&b,&s))\
107
                                      && !(choc_snake(&c,&c))\
108
                                      && !(choc_wall(&b,&c))\
109
                                      && ! (choc_snake(&c,&s))
110
                                      && !(choc_snake(&s,&c))))
111
112
113
                                      sdl_print();
114
115
                                 pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
116
                            break;
case SDLK_LEFT:/* key left */
117
118
                            case SDLK_KP1:/* keypad 1*/
119
                            case SDLK_KP7:/* keypad 7*/
                            case 'a':/* code ascii */
   /* on ferme la variable mutex */
120
121
                                 pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
/* turn snake */
122
123
124
                                 turn(&b, &s, -1, '@');
125
                                 schlanga_ia(&b,&s,&c,SNAKE_LEN);
126
                                 if ((X = !(choc\_snake(&s,&s)))
                                      && !(choc_wall(&b,&s))\
127
128
                                      && !(choc_snake(&c,&c)) \
129
                                      && !(choc_wall(&b,&c))\
130
                                      && ! (choc_snake(&c,&s))
131
                                      && ! (choc_snake(&s,&c))))
132
133
                                      sdl_print();
134
                                 pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
135
136
                                 break;
137
                            default:/* ne fait rien */break;
138
139
                  default:/* ne fait rien */break;
140
141
142
         pthread_exit(0);
143 }
```



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



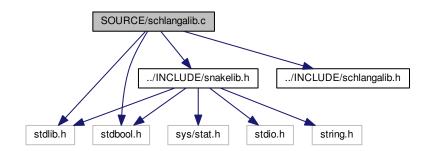
4.4.3 Documentation des variables

- 4.4.3.1 SDL_Surface * A
- 4.4.3.2 SDL_Surface * B
- 4.4.3.3 board b
- 4.4.3.4 SDL_Surface * C
- 4.4.3.5 snake c
- 4.4.3.6 SDL_Surface * D

```
4.4.3.7 SDL_Surface* E
4.4.3.8 pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
4.4.3.9 snake s
4.4.3.10 bool X
```

4.5 Référence du fichier SOURCE/schlangalib.c

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include "../INCLUDE/snakelib.h"
#include "../INCLUDE/schlangalib.h"
Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de schlangalib.c:
```



Macros

```
#define CODE_NULL 0
#define CODE_BOW 1
#define CODE_WALL 2
#define CODE_CORNER 3
#define CODE_NEXT_TO 4
```

Fonctions

```
bool exist_in_snake (const snake *s, int x, int y)
bool schlanga_bow (board *b, const snake *s, snake *c)
bool schlanga_wall (board *b, snake *c)
bool schlanga_corner (board *b, snake *c)
bool schlanga_next_to (board *b, const snake *s, snake *c)
int min_abs (int a, int b)
void schlanga_ia (board *b, const snake *s, snake *c, int len)
```

4.5.1 Documentation des macros

```
4.5.1.1 #define CODE_BOW 1
```

4.5.1.2 #define CODE_CORNER 3

4.5.1.3 #define CODE_NEXT_TO 4

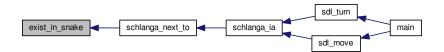
4.5.1.4 #define CODE_NULL 0

4.5.1.5 #define CODE_WALL 2

4.5.2 Documentation des fonctions

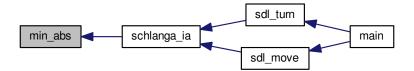
4.5.2.1 bool exist_in_snake (const snake * s, int x, int y)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.5.2.2 int min_abs (int a, int b)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

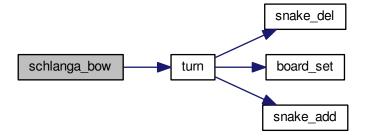


4.5.2.3 bool schlanga_bow (board * b, const snake * s, snake * c)

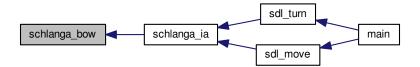
```
43 {
44
        snake curr = *s;
        snake head = *s;
45
        bool danger = false;
46
        int schla_dir_x = (*c)->x - (*c)->next->x;
int schla_dir_y = (*c)->y - (*c)->next->y;
47
48
49
        while(curr != 0)
50
51
52
                  ((*c)->x + schla\_dir_x == curr->x) && ((*c)->y == curr->y)
53
54
55
                  danger = true;
56
                  break;
58
                   ((\star c) -> x + 2 \star schla\_dir\_x == curr-> x) && ((\star c) -> y == curr-> y) \setminus
59
60
61
62
                  danger = true;
63
                  break;
65
                   ((*c)->x + 3*schla\_dir\_x == curr->x) && ((*c)->y == curr->y)
66
67
             )
68
             {
69
                  danger = true;
70
                  break;
71
             }
72
73
74
             if(\
                   ((*c)->y + schla_dir_y == curr->y) && ((*c)->x == curr->x)
75
77
78
                  danger = true;
79
                  break;
80
                   ((*c)->y + 2*schla\_dir\_y == curr->y) && ((*c)->x == curr->x)
84
                  danger = true;
8.5
86
                  break:
87
88
89
                   ((*c)->y + 3*schla\_dir\_y == curr->y) && ((*c)->x == curr->x)
90
91
                  danger = true;
92
93
                  break;
94
             curr = curr->next;
96
97
        if(danger)
98
             int snake_dir_x = head->x - head->next->x;
99
              int snake_dir_y = head->y - head->next->y;
int snake_bow_x = 0, snake_bow_y = 0;
100
101
              int dx = 0, dy = 0;

curr = *s;
102
103
              while (snake_bow_x == 0\
104
                  && snake_bow_y == 0\
&& curr->next->next != 0)
105
106
107
                   dx = curr->x - curr->next->x;
dy = curr->y - curr->next->next->y;
108
109
                   if(dx != 0 \&\& dy != 0)
110
111
                        snake_bow_x = dx;
snake_bow_y = dy;
112
113
114
                        break;
115
                   curr = curr->next;
116
117
              if(snake_bow_x == 1\
118
119
                   && snake_bow_y == 1)
120
121
                   if(snake_dir_x == 1)
122
                        turn(b,c,-1,'&');
123
124
                        return true;
125
126
                   if(snake_dir_y == 1)
```

```
127
                 {
128
                     turn(b,c,1,'&');
129
                     return true;
130
                 }
131
132
             if(snake_bow_x == 1\
133
                 && snake_bow_y == -1)
134
135
                 if(snake\_dir\_x == 1)
136
                     turn(b,c,1,'&');
137
138
                     return true;
139
140
                 if (snake_dir_y == -1)
141
142
                     turn(b,c,-1,'&');
143
                     return true;
144
145
146
            if(snake\_bow\_x == -1)
147
                 && snake_bow_y == 1)
148
                 if(snake\_dir\_x == -1)
149
150
151
                     turn(b,c,1,'&');
152
                     return true;
153
154
                 if(snake_dir_y == 1)
155
                     turn(b,c,-1,'&');
156
157
                     return true;
158
159
160
             if(snake\_bow\_x == -1)
161
                 && snake_bow_y == -1)
162
163
                 if(snake\_dir\_x == -1)
164
165
                     turn(b,c,-1,'&');
166
                     return true;
167
168
                 if(snake\_dir\_y == -1)
169
                     turn(b,c,1,'&');
170
171
                     return true;
172
173
             turn(b,c,(rand() % 2) * 2 - 1,'&');
174
175
             return true;
176
        return false;
178 }
```

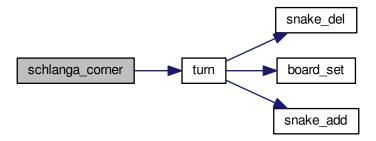


Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

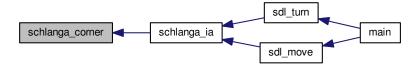


4.5.2.4 bool schlanga_corner (board *b, snake *c)

```
288 {
289
         int x_board = 1;
290
         int y_board = 1;
291
         int dx_board = b->x - 2;
int dy_board = b->y - 2;
292
293
294
295
         snake head = (*c);
296
         int schlanga_dir_x = head->x - head->next->x;
int schlanga_dir_y = head->y - head->next->y;
297
298
299
300
         if(x_board == head->x && y_board == head->y)
301
302
              if(schlanga_dir_x)
303
304
                  turn(b,c,-1,'&');
305
306
              if(schlanga_dir_y)
307
                  turn(b,c,1,'&');
308
309
310
             return true:
311
312
         if(x_board == head->x && dy_board == head->y)
313
314
              if(schlanga_dir_x)
315
                  turn(b,c,1,'&');
316
317
318
              if(schlanga_dir_y)
319
                  turn(b,c,-1,'&');
320
321
322
              return true;
323
324
         if(dx_board == head->x && y_board == head->y)
325
326
              if(schlanga_dir_x)
327
                  turn(b,c,1,'&');
328
329
330
              if(schlanga_dir_y)
331
332
                  turn(b,c,-1,'&');
333
334
              return true:
335
         if (dx_board == head->x && dy_board == head->y)
336
337
338
              if(schlanga_dir_x)
339
340
                  turn(b,c,-1,'&');
341
342
              if(schlanga_dir_y)
343
344
                  turn(b,c,1,'&');
345
346
              return true;
347
348
         return false;
349 }
```



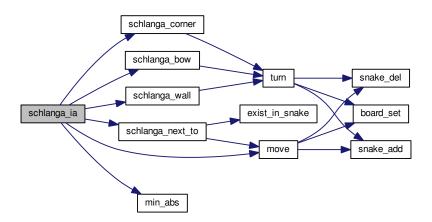
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



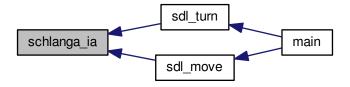
4.5.2.5 void schlanga_ia (board * b, const snake * s, snake * c, int len)

```
437 {
          static int code = CODE_NULL;
438
          static int count = 0;
static int corner = 0;
439
440
          int x_board = 1;
int y_board = 1;
441
442
443
          int dx_board = b->x - 2;
int dy_board = b->y - 2;
444
445
446
447
          int schlanga_x = (*c) \rightarrow x;
448
          int schlanga_y = (*c) \rightarrow y;
449
          int schlanga_dir_x = (*c)->x - (*c)->next->x; int schlanga_dir_y = (*c)->y - (*c)->next->y;
450
451
452
453
          if(schlanga_next_to(b,s,c))
454
455
                code = CODE_NEXT_TO;
456
                return;
457
458
          if(schlanga_corner(b,c))
459
460
                code = CODE_CORNER;
461
                corner = len/2-2;
462
                return;
463
464
          if (corner)
465
466
                if (schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
467
```

```
corner = 0;
code = CODE_BOW;
468
469
470
471
            else
472
473
                 move(b,c,'&');
474
                 --corner;
475
476
             return;
477
478
        if (code != CODE_WALL)
479
480
             if(schlanga_wall(b,c))
481
482
                 code = CODE_WALL;
                 unsigned m = 0;
483
484
                 if(schlanga_dir_x == 0)
485
486
                     m = min_abs(schlanga_x - x_board, schlanga_x - dx_board);
487
488
                 if(schlanga_dir_y == 0)
489
490
                     m = min_abs(schlanga_y - y_board, schlanga_y - dy_board);
491
492
                 if(m != 0)
493
494
                     count = rand() % m;
495
496
                 return;
497
             }
498
499
        else
500
501
             if(count == 0)
502
                 code = CODE_NULL;
503
504
505
            else
506
507
                 if (schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
508
                     code = CODE_BOW;
509
510
                     return;
511
512
                 else
513
514
                     move(b,c,'&');
515
                     --count;
516
                     return;
517
518
519
520
        if (schlanga_bow(b,s,c))
521
             code = CODE_BOW;
522
523
             return;
525
        move(b,c,'&');
526 }
```



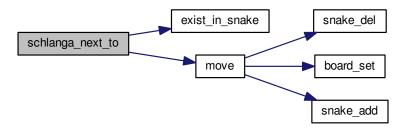
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



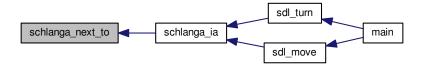
4.5.2.6 bool schlanga_next_to (board * b, const snake * s, snake * c)

```
360 {
361
362
           int x_board = 1;
363
           int y_board = 1;
364
           int dx\_board = b->x - 2;
int dy\_board = b->y - 2;
365
366
367
368
           int schlanga_x = (*c) \rightarrow x;
int schlanga_y = (*c) \rightarrow y;
369
370
           int schlanga_dir_x = (*c)->x - (*c)->next->x; int schlanga_dir_y = (*c)->y - (*c)->next->y;
371
372
373
374
           if(schlanga_x == x_board)
375
376
                 if(schlanga_dir_x == 0)
377
378
                       if(exist_in_snake(s,schlanga_x+1,schlanga_y))
379
                            move(b,c,'&');
380
381
                             return true;
382
383
```

```
384
385
        if (schlanga_x == dx_board)
386
            if(schlanga\_dir\_x == 0)
387
388
389
                 if(exist_in_snake(s,schlanga_x-1,schlanga_y))
390
391
                     move(b,c,'&');
392
                     return true;
393
394
395
396
        if (schlanga_y == y_board)
397
398
            if(schlanga_dir_y == 0)
399
400
                 if(exist_in_snake(s,schlanga_x,schlanga_y+1))
401
                     move(b,c,'&');
402
403
                     return true;
404
405
406
407
        if(schlanga_y == dy_board)
408
409
            if(schlanga_dir_y == 0)
410
411
                 if(exist_in_snake(s,schlanga_x,schlanga_y-1))
412
                     move(b,c,'&');
413
414
                     return true;
415
416
417
418
        return false;
419 }
```

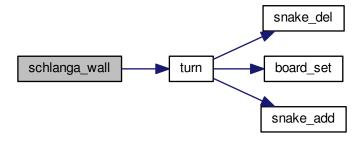


Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

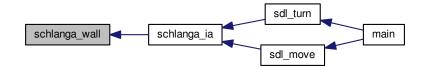


4.5.2.7 bool schlanga_wall (board * b, snake * c)

```
188 {
         int x_board = 1;
189
190
         int y_board = 1;
         int dx_board = b \rightarrow x - 2;
int dy_board = b \rightarrow y - 2;
191
192
         int x_schla = (*c) \rightarrow x;
193
         int y_schla = (*c)->y;
int dx_schla = (*c)->x - (*c)->next->x;
int dy_schla = (*c)->y - (*c)->next->y;
194
195
196
197
         if (y_schla == y_board)
198
              if(dx_schla == 0)
199
200
                  if(x_schla == x_board)
201
202
203
                       turn(b,c,1,'&');
204
                       return true;
205
                  if(x_schla == dx_board)
206
207
                       turn(b,c,-1,'&');
                       return true;
210
                  turn(b,c,(rand() % 2) * 2 - 1,'&');
211
212
                  return true;
213
214
              turn(b,c,dx_schla,'&');
215
              return true;
216
217
         if(y_schla == dy_board)
218
              if(dx_schla == 0)
219
220
221
                   if(x_schla == x_board)
222
                       turn(b,c,-1,'&');
223
224
                       return true;
225
226
                  if (x_schla == dx_board)
227
                       turn(b,c,1,'&');
229
                       return true;
230
231
                  turn(b,c,(rand() % 2) * 2 - 1,'&');
232
                  return true;
233
234
              turn(b,c,-dx_schla,'&');
235
236
         if(x_schla == dx_board)
237
238
              if(dy_schla == 0)
239
240
241
                   if(y_schla == y_board)
242
243
                       turn(b,c,1,'&');
244
                       return true;
245
                  if (y_schla == dy_board)
247
                  {
248
                       turn(b,c,-1,'&');
249
                       return true;
250
251
                  turn(b,c,(rand() % 2) * 2 - 1,'&');
                  return true;
253
254
              turn(b,c,dy_schla,'&');
2.5.5
              return true;
256
257
         if (x_schla == x_board)
258
259
              if(dy_schla == 0)
260
                  if(y_schla == y_board)
261
262
                       turn(b,c,-1,'&');
263
264
                       return true;
265
266
                   if(y_schla == dy_board)
267
                       turn(b,c,1,'&');
2.68
269
                       return true;
270
                  turn(b,c,(rand() % 2) * 2 - 1,'&');
```



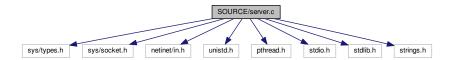
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.6 Référence du fichier SOURCE/server.c

```
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <strings.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de server.c :



Macros

```
#define err(msg) {fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", msg) ;exit(1) ;}
#define PORT 1234
#define ADDR INADDR_ANY
#define BACKLOG 10
```

Fonctions

```
static int server_socket ()
static int server_accept (int p)
static void * server_handler (void *arg)
int main ()
```

Variables

```
static int clients [2]static pthread_t threadpt [2]
```

4.6.1 Documentation des macros

4.6.1.1 #define ADDR INADDR_ANY

4.6.1.2 #define BACKLOG 10

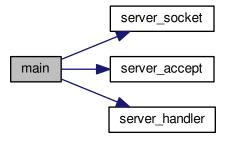
4.6.1.3 #define err(msg) {fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", msg);exit(1);}

4.6.1.4 #define PORT 1234

4.6.2 Documentation des fonctions

4.6.2.1 int main ()

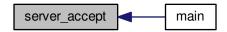
```
68
           int pth = pthread_create(&threadpt[count], NULL, &server_handler, &
      clients[count]);
69
            if(0 > pth) err("pthread_create()");
70
       char buf[2] = {'@','&'};
for(count = 0; count != 2; count++)
71
72
73
74
            write(clients[count], &buf[count], 1);
75
76
77
       for(count = 0; count != 2; count++)
           pthread_join(threadpt[count],NULL);
78
79
80
81 }
```



4.6.2.2 static int server_accept (int p) [static]

```
36 {
37     struct sockaddr_in client_addr;
38     unsigned len = sizeof(client_addr);
39
40     int n = accept(p, (struct sockaddr*)&client_addr, &len);
41     if(0 > n) err("accept()");
42     return n;
43 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.6.2.3 static void* server_handler(void * arg) [static]

```
45 {
46     int n = *((int*)arg);
47     int i = (n == clients[0])? 0 : 1;
48     int j = (i+1) % 2;
49     char dir = '\0';
50     while(read(clients[i], &dir, sizeof(char*)))
51     {
52          write(clients[j], &dir, 1);
53     }
54     close(clients[i]);
55     pthread_exit(0);
56 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.6.2.4 static int server_socket() [static]

```
20 {
21
         int n = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
22
         if(0 > n) err("socket()");
23
24
         struct sockaddr_in server_addr;
25
         bzero(&server_addr,sizeof(server_addr));
         server_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
server_addr.sin_port = htons(PORT);
server_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(ADDR);
26
29
         if(0 > bind(n, (struct sockaddr*)&server_addr, sizeof(server_addr))) err("bind()");
if(0 > listen(n, BACKLOG)) err("listen()");
30
31
32
33
         return n;
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



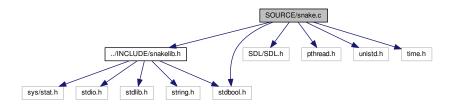
4.6.3 Documentation des variables

```
4.6.3.1 int clients[2] [static]
4.6.3.2 pthread_t threadpt[2] [static]
```

4.7 Référence du fichier SOURCE/snake.c

```
#include "../INCLUDE/snakelib.h"
#include <SDL/SDL.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <time.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de snake.c :



Macros

```
#define BOARD_SIZE_X 51
#define BOARD_SIZE_Y 31
#define SNAKE_LEN 6
#define SLEEP 100000
```

Fonctions

```
void * sdl_turn ()void * sdl_move ()void sdl_print ()int main ()
```

Variables

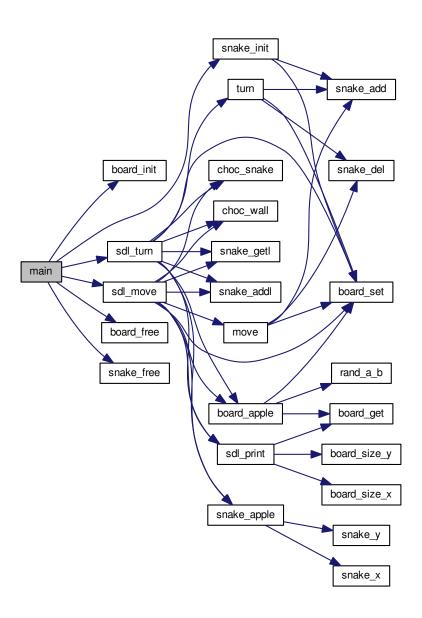
```
-- pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
-- SDL_Surface * E
-- SDL_Surface * A
-- SDL_Surface * B
-- SDL_Surface * C
-- SDL_Surface * D
-- board b
-- snake s
-- int apple_x
-- int apple_y
-- int last_x
-- int last_y
-- bool X
```

4.7.1 Documentation des macros

- 4.7.1.1 #define BOARD_SIZE_X 51
- 4.7.1.2 #define BOARD_SIZE_Y 31
- 4.7.1.3 #define SLEEP 100000
- 4.7.1.4 #define SNAKE_LEN 6
- 4.7.2 Documentation des fonctions

4.7.2.1 int main ()

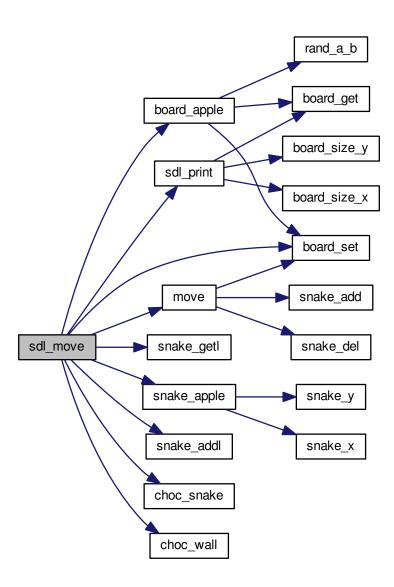
```
27
         /* la variable globale du jeu */
2.8
         X = true;
         /* rand init */
29
         srand(time(0));
30
         /* init board + snake */
         b = board_init(BOARD_SIZE_X,BOARD_SIZE_Y);
snake_init(&b,&s,SNAKE_LEN,'@');
32
33
34
         /\star init sdl en mode video \star/
        SDL_Init(SDL_INIT_VIDEO);
35
         /* init surface E avec une taille 20*BOARD_SIZE_X et 20*BOARD_SIZE_Y */
36
        te = SDL_SetVideoMode(20*BOARD_SIZE_X, 20*BOARD_SIZE_Y, 32, SDL_HWSURFACE);
/* creer le reste des surfaces avec une taille de 20*20 px */
37
         A = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
B = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
39
40
         C = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0);
D = SDL_CreateRGBSurface(SDL_HWSURFACE, 20, 20, 32, 0, 0, 0, 0);
41
42
43
         /* init avec couleur rgb */
         SDL_FillRect(A, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 95, 0, 0));
         SDL_FillRect(B, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 137, 137, 137));
SDL_FillRect(C, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 47, 47, 47));
46
         SDL_FillRect(D, 0, SDL_MapRGB(E->format, 157, 62, 12));
/* init barre de fenetre */
SDL_WM_SetCaption("Snack", 0);
47
48
49
         /* nos variabe de thread */
50
51
         pthread_t thread_turn;
52
         pthread_t thread_move;
53
         /* creer les thread */
         pthread_create (&thread_turn, 0, &sdl_turn, 0);
54
         pthread_create (&thread_move, 0, &sdl_move, 0);
55
         /* attendre leurs fin */
56
         pthread_join(thread_turn, 0);
58
         pthread_join(thread_move, 0);
59
         /* libere surface */
         SDL FreeSurface(E):
60
         SDL FreeSurface (A);
61
         SDL_FreeSurface(B);
         SDL_FreeSurface(C);
         /* libere board + snake */
65
         board_free(&b);
66
         snake_free(&s);
67
         SDL_Quit();
68
         return 0;
69 }
```



```
4.7.2.2 void* sdl_move()
```

```
148 {
149
          board_apple(&b, &apple_x, &apple_y);
150
          while(X)
151
                    /* on ferme la variable mutex */
pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
/* on cherche le dernier de notre liste */
152
153
154
                    snake_getl(&s,&last_x,&last_y);
155
156
                     /* move snake */
157
                     move(&b,&s,'@');
158
                     /* \ {\tt teste \ snake/pomme} \ */
159
                     if(snake_apple(&s,&apple_x,&apple_y))
160
                          /* si oui on ajoute le dernier avant de tourner */
snake_addl(&s, last_x, last_y);
161
162
```

```
/* on l'ajoute aussi pour le plateau */
board_set(&b,last_x,last_y,'@');
/* genere nouvelle pomme */
163
164
165
166
                               board_apple(&b, &apple_x, &apple_y);
167
                         /* affiche SDL */
if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(choc_wall(&
168
169
         b,&s))))
                        sdl_print();
/* libere le mutex pour les autres thread */
pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
usleep (SLEEP);
170
171
172
173
174
175
                  pthread_exit(0);
176 }
```

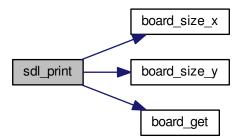


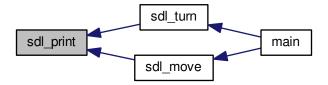


4.7.2.3 void sdl_print()

```
181 {
182
         int x,y, dx = board_size_x(\&b), dy = board_size_y(\&b)
      b);
/* def une position */
183
184
         SDL_Rect p;
185
         for (x = 0; x < dx; x++)
186
              for (y = 0; y < dy; y++)
187
188
                   p.x = x * 20; p.y = y * 20;
/* lire dans le plateau et dessiner la surface */
switch (board_get (&b,x,y))
189
191
192
                       case '@':
193
                           SDL_BlitSurface(A, 0, E, &p);
194
195
                       break;
case ' ':
196
197
                            SDL_BlitSurface(B, 0, E, &p);
                       break; case '#':
198
199
200
                            SDL_BlitSurface(C, 0, E, &p);
201
                       break; case '$':
202
203
                            SDL_BlitSurface(D, 0, E, &p);
204
205
206
207
          /* reafficher un nouvelle ecran */
208
209
         SDL_Flip(E);
210 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



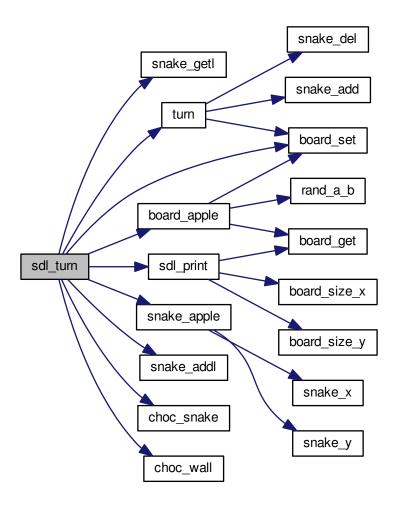


4.7.2.4 void* sdl_turn ()

```
74 {
75
        SDL_Event event;
76
        while (X)
77
78
        SDL WaitEvent (&event);
79
             switch (event.type)
81
                  case SDL_QUIT:
                      X = false;
82
                 break;
case SDL_KEYDOWN:
83
84
85
                      switch (event.key.keysym.sym)
86
                           case SDLK_ESCAPE:
88
                               X = false;
                               break;
89
                           case SDLK_RIGHT:/* key right */
case SDLK_KP3:/* keypad 3 */
case SDLK_KP9:/* keypad 3 */
90
91
92
93
                           case 'e':/* code ascii */
94
                                /\star on ferme la variable mutex \star/
9.5
                                pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
                                /* on cherche le dernier de notre liste */
96
                                snake_getl(&s,&last_x,&last_y);
97
                                /* turn snake */
turn(&b, &s, 1, '@');
98
99
100
                                 /* teste snake/pomme */
101
                                 if(snake_apple(&s,&apple_x,&apple_y))
102
                                      /* si oui on ajoute le dernier avant de tourner */
snake_addl(&s, last_x, last_y);
/* on l'ajoute aussi pour le plateau */
103
104
105
106
                                      board_set(&b, last_x, last_y, '@');
107
                                      /* genere nouvelle pomme */
108
                                      board_apple(&b, &apple_x, &
       apple v);
109
                                 if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(
110
       choc_wall(&b,&s))))
111
                                      sdl_print();
112
                                 pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
113
                            case SDLK_LEFT:/* key left */
114
                            case SDLK_KP1:/* keypad 1*/
115
116
                            case SDLK_KP7:/* keypad 7*/
117
                            case 'a':/* code ascii */
118
                                 /\star on ferme la variable mutex \star/
                                 pthread_mutex_lock(&mutex);
119
                                 /* on cherche le dernier de notre liste */
120
                                 snake_getl(&s,&last_x,&last_y);
121
122
                                 /* turn snake */
123
                                 turn(&b,&s,-1,'@');
124
                                 /* teste snake/pomme */
125
                                 if(snake_apple(&s,&apple_x,&apple_y))
126
127
                                      /* si oui on ajoute le dernier avant de tourner */
128
                                      snake_addl(&s, last_x, last_y);
```

```
/* on l'ajoute aussi pour le plateau */
board_set(&b,last_x,last_y,'@');
/* genere nouvelle pomme */
129
130
131
                                            board_apple(&b, &apple_x, &
132
        apple_y);
133
                                       /* affiche SDL */
if ((X = !(choc_snake(&s,&s)) && !(
134
135
        choc_wall(&b,&s))))
136
137
                                      sdl_print();
/* libere le mutex pour les autres thread */
pthread_mutex_unlock(&mutex);
138
139
140
                                 default:/* ne fait rien */break;
141
                     default:/* ne fait rien */break;
142
143
144
145
           pthread_exit(0);
146 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



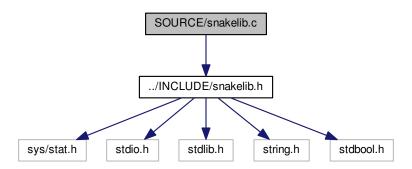


4.7.3 Documentation des variables

- 4.7.3.1 SDL_Surface * A
- 4.7.3.2 int apple_x
- 4.7.3.3 int apple_y
- 4.7.3.4 SDL_Surface * B
- 4.7.3.5 board b
- 4.7.3.6 SDL_Surface * C
- 4.7.3.7 SDL_Surface * D
- 4.7.3.8 SDL_Surface* E
- 4.7.3.9 int last_x
- 4.7.3.10 int last_y
- 4.7.3.11 pthread_mutex_t mutex = PTHREAD_MUTEX_INITIALIZER
- 4.7.3.12 snake s
- 4.7.3.13 bool X

4.8 Référence du fichier SOURCE/snakelib.c

#include "../INCLUDE/snakelib.h"
Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de snakelib.c:



Fonctions

```
board board_init (int x, int y)
void board_set (board *brdin, int x, int y, char value)
char board_get (board const *brdin, int x, int y)

         return la valeur
    int board size x (board const *b)
         taille x du plateau
    int board_size_y (board const *b) void board_free (board *brdin)
         liberer la memoire occupé par un plateau
— void board_print (const board *brdin)
         pour afficher un plateau
    void board_pxmap (const board *brdin, char *foldername, int filename, int zoom)
         créer une image ppm du tableau pour mieux voir et interpreter nos fonctions de teste
    void snake_add (snake *snkin, int x, int y)
         un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet d'ajouter à l'entête de la
         liste
  void snake_del (snake *snkin, int *x, int *y)
         un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet de supprimer au queue
         de la liste
  void snake_addl (snake *snkin, int x, int y)

    void snake getl (snake *snkin, int *x, int *y)
    void snake_free (snake *snkin)

         libérer la mémoire
    void snake print (const snake *snkin)

int snake_x (snake const *s)
int snake_y (snake const *s)
snake * snake_next (snake const *s)

— void move (board *brdin, snake *snkin, char id)
    void turn (board *brdin, snake *snkin, int drctn, char id)
    void snake_init (board *brdin, snake *snkin, int len, char id)
         init a snake
    bool choc_snake (snake const *s1, snake const *s2)
         test choc entre deux snake
    bool choc_sc (snake const *s1, snake const *s2)
— bool choc_wall (board const *b, snake const *s)
         test choc snake contre le mur
— int rand_a_b (int a, int b)

void board_apple (board *b, int *x, int *y)
bool snake_apple (snake const *s, int *x, int *y)
```

4.8.1 Documentation des fonctions

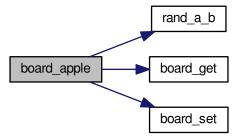
4.8.1.1 void board_apple (board * b, int * x, int * y)

```
512 {
513
           bool t = true;
514
           while(t)
515
516
517
                       *x = rand_a_b(1, b->x-2);

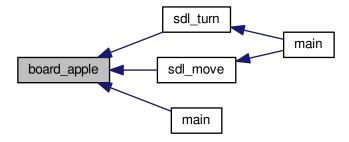
*y = rand_a_b(1, b->y-2);

if(board_get(b,*x,*y) == ' ')
518
519
520
                             board_set(b, *x, *y, '$');
521
                             t = false;
522
523
524 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.2 void board_free (board * brdin)

liberer la memoire occupé par un plateau

Paramètres

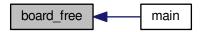
adresse	du plateau à libérer
---------	----------------------

Renvoie

une fonction de type void

```
91 {
92     int i;
93
94     for(i = 0; i < brdin->y; i++)
95     {
        free(brdin->array[i]);
97        brdin->array[i] = NULL;
98     }
99
100     free(brdin->array);
101     brdin->array = NULL;
102 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.3 char board_get (board const * brdin, int x, int y)

return la valeur

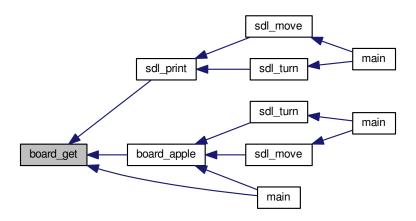
Paramètres

adresse	sse d'un plateau pour accéder et modifier simplement ses variable	
X	et y la case à visiter	

Renvoie

char la valueur du point (x,y)

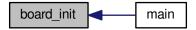
```
70 {
71     return brdin->array[y][x];
72 }
```



4.8.1.4 board board_init (int x, int y)

borders values is '#'.

```
22 {
23
            board brdout;
24
           brdout.x = x;
brdout.y = y;
25
26
28
            int i, j;
29
           brdout.array=malloc(y*sizeof(char*));
for(i = 0; i < y; i++)
    brdout.array[i] = malloc(x*sizeof(int));</pre>
30
31
32
33
34
36
37
            for(i = 0; i < x; i++)
                  brdout.array[0][i] = '#';
brdout.array[y-1][i] = '#';
38
39
40
41
            for (i = 0; i < y; i++)
42
                  brdout.array[i][0] = '#';
brdout.array[i][x-1] = '#';
43
44
45
            }
46
           for(i = 1; i < y-1; i++)
  for(j = 1; j < x-1; j++)
  brdout.array[i][j] = ' ';</pre>
48
49
50
51
            return brdout;
52 }
```



4.8.1.5 void board_print (const board * brdin)

pour afficher un plateau

Paramètres

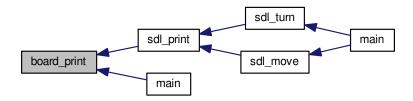
une adresse d'un plateau concéder constant (droit que pour la lecture) pour éviter de copier le plateau

Renvoie

une fonction de type void

```
113 {
114
        int i,j;
        /* traversing 2d-array */
116
        for(i=0; i < brdin->y; i++)
117
118
            for(j=0 ; j < brdin->x; j++)
119
120
                printf("%c", brdin->array[i][j]);
121
            printf("\n");
122
123
124 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.6 void board_pxmap (const board * brdin, char * foldername, int filename, int zoom)

créer une image ppm du tableau pour mieux voir et interpreter nos fonctions de teste

Paramètres

une	adresse d'un plateau concéder constant (droit que pour la lecture) pour éviter de copier le plateau	
char*	foldername : donner un nom au dossier créé	
int	filename : numero de la map	
int	zoom : pour definir le zoom appliqué a la map (taille d'une case en px = zoom * 1px)	

Renvoie

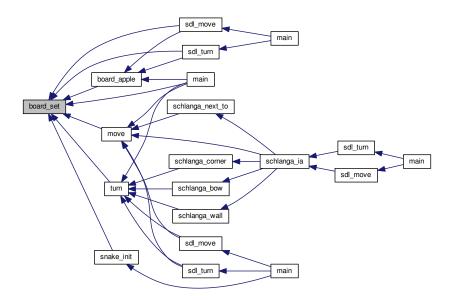
une fonction de type void

le dossier n'existe pas

```
141 {
142
           struct stat dir stat;
           if(stat(foldername, &dir_stat) < 0)</pre>
143
145
                 mkdir(foldername, S_IRWXU);
146
147
           char ffilename[strlen(foldername) + 7];
sprintf(ffilename, "%s/%d.ppm", foldername, filename);
FILE* fdout = fopen( ffilename, "w");
148
149
150
           fprintf(fdout, "P3\n%d %d\n255\n", brdin->y * zoom,\
    brdin->x * zoom);
151
152
153
154
155
           int i, j, l, k;
           /* traversing 2d-array */
for(i = 0; i < brdin->y; i++)
156
157
158
159
             for(1 = 0; 1 < zoom; 1++)</pre>
160
               for(j = 0; j < brdin->x; j++)
161
162
163
                for(k = 0; k < zoom; k++)
164
                if (brdin->array[i][j] == ' ')
fprintf(fdout, "175 175 175 ");
165
166
                 else if(brdin->array[i][j] == '#')
fprintf(fdout, "48 48 48 ");
else if(brdin->array[i][j] == '@')
fprintf(fdout, "110 11 20 ");
167
168
169
170
172
              fprintf(fdout, "\n");
173
174
175
             fprintf(fdout, "\n");
176
177
            fclose(fdout);
178
179
180 }
```

4.8.1.7 void board_set (board * brdin, int x, int y, char value)

```
65 {
66     brdin->array[y][x] = value;
67 }
```



4.8.1.8 int board_size_x (board const * b)

taille x du plateau

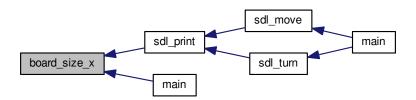
taille y du plateau

Paramètres

adresse	du plateau

```
75 {
76     return b->x;
77 }
```

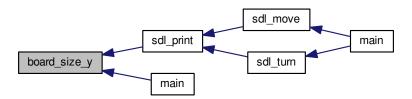
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.9 int board_size_y (board const * b)

```
80 {
81     return b->y;
82 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



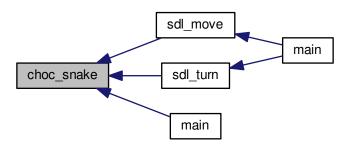
4.8.1.10 bool choc_sc (snake const * s1, snake const * s2)

```
490 {
491          if ((*s1)->x == (*s2)->x && (*s1)->y == (*s2)->y)
492          return true;
493          return false;
494 }
```

4.8.1.11 bool choc_snake (snake const * s1, snake const * s2)

test choc entre deux snake

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

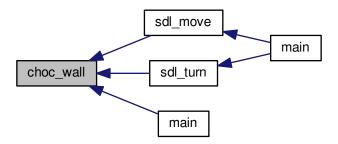


4.8.1.12 bool choc_wall (board const * b, snake const * s

test choc snake contre le mur

```
497 {
498         if((*s)->x == 0) return true;
499         if((*s)->x == b->x-1) return true;
500         if((*s)->y == 0) return true;
501         if((*s)->y == b->y-1) return true;
502
503         return false;
504 }
```

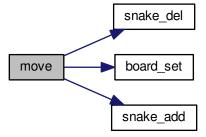
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

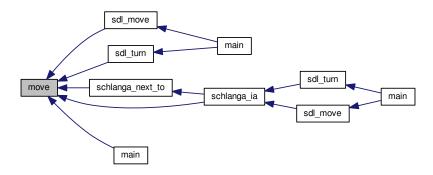


4.8.1.13 void move (board * brdin, snake * snkin, char id)

```
371 {
372     int x,y,dx,dy;
373     snake_del(snkin, &x, &y);
374     board_set(brdin, x, y, ' ');
375     dx = ((*snkin)->x) - ((*snkin)->next->x);
376     dy = ((*snkin)->y) - ((*snkin)->next->y);
377     snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x+dx, (*snkin)->y+dy);
378     board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x , (*snkin)->y , id);
379 }
```

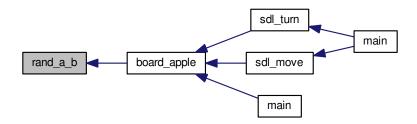
Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :





4.8.1.14 int rand_a_b (int a, int b)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.15 void snake_add (snake * snkin, int x, int y)

un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet d'ajouter à l'entête de la liste

Paramètres

snake	*snkin : adresse d'un snake	
int	x, int y : coordonnée du nouvel élément	

Renvoie

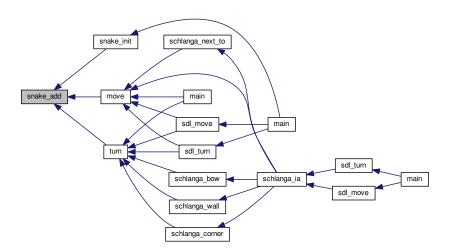
fonction de type void

define list output with coord x,y

the next element is list input

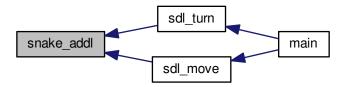
edit list input(*input=output)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.16 void snake_addl (snake * snkin, int x, int y)

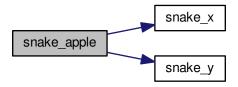
```
262 {
         snake new = malloc(sizeof(_snake));
263
264
         *new = (_snake)
265
             .x = x,
.y = y,
.next = NULL,
266
267
268
269
270
         snake tmp = *snkin;
271
         while (tmp->next != NULL)
272
273
             tmp = tmp->next;
274
275
         tmp->next = new;
276 }
```



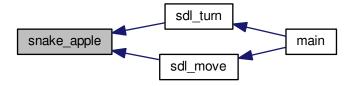
4.8.1.17 bool snake_apple (snake const * s, int * x, int * y)

```
527 {
528      if(snake_x(s) == *x && snake_y(s) == *y) return true;
529      return false;
530 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.18 void snake_del (snake * snkin, int * x, int * y)

un snake est équivalent à une file d'attente (FIFO « first in, first out »), cette fonction permet de supprimer au queue de la liste

Paramètres

	snake	*snkin : adresse d'un snake]
Ī	snake	int *x, int *y : adresses de deux entiers pour pouvoir récupérer les coordonnées d'élément supprimer	1

Renvoie

fonction de type void

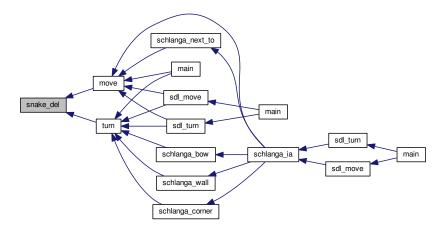
if the list is empty

default value x=-1 y=-1

if the list contains only one item

we move along the linked list keeping the last two consecutive element

```
215 {
         if(*snkin == NULL)
216
217
219
             if((x != NULL) && (y != NULL))
220
222
                 *x = -1;
                 *y = -1;
223
224
225
        else if((*snkin)->next == NULL)
226
227
228
230
             if((x != NULL) && (y != NULL))
231
                 *x = (*snkin)->x;
*y = (*snkin)->y;
232
233
234
235
             free((*snkin));
236
             *snkin = NULL;
237
238
        else
239
             snake tmp1 = *snkin;
snake tmp2 = *snkin;
244
245
             while (tmp1->next != NULL)
246
247
                 tmp2 = tmp1;
tmp1 = tmp1->next;
248
249
250
251
             if((x != NULL) && (y != NULL))
253
                  *x = tmp1->x;
254
                  *y = tmp1->y;
255
256
             tmp2->next = NULL;
257
             free(tmp1);
258
259 }
```



4.8.1.19 void snake_free (snake * snkin)

libérer la mémoire

Paramètres

adresse	du snake
---------	----------

Renvoie

fonction de type void

```
309 {
310
311
         snake tmp = *snkin;
snake tmpnext;
312
313
         while (tmp != NULL)
314
315
              tmpnext = tmp->next;
316
317
              free(tmp);
              tmp = tmpnext;
318
319
320
          *snkin = NULL;
321 }
```

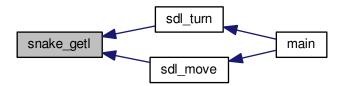
Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



4.8.1.20 void snake_getl (snake * snkin, int * x, int * y)

```
279 {
         if(*snkin == NULL)
280
281
282
              *x = -1;
283
284
         else if((*snkin)->next == NULL)
285
286
287
              *x = (*snkin) ->x;
              *y = (*snkin) ->y;
288
289
290
         else
291
             snake tmp = *snkin;
while(tmp->next != NULL)
292
293
294
             {
295
                  tmp = tmp->next;
296
             *x = tmp->x;
*y = tmp->y;
297
298
         }
299
300 }
```

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



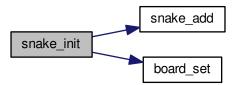
4.8.1.21 void snake_init (board * brdin, snake * snkin, int len, char id)

init a snake

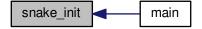
```
429 {
          if(id == '@')
430
431
432
              snake_add( snkin, brdin->x / 2, brdin->y - 2 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
433
434
435
436
               int i;
               for(i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)
437
438
                    snake_add( snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y -1 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
439
440
441
442
443
444
          if (id == '&')
445
446
447
448
                snake_add( snkin, brdin->x / 2, 1 );
               board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
449
450
451
               int i:
452
               for(i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)</pre>
453
```

```
snake_add( snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y +1 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
454
455
456
457
458
            }
459
460
            if(id == '+')
461
462
                 snake_add( snkin, 1, brdin->y / 2 );
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id );
463
464
465
466
                 for (i = 0; i < len - 1; i++)</pre>
467
468
469
470
                        snake_add( snkin, (*snkin)->x + 1, (*snkin)->y);
board_set( brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, 1 );
471
472
473
            }
474
475 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

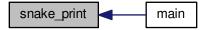


4.8.1.22 snake* snake_next (snake const * s)

```
355 {
356         return &((*s)->next);
357 }
```

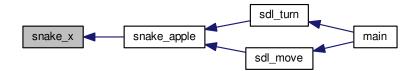
4.8.1.23 void snake_print (const snake * snkin)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :

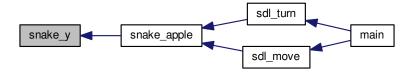


4.8.1.24 int snake_x (snake const * s)

Voici le graphe des appelants de cette fonction :



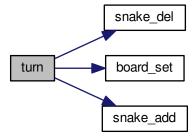
4.8.1.25 int snake_y (snake const * s)

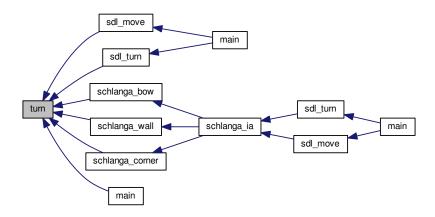


4.8.1.26 void turn (board * brdin, snake * snkin, int drctn, char id)

```
394 {
395
          int x,y,dx,dy;
396
397
          snake_del(snkin,&x,&y);
board_set(brdin,x,y,'');
398
399
          dx=((*snkin)->x) - ((*snkin)->next->x);
dy=((*snkin)->y) - ((*snkin)->next->y);
400
401
402
403
          if(dx == 1)
404
               snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y + drctn);
board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id);
405
406
407
408
409
          else if (dx == -1)
410
               snake_add(snkin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y - drctn);
board_set(brdin, (*snkin)->x, (*snkin)->y, id);
411
412
413
414
          else if(dy == 1)
415
416
417
                snake_add(snkin,(*snkin)->x-drctn,(*snkin)->y);
418
               board_set(brdin,(*snkin)->x,(*snkin)->y,id);
419
420
421
          else if (dy == -1)
422
423
                snake_add(snkin,(*snkin)->x+drctn,(*snkin)->y);
424
                board_set(brdin,(*snkin)->x,(*snkin)->y,id);
425
426 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :

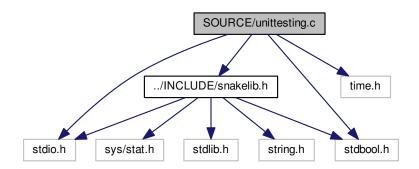




4.9 Référence du fichier SOURCE/unittesting.c

```
#include "../INCLUDE/snakelib.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
```

Graphe des dépendances par inclusion de unittesting.c :



Fonctions

- int main ()

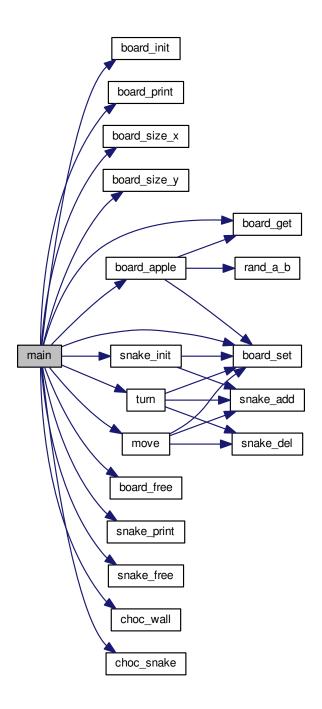
4.9.1 Documentation des fonctions

4.9.1.1 int main ()

```
srand(time(0));
6
           8
           printf("<<< test board_init | tabX=31 | tabY=16 >>>\n\n\n");
10
             printf("<<< test board_print >>>\n");
             print(&b);
printf("<<< test board_size_x & board_size_y >>>\n\n\n");
printf("[size_x=%d: size_y=%d]\n",board_size_x(&b),board_size_y(&b));
11
12
13
             printf("<<< test board_set & board_get >>>\n\n\n");
14
             board_set(&b,5,9,'@');
             printf("<<< board_set(&b,5,9,'@') >>>\n\n\n");
17
             board_print(&b);
             printf("<<< board_get(&b,5,9) >>>\n\n\n");
printf("char=%c\n\n\n\n",board_get(&b,5,9));
18
19
20
             int x, y;
             printf("<<< test board_apple(&b, &x, &y) >>> \n\n");
21
             board_apple(&b, &x, &y);
23
             board_print(&b);
2.4
             printf("apple coord [x=%d:y=%d]\n\n\n",x,y);
25
             board_apple(&b, &x, &y);
             board print(&b);
26
             printf("apple coord [x=%d:y=%d]\n\n\n",x,y);
28
             board_free(&b);
29
             printf("\n\n<<< test pour les fonctions type snake_# >>> \n\n'n");
             printf(\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\)\(\lambda\
30
31
             snake s = 0;
32
             snake_init(&b, &s, 5, '@');
33
             printf("<<< test snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
35
             snake_print(&s);
36
             printf("<<< snake print avec board_print >>> \n\n");
             board_print(&b);
printf("<<< test move >>>\n\n\n");
37
38
             move(&b, &s,'@');
39
             printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
40
             snake_print(&s);
42
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
43
             board_print(&b);
             move(&b, &s,'@');
printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
44
45
             snake_print(&s);
46
47
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
48
             board_print(&b);
             move(&b,&s,'@');
printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
49
50
             snake_print(&s);
51
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
52
             board_print(&b);
             printf("<<< test turn >>> \n\n");
             turn(&b, &s, -1, '@');
55
56
             printf("<<< snake_print >>> \n\n");
             snake print(&s);
57
58
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
             board_print(&b);
             turn(&b, &s, 1, '@');
61
             printf("<<< snake_print >>> \n\n");
62
             snake_print(&s);
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
63
             board_print(&b);
64
             turn(&b, &s, -1, '@');
65
             printf("<<< snake_print >>> \n\n");
67
             snake_print(&s);
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
68
             board_print(&b);
69
             turn(&b, &s, 1, '@');
70
             printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
71
72
             snake_print(&s);
73
             printf("<<< board_print >>> \n\n");
74
             board_print(&b);
75
             board_free(&b);
76
             snake free(&s);
             printf("\n\n<<< test choc_wall >>> \n\n");
78
             b=board_init(31,16);
79
             snake_init(&b, &s, 5, '@');
80
             printf("<<< snake\_print >>> \n\n'n");
81
             snake_print(&s);
             printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
82
             board_print(&b);
83
             bool test=false;
```

```
85
        while(!test) {
            move(&b, &s,'@');
             test=choc_wall(&b,&s);
printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
87
88
             snake_print(&s);
printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
89
90
91
             board_print(&b);
92
              if(test)
93
                  printf("<<< choc_wall=>true >>>\n\n');
              else
94
                  printf("<<< choc_wall=>false >>>\n\n');
95
96
        board_free(&b);
98
        snake_free(&s);
        printf("\n\n\<< test choc_snake >>>\n\n\n");
b=board_init(31,16);
snake_init(&b,&s,5,'@');
printf("<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
99
100
101
102
103
          snake_print(&s);
104
          printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
105
          board_print(&b);
106
          test=false;
          while(!test) {
107
              turn(&D,&s,-1,'@');
test=choc_snake(&s,&s);
printf("<<< snake_print >>>\n\n\n");
108
109
110
111
               snake_print(&s);
               printf("<<< board_print >>>\n\n\n");
112
               board_print(&b);
113
114
               if(test)
                   printf("<<< choc_snake=>true >>> \n\n'n");
115
116
117
                   printf("<<< choc_snake=>false >>>\n\n\n");
118
          board_free(&b);
snake_free(&s);
return 0;
119
120
121
122 }
```

Voici le graphe d'appel pour cette fonction :



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