

Markovman

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# Chapter 1

## Main Page

Implementation of markov chains for random text generation.

### 1.1 Description

Markovman is a program for random text generation based on markov chains. The generator is trained from a corpus. The only supported format for the corpus is as a text file, with dots '.' separating sentences.

### 1.2 Usage

The following is the interface as I plan to implement it, although it hasn't been written yet. The easiest way to use Markovman is to call it together with a corpus-file.

```
markovman path/to/corpus.txt
```

That will put the program in a loop, reading from stdin. You can pass the following commands:

```
gen N
```

will generate N sentences one after the other based on the corpus.

```
kill X
```

will make the word X disappear from the corpus.

```
exit
```

will exit the program

Another possibility is running the program like the following, which will generate N sentences and close immediately.

```
markovman path/to/corpus.txt -n N
```

**See also**

<https://github.com/IanTayler/markovman.git>



## Chapter 2

# Data Structure Index

### 2.1 Data Structures

Here are the data structures with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 3

# File Index

### 3.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

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## Chapter 4

# Data Structure Documentation

### 4.1 ThisWord Struct Reference

#### Data Fields

- struct [ThisWord](#) \*\* **wordlist**
- int \* **freqlist**
- int **length**

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

- [src/lib/statemach.c](#)

### 4.2 Word Struct Reference

Struct for representing states in a first order Markov chain.

#### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

Struct for representing states in a first order Markov chain.

The struct consists of:

- **wordlist**: a pointer to an array of pointers to other Words (the possible follow-ups)
- **freqlist**: a pointer to an array of integers. Marks the frequency of each item in wordlist.
- **length**: the length of both the above arrays.

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

- [src/lib/statemach.c](#)



## Chapter 5

# File Documentation

### 5.1 src/include/minunit.h File Reference

A very minimal unit test library.

#### Macros

- #define `mu_assert`(message, test) do { if (!(test)) return message; } while (0)  
*Macro to assert equality in a unit test.*
- #define `mu_run_test`(test)  
*Macro to run a test.*

#### Variables

- int `tests_run`  
*Global set to the amount of tests that ran.*

#### 5.1.1 Detailed Description

A very minimal unit test library.

#### Author

Jera Design

#### Date

Unknown

#### See also

<http://www.jera.com/techinfo/jtns/jtn002.html>

## 5.1.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 5.1.2.1 mu\_assert

```
#define mu_assert(  
    message,  
    test ) do { if (!(test)) return message; } while (0)
```

Macro to assert equality in a unit test.

This macro checks whether 'test' is a true value. If it is, then the macro does nothing. Otherwise, it will pass a message as the return value of the function in which the macro will be expanded.

#### Parameters

<i>message</i>	This message will be the return value of whichever function implements mu_assert. It should be a message to be sent if the assertion fails.
<i>test</i>	This is the value being asserted. It should evaluate to a true value in successful tests.

### 5.1.2.2 mu\_run\_test

```
#define mu_run_test(  
    test )
```

#### Value:

```
do { char *message = test(); tests_run++; \  
    if (message) return message; } while (0)
```

Macro to run a test.

This macro is used to run a 'test' function, which should return 0 if everything is alright. This macro should be included in functions with a \*char return type.

#### Parameters

<i>test</i>	A pointer to a function that returns 0 if everything is alright and a message (*char) if there's an error.
-------------	--

## 5.1.3 Variable Documentation

### 5.1.3.1 tests\_run

```
int tests_run
```

Global set to the amount of tests that ran.

This variable gets increased when `mu_run_test` runs, and it should hold the amount of tests ran at the end of the test program.

See also

[mu\\_run\\_test](#)

## 5.2 src/lib/lexer.c File Reference

Implementation of a lexer.

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

### Macros

- `#define BASEBUFSIZE 8` /\* Preferably set it to a power of 2. \*/

### Functions

- `size_t append_char` (char \*token, char appc, int pos, size\_t size)  
*Append a char to a token, growing it if necessary. Return the final size of the token in allocated bytes (not the string length).*
- `char * get_next_token` (FILE \*filedesc, char \*endsymb)

### 5.2.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of a lexer.

#### Author

Ian G. Tayler

#### Date

14 May 2017 (creation)

Here we implement a lexer for natural language strings. It works by recognising ' ', ',', '!', '?', etc. as special characters that mark the end of a token. Special characters are then added to the token list as another stand-alone token.

See also

<https://github.com/IanTayler/markovman.git>

## 5.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

### 5.2.2.1 BASEBUFSIZE

```
#define BASEBUFSIZE 8 /* Preferably set it to a power of 2. */
```

This is the the minimum size we'll allocate for our tokens. Smaller values mean the program will use less memory, but it will be slower when it has to allocate larger strings.

## 5.2.3 Function Documentation

### 5.2.3.1 append\_char()

```
size_t append_char (
    char * token,
    char appc,
    int pos,
    size_t size )
```

Append a char to a token, growing it if necessary. Return the final size of the token in allocated bytes (*not* the string length).

#### Parameters

<i>token</i>	A pointer to the token to which to append a character.
<i>appc</i>	The character to be appended.
<i>pos</i>	The position where the character goes.
<i>size</i>	The initial size of the memory buffer for the token.

The final size of the memory buffer for the token.

#### Note

If the character doesn't fit, the buffer will be grown to the double of its current size.

## 5.3 src/lib/statemach.c File Reference

File implementing state machines.

### Data Structures

- struct [ThisWord](#)



## Typedefs

- typedef struct [ThisWord](#) **Word**

### 5.3.1 Detailed Description

File implementing state machines.

#### Author

Ian G. Tayler

#### Date

5 May 2017 (creation)

This is the file where all the action happens. We define the struct '[Word](#)' and a few functions for handling it. That covers most of the program's logic.

#### See also

<https://github.com/IanTayler/markovman.git>

## 5.4 src/markovman.c File Reference

The main file, where the interface is implemented.

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

## Macros

- #define [VERSION](#) "0.0.5"  
*String constant holding the current version of Markovman.*

## Functions

- int **main** (void)

### 5.4.1 Detailed Description

The main file, where the interface is implemented.

#### Author

Ian G. Tayler

#### Date

5 May 2017 (creation)

#### See also

<https://github.com/IanTayler/markovman.git>



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