

libgenerics

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# Chapter 1

## Class Index

### 1.1 Class List

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## Chapter 2

# File Index

### 2.1 File List

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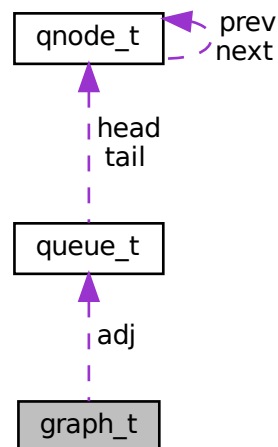
## Chapter 3

# Class Documentation

### 3.1 graph\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <graph.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for graph\_t:



#### Public Attributes

- `size_t` [V](#)
- `size_t` [E](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `struct queue_t *` [adj](#)
- `void *` [label](#)

### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

Graph structure and elements.

### 3.1.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.1.2.1 adj

```
struct queue\_t* graph_t::adj
```

#### 3.1.2.2 E

```
size_t graph_t::E
```

#### 3.1.2.3 label

```
void* graph_t::label
```

#### 3.1.2.4 member\_size

```
size_t graph_t::member_size
```

#### 3.1.2.5 V

```
size_t graph_t::V
```

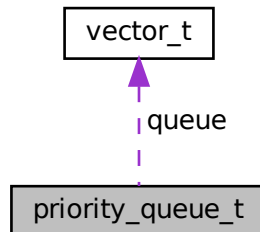
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/graph.h](#)

## 3.2 priority\_queue\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <priority_queue.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for priority\_queue\_t:



### Public Attributes

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `pqueue_compare_function` [compare](#)
- `void *` [compare\\_argument](#)
- `struct vector_t` [queue](#)

### 3.2.1 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.2.1.1 `compare`

```
pqueue_compare_function priority_queue_t::compare
```

#### 3.2.1.2 `compare_argument`

```
void* priority_queue_t::compare_argument
```

#### 3.2.1.3 `member_size`

```
size_t priority_queue_t::member_size
```

#### 3.2.1.4 queue

```
struct vector\_t priority_queue_t::queue
```

#### 3.2.1.5 size

```
size_t priority_queue_t::size
```

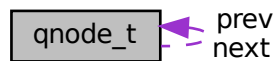
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/priority\\_queue.h](#)

### 3.3 qnode\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <queue.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for qnode\_t:



#### Public Attributes

- struct [qnode\\_t](#) \* [next](#)
- struct [qnode\\_t](#) \* [prev](#)
- void \* [data](#)

#### 3.3.1 Detailed Description

queue node.

#### 3.3.2 Member Data Documentation

### 3.3.2.1 data

```
void* qnode_t::data
```

### 3.3.2.2 next

```
struct qnode_t* qnode_t::next
```

### 3.3.2.3 prev

```
struct qnode_t* qnode_t::prev
```

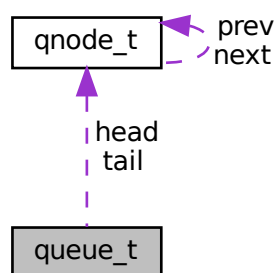
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/queue.h](#)

## 3.4 queue\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <queue.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for queue\_t:



### Public Attributes

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `struct qnode_t *` [head](#)
- `struct qnode_t *` [tail](#)

### 3.4.1 Detailed Description

Represents a queue structure.

### 3.4.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.4.2.1 head

```
struct qnode\_t* queue_t::head
```

#### 3.4.2.2 member\_size

```
size_t queue_t::member_size
```

#### 3.4.2.3 size

```
size_t queue_t::size
```

#### 3.4.2.4 tail

```
struct qnode\_t* queue_t::tail
```

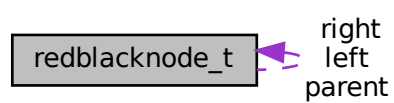
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/queue.h](#)

## 3.5 [redblacknode\\_t](#) Struct Reference

```
#include <red_black_tree.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for [redblacknode\\_t](#):



## Public Attributes

- struct [redblacknode\\_t](#) \* [left](#)
- struct [redblacknode\\_t](#) \* [right](#)
- struct [redblacknode\\_t](#) \* [parent](#)
- [rbcolor\\_t](#) [color](#)
- void \* [data](#)

### 3.5.1 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.5.1.1 color

[rbcolor\\_t](#) [redblacknode\\_t::color](#)

#### 3.5.1.2 data

void\* [redblacknode\\_t::data](#)

#### 3.5.1.3 left

struct [redblacknode\\_t](#)\* [redblacknode\\_t::left](#)

#### 3.5.1.4 parent

struct [redblacknode\\_t](#)\* [redblacknode\\_t::parent](#)

#### 3.5.1.5 right

struct [redblacknode\\_t](#)\* [redblacknode\\_t::right](#)

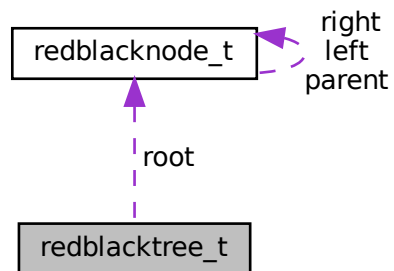
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/[red\\_black\\_tree.h](#)

### 3.6 redblacktree\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <red_black_tree.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for redblacktree\_t:



#### Public Attributes

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `rbtree_compare_function` [compare](#)
- `void *` [compare\\_argument](#)
- `struct redblacknode_t *` [root](#)

#### 3.6.1 Member Data Documentation

##### 3.6.1.1 `compare`

```
rbtree_compare_function redblacktree_t::compare
```

##### 3.6.1.2 `compare_argument`

```
void* redblacktree_t::compare_argument
```



#### 3.6.1.3 member\_size

```
size_t redblacktree_t::member_size
```

#### 3.6.1.4 root

```
struct redblacknode_t* redblacktree_t::root
```

#### 3.6.1.5 size

```
size_t redblacktree_t::size
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/[red\\_black\\_tree.h](#)

## 3.7 snode\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <stack.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for snode\_t:



### Public Attributes

- struct [snode\\_t](#) \* [next](#)
- struct [snode\\_t](#) \* [prev](#)
- void \* [data](#)

### 3.7.1 Detailed Description

node of a stack

### 3.7.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.7.2.1 data

```
void* snode_t::data
```

#### 3.7.2.2 next

```
struct snode_t* snode_t::next
```

#### 3.7.2.3 prev

```
struct snode_t* snode_t::prev
```

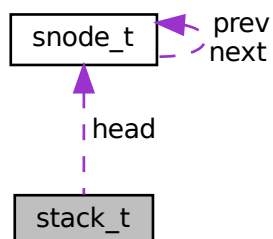
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/[stack.h](#)

## 3.8 stack\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <stack.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for stack\_t:



## Public Attributes

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `struct` [snode\\_t](#) \* [head](#)

### 3.8.1 Detailed Description

represents the stack structure.

### 3.8.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.8.2.1 head

```
struct snode\_t* stack_t::head
```

#### 3.8.2.2 member\_size

```
size_t stack_t::member_size
```

#### 3.8.2.3 size

```
size_t stack_t::size
```

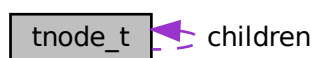
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/`[stack.h](#)

## 3.9 tnode\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <trie.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for `tnode_t`:



## Public Attributes

- void \* [value](#)
- struct [tnode\\_t](#) \* [children](#) [NBYTE]

### 3.9.1 Detailed Description

node of a [trie\\_t](#) element.

### 3.9.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.9.2.1 children

```
struct tnode\_t* tnode_t::children[NBYTE]
```

#### 3.9.2.2 value

```
void* tnode_t::value
```

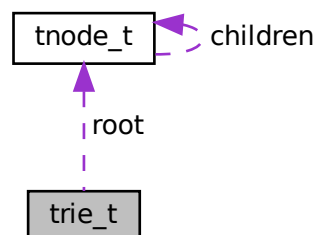
The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- include/[trie.h](#)

## 3.10 trie\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <trie.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for [trie\\_t](#):



## Public Attributes

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)
- `struct` [tnode\\_t](#) [root](#)

### 3.10.1 Detailed Description

Represents the trie structure.

### 3.10.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.10.2.1 member\_size

```
size_t trie_t::member_size
```

#### 3.10.2.2 root

```
struct tnode_t trie_t::root
```

#### 3.10.2.3 size

```
size_t trie_t::size
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/trie.h`

## 3.11 vector\_t Struct Reference

```
#include <vector.h>
```

## Public Attributes

- `void *` [data](#)
- `size_t` [size](#)
- `size_t` [buffer\\_size](#)
- `size_t` [member\\_size](#)

### 3.11.1 Member Data Documentation

#### 3.11.1.1 `buffer_size`

`size_t vector_t::buffer_size`

#### 3.11.1.2 `data`

`void* vector_t::data`

#### 3.11.1.3 `member_size`

`size_t vector_t::member_size`

#### 3.11.1.4 `size`

`size_t vector_t::size`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/vector.h](#)

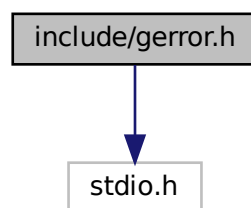
## Chapter 4

# File Documentation

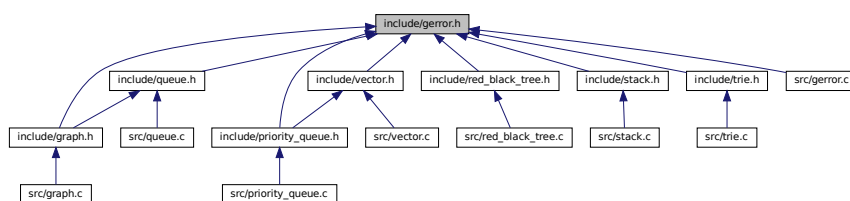
### 4.1 include/gerror.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

Include dependency graph for gerror.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Typedefs

- typedef enum [gerror\\_t](#) [gerror\\_t](#)

## Enumerations

- enum `gerror_t` {  
`GERROR_OK`, `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE`, `GERROR_NULL_HEAD`, `GERROR_NULL_NODE`,  
`GERROR_NULL_RETURN_POINTER`, `GERROR_EMPTY_STRUCTURE`, `GERROR_TRY_REMOVE_EMPTY_STRUCTURE`, `GERROR_TRY_ADD_EDGE_NO_VERTEX`,  
`GERROR_ACCESS_OUT_OF_BOUND`, `GERROR_NULL_ELEMENT_POINTER`, `GERROR_REMOVE_ELEMENT_NOT_FOUNDED`, `GERROR_ELEMENT_NOT_FOUNDED`,  
`GERROR_N_ERROR` }

## Functions

- char \* `gerror_to_str` (`gerror_t` g)

### 4.1.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.1.1.1 `gerror_t`

```
typedef enum gerror_t gerror_t
```

### 4.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 `gerror_t`

```
enum gerror_t
```

##### Enumerator

<code>GERROR_OK</code>	
<code>GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE</code>	
<code>GERROR_NULL_HEAD</code>	
<code>GERROR_NULL_NODE</code>	
<code>GERROR_NULL_RETURN_POINTER</code>	
<code>GERROR_EMPTY_STRUCTURE</code>	
<code>GERROR_TRY_REMOVE_EMPTY_STRUCTURE</code>	
<code>GERROR_TRY_ADD_EDGE_NO_VERTEX</code>	
<code>GERROR_ACCESS_OUT_OF_BOUND</code>	
<code>GERROR_NULL_ELEMENT_POINTER</code>	
<code>GERROR_REMOVE_ELEMENT_NOT_FOUNDED</code>	
<code>GERROR_ELEMENT_NOT_FOUNDED</code>	
<code>GERROR_N_ERROR</code>	



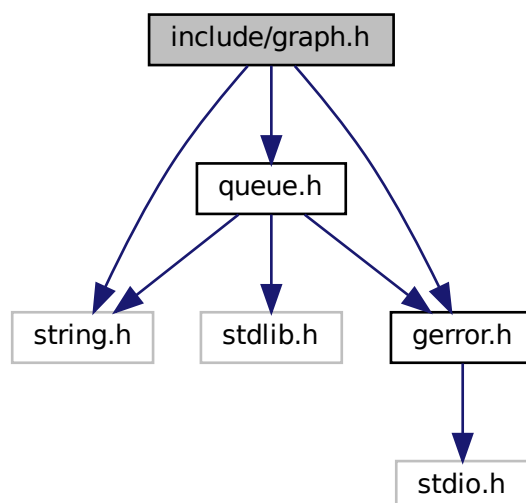
### 4.1.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 gerror\_to\_str()

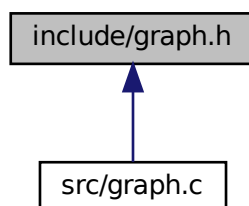
```
char* gerror_to_str (  
    gerror_t g )
```

## 4.2 include/graph.h File Reference

```
#include <string.h>  
#include "gerror.h"  
#include "queue.h"  
Include dependency graph for graph.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [graph\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef struct [graph\\_t](#) [graph\\_t](#)

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t](#) [graph\\_create](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) size, [size\\_t](#) member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [graph\\_add\\_edge](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) from, [size\\_t](#) to)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [graph\\_get\\_label\\_at](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*label)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [graph\\_set\\_label\\_at](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*label)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [graph\\_destroy](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g)

### 4.2.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.2.1.1 [graph\\_t](#)

```
typedef struct graph\_t graph\_t
```

Graph structure and elements.

### 4.2.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.2.2.1 [graph\\_add\\_edge\(\)](#)

```
gerror\_t graph\_add\_edge (
    graph\_t * g,
    size\_t from,
    size\_t to )
```

Adds an edge on the graph *g* from the vertex *from* to the vertex *to*. Where *from* and *to* are indexes of these vertex.

#### Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>from</i>	index of the first vertex;
<i>to</i>	index of the incident vertex.

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_TRY\_ADD\_EDGE\_NO\_VERTEX in case that `from` or `to` not exists in the graph

**4.2.2.2 graph\_create()**

```
gerror_t graph_create (
    graph_t * g,
    size_t size,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a graph and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by `g`;

**Parameters**

<code>g</code>	pointer to a graph structure;
<code>member_size</code>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <code>g</code>

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `g` is a NULL

**4.2.2.3 graph\_destroy()**

```
gerror_t graph_destroy (
    graph_t * g )
```

Deallocates the structures in `g`. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer `g`.

**Parameters**

<code>g</code>	pointer to a graph structure;
----------------	-------------------------------

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `g` is a NULL

**4.2.2.4 graph\_get\_label\_at()**

```
gerror_t graph_get_label_at (
    graph_t * g,
```

```
size_t index,  
void * label )
```

Gets the label of the vertex in the `index` position of the graph `g`.

## Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>index</i>	index of the vertex;
<i>label</i>	pointer to the memory allocated that will be write with the label in <i>index</i>

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *g* is a NULL

## 4.2.2.5 graph\_set\_label\_at()

```
gerror_t graph_set_label_at (
    graph_t * g,
    size_t index,
    void * label )
```

Sets the label at the *index* to *label*.

## Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>index</i>	index of the vertex;
<i>label</i>	the new label of the vertex positioned in <i>index</i>

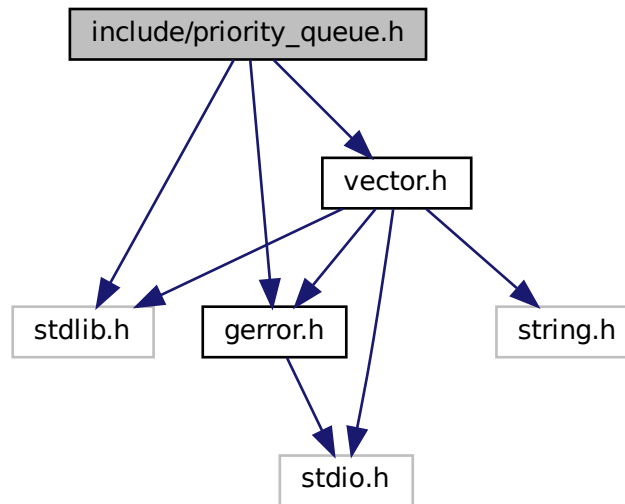
## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACCESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case that *index* is out of bound

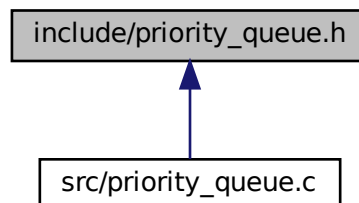
## 4.3 include/priority\_queue.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "gerror.h"
#include "vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `priority_queue.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [priority\\_queue\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef int(\* [pqueue\\_compare\\_function](#)) (void \*a, void \*b, void \*arg)
- typedef struct [priority\\_queue\\_t](#) [priority\\_queue\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [priority\\_queue\\_t](#) [pqueue\\_t](#)

## Enumerations

- enum `queue_priority_t` { `G_PQUEUE_FIRST_PRIORITY` = -1, `G_PQUEUE_EQUAL_PRIORITY`, `G_PQUEUE_SECOND_PRIORITY` }

## Functions

- `gerror_t pqueue_create` (`pqueue_t` \*p, `size_t` member\_size)
- `gerror_t pqueue_destroy` (`pqueue_t` \*p)
- `gerror_t pqueue_set_compare_function` (`pqueue_t` \*p, `pqueue_compare_function` function, `void` \*argument)
- `gerror_t pqueue_add` (`pqueue_t` \*p, `void` \*e)
- `gerror_t pqueue_max_priority` (`pqueue_t` \*p, `void` \*e)
- `gerror_t pqueue_extract` (`pqueue_t` \*p, `void` \*e)

### 4.3.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.3.1.1 pqueue\_compare\_function

```
typedef int(* pqueue_compare_function) (void *a, void *b, void *arg)
```

#### 4.3.1.2 pqueue\_t

```
typedef struct priority_queue_t pqueue_t
```

#### 4.3.1.3 priority\_queue\_t

```
typedef struct priority_queue_t priority_queue_t
```

### 4.3.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 4.3.2.1 queue\_priority\_t

```
enum queue_priority_t
```

#### Enumerator

<code>G_PQUEUE_FIRST_PRIORITY</code>	
<code>G_PQUEUE_EQUAL_PRIORITY</code>	
<code>G_PQUEUE_SECOND_PRIORITY</code>	

### 4.3.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.3.3.1 pqueue\_add()

```
gerror_t pqueue_add (
    pqueue_t * p,
    void * e )
```

Adds an element in the queue and max heap the queue. TODO: A more detailed description of pqueue\_add.

##### Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	the element to be added

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

#### 4.3.3.2 pqueue\_create()

```
gerror_t pqueue_create (
    pqueue_t * p,
    size_t member_size )
```

Populates the *p* structure and initialize it. A priority queue needs a pqueue\_compare\_function. The default function will only work for char, int and long. If you need a double or float you need to implement the compare function and set with the function pqueue\_set\_compare\_function

##### Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *p* is a NULL

#### 4.3.3.3 pqueue\_destroy()

```
gerror_t pqueue_destroy (
    pqueue_t * p )
```

Destroy (i.e. deallocates) the *p* structure fields. TODO: A more detailed description of pqueue\_destroy.



## Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
----------	------------------------------------

## Returns

TODO

## 4.3.3.4 pqueue\_extract()

```
gerror_t pqueue_extract (
    pqueue_t * p,
    void * e )
```

Extracts the highest priority element in the queue and writes in *e* pointer.

## Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	pointer to previous allocated variable

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case the queue is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

## 4.3.3.5 pqueue\_max\_priority()

```
gerror_t pqueue_max_priority (
    pqueue_t * p,
    void * e )
```

Returns and does not remove the highest priority of the queue. TODO: A more datailed description of pqueue\_↔ max\_priority.

## Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	pointer to previous allocated variable with <code>member_size</code> size that will receive a copy of the highest priority element of the queue.

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case the queue is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

#### 4.3.3.6 pqueue\_set\_compare\_function()

```
gerror_t pqueue_set_compare_function (
    pqueue_t * p,
    pqueue_compare_function function,
    void * argument )
```

Change the default comparison function of the priority queue `p` by `function` with the argument `argument`.

##### Parameters

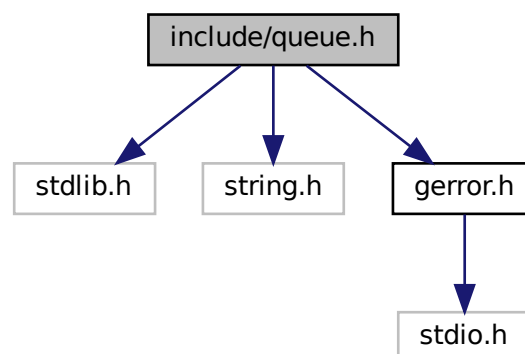
<i>p</i>	previous allocated <code>pqueue_t</code> struct
<i>function</i>	comparison function callback that has the following prototype: <code>int compare(void* a, void* b)</code> the <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> are the arguments returns -1 if <code>a</code> has priority BIG than <code>b</code> returns 0 if <code>a</code> has priority EQUAL than <code>b</code> return 1 if <code>a</code> has priority LESS than <code>b</code>
<i>argument</i>	pointer to the argument to the comparison function

##### Returns

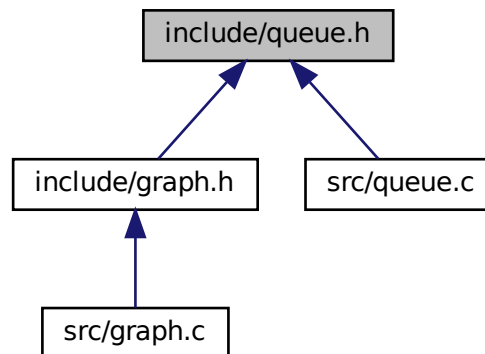
`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `t` is a `NULL`

## 4.4 include/queue.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "gerror.h"
Include dependency graph for queue.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [qnode\\_t](#)
- struct [queue\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef struct [qnode\\_t](#) [qnode\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [queue\\_t](#) [queue\\_t](#)

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t](#) [queue\\_create](#) (struct [queue\\_t](#) \*q, size\_t member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [queue\\_enqueue](#) (struct [queue\\_t](#) \*q, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [queue\\_dequeue](#) (struct [queue\\_t](#) \*q, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [queue\\_destroy](#) (struct [queue\\_t](#) \*q)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [queue\\_remove](#) (struct [queue\\_t](#) \*q, struct [qnode\\_t](#) \*node, void \*e)

### 4.4.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.4.1.1 qnode\_t

```
typedef struct qnode\_t qnode\_t
```

queue node.

#### 4.4.1.2 queue\_t

```
typedef struct queue_t queue_t
```

Represents a queue structure.

### 4.4.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.4.2.1 queue\_create()

```
gerror_t queue_create (
    struct queue_t * q,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a queue and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by `q`;

##### Parameters

<code>q</code>	pointer to a queue structure;
<code>member_size</code>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <code>q</code>

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `q` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.4.2.2 queue\_dequeue()

```
gerror_t queue_dequeue (
    struct queue_t * q,
    void * e )
```

Dequeues the first element of the queue `q`

##### Parameters

<code>q</code>	pointer to a queue structure;
<code>e</code>	pointer to the previous allocated element memory that will be write with de dequeued element.

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_HEAD` in case that the head `q->head` is a null pointer. `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `q` is a NULL pointer `GERROR_TRY_REMOVE_EMPTY_Y_STRUCTURE` in case that `q` has no element.

#### 4.4.2.3 queue\_destroy()

```
gerror_t queue_destroy (
    struct queue_t * q )
```

Deallocate the nodes of the queue *q*. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer *q*.

##### Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
----------	-------------------------------

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *q* is a NULL pointer

#### 4.4.2.4 queue\_enqueue()

```
gerror_t queue_enqueue (
    struct queue_t * q,
    void * e )
```

Enqueues the element pointed by *e* in the queue *q*.

##### Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the element that will be indexed by <i>q</i> .

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *q* is a NULL pointer

#### 4.4.2.5 queue\_remove()

```
gerror_t queue_remove (
    struct queue_t * q,
    struct qnode_t * node,
    void * e )
```

Removes the element *node* of the queue *q*.

##### Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
<i>node</i>	element to be removed from the queue
<i>e</i>	pointer to the memory that will be write with the removed element

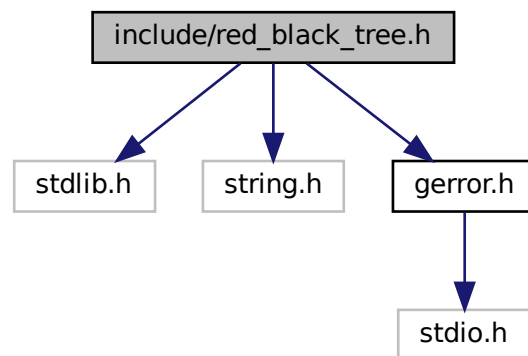
### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case `q` is a NULL pointer; GERROR\_NULL\_NODE in case `node` is NULL; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case that `q` has no element.

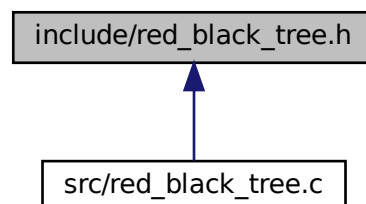
## 4.5 include/red\_black\_tree.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "gerror.h"
```

Include dependency graph for red\_black\_tree.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



### Classes

- struct [redblacknode\\_t](#)
- struct [redblacktree\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef int(\* [rbtree\\_compare\\_function](#)) (void \*a, void \*b, void \*arg)
- typedef struct [redblacknode\\_t](#) [redblacknode\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [redblacktree\\_t](#) [redblacktree\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [redblacktree\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [redblacknode\\_t](#) [rbnode\\_t](#)

## Enumerations

- enum [rbcomp\\_t](#) { [G\\_RB\\_FIRST\\_IS\\_SMALLER](#) = -1, [G\\_RB\\_EQUAL](#), [G\\_RB\\_FIRST\\_IS\\_GREATER](#) }
- enum [rbcolor\\_t](#) { [G\\_RB\\_RED](#), [G\\_RB\\_BLACK](#), [G\\_RB\\_DOUBLE\\_BLACK](#) }

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_create](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [size\\_t](#) member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_destroy](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_set\\_compare\\_function](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbtree\\_compare\\_function](#) function, void \*argument)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_add](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_remove\\_item](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_remove\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_min\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_min\\_value](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_max\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_max\\_value](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_find\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)

### 4.5.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.5.1.1 rbnode\_t

```
typedef struct redblacknode\_t rbnode\_t
```

#### 4.5.1.2 rbtree\_compare\_function

```
typedef int(* rbtree\_compare\_function) (void *a, void *b, void *arg)
```

#### 4.5.1.3 rbtree\_t

```
typedef struct redblacktree\_t rbtree\_t
```

#### 4.5.1.4 redblacknode\_t

```
typedef struct redblacknode_t redblacknode_t
```

#### 4.5.1.5 redblacktree\_t

```
typedef struct redblacktree_t redblacktree_t
```

### 4.5.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

#### 4.5.2.1 rbcolor\_t

```
enum rbcolor_t
```

##### Enumerator

G_RB_RED	
G_RB_BLACK	
G_RB_DOUBLE_BLACK	

#### 4.5.2.2 rbcomp\_t

```
enum rbcomp_t
```

##### Enumerator

G_RB_FIRST_IS_SMALLER	
G_RB_EQUAL	
G_RB_FIRST_IS_GREATER	

### 4.5.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.5.3.1 rbtree\_add()

```
gerror_t rbtree_add (  
    rbtree_t * rbt,  
    void * elem )
```



Add an element pointed by `elem` with size `rbt->member_size` in the `rbtree`.

#### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the elem to be copied to the structure

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `rbt` is null

#### 4.5.3.2 `rbtree_create()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_create (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    size_t member_size )
```

Populates the `rbt` structure and initialize it. A red n black tree needs a `rbtree_compare_function`. The default function will only work for char, int and long. If you need a double or float you need to implement the compare function and set with the function `rbtree_set_compare_function`

#### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `rbt` is a `NULL`

#### 4.5.3.3 `rbtree_destroy()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_destroy (
    rbtree_t * rbt )
```

Destroy (i.e. deallocates) the `rbt` structure fields.

#### Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated <code>pqueue_t</code> struct
----------	---

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `rbt` is a `NULL`

#### 4.5.3.4 `rbtree_find_node()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_find_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find a node with the value pointed by `elem` and write the pointer to `node`.

##### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer element to find
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer; this pointer could be null

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_ELEMENT_POINTER` in case `elem` is null; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `rbt` is a NULL; By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

#### 4.5.3.5 `rbtree_max_node()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_max_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find the maximal value in `rbt` and write the pointer to `node`.

##### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer;

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_EMPTY_STRUCTURE` in case the `rbt` structure is empty `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `rbt` is a NULL; `GERROR_NULL_RETURN_POINTER` in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

#### 4.5.3.6 `rbtree_max_value()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_max_value (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Find the maximal value in `rbt` and write the value to `elem`.

#### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer to a local in memory to write the maximal value

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_EMPTY_STRUCTURE` in case the `rbt` structure is empty `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `rbt` is a `NULL`; `GERROR_NULL_RETURN_POINTER` in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or `NULL` otherwise

#### 4.5.3.7 `rbtree_min_node()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_min_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find the minimal value in `rbt` and write the pointer to `node`.

#### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer;

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_EMPTY_STRUCTURE` in case the `rbt` structure is empty `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `rbt` is a `NULL`; `GERROR_NULL_RETURN_POINTER` in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or `NULL` otherwise

#### 4.5.3.8 `rbtree_min_value()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_min_value (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Find the minimal value in `rbt` and write the value to `elem`.

#### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer to a local in memory to write the minimal value

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_RETURN\_POINTER in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

**4.5.3.9 rbtree\_remove\_item()**

```
gerror_t rbtree_remove_item (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Finds and remove the first element that match with `elem`.

**Parameters**

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>elem</i>	pointer element to be removed

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of sucess operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case `rbt` is null; GERROR\_↵  
\_NULL\_ELEMENT\_POINTER in case `elem` is pointing to null; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRU↵  
CTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty

**4.5.3.10 rbtree\_remove\_node()**

```
gerror_t rbtree_remove_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

Removes the node `node` of the `rbt` tree.

**Parameters**

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>node</i>	pointer to a <code>rbnode_t</code> structure.

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of sucess operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERR↵  
OR\_NULL\_ELEMENT\_POINTER in case `elem` is pointing to null; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_ST↵  
RUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty

4.5.3.11 `rbtree_set_compare_function()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_set_compare_function (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbtree_compare_function function,
    void * argument )
```

Change the default comparison function of the red n black tree `rbt` for `function` with the argument `argument`.

## Parameters

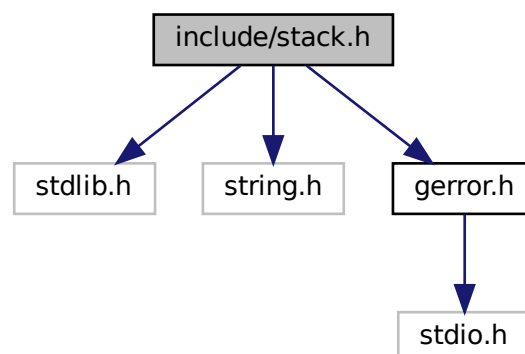
<i>rbt</i>	pointer to a previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>function</i>	comparison function callback that has the following prototype: <code>int compare(void* a, void* b)</code> the <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> are the arguments returns -1 if <code>a</code> is smaller than <code>b</code> returns 0 if <code>a</code> is equal than <code>b</code> return 1 if <code>a</code> is bigger than <code>b</code>
<i>argument</i>	pointer to the argument to the comparison function

## Returns

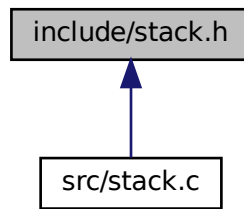
`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `t` is a `NULL`

## 4.6 include/stack.h File Reference

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "gerror.h"
Include dependency graph for stack.h:
```



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [snode\\_t](#)
- struct [stack\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef struct [snode\\_t](#) [snode\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [stack\\_t](#) [stack\\_t](#)

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t](#) [stack\\_create](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*q, size\_t member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [stack\\_push](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*q, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [stack\\_pop](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*q, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [stack\\_destroy](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*q)

### 4.6.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.6.1.1 snode\_t

```
typedef struct snode\_t snode\_t
```

node of a stack

#### 4.6.1.2 stack\_t

```
typedef struct stack\_t stack\_t
```

represents the stack structure.

## 4.6.2 Function Documentation

### 4.6.2.1 stack\_create()

```
gerror_t stack_create (
    struct stack_t * s,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a stack and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by *s*;

#### Parameters

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
<i>member_size</i>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <i>s</i>

#### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_ELEMENT in case that *e* is empty.

### 4.6.2.2 stack\_destroy()

```
gerror_t stack_destroy (
    struct stack_t * s )
```

Deallocates the nodes of the structure pointed by *s*. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer *q*.

#### Parameters

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
----------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *s* is a NULL

### 4.6.2.3 stack\_pop()

```
gerror_t stack_pop (
    struct stack_t * s,
    void * e )
```

Pops the first element of the stack *s*.

**Parameters**

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the previous allocated element

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *s* is a NULL GERROR\_NULL\_HEAD in case that the head *s*->head GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case that *s* is empty

**4.6.2.4 stack\_push()**

```
gerror_t stack_push (
    struct stack_t * s,
    void * e )
```

Add the element *e* in the beginning of the stack *s*.

**Parameters**

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the element that will be indexed by <i>s</i> .

**Returns**

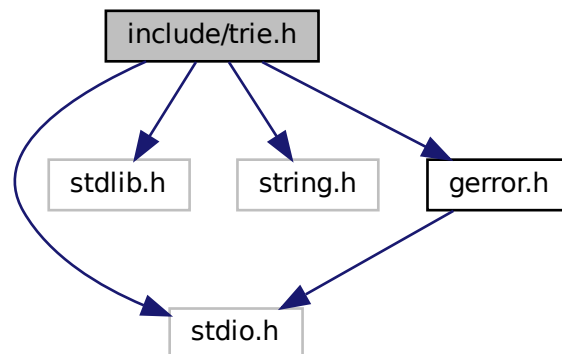
GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *s* is a NULL

**4.7 include/trie.h File Reference**

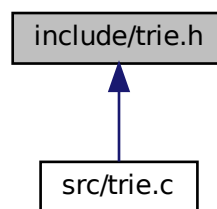
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "gerror.h"
```



Include dependency graph for trie.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [tnode\\_t](#)
- struct [trie\\_t](#)

## Macros

- `#define` [NBYTE](#) (0x100)

## Typedefs

- typedef struct [tnode\\_t](#) [tnode\\_t](#)
- typedef struct [trie\\_t](#) [trie\\_t](#)

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t trie\\_create](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, size\_t member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t trie\\_destroy](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t)
- [gerror\\_t trie\\_add\\_element](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, void \*string, size\_t size, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t trie\\_remove\\_element](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, void \*string, size\_t size)
- [gerror\\_t trie\\_get\\_element](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, void \*string, size\_t size, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t trie\\_set\\_element](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, void \*string, size\_t size, void \*elem)
- [tnode\\_t \\* trie\\_get\\_node\\_or\\_allocate](#) (struct [trie\\_t](#) \*t, void \*string, size\_t size)

### 4.7.1 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 4.7.1.1 NBYTE

```
#define NBYTE (0x100)
```

### 4.7.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.7.2.1 tnode\_t

```
typedef struct tnode_t tnode_t
```

node of a [trie\\_t](#) element.

#### 4.7.2.2 trie\_t

```
typedef struct trie_t trie_t
```

Represents the trie structure.

### 4.7.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.7.3.1 trie\_add\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_add_element (  
    struct trie\_t * t,  
    void * string,  
    size_t size,  
    void * elem )
```

Adds the `elem` and maps it with the `string` with size `size`. This function overwrite any data left in the trie mapped with `string`.

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the trie structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the element to add

4.7.3.2 `trie_create()`

```
gerror_t trie_create (
    struct trie_t * t,
    size_t member_size )
```

Initialize structure `t` with `member_size` size. The `t` has to be allocated.

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the allocated struct <code>trie_t</code> ;
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements by the trie.

4.7.3.3 `trie_destroy()`

```
gerror_t trie_destroy (
    struct trie_t * t )
```

Destroy the members pointed by `t`. The structure is not freed.

## Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `t` is a `NULL`

4.7.3.4 `trie_get_element()`

```
gerror_t trie_get_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size,
    void * elem )
```

Returns the element mapped by `string`. If the map does not exist, returns `NULL`.

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the memory allocated that will be write with the elem mapped by <i>string</i>

## Returns

ERROR\_OK in case of success operation; ERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *t* is a NULL

## 4.7.3.5 trie\_get\_node\_or\_allocate()

```
tnode_t* trie_get_node_or_allocate (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size )
```

## 4.7.3.6 trie\_remove\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_remove_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size )
```

Removes the element mapped by *string*.

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure <a href="#">trie_t</a> ;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.

## Returns

ERROR\_OK in case of success operation; ERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *t* is a NULL [ERROR\\_OUT\\_OF\\_BOUND](#) the *elem* does not exist in *string* map

## 4.7.3.7 trie\_set\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_set_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
```

```
void * string,  
size_t size,  
void * elem )
```

Sets the value mapped by *string*. Encapsulates the remove and add functions.

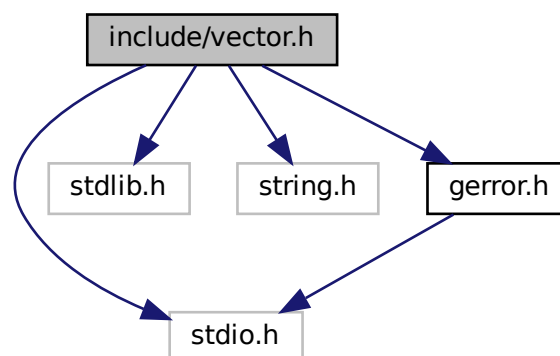
#### Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the element to add

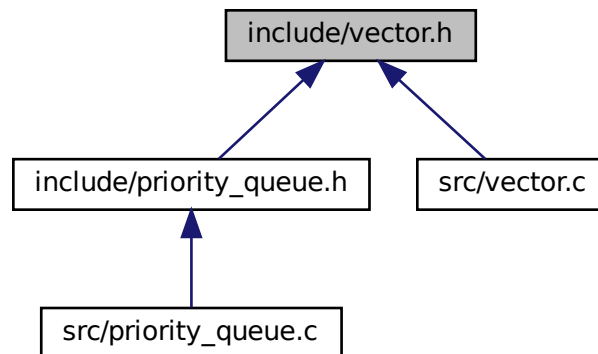
## 4.8 include/vector.h File Reference

```
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include "gerror.h"
```

Include dependency graph for vector.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



## Classes

- struct [vector\\_t](#)

## Typedefs

- typedef struct [vector\\_t](#) [vector\\_t](#)

## Functions

- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_create](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, [size\\_t](#) initial\_size, [size\\_t](#) member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_destroy](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_resize\\_buffer](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, [size\\_t](#) new\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_at](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*elem)
- void \* [vector\\_ptr\\_at](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, [size\\_t](#) index)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_set\\_elem\\_at](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [vector\\_add](#) ([vector\\_t](#) \*v, void \*elem)
- void [vector\\_set\\_min\\_buf\\_siz](#) ([size\\_t](#) new\_min\_buf\_size)
- [size\\_t](#) [vector\\_get\\_min\\_buf\\_siz](#) (void)

### 4.8.1 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.8.1.1 [vector\\_t](#)

```
typedef struct vector\_t vector\_t
```

## 4.8.2 Function Documentation

### 4.8.2.1 vector\_add()

```
gerror_t vector_add (
    vector_t * v,
    void * elem )
```

adds the `elem` in the structure `vector_t` pointed by `v`.

#### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<code>elem</code>	the element to be add in <code>v</code>

#### Returns

`ERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `ERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

### 4.8.2.2 vector\_at()

```
gerror_t vector_at (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t index,
    void * elem )
```

Get the element in the `index` position indexed by the `vector_t` structure pointed by `v`.

#### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<code>index</code>	index of the position
<code>elem</code>	pointer to a previous allocated memory that will receive the element

#### Returns

`ERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `ERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

### 4.8.2.3 vector\_create()

```
gerror_t vector_create (
    vector_t * v,
```

```

size_t initial_buf_siz,
size_t member_size )

```

Populate the `vetor_t` structure pointed by `v` and allocates `member_size*initial_size` for initial buffer↵  
\_size.

#### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure already allocated;
<code>inicial_buf_size</code>	number of the members of the initial allocated buffer;
<code>member_size</code>	size of every member indexed by <code>v</code> .

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `v` is a `NULL` pointer

#### 4.8.2.4 `vector_destroy()`

```

gerror_t vector_destroy (
    vector_t * v )

```

Destroy the structure `vector_t` pointed by `v`.

#### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure
----------------	--

#### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `v` is a `NULL` pointer

#### 4.8.2.5 `vector_get_min_buf_siz()`

```

size_t vector_get_min_buf_siz (
    void )

```

Returns the `vector_min_siz`: a private variable that holds the minimal number of elements that `vector_t` will index. This variable is important for avoid multiple small resizes in the `vector_t` container.

#### Returns

`vector_min_siz`



## 4.8.2.6 vector\_ptr\_at()

```
void* vector_ptr_at (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t index )
```

Calculate the pointer at `index` position.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<i>index</i>	index of the pointer

## Returns

a pointer to the `index` element NULL in case of out of bound

## 4.8.2.7 vector\_resize\_buffer()

```
gerror_t vector_resize_buffer (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t n_elements )
```

Resize the buffer in the `vector_t` structure pointed by `v`.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure.
<i>new_size</i>	the new size of the <code>v</code>

## 4.8.2.8 vector\_set\_elem\_at()

```
gerror_t vector_set_elem_at (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t index,
    void * elem )
```

set the element at `index` pointed by `v` with the element pointed by `elem`.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<i>index</i>	index of the position
<i>elem</i>	the element to be set in <code>v</code>

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `v` is a NULL pointer

**4.8.2.9 vector\_set\_min\_buf\_siz()**

```
void vector_set_min_buf_siz (
    size_t new_min_buf_siz )
```

Set the `vector_min_siz`: a private variable that holds the minimal number of elements that `vector_t` will index. This variable is important for avoid multiple small resizes in the `vector_t` container.

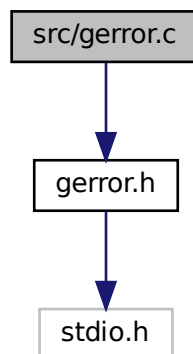
**Parameters**

<code>new_min_buf_siz</code>	the new size of <code>vector_min_siz</code>
------------------------------	---

**4.9 src/gerror.c File Reference**

```
#include "gerror.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `gerror.c`:

**Functions**

- `char * gerror_to_str (gerror_t g)`

**Variables**

- `char * gerror_to_string [GERROR_N_ERROR]`

## 4.9.1 Function Documentation

### 4.9.1.1 gerror\_to\_str()

```
char* gerror_to_str (
    gerror_t g )
```

## 4.9.2 Variable Documentation

### 4.9.2.1 gerror\_to\_string

```
char* gerror_to_string[GERROR_N_ERROR]
```

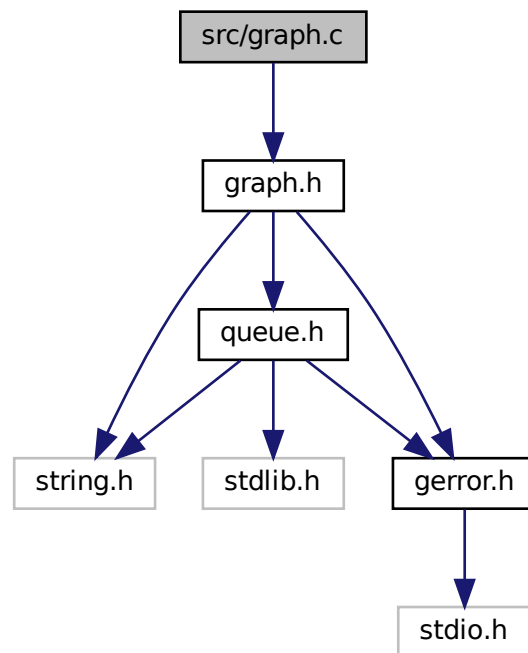
**Initial value:**

```
= {
    "Success",
    "Null pointer to structure",
    "Null pointer to the head of structure",
    "Null pointer to the node",
    "Null pointer passed to write the return data",
    "Attempt to pass a empty structure",
    "Attempt to remove an element but the structure is empty",
    "Attempt to add a edge with inexistent vertex",
    "Attempt to access a position out of the container or buffer",
    "Attempt to operate a function with a prohibitive null pointer element",
    "Attempt to remove an element that is not in the structure",
    "Element not found"
}
```

## 4.10 src/graph.c File Reference

```
#include "graph.h"
```

Include dependency graph for graph.c:



## Functions

- [gerror\\_t graph\\_create](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) size, [size\\_t](#) member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t graph\\_add\\_edge](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) from, [size\\_t](#) to)
- [gerror\\_t graph\\_get\\_label\\_at](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*label)
- [gerror\\_t graph\\_set\\_label\\_at](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g, [size\\_t](#) index, void \*label)
- [gerror\\_t graph\\_destroy](#) ([graph\\_t](#) \*g)

### 4.10.1 Function Documentation

#### 4.10.1.1 graph\_add\_edge()

```
gerror\_t graph_add_edge (  
    graph\_t * g,  
    size\_t from,  
    size\_t to )
```

Adds an edge on the graph `g` from the vertex `from` to the vertex `to`. Where `from` and `to` are indexes of these vertex.

## Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>from</i>	index of the first vertex;
<i>to</i>	index of the incident vertex.

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_TRY\_ADD\_EDGE\_NO\_VERTEX in case that *from* or *to* not exists in the graph

## 4.10.1.2 graph\_create()

```
gerror_t graph_create (
    graph_t * g,
    size_t size,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a graph and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by *g*;

## Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>member_size</i>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <i>g</i>

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *g* is a NULL

## 4.10.1.3 graph\_destroy()

```
gerror_t graph_destroy (
    graph_t * g )
```

Deallocates the structures in *g*. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer *g*.

## Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
----------	-------------------------------

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *g* is a NULL

#### 4.10.1.4 graph\_get\_label\_at()

```
gerror_t graph_get_label_at (
    graph_t * g,
    size_t index,
    void * label )
```

Gets the label of the vertex in the `index` position of the graph `g`.

##### Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>index</i>	index of the vertex;
<i>label</i>	pointer to the memory allocated that will be write with the label in <code>index</code>

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `g` is a NULL

#### 4.10.1.5 graph\_set\_label\_at()

```
gerror_t graph_set_label_at (
    graph_t * g,
    size_t index,
    void * label )
```

Sets the label at the `index` to `label`.

##### Parameters

<i>g</i>	pointer to a graph structure;
<i>index</i>	index of the vertex;
<i>label</i>	the new label of the vertex positioned in <code>index</code>

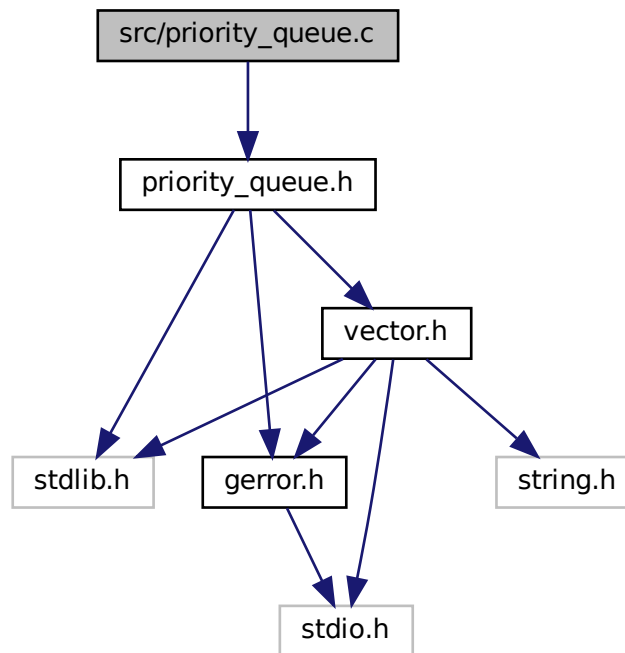
##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACCESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case that `index` is out of bound

## 4.11 src/priority\_queue.c File Reference

```
#include "priority_queue.h"
```

Include dependency graph for priority\_queue.c:



## Macros

- `#define PARENT(i) ((i-1)/2)`
- `#define LEFT(i) (((i+1)*2)-1)`
- `#define RIGHT(i) (LEFT(i)+1)`

## Functions

- `void nswap (void *a, void *b, size_t n)`
- `int pqueue_default_compare_function (void *a, void *b, void *arg)`
- `void max_heapify (pqueue_t *p, size_t i)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_create (pqueue_t *p, size_t member_size)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_destroy (pqueue_t *p)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_set_compare_function (pqueue_t *p, pqueue_compare_function function, void *argument)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_add (pqueue_t *p, void *e)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_max_priority (pqueue_t *p, void *e)`
- `gerror_t pqueue_extract (pqueue_t *p, void *e)`

### 4.11.1 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 4.11.1.1 LEFT

```
#define LEFT(  
    i ) ((i+1)*2)-1)
```

#### 4.11.1.2 PARENT

```
#define PARENT(  
    i ) ((i-1)/2)
```

#### 4.11.1.3 RIGHT

```
#define RIGHT(  
    i ) (LEFT(i)+1)
```

### 4.11.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.11.2.1 max\_heapify()

```
void max_heapify (  
    pqueue_t * p,  
    size_t i )
```

#### 4.11.2.2 nswap()

```
void nswap (  
    void * a,  
    void * b,  
    size_t n )
```

#### 4.11.2.3 pqueue\_add()

```
gerror_t pqueue_add (  
    pqueue_t * p,  
    void * e )
```

Adds an element in the queue and max heap the queue. TODO: A more detailed description of pqueue\_add.



## Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	the element to be added

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

## 4.11.2.4 pqueue\_create()

```
gerror_t pqueue_create (
    pqueue_t * p,
    size_t member_size )
```

Populates the *p* structure and initialize it. A priority queue needs a *pqueue\_compare\_function*. The default function will only work for char, int and long. If you need a double or float you need to implement the compare function and set with the function *pqueue\_set\_compare\_function*

## Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *p* is a NULL

## 4.11.2.5 pqueue\_default\_compare\_function()

```
int pqueue_default_compare_function (
    void * a,
    void * b,
    void * arg )
```

## 4.11.2.6 pqueue\_destroy()

```
gerror_t pqueue_destroy (
    pqueue_t * p )
```

Destroy (i.e. deallocates) the *p* structure fields. TODO: A more detailed description of *pqueue\_destroy*.

**Parameters**

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
----------	------------------------------------

**Returns**

TODO

**4.11.2.7 pqueue\_extract()**

```
gerror_t pqueue_extract (
    pqueue_t * p,
    void * e )
```

Extracts the highest priority element in the queue and writes in *e* pointer.

**Parameters**

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	pointer to previous allocated variable

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case the queue is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

**4.11.2.8 pqueue\_max\_priority()**

```
gerror_t pqueue_max_priority (
    pqueue_t * p,
    void * e )
```

Returns and does not remove the highest priority of the queue. TODO: A more datailed description of pqueue\_↔ max\_priority.

**Parameters**

<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>e</i>	pointer to previous allocated variable with <code>member_size</code> size that will receive a copy of the highest priority element of the queue.

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_ACESS\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND in case the queue is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

## 4.11.2.9 pqueue\_set\_compare\_function()

```
gerror_t pqueue_set_compare_function (
    pqueue_t * p,
    pqueue_compare_function function,
    void * argument )
```

Change the default comparison function of the priority queue *p* by *function* with the argument *argument*.

## Parameters

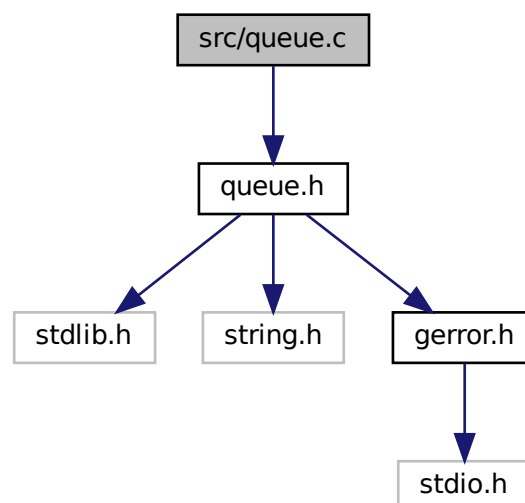
<i>p</i>	previous allocated pqueue_t struct
<i>function</i>	comparison function callback that has the following prototype: int compare(void* a, void* b) the a and b are the arguments returns -1 if a has priority BIG than b returns 0 if a has priority EQUAL than b return 1 if a has priority LESS than b
<i>argument</i>	pointer to the argument to the comparison function

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL

## 4.12 src/queue.c File Reference

```
#include "queue.h"
Include dependency graph for queue.c:
```



## Functions

- `gerror_t queue_create` (struct `queue_t` \*`q`, size\_t `member_size`)
- `gerror_t queue_enqueue` (struct `queue_t` \*`q`, void \*`e`)
- `gerror_t queue_dequeue` (struct `queue_t` \*`q`, void \*`e`)
- `gerror_t queue_remove` (struct `queue_t` \*`q`, struct `qnode_t` \*`node`, void \*`e`)
- `gerror_t queue_destroy` (struct `queue_t` \*`q`)

### 4.12.1 Function Documentation

#### 4.12.1.1 queue\_create()

```
gerror_t queue_create (
    struct queue_t * q,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a queue and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by `q`;

##### Parameters

<code>q</code>	pointer to a queue structure;
<code>member_size</code>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <code>q</code>

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `q` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.12.1.2 queue\_dequeue()

```
gerror_t queue_dequeue (
    struct queue_t * q,
    void * e )
```

Dequeues the first element of the queue `q`

##### Parameters

<code>q</code>	pointer to a queue structure;
<code>e</code>	pointer to the previous allocated element memory that will be write with de dequeued element.

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_HEAD in case that the head `q->head` is a null pointer. GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `q` is a NULL pointer GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case that `q` has no element.

#### 4.12.1.3 queue\_destroy()

```
gerror_t queue_destroy (
    struct queue_t * q )
```

Deallocate the nodes of the queue *q*. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer *q*.

##### Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
----------	-------------------------------

##### Returns

ERROR\_OK in case of success operation; ERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *q* is a NULL pointer

#### 4.12.1.4 queue\_enqueue()

```
gerror_t queue_enqueue (
    struct queue_t * q,
    void * e )
```

Enqueues the element pointed by *e* in the queue *q*.

##### Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the element that will be indexed by <i>q</i> .

##### Returns

ERROR\_OK in case of success operation; ERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *q* is a NULL pointer

#### 4.12.1.5 queue\_remove()

```
gerror_t queue_remove (
    struct queue_t * q,
    struct qnode_t * node,
    void * e )
```

Removes the element *node* of the queue *q*.

## Parameters

<i>q</i>	pointer to a queue structure;
<i>node</i>	element to be removed from the queue
<i>e</i>	pointer to the memory that will be write with the removed element

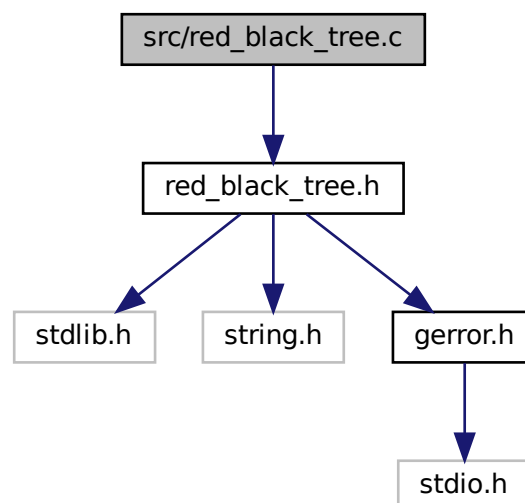
## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *q* is a NULL pointer  
 GERROR\_NULL\_NODE in case *node* is NULL; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case that  
*q* has no element.

## 4.13 src/red\_black\_tree.c File Reference

```
#include "red_black_tree.h"
```

Include dependency graph for red\_black\_tree.c:



## Enumerations

- enum `rbt_t` { `RB_LEFT`, `RB_RIGHT` }

## Functions

- `rbnode_t *` `rbnode_destroy` (`rbnode_t *`node)
- void `rbtree_insert_fixup` (`rbtree_t *`rbt, `rbnode_t *`node)
- void `fix_insert_case` (`rbtree_t *`rbt, `rbnode_t **`node, `rbnode_t *`uncle, int c, int l)
- `rbnode_t *` `create_node` (`rbtree_t *`rbt, void \*elem)

- void [left\\_rotate](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- void [right\\_rotate](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- void [rbtree\\_transplant](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*u, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*v)
- void [rbtree\\_delete\\_fixup](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- int [rbtree\\_identify\\_case](#) ([rbnode\\_t](#) \*node, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*side)
- [rbnode\\_t](#) \* [rbtree\\_create\\_double\\_black](#) ()
- [rbnode\\_t](#) \* [rbtree\\_find\\_minimal\\_node](#) ([rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- void [rbtree\\_remove\\_double\\_black](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*db)
- int [rbnode\\_is\\_red](#) ([rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- int [rbnode\\_is\\_black](#) ([rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- int [rbtree\\_default\\_compare\\_function](#) (void \*a, void \*b, void \*arg)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_create](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [size\\_t](#) member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_destroy](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_set\\_compare\\_function](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbtree\\_compare\\_function](#) function, void \*argument)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_add](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_remove\\_item](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_remove\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_find\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_min\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_max\\_node](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, [rbnode\\_t](#) \*\*node)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_min\\_value](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)
- [gerror\\_t](#) [rbtree\\_max\\_value](#) ([rbtree\\_t](#) \*rbt, void \*elem)

## 4.13.1 Enumeration Type Documentation

### 4.13.1.1 [rbnode\\_t](#)

enum [rbnode\\_t](#)

Enumerator

<a href="#">RB_LEFT</a>	
<a href="#">RB_RIGHT</a>	

## 4.13.2 Function Documentation

### 4.13.2.1 [create\\_node\(\)](#)

```
rbnode\_t * create\_node (
    rbtree\_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

#### 4.13.2.2 fix\_insert\_case()

```
void fix_insert_case (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t ** node,
    rbnode_t * uncle,
    int c,
    int l )
```

#### 4.13.2.3 left\_rotate()

```
void left_rotate (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.4 rbnode\_destroy()

```
rbnode_t * rbnode_destroy (
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.5 rbnode\_is\_black()

```
int rbnode_is_black (
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.6 rbnode\_is\_red()

```
int rbnode_is_red (
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.7 rbtree\_add()

```
gerror_t rbtree_add (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Add an element pointed by `elem` with size `rbt->member_size` in the `rbtree`.



## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated rbtree_t structure
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the elem to be copied to the structure

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of sucess operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *rbt* is null

## 4.13.2.8 rbtree\_create()

```
gerror_t rbtree_create (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    size_t member_size )
```

Populates the *rbt* structure and inicialize it. A red n black tree needs a *rbtree\_compare\_function*. The default function will only work for char, int and long. If you need a double or float you need to implement the compare function and set with the function *rbtree\_set\_compare\_function*

## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated rbtree_t struct
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *rbt* is a NULL

## 4.13.2.9 rbtree\_create\_double\_black()

```
rbnode_t * rbtree_create_double_black ( )
```

## 4.13.2.10 rbtree\_default\_compare\_function()

```
int rbtree_default_compare_function (
    void * a,
    void * b,
    void * arg )
```

#### 4.13.2.11 `rbtree_delete_fixup()`

```
void rbtree_delete_fixup (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.12 `rbtree_destroy()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_destroy (
    rbtree_t * rbt )
```

Destroy (i.e. deallocates) the `rbt` structure fields.

##### Parameters

<i>p</i>	previous allocated <code>pqueue_t</code> struct
----------	---

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `rbt` is a `NULL`

#### 4.13.2.13 `rbtree_find_minimal_node()`

```
rbnode_t * rbtree_find_minimal_node (
    rbnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.13.2.14 `rbtree_find_node()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_find_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find a node with the value pointed by `elem` and write the pointer to `node`.

##### Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer element to find
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer; this pointer could be null

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_ELEMENT\_POINTER in case `elem` is null; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

**4.13.2.15 rbtree\_identify\_case()**

```
int rbtree_identify_case (
    rbnode_t * node,
    rbc_t * side )
```

**4.13.2.16 rbtree\_insert\_fixup()**

```
void rbtree_insert_fixup (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

**4.13.2.17 rbtree\_max\_node()**

```
gerror_t rbtree_max_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find the maximal value in `rbt` and write the pointer to `node`.

**Parameters**

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer;

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_RETURN\_POINTER in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

**4.13.2.18 rbtree\_max\_value()**

```
gerror_t rbtree_max_value (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Find the maximal value in `rbt` and write the value to `elem`.

## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer to a local in memory to write the maximal value

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_RETURN\_POINTER in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

4.13.2.19 `rbtree_min_node()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_min_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t ** node )
```

Find the minimal value in `rbt` and write the pointer to `node`.

## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>node</i>	pointer to the return node pointer;

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_RETURN\_POINTER in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

4.13.2.20 `rbtree_min_value()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_min_value (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Find the minimal value in `rbt` and write the value to `elem`.

## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> struct
<i>elem</i>	pointer to a local in memory to write the minimal value

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_RETURN\_POINTER in case that `node` By the end of the function, the `*node` will point to the found element or NULL otherwise

**4.13.2.21 `rbtree_remove_double_black()`**

```
void rbtree_remove_double_black (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * db )
```

**4.13.2.22 `rbtree_remove_item()`**

```
gerror_t rbtree_remove_item (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    void * elem )
```

Finds and remove the first element that match with `elem`.

**Parameters**

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>elem</i>	pointer element to be removed

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of sucess operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case `rbt` is null; GERROR\_↵  
\_NULL\_ELEMENT\_POINTER in case `elem` is pointing to null; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRU↵  
CTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty

**4.13.2.23 `rbtree_remove_node()`**

```
gerror_t rbtree_remove_node (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

Removes the node `node` of the `rbt` tree.

**Parameters**

<i>rbt</i>	previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>node</i>	pointer to a <code>rbnode_t</code> structure.

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case `rbt` is a NULL; GERROR\_NULL\_ELEMENT\_POINTER in case `elem` is pointing to null; GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case the `rbt` structure is empty

4.13.2.24 `rbtree_set_compare_function()`

```
gerror_t rbtree_set_compare_function (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbtree_compare_function function,
    void * argument )
```

Change the default comparison function of the red n black tree `rbt` for function with the argument `argument`.

## Parameters

<i>rbt</i>	pointer to a previous allocated <code>rbtree_t</code> structure
<i>function</i>	comparison function callback that has the following prototype: <code>int compare(void* a, void* b)</code> the <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> are the arguments returns -1 if <code>a</code> is smaller than <code>b</code> returns 0 if <code>a</code> is equal than <code>b</code> return 1 if <code>a</code> is bigger than <code>b</code>
<i>argument</i>	pointer to the argument to the comparison function

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case `t` is a NULL

4.13.2.25 `rbtree_transplant()`

```
void rbtree_transplant (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * u,
    rbnode_t * v )
```

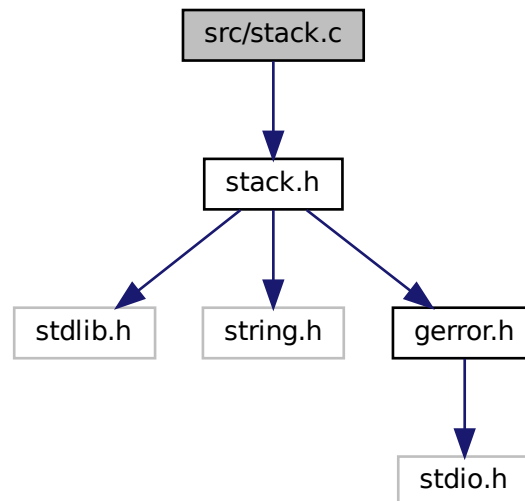
4.13.2.26 `right_rotate()`

```
void right_rotate (
    rbtree_t * rbt,
    rbnode_t * node )
```

## 4.14 src/stack.c File Reference

```
#include "stack.h"
```

Include dependency graph for stack.c:



### Functions

- [gerror\\_t stack\\_create](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*s, size\_t member\_size)
- [gerror\\_t stack\\_push](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*s, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t stack\\_pop](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*s, void \*e)
- [gerror\\_t stack\\_destroy](#) (struct [stack\\_t](#) \*s)

### 4.14.1 Function Documentation

#### 4.14.1.1 stack\_create()

```
gerror_t stack_create (
    struct stack_t * s,
    size_t member_size )
```

Creates a stack and populates the previous allocated structure pointed by `s`;

#### Parameters

<code>s</code>	pointer to a stack structure;
<code>member_size</code>	size of the elements that will be indexed by <code>s</code>



**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_ELEMENT in case that *e* is empty.

**4.14.1.2 stack\_destroy()**

```
gerror_t stack_destroy (
    struct stack_t * s )
```

Deallocates the nodes of the structure pointed by *s*. This function WILL NOT deallocate the pointer *s*.

**Parameters**

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
----------	-------------------------------

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *s* is a NULL

**4.14.1.3 stack\_pop()**

```
gerror_t stack_pop (
    struct stack_t * s,
    void * e )
```

Pops the first element of the stack *s*.

**Parameters**

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the previous allocated element

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCTURE in case *s* is a NULL GERROR\_NULL\_HEAD in case that the head *s->head* GERROR\_TRY\_REMOVE\_EMPTY\_STRUCTURE in case that *s* is empty

**4.14.1.4 stack\_push()**

```
gerror_t stack_push (
    struct stack_t * s,
    void * e )
```

Add the element *e* in the beginning of the stack *s*.

## Parameters

<i>s</i>	pointer to a stack structure;
<i>e</i>	pointer to the element that will be indexed by <i>s</i> .

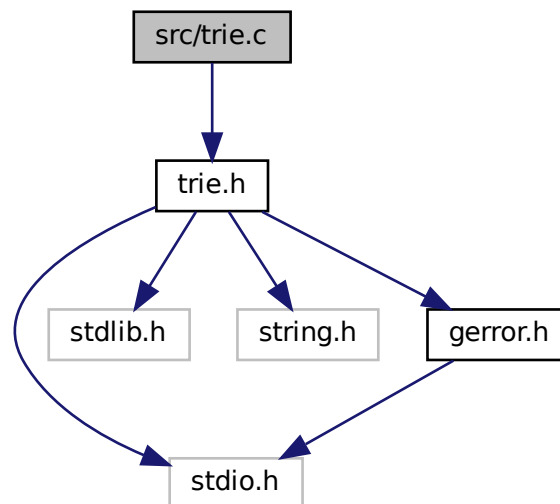
## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *s* is a NULL

## 4.15 src/trie.c File Reference

```
#include "trie.h"
```

Include dependency graph for trie.c:



## Functions

- `tnode_t * trie_get_node_or_allocate` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*)
- `tnode_t * node_at` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*)
- `gerror_t trie_create` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, size\_t *member\_size*)
- void `trie_destroy_tnode` (struct `tnode_t` \**node*)
- `gerror_t trie_destroy` (struct `trie_t` \**t*)
- `gerror_t trie_add_element` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*, void \**elem*)
- `gerror_t trie_remove_element` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*)
- `gerror_t trie_get_element` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*, void \**elem*)
- `gerror_t trie_set_element` (struct `trie_t` \**t*, void \**string*, size\_t *size*, void \**elem*)

## 4.15.1 Function Documentation

### 4.15.1.1 node\_at()

```
tnode_t* node_at (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size )
```

### 4.15.1.2 trie\_add\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_add_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size,
    void * elem )
```

Adds the `elem` and maps it with the `string` with `size` `size`. This function overwrite any data left in the trie mapped with `string`.

#### Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the trie structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map <code>elem</code> ;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the element to add

### 4.15.1.3 trie\_create()

```
gerror_t trie_create (
    struct trie_t * t,
    size_t member_size )
```

Initialize structure `t` with `member_size` `size`. The `t` has to be allocated.

#### Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the allocated struct <code>trie_t</code> ;
<i>member_size</i>	size in bytes of the indexed elements by the trie.

#### 4.15.1.4 trie\_destroy()

```
gerror_t trie_destroy (
    struct trie_t * t )
```

Destroy the members pointed by `t`. The structure is not freed.

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `t` is a NULL

#### 4.15.1.5 trie\_destroy\_tnode()

```
void trie_destroy_tnode (
    struct tnode_t * node )
```

#### 4.15.1.6 trie\_get\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_get_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size,
    void * elem )
```

Returns the element mapped by `string`. If the map does not exist, returns NULL.

##### Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the memory allocated that will be write with the elem mapped by <i>string</i>

##### Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `t` is a NULL

#### 4.15.1.7 trie\_get\_node\_or\_allocate()

```
tnode_t* trie_get_node_or_allocate (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size )
```

## 4.15.1.8 trie\_remove\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_remove_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size )
```

Removes the element mapped by *string*.

## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure <a href="#">trie_t</a> ;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.

## Returns

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case *t* is a NULL GERROR↵  
\_OUT\_OF\_BOUND the elem does not exist in *string* map

## 4.15.1.9 trie\_set\_element()

```
gerror_t trie_set_element (
    struct trie_t * t,
    void * string,
    size_t size,
    void * elem )
```

Sets the value mapped by *string*. Encapsulates the remove and add functions.

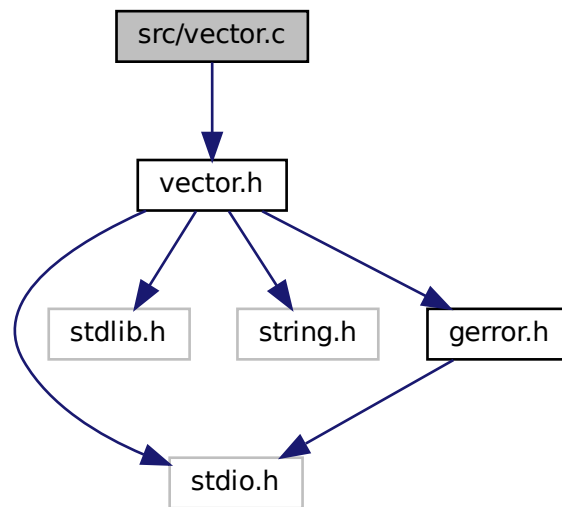
## Parameters

<i>t</i>	pointer to the structure;
<i>string</i>	pointer to the string of bytes to map elem;
<i>size</i>	size of the string of bytes.
<i>elem</i>	pointer to the element to add

## 4.16 src/vector.c File Reference

```
#include "vector.h"
```

Include dependency graph for vector.c:



## Macros

- `#define VECTOR_MIN_SIZ 8`

## Functions

- `gerror_t vector_create (vector_t *v, size_t initial_buf_siz, size_t member_size)`
- `gerror_t vector_destroy (vector_t *v)`
- `size_t vector_get_min_buf_siz (void)`
- `void vector_set_min_buf_siz (size_t new_min_buf_siz)`
- `gerror_t vector_resize_buffer (vector_t *v, size_t n_elements)`
- `gerror_t vector_at (vector_t *v, size_t index, void *elem)`
- `gerror_t vector_set_elem_at (vector_t *v, size_t index, void *elem)`
- `gerror_t vector_add (vector_t *v, void *elem)`
- `void * vector_ptr_at (vector_t *v, size_t index)`

## Variables

- `size_t vector_min_siz = VECTOR_MIN_SIZ`

### 4.16.1 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 4.16.1.1 VECTOR\_MIN\_SIZ

```
#define VECTOR_MIN_SIZ 8
```

### 4.16.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.16.2.1 vector\_add()

```
gerror_t vector_add (  
    vector_t * v,  
    void * elem )
```

adds the `elem` in the structure `vector_t` pointed by `v`.

##### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<code>elem</code>	the element to be add in <code>v</code>

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.16.2.2 vector\_at()

```
gerror_t vector_at (  
    vector_t * v,  
    size_t index,  
    void * elem )
```

Get the element in the `index` position indexed by the `vector_t` structure pointed by `v`.

##### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<code>index</code>	index of the position
<code>elem</code>	pointer to a previous allocated memory that will receive the element

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCTURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.16.2.3 vector\_create()

```
gerror_t vector_create (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t initial_buf_siz,
    size_t member_size )
```

Populate the `vector_t` structure pointed by `v` and allocates `member_size*initial_size` for initial buffer↵  
\_size.

##### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure already allocated;
<code>initial_buf_size</code>	number of the members of the initial allocated buffer;
<code>member_size</code>	size of every member indexed by <code>v</code> .

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.16.2.4 vector\_destroy()

```
gerror_t vector_destroy (
    vector_t * v )
```

Destroy the structure `vector_t` pointed by `v`.

##### Parameters

<code>v</code>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure
----------------	--

##### Returns

`GERROR_OK` in case of success operation; `GERROR_NULL_STRUCURE` in case `v` is a NULL pointer

#### 4.16.2.5 vector\_get\_min\_buf\_siz()

```
size_t vector_get_min_buf_siz (
    void )
```

Returns the `vector_min_siz`: a private variable that holds the minimal number of elements that `vector_t` will index. This variable is important for avoid multiple small resizes in the `vector_t` container.

##### Returns

`vector_min_siz`



## 4.16.2.6 vector\_ptr\_at()

```
void* vector_ptr_at (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t index )
```

Calculate the pointer at `index` position.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<i>index</i>	index of the pointer

## Returns

a pointer to the `index` element NULL in case of out of bound

## 4.16.2.7 vector\_resize\_buffer()

```
gerror_t vector_resize_buffer (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t n_elements )
```

Resize the buffer in the `vector_t` structure pointed by `v`.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code> structure.
<i>new_size</i>	the new size of the <code>v</code>

## 4.16.2.8 vector\_set\_elem\_at()

```
gerror_t vector_set_elem_at (
    vector_t * v,
    size_t index,
    void * elem )
```

set the element at `index` pointed by `v` with the element pointed by `elem`.

## Parameters

<i>v</i>	a pointer to <code>vector_t</code>
<i>index</i>	index of the position
<i>elem</i>	the element to be set in <code>v</code>

**Returns**

GERROR\_OK in case of success operation; GERROR\_NULL\_STRUCURE in case `v` is a NULL pointer

**4.16.2.9 vector\_set\_min\_buf\_siz()**

```
void vector_set_min_buf_siz (
    size_t new_min_buf_siz )
```

Set the `vector_min_siz`: a private variable that holds the minimal number of elements that `vector_t` will index. This variable is important for avoid multiple small resizes in the `vector_t` container.

**Parameters**

<code>new_min_buf_siz</code>	the new size of <code>vector_min_siz</code>
------------------------------	---

**4.16.3 Variable Documentation****4.16.3.1 vector\_min\_siz**

```
size_t vector_min_siz = VECTOR_MIN_SIZ
```

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