Cairo charts

Graded Assignment 2 - System Programming

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Project Structure

The project is composed by 5 source files and 4 headers:

- · main.c
- my_string.c
- my_string.h
- sentinel_linked_list.c
- sentinel_linked_list.h
- · parse_helper.c
- parse_helper.h
- draw_helper.c
- draw_helper.h

main.c

In this files the main functions from the others source files are called. It creates a pointer to *generic sentinel linked list* called *floatstdsll* and to *cairocharts_payload* called *my_payload*.

In detail *my_payload* is passed to *parse_helper.c* that parse and store in it the command lines parameters, on the other and *cairopointsII*, as the name suggest, is used to store the *cairo_point* struct collected from the standart input. All the std is stored into a *my_string* variable. This last parsing is done in *main.c* inside the function *store_float_into_sII*. This function converts every float value from the std into *cairo_point* that is defined in *draw_helper*

If the user select the *smoothing average* an addictional function is called, *smoothing_average*, that allocated a new *sentinel list* with the values of the smoothed point in *float_std_sll* and then it changes the pointer to that list.

After the two parsing are happened succesfully, *main.c* calls *create_cairocharts* from draw_helper.c in order to actually draw the graph.

In the end *free_memory* is called.

parse_helper.c

The porpuse of this file is parsing all the data from the command lines parameters (argv). This is done by

create_cairocharts that calls add_default_params and add_command_line_params.

The first function just add the default value defined in your pdf, the second one parse and store into $my_payload$ all the argv.

In order to do that an array of two *my_string* named *curr_param* is allocated. It will holds the params name in the first elemenet and the value in the second. The color parsing is more trickly and a special function *store_and_parse_color* is called.

draw_helper.c

This is the main file, it draws the graph. This is done in differente step and they dipends on the graph type. The main function is *create_cairocharts* that select the correct draw function according to the type. A special enum *cairochart_Type* defined into *parse_helper.c* is used to store the type. Before actually draw the points some action are done in *create_cairocharts*, all the cairo variable are created and the *origin* is calculated, then the variable needed for the scaling of the points are calculated too.

sentinel_linked_list.c

This is a personal implementation of a sentinel linked list that is composed by a *sll_node* where i can store a void pointed. For a more detail explanation you can see:

https://github.com/FrancescoSaverioZuppichini/Generic-Sentine-Linked-List-C

my_string.c

This is a personal implementation of a String object, it is used to store the std and all the dynamic reallocation of the memory is done into it. For a more detail explanation you can see:

https://github.com/FrancescoSaverioZuppichini/String-Implementation-C

Line plot

Line plot is used for the standard and the xplot graph type. It is created by function *draw_line_plot*. This function iterate all over the linked list and for every point into is normalized by calling *normalize_point*. Then it draws the graph using cairo API. You can pass "type=lineplot" for a normal graph or "type=xplot" for the x and y version

Histogram

In the histogram we do more or less the same action done in *lineplot* but the witdh is incremented by "one" scaled point and, of course, the rectangle are drawn. You can pass "type=histogram" to trigger this graph

Axis and ticks

Axis are drawn into *draw_axis* and tick into *draw_lines*.

Error handling

In my implementation the returning value 1 means true and 0 means false. Booth commandline errors and std input are handled by shutting down the program. This are the error handled:

- parsing float error (e.g with=a) in argv and std
- partial command line (e.g with=)
- · no points
- · memory allocation errors

I did an expection for the output, if a user doesn't put the ".pdf" the program will add it automatically

Debug

You can pass the macro DEBUG in order to see usefull debug print

Make

I also provide a makefile that can be usefull to speed up the correction. You only need to run

make

inside this folder. If you want to switch to debug mode just type

make debug