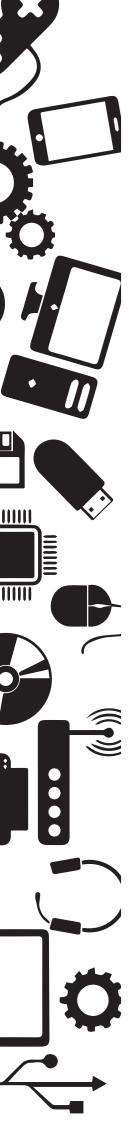


OBJECTIVE:

-> UNDERSTAND THEM -> UNDERSTAND HOW TO USE THEM. LIBFT PROJECT AIMS TO MAKE THE STUDENT REMAKE /RE-WRITE STANDARD C FUNCTIONS

LIBFT DIVIDED INTO 2 PARTS

- 1. RECREATING EXISTING STANDARD FUNCS (THEY HAVE A MAN)
- 2. MAKE FUNCS THAT ARE EITHER NOT INCLUDED IN LIBC OR THEY ARE INCLUDEDD IN A DIFFERENT



HI_MY_NAME_IS_BOB_

STRLEN MEASURES LENGTH OF A STRING, RETURNS INTEGER.

STRDUP **DUPLICTES STRING, RETURNS POINTER TO NULL TERMINATED STRING. DYNAMIC**

STRCPY COPIES STRING, RETURNS POINTER TO THE MEMORY POINTED TO BY 'DEST'. STATIC

STRCAT APPENDS/ADDS A COPY OF ONE STRING TO ANOTHER STRING.

STRNCPY COPIES 'N' AMOUNT OF CHARACTERS FROM 1ST STRING, RETURNS POINTER TO THE MEMORY POINTED TO BY 'DEST'.

STRNCAT APPENDS/ADDS A COPY OF ONE STRING TO ANOTHER STRING FOR NO MORE THAN 'N' BYTES (SIZE DEPENDANT)

FINDS FIRST OCCURRENCE OF A CHAR AND RETURNS A POINTER TO IT. NULL IF IT AINT THERE

STRLCAT APPENDS/ADDS A COPY OF ONE STRING TO ANOTHER STRING - SAFER THAN STRNCAT

STRRCHR FINDS LAST OCCURRENCE OF A CHAR AND RETURNS A POINTER TO IT. NULL IF IT AINT THERE

STRSTR FINDS A (SUB)STRING IN A STRING.

STRNSTR FINDS A (SUB)STRING IN A STRING WHERE NO MORE THAN N CHARACTERS ARE SEARCHED

STRCMP COMPARES 2 STRINGS AND RETURNS AN INTERGER INDICATING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO STRINGS. DIFFERENCE OF 2

STRNCMP COMPARES 2 STRINGS AND RETURNS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 2 FOR LENGTH OF N.



PUTCHAR WRITES 1 CHARACTER TO STD OUTPUT

PUTSTR WRITES MULTIPLE CHARACTERS TO STD OUTPUT

STRJOIN PRETTY MUCH LIKE STRCAT EXCEPT IT RETURNS A NULL IF ALLOCATION FAILS

STRNEW MAKES A FRESH STR, EACH CHARACTER OF THE STRING IS INITIALIZED TO '\O

STRTRIM REMOVES SPACES AT START AND END OF A STRING

PUTNBR WRITES INTERGERS AS CHARS ONTO STD OUTPUT

STRMAP APPLY'S A FUNCTION TO EACH CHARACTER IN A STRING. CREATES NEW STR

STRMAPI APPLY'S A FUNCTION TO EACH CHARACTER IN A STRING BY GIVING ITS INDEX AS FIRST ARGUMENT.

STRCLR SETS ALL CHARS IN A STRING TO NULL

PUTCHAR_FD WRITES A SINGLE CHAR TO A DEFINED FILE DESCRIPTER.

STRSUB MALLOCS A FRESH SUBSTRING FROM A STRING.

STRDEL UNLIKE STRING CLEAR, IT DELETES A STRING - USES FREE (FREE'S MEMORY)

ITOA CONVERTS INTERGER /S TO STRING.



LET_MY_MEMORY_GO!

STRITER APPLIES A FUNCTION TO EACH CHAR IN A STRING. DOESNT MAKE FRESH STR

STREQU **COMPARES 2 STRINGS AND RETURNS 1 IF THEY ARE THE SAME AND 0 IF NOT.**

STRNEQU COMPARES 2 STRINGS TO 'N' AMOUNT OF BYTES AND RETURNS 1 IF THEY ARE THE SAME AND 0 IF NOT.

STRSPLIT SEPERATES A STRING BY A DELIMITER INTO AN ARRAY OF NULL TERM'D STRINGS.

MEMALLOC PRETTY MUCH MALLOC

I **MEMDEL** FREE'S ALLOCATED MEMORY

MEMCPY COPIES BYTES FROM SOURCE TO DESTINATION

MEMCCPY copies bytes from source to destination till 'c' is reached

MEMMOVE IT DOES THE SAME AS MEMCPY, BUT SUPPORTS OVERLAPPING.

MEMCHR FINDS FIRST OCCURENCE OF CHAR 'C' IN FIRST N BYTES OF THE STRING POINTED TO.

MEMCMP **COMPARES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BYTES OF 2 MEMORY ADDRESSES**

MEMSET SETS EACH BYTE OF MEMORY ADDRESS TO NULL.

\$500 BONUS ROUND!!!

- DATA STRUCTURES
- LINKED LISTS
- MEMORY IS ALLOCATED DYNAMICALLY
- SIZE IS NOT FIXED
- DATA IS STORED IN DIFFERENT LOCATION IN COMPUTER MEMORY
- IT HAS AT LEAST 2 PARTS:
- SINGLY LINKED LIST
- DOUBLY LINKED LIST
- CIRCULAR LINKED LIST
- WHEN TO USE LINKED LIST??
- CONSTANTLY INSERTING OR DELETING SOMETHING FROM LIST UNKNOWN NUMBER OF ITEMS THAT WILL BE INSERTED

NO NEED FOR RANDOM ACCESS





PRESENTED BY: BNKOSI, MMODISAD, KMBUKUTS, TMOKOENA