

# ARTEMIS LIB

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# STRING

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# STRING

## a\_len\_to\_char

a\_len\_to\_char take two parameters a string and a character it return the len to the first appearances of the character.

eg.

```
a_len_to_char("Hello world!", 'o');  
return 4;
```

## a\_strcat

a\_strcat take two strings in parameter it return the concatenation of the two string. The memory space for the new string is already allocate.

eg.

```
char *string = a_len_to_char("Hello", " world!");  
string is equal to "Hello world!";
```

# STRING

## a\_strcmp

a\_strcmp take two strings in parameter it return t0 if the two string are strictly equal, else it return the ASCII difference between the first different character.

eg.

```
a_strcmp("Hello", "Hello");  
return 0;
```

```
a_strcmp("Hello", "Hella");  
return 14;
```

## a\_strlen

a\_strlen take one string it return it's length.

eg.

```
a_strlen("Hello world!");  
return 12;
```

# STRING

## a\_trim

a\_trim take one string and return the same string without space before first character.

eg.

```
a_trim(" Hello world!");  
return "Hello world!";
```

# MATH

- a\_abs
- a\_pow
- a\_sqrt

# MATH

## a\_abs

a\_abs take a integer and return in's absolute value.

eg.

```
a_abs(8);  
return 8;
```

```
a_abs(-8);  
return 8;
```

## a\_power

a\_power take two integer and return the first number elevate to the the second.

eg.

```
a_pow(2, 4);  
return 16;
```

```
a_pow(3, 3);
```



```
return 9;
```

# MATH

## a\_sqrt

a\_sqrt take one integer and return it's square root.

eg.

```
a_pow(16);  
return 4;
```

```
a_sqrt(9);  
return 3;
```