

Assignment 1- FIFO

V3.0

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1 Bug List	1
2 File Index	3
2.1 File List	3
3 File Documentation	5
3.1 MY_FIFO.c File Reference	5
3.2 MY_FIFO.h File Reference	5
3.2.1 Detailed Description	6
3.2.2 Function Documentation	6
3.2.2.1 MyFIFOInit()	6
3.2.2.2 MyFIFOInsert()	7
3.2.2.3 MyFIFOPeep()	7
3.2.2.4 MyFIFORemove()	8
3.2.2.5 MyFIFOSize()	8
3.3 test.c File Reference	9
3.3.1 Detailed Description	9
3.3.2 Function Documentation	9
3.3.2.1 main()	9
3.4 test2.c File Reference	10
3.4.1 Detailed Description	10
3.4.2 Function Documentation	10
3.4.2.1 main()	10
3.5 test3.c File Reference	11
3.5.1 Detailed Description	11
3.5.2 Function Documentation	11
3.5.2.1 main()	11
3.6 test4.c File Reference	12
3.6.1 Detailed Description	12
3.6.2 Function Documentation	12
3.6.2.1 main()	12
Index	13

Chapter 1

Bug List

File [MY_FIFO.h](#)

No known bugs.

File [test.c](#)

No known bugs.

File [test2.c](#)

No known bugs.

File [test3.c](#)

No known bugs.

File [test4.c](#)

No known bugs.

Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

MY_FIFO.c	5
MY_FIFO.h		
	FIFO means First In First Out	5
test.c		
	Test.c file user interface: In this script we can create a FIFO with variable size and interact with it	9
test2.c		
	Test2.c file brief decription	10
test3.c		
	Test3.c file brief decription	11
test4.c		
	Test4.c Insert a value when the FIFO is Full	12

Chapter 3

File Documentation

3.1 MY_FIFO.c File Reference

```
#include "MY_FIFO.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
Include dependency graph for MY_FIFO.c:
```

3.2 MY_FIFO.h File Reference

FIFO means First In First Out.

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

Functions

- void [MyFIFOInit](#) (int tamanho)
*Initialize a FIFO with size **tamanho**.*
- void [MyFIFOInsert](#) (int add)
Insert an element in the FIFO.
- int [MyFIFORemove](#) (void)
remove the last inserted element. This function removes the oldest element inserted in the FIFO and returns -1 if the FIFO is empty
- int [MyFIFOPeep](#) (void)
Only see oldest FIFO element.
- int [MyFIFOSize](#) (void)
Total number of elements This function returns the total numbers that the FIFO contains at the given time and returns this value.

3.2.1 Detailed Description

FIFO means First In First Out.

Contains the functions needed to create a FIFO as well as add or remove elements and it know what the last element.

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Date

22 March 2022

Bug No known bugs.

3.2.2 Function Documentation

3.2.2.1 MyFIFOInit()

```
void MyFIFOInit (
    int tamanho )
```

Initialize a FIFO with size **tamanho**.

The function initializes a FIFO ("Array") with input argument size **tamanho** and it doesn't return anything Example of usage:

```
if (tamanho > MAX_SIZE)
{
    size_T = MAX_SIZE;
}
else{
    size_T = tamanho;
}
head = 0;
tail = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < size_T; i++)
{
    fifo_array[i] = 0;
}
}
```

Parameters

<i>tamanho</i>	size of the FIFO.
----------------	-------------------

Returns

it doesn't return anything.

3.2.2.2 MyFIFOInsert()

```
void MyFIFOInsert (
    int add )
```

Insert an element in the FIFO.

This function adds a certain element inserted by the user at the right position of the FIFO. It also has the element to add to the FIFO as an argument and doesn't return anything

```
void MyFIFOInsert(int add)
{
    if (flag==0){
        fifo_array[head % size_T] = add;
        head++;
        flag=1;
    }
    else{
        if ((head % size_T) == (tail % size_T) ){
            printf("the oldest element are removed and inserted a new value\n");
            fifo_array[head % size_T] = add;
            head++;
            tail++;
        }
        else{
            fifo_array[head % size_T] = add;
            head++;
        }
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>add</i>	element to add to FIFO.
------------	-------------------------

Returns

it doesn't return anything.

3.2.2.3 MyFIFOPeep()

```
int MyFIFOPeep (
    void )
```

Only see oldest FIFO element.

```
int MyFIFOPeep(void)
{
    int num;
    num = fifo_array[tail % size_T];
    //printf("O elemento mais antigo é %d",num);
    return num;
}
```

Parameters

<i>NO_args</i>	without arguments
----------------	-------------------

Returns

Return the oldest FIFO value

3.2.2.4 MyFIFORemove()

```
int MyFIFORemove (
    void )
```

remove the last inserted element. This function removes the oldest element inserted in the FIFO and returns -1 if the FIFO is empty

```
int MyFIFORemove(void)
{
    int const1=0;
    if (tail == head)
    {
        printf("O FIFO está vazio\n");
        return -1;
    }
    else
    {
        const1= fifo_array[tail % size_T];
        fifo_array[tail % size_T] = 0;
        tail++;
        return const1;
    }
}
```

Parameters

<i>No_param</i>	No parameters
-----------------	---------------

Returns

return -1 if there is no element

3.2.2.5 MyFIFOSize()

```
int MyFIFOSize (
    void )
```

Total number of elements This function returns the total numbers that the FIFO contains at the given time and returns this value.

```
*int MyFIFOSize(void)
{
    int size;
    size = head - tail;
    //printf("FIFO Size: %d", size);
    return size;
}
```

Parameters

<i>no_args</i>	without arguments
<i>arg2</i>	Description of the second parameter of the function.

Returns

Returns the total number of FIFO elements.

3.3 test.c File Reference

[test.c](#) file user interface: In this script we can create a FIFO with variable size and interact with it

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "MY_FIFO.h"
Include dependency graph for test.c:
```

Functions

- int [main](#) (void)
Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

3.3.1 Detailed Description

[test.c](#) file user interface: In this script we can create a FIFO with variable size and interact with it

Author

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Date

22 March 2022

Bug No known bugs.

3.3.2 Function Documentation

3.3.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    void )
```

Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

Main has no input arguments. The main has an infinite loop that you can create and interact with a FIFO in particular:

- insert elements
- remove elements
- peek the oldest element present in the FIFO
- know the size of the FIFO

Returns

[main\(\)](#) always returns 0

3.4 test2.c File Reference

[test2.c](#) file brief description

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "MY_FIFO.h"
Include dependency graph for test2.c:
```

Functions

- int [main](#) (void)
Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

3.4.1 Detailed Description

[test2.c](#) file brief description

Follows the detailed description of [MY_FIFO.c](#). It is separated from the brief one by a blank line. In this case [test.c](#) is the file that contains the [main\(\)](#) function.

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Date

22 March 2022

Bug No known bugs.

3.4.2 Function Documentation

3.4.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    void )
```

Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

Here it goes the long description of [main\(\)](#) main has no input arguments. It then prints the result and returns.

Returns

[main\(\)](#) always returns 0

3.5 test3.c File Reference

test3.c file brief description

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "MY_FIFO.h"
Include dependency graph for test3.c:
```

Functions

- int [main](#) (void)
Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

3.5.1 Detailed Description

test3.c file brief description

Follows the detailed description of [MY_FIFO.c](#). It is separated from the brief one by a blank line. In this case [test.c](#) is the file that contains the [main\(\)](#) function.

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Date

22 March 2022

Bug No known bugs.

3.5.2 Function Documentation

3.5.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    void )
```

Brief description of [main\(\)](#).

Here it goes the long description of [main\(\)](#) main has no input arguments. It then prints the result and returns.

Returns

[main\(\)](#) always returns 0

3.6 test4.c File Reference

[test4.c](#) Insert a value when the FIFO is Full

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "MY_FIFO.h"
Include dependency graph for test4.c:
```

Functions

- int [main](#) (void)
Brief decription of [main\(\)](#).

3.6.1 Detailed Description

[test4.c](#) Insert a value when the FIFO is Full

In this script we want to know what happens when the FIFO are already full and we want insert a new element

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22 March 2022

Bug No known bugs.

3.6.2 Function Documentation

3.6.2.1 main()

```
int main (
    void )
```

Brief decription of [main\(\)](#).

Let's insert several values until filling the FIFO and then replace it with the last value inserted

Returns

[main\(\)](#) always returns 0

Index

- main
 - test.c, [9](#)
 - test2.c, [10](#)
 - test3.c, [11](#)
 - test4.c, [12](#)
- MY_FIFO.c, [5](#)
- MY_FIFO.h, [5](#)
 - MyFIFOInit, [6](#)
 - MyFIFOInsert, [6](#)
 - MyFIFOPeep, [7](#)
 - MyFIFORemove, [8](#)
 - MyFIFOSize, [8](#)
- MyFIFOInit
 - MY_FIFO.h, [6](#)
- MyFIFOInsert
 - MY_FIFO.h, [6](#)
- MyFIFOPeep
 - MY_FIFO.h, [7](#)
- MyFIFORemove
 - MY_FIFO.h, [8](#)
- MyFIFOSize
 - MY_FIFO.h, [8](#)
- test.c, [9](#)
 - main, [9](#)
- test2.c, [10](#)
 - main, [10](#)
- test3.c, [11](#)
 - main, [11](#)
- test4.c, [12](#)
 - main, [12](#)