

Hacettepe University

BBM **203** Software Laboratory I

# **ASSIGNMENT 1**

Fatih OKSUZOGLU 21328284

#### 1-Problem Definition

In this problem definition, I solved using read-write files, pointers, matrices with multi dimensional arrays and dynamic memory allocation. I solved the problem using some of the conveniences in C language.

I divide the given scripts and direct them to the functions according to the command at the beginning of the line. If there is a create operation, I created a 2 dimensional array using dynemic memory allocation. I did the necessary operations on the matrices. Also, if the area of the matrix needs to be enlarged, I again reserved the area using dynemic memory allocation.

## 2-Methods and Solution

```
char *output = NULL;
int CharInFile = 0;
int c = 0;
do {
    c = 0;
    c = fgetc (ds);
    if (c != EOF) {
        output = (char *) realloc (output, (CharInFile + 2) * sizeof(char));
        output[CharInFile] = c;
    }
    CharInFile++;
} while (c != EOF);
```

The command file is being read as char using realloc. Then split as a line.

```
matrix * m = (matrix *) malloc(j*sizeof(matrix));
vector * v = (vector *) malloc(j*sizeof(vector));
for (int i = 0; i < j; ++i){
      command(m,v,CharInFile,j,aline[i],argv[1],fp);
}</pre>
```

I used matrix and vector arrays to store the data.

As shown below, the command function performs strcmp code control on lines separated by space.

```
int command(matrix*m,vector*v,int CharInFile,int j,char * command,char *in,FILE *fp){
   int k=0;
   char *bline[CharInFile];
   char *spaceline = strtok(command," ");
   while (spaceline!=NULL){
      bline[k]=spaceline;
      spaceline = strtok(NULL," ");
      k++;
   }
   if (strcmp(bline[0], "weczeros") == 0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "matzeros")==0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "weczstack")==0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "matsack")==0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "motsack")==0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "matslicerow")==0){
      else if (strcmp(bline[0], "mat
```

```
m[i].data = (int **) malloc(rows*sizeof(int*));
for(int x = 0; x < rows; x++){
    m[i].data[x] = (int*)calloc(cols, sizeof(int));
}
v[i].data = (int *) malloc(len1*sizeof(int));</pre>
```

I used malloc and calloc to create a new matrix when executing the read matrix and zero matrix commands. In the vector commands, I only used malloc.

```
m[matlindex].data = (int **) realloc (m[matlindex].data,m[matlindex].rows * sizeof(int*));
for(int x = 0; x < m[matlindex].rows; x++){
    m[matlindex].data[x] = (int*)calloc(m[matlindex].cols, sizeof(int));
}</pre>
```

I used realloc for commands like pad, padval, matstack, mvstack. I was able to expand my matrix and make extra space available.

```
/* Finding the index of the vector in the vector array. */
int indevec(vector * v,char *name) {
}
/* Finding the index of the Matrix in the matrix array */
int indemat(matrix * m,char *name) {
}
```

In addition, I created indevec and indemat functions. As written, these functions return the index of the given vector or matrix.

## 3-Functions implemented

## **Initialization Functions**

I used malloc directly in vectors for initialization. In the matrices, I preferred to use calloc for the columns while allocating space with malloc for each row.

In reading functions, instead of writing directly into it, I first created a vector and matrix consisting of zeros with zero functions. Then I placed the data in them.

While doing all of this, I suppressed the error command to prevent the file from being present or to have a data of this name before.

#### **Concatenation Functions**

In concatenation functions, I first combined the data into an array. Then, with the Zero Matrix function, I created and wrote the matrix that the function asked us to create.

If this is an overwrite, I chose to release the matrix data first and then fill it again. While doing all of this, I suppressed the error command if no matrix is found or if the parameters are entered incorrectly.

## **Padding Functions**

When writing pad and padval functions, I followed the path in concatenation functions. I threw the data in the matrix into an array. Then I applied pad and padval operations. I have written the array formed with the new data on the new matrix using the zeromatris function.

Particularly in the pad function, I took care to control both horizontally and vertically.

### Slicing Functions

When the dimensions of the slicing functions are given as parameters, I created directly with zeromatrix.

If the parameters are moving outside of the dimensions, I have given an error.

#### **Math Functions**

While applying mathematical functions, I applied matrix1 operations and wrote on it as in other functions. I've paid attention to the compatibility of the rows and columns. I wrote an error when it was incompatible.

#### **Extra Functions**

bigone, smallone: Comparative, pad auxiliary function.

printVector, printMatrix: Prints the function in the given index.

indevec , indemat : In all functions, I check the existence of the given matrix and

vector functions.

freematrix, freevector: This function is used to free all data.

#### REFERENCES

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https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamic-memory-allocation-in-c-using-malloc-calloc-free-and-realloc/ [Accessed: Nov 09, 2019].

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https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/dynamically-allocate-2d-array-c/ [Accessed: Nov 09, 2019].

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