*Systems Programming Assignment 2 Development Diary*

| Date of Session | Time Spent | Development Segment | Notes |
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| 10/11/2021 | 1 Hour 20 Minutes | Setup | Set up a private git repository for the assignment, using the cloned data from wrippin/xv6-assessment. Then set up an authentication token to allow easy interaction with the repository via the Ubuntu VM command line. Tested the commit/push/pull commands to ensure they all worked as expected on the device – to prevent any future issues arising with these functionalities. |
| 10/11/2021 | 3 Hours 30 Minutes | Stage 1 | Implemented the basic clearing and pixel setting functions. Issues still arise in which the screen is not initially cleaned when the graphics mode is entered, and there are efficiency issues that may become relevant later, however the basic functions required for drawing are present. |
| 12/11/2021 | 2 Hours 50 Minutes | Stage 1 | Implemented the move position function to allow for changing of the graphics cursor position. Additionally implemented the “line to” functionality using the Bresenham line algorithm. These two functions as well as the example commands provided in the specification have been implemented in the “Painter” command, which as of yet takes the following arguments:  Painter [“-e”,”-p”,”-l”]  -e: uses the example square drawing functionality  -p [x] [y]: Plots the points specified in arguments x and y  -l [x0] [y0] [x1] [y1]: Sets the movement position to the arguments provided in x0 and y0, then draws a line to x1 and y1.  As of yet these functions have no error testing built in, nor any hdc usages. |
| 12/11/2021 | 1 Hour 20 Minutes | Stage 1 | Modified the existing arguments for the painter command as such:  Added the -m argument to allow the movement of the cursor towards an arbitrary coordinate  Changed the -l argument to no longer allow movement position to be set beforehand, this function is now expected to be called after the -m function  In addition, changes were made to ensure that the movement values had correct default values, and capacities were applied to user inputs – all inputs have been given a minimum value of 0 and a variable maximum based on the value it represents (319 for x coordinates, 199 for y coordinates). Finally, some text was appended to explain the existing usages in the case of an invalid input, and all functions were given a minimum number of arguments. |
| 16/11/2021 | 3 Hours 40 Minutes | Stage 2 | Implemented all functions required by stage 2 – the creation of pens, the selection of pens and the ability to draw a rectangle. Also spent time reworking old code, including changing the clear function to use a more efficient algorithm. Additionally added a level of error checking for parameters for system calls, with appropriate error messages displayed as a response within the commands that call them.  Pens can be created in any index from 16-255, and must be supplied with a RGB value with a capacity of 63 per colour using the -dp command. The user can then use any pen from 0-255 by using the -gp command with an argument for the index of the pen. The -gp function only checks the boundaries of the index, and does not check if the index has been written to by -dp.  The colour of the graphic produced by an operation is adjusted by the pen currently in use, which by default is set to 15 (the built-in white colour). This system can also be used to overwrite existing pens, though notably not the 0-15 system pens – a precaution put in place to prevent any unforeseen conflicts with pre-existing code or any extensions to the code that may occur in the future.  The fill rectangle system call uses a pointer to a rect structure which stores the top, bottom, left and right of a request – the values of which are automatically set into the range from 0 to Height and 0 to Width respectively. The painter function which calls the rectangle drawing function automatically sorts the 2 x parameters and 2 y parameters into top, bottom, left and right.  This function uses the previously implemented Bresenham line algorithm to draw the requested rectangle (looping through each y coordinate), though notably does not use the cursor nor set the cursor upon completion. |