Filtrage d'un signal codé en Jeu de la vie

Numéro SCEI: 56401

Filtrage d'un signal codé en Jeu de la vie

I. Présentation du modèle choisi

- 1. Règles du jeu de la vie de Connway
- 2. Représentation discrète en base 2
- 3. Faisceaux de gliders

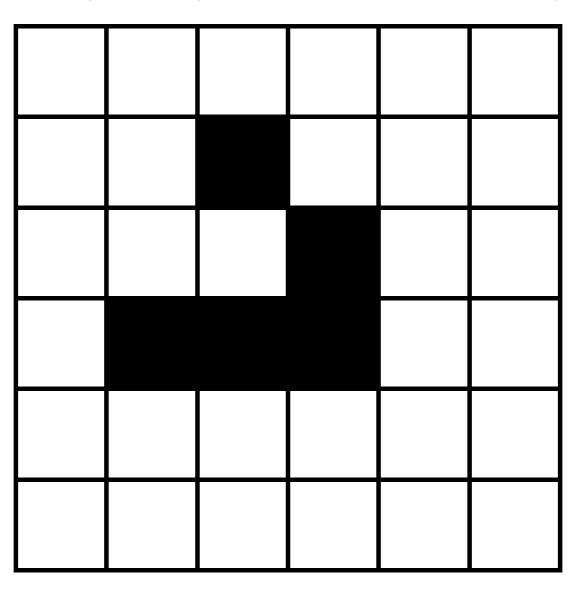
II. Outils necessaires et composition du filtre

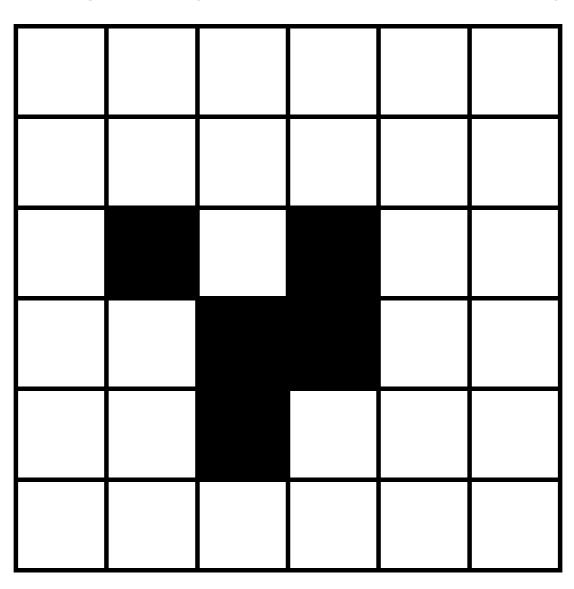
- 1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)
- 2. Portes logiques
- 3. Additionneur et multiplicateur
- 4. Un filtre modulable

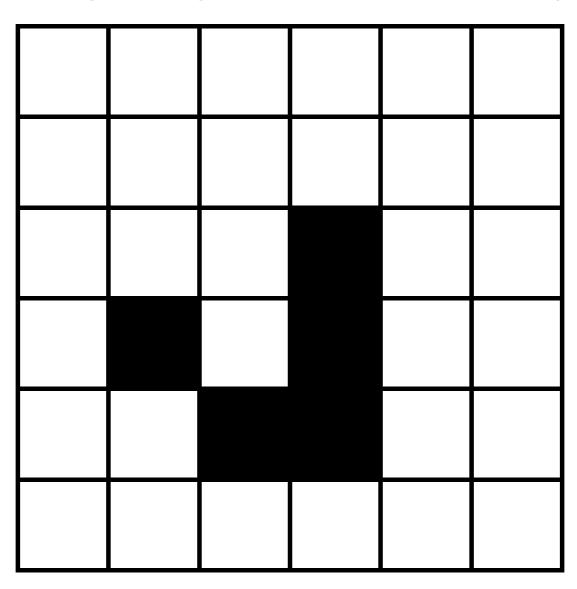
III. Experiences et implémentation en C

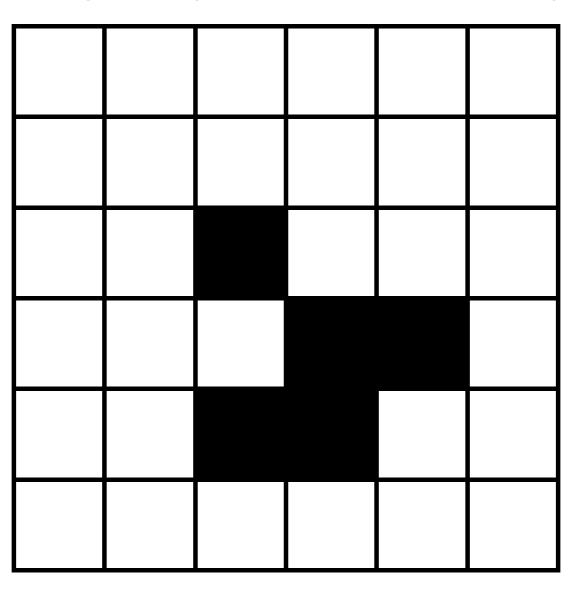
- 1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres
- 2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat
- 3. Implémentation en C

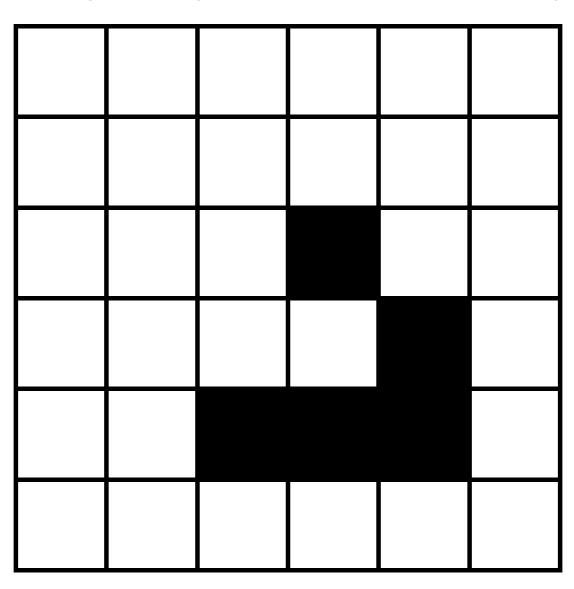
- Si une cellule a trois voisines vivantes (sans se compter elle même), elle est vivante à l'étape suivante.
- Si une cellule a exactement deux voisines vivantes, elle reste dans son état à l'étape suivante.
- Sinon, elle est morte à l'étape suivante.











2. Représentation discrète en base 2

Chaque couple (Amplitude, fréquence)

$$e(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_{n-1} \sin(2\pi n f_0 t + \varphi_{n-1})$$

$$\downarrow^{+\infty}$$

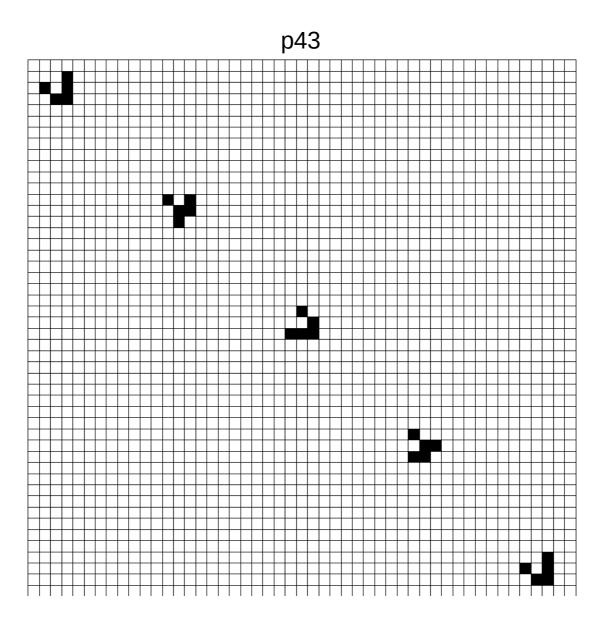
$$s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} G(A_{n-1}) \sin(2\pi n f_0 t + \varphi_{n-1})$$

2. Représentation discrète en base 2

$$G(A_n) = \frac{A_n}{2^{f(n)}}$$

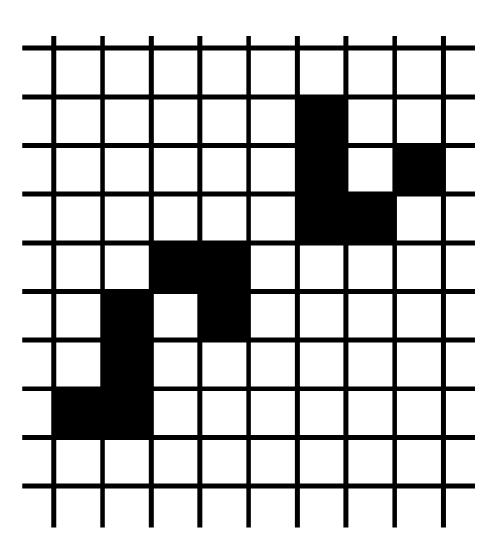
Filtre passe bas :
$$G(A_n) = \frac{A_n}{2^n}$$

3. Faisceaux de gliders

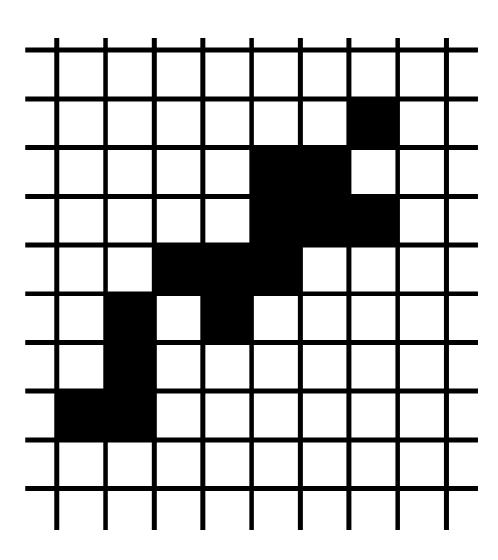


1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

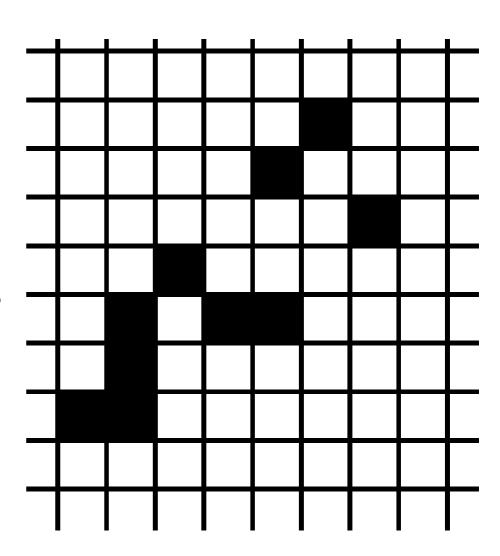
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



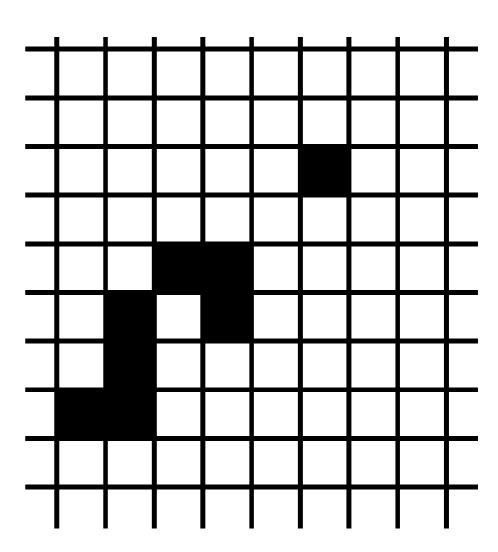
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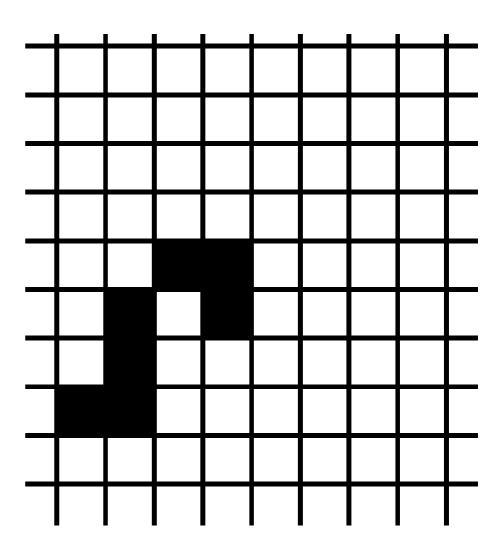
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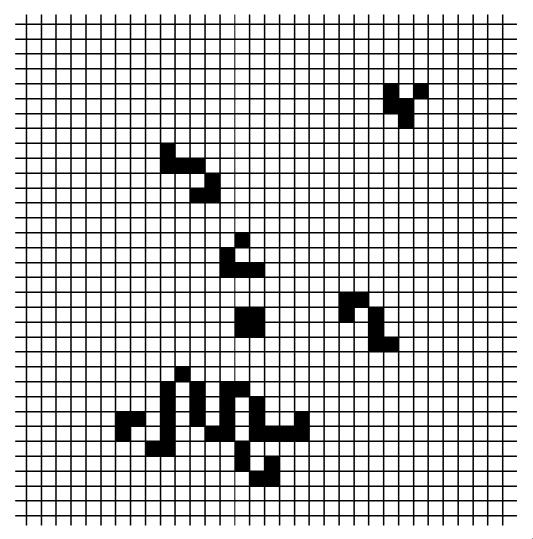
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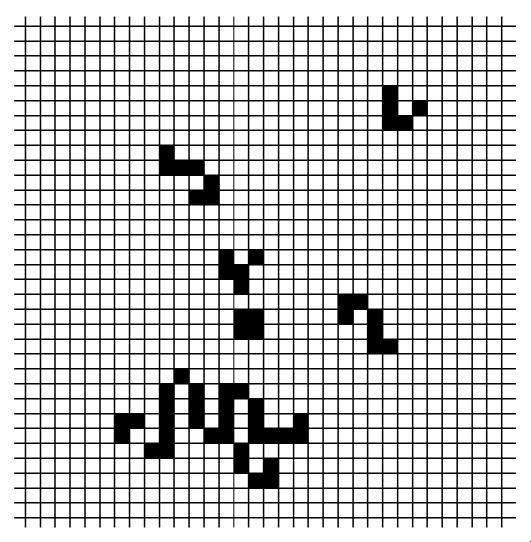
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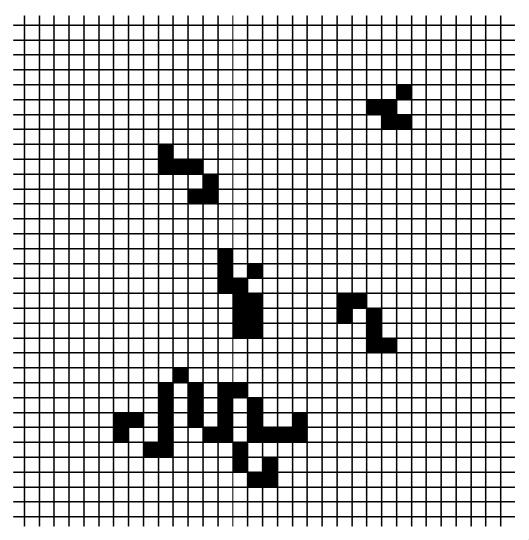
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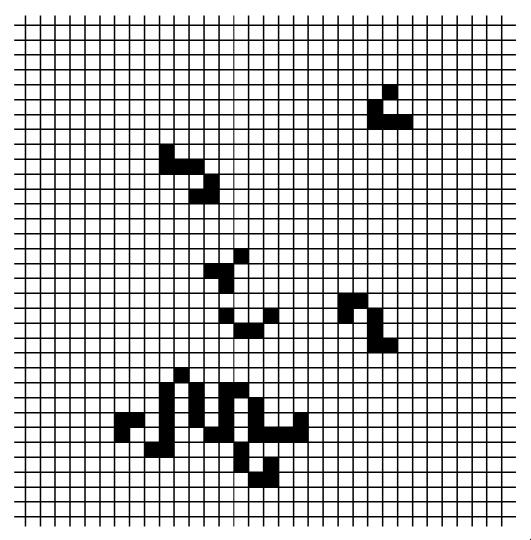
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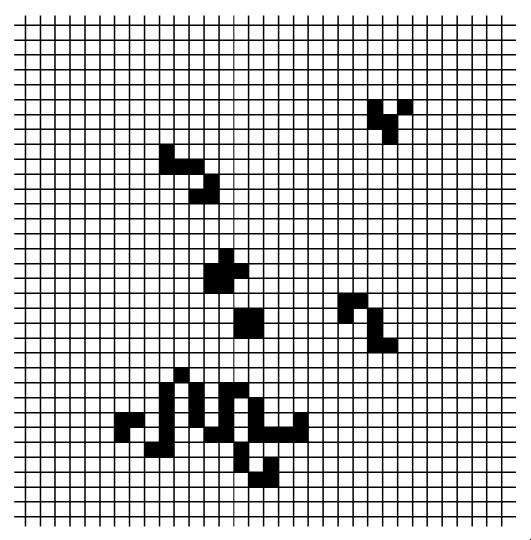
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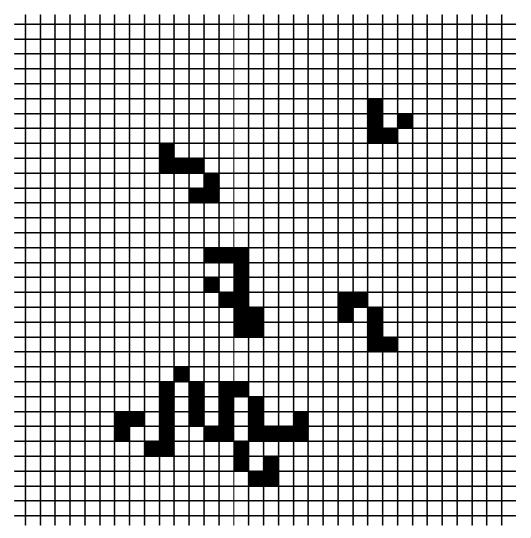
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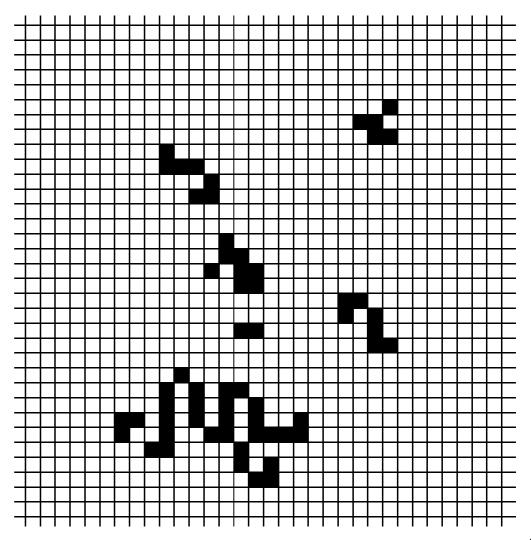
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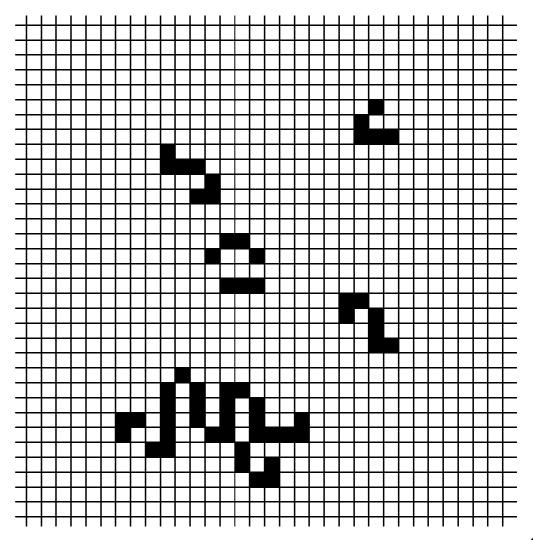
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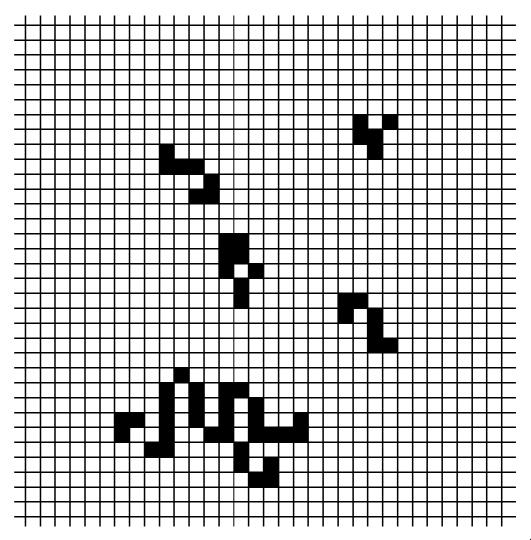
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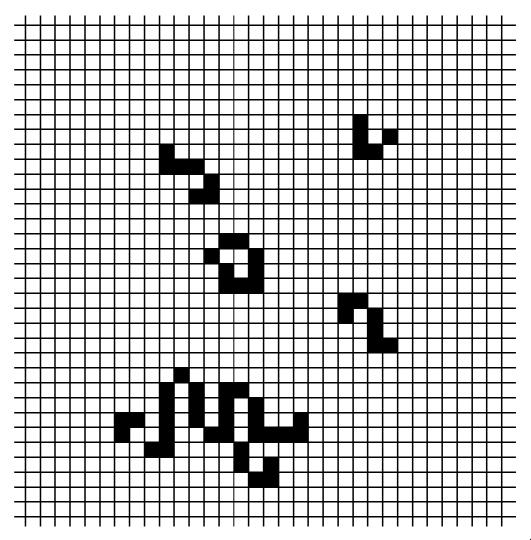
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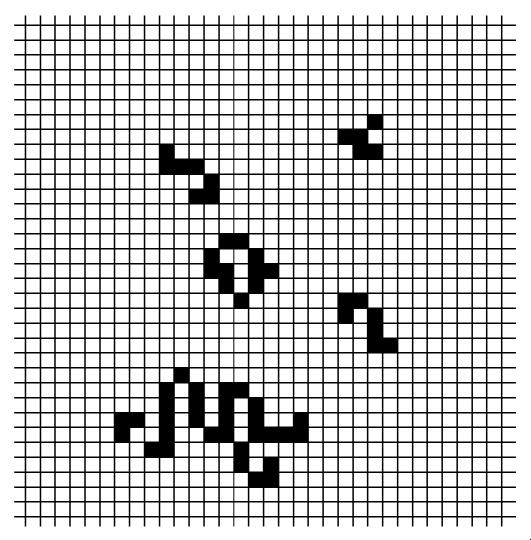
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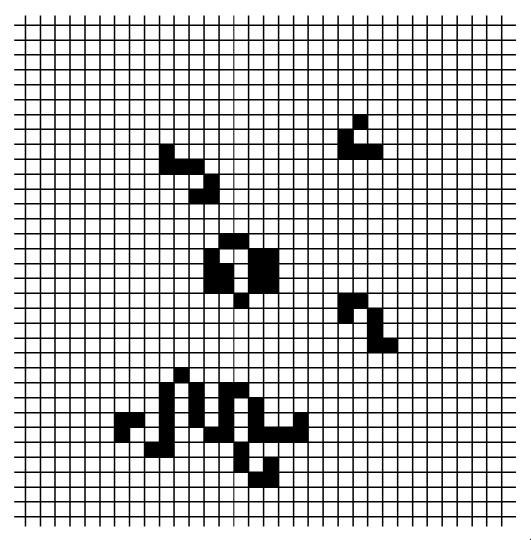
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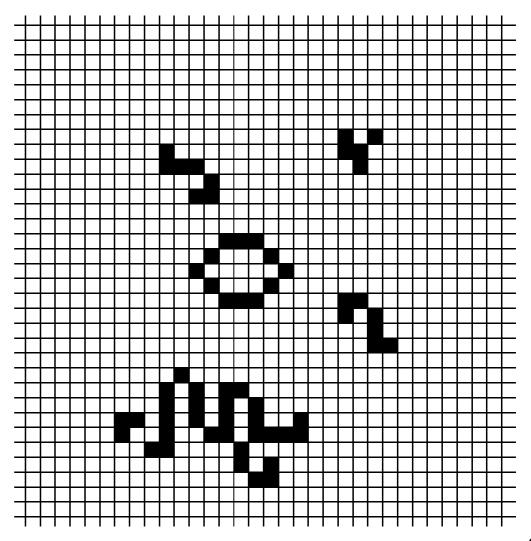
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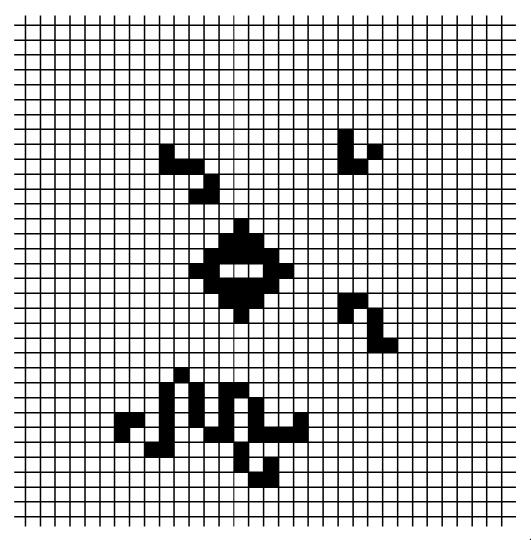
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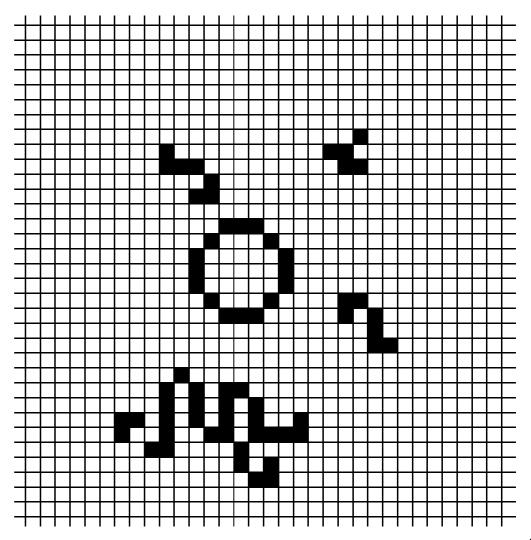
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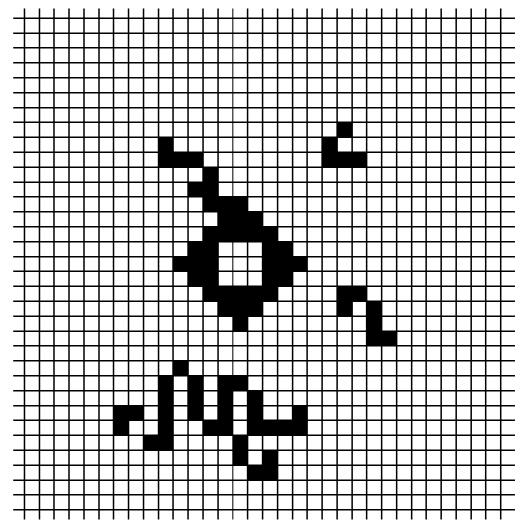
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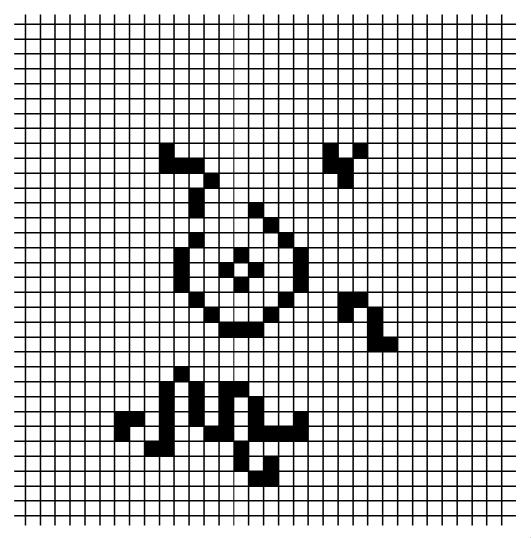
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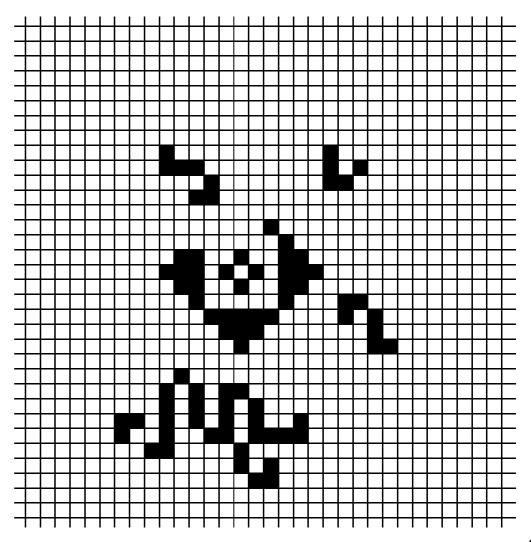
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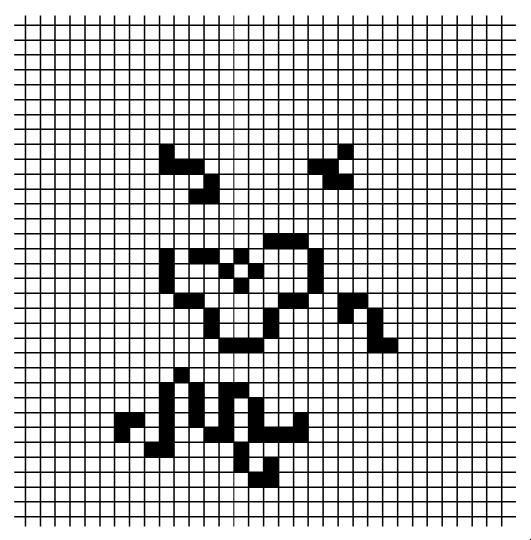
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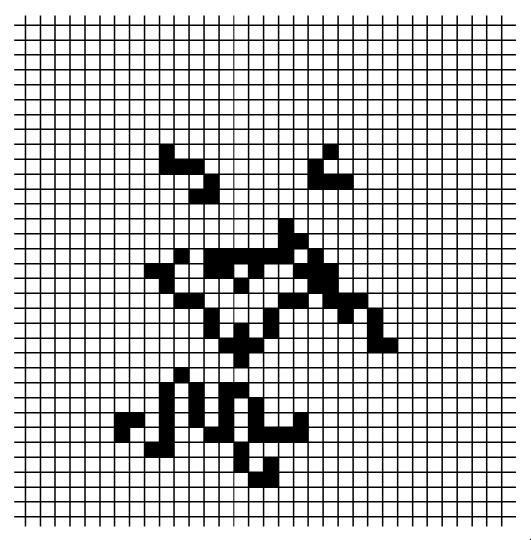
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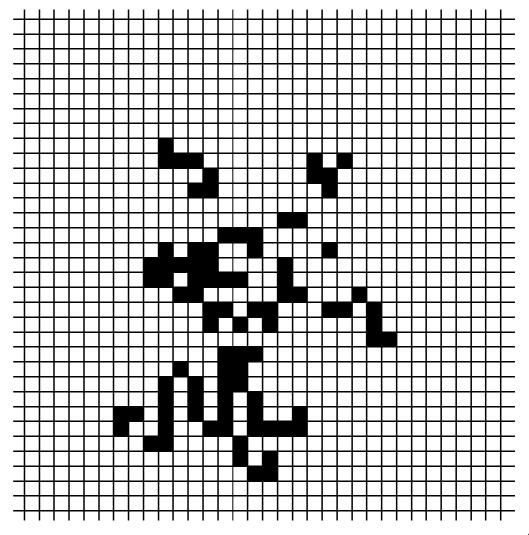
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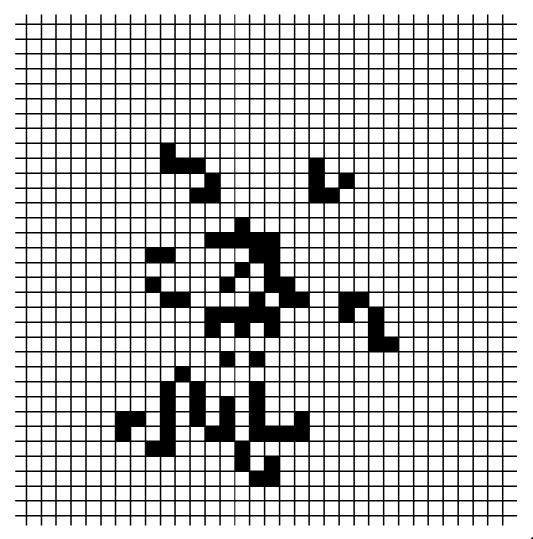
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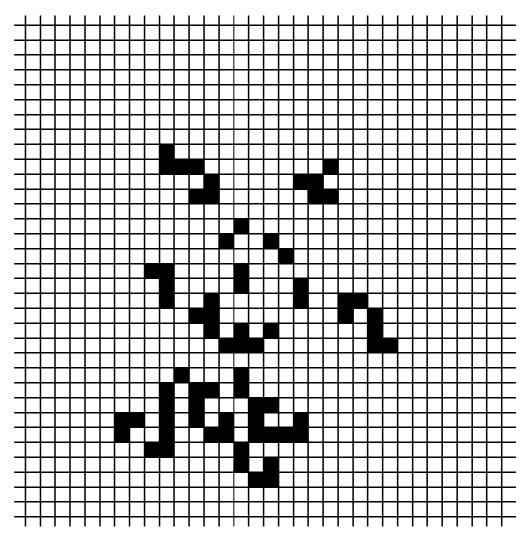
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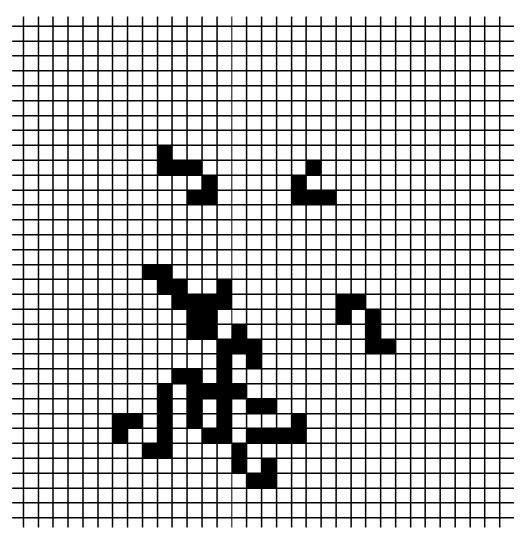
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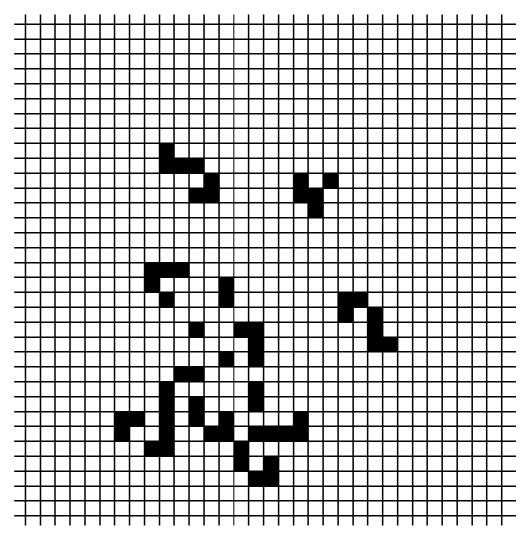
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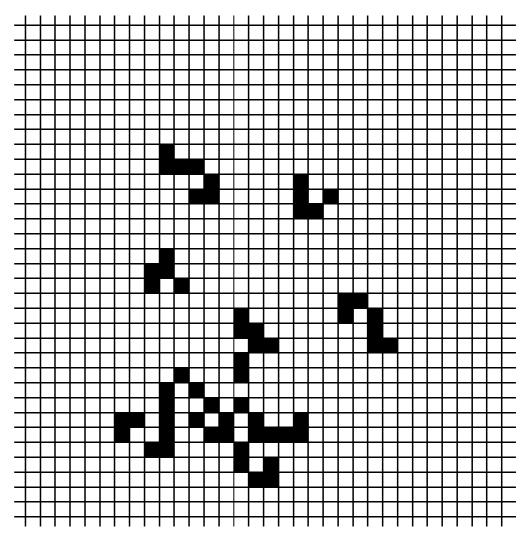
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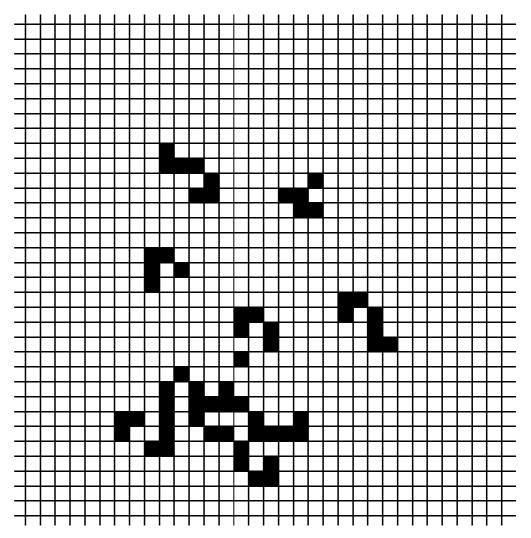
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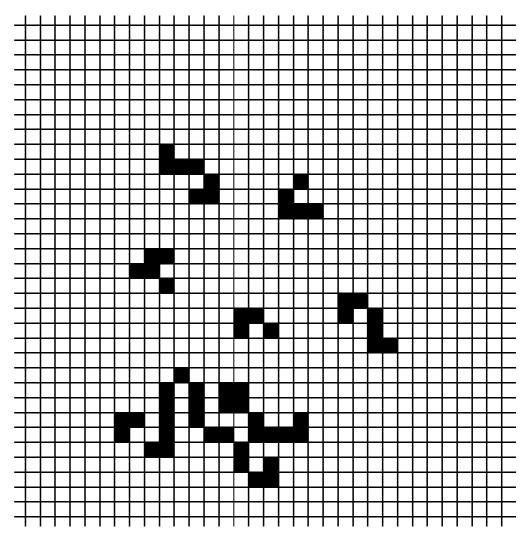
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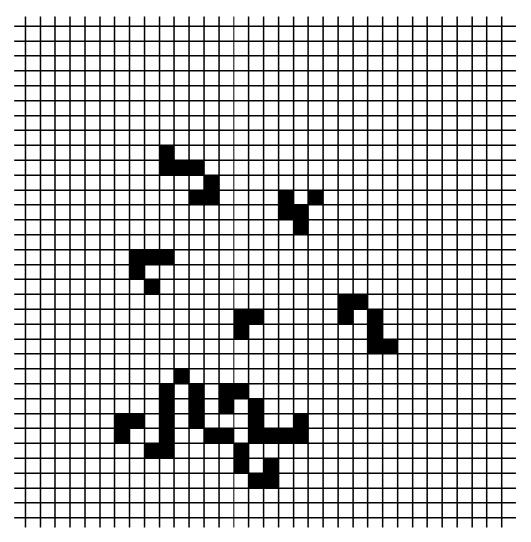
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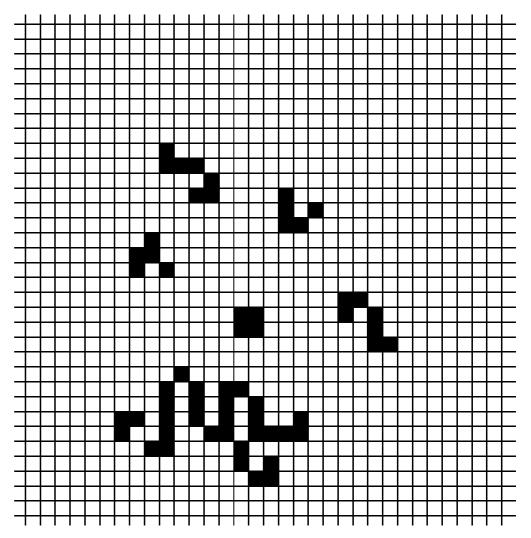
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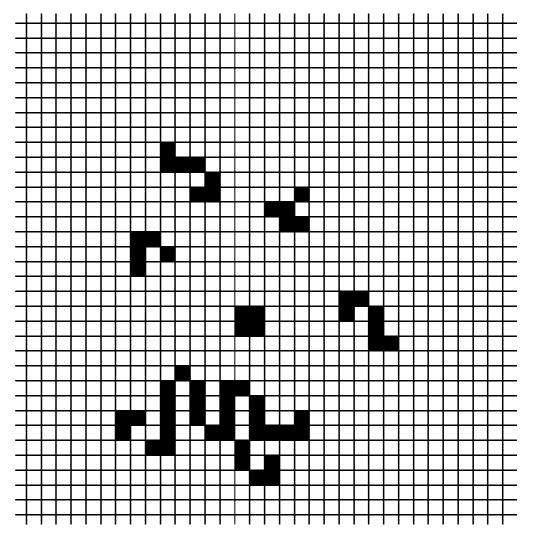
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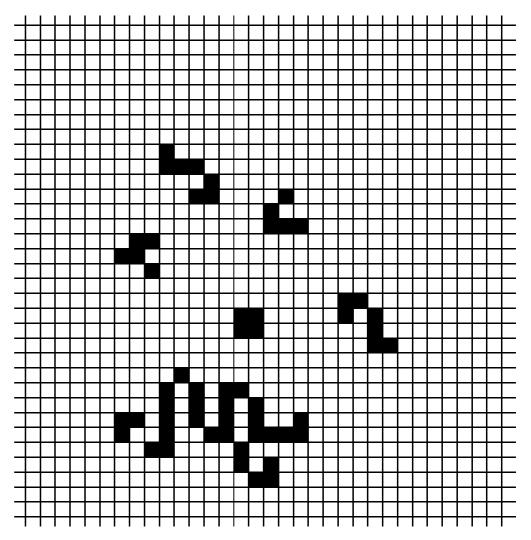
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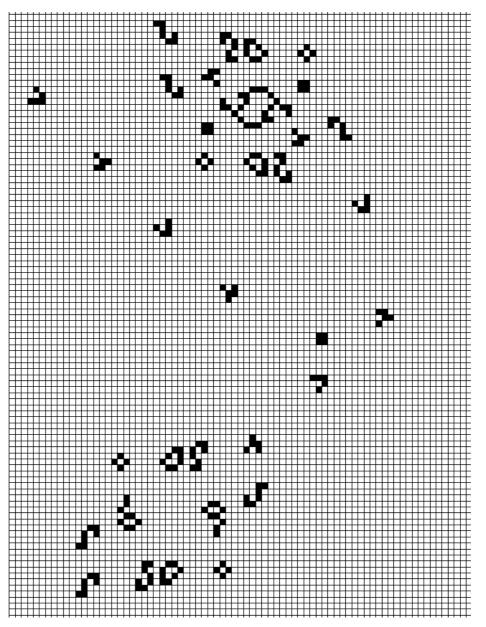
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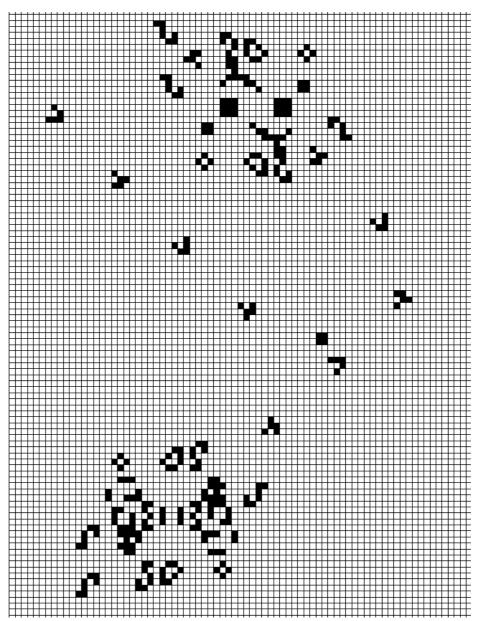
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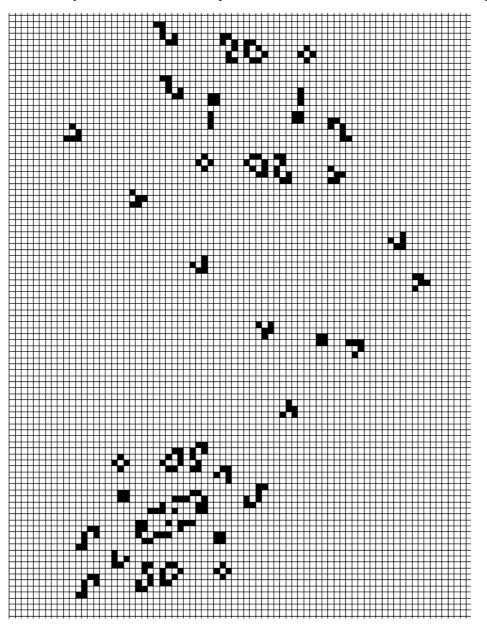
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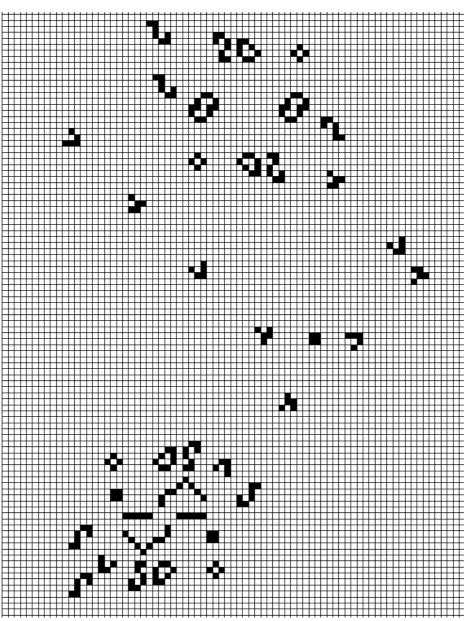
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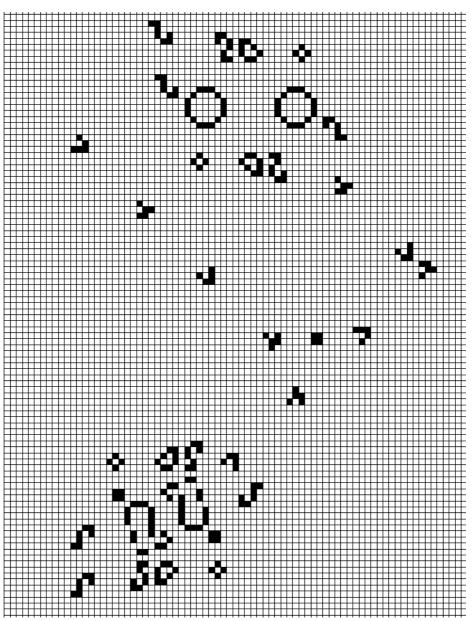
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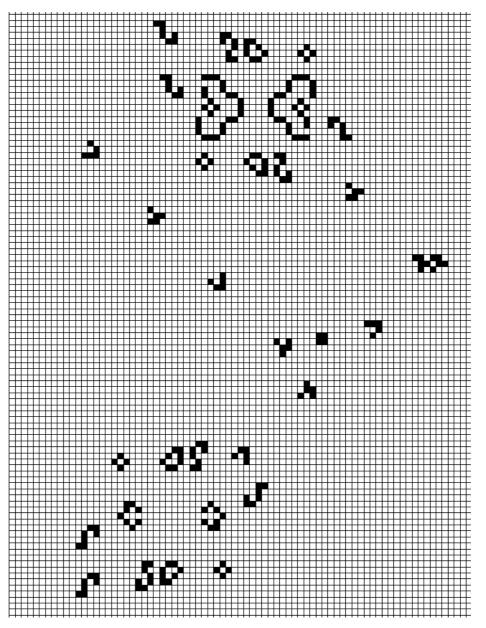
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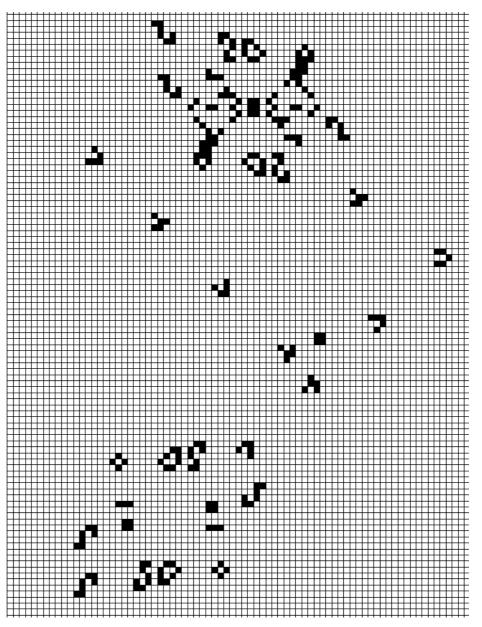
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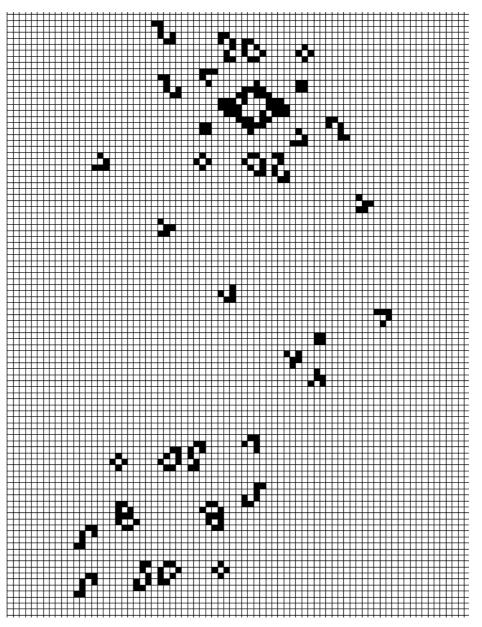
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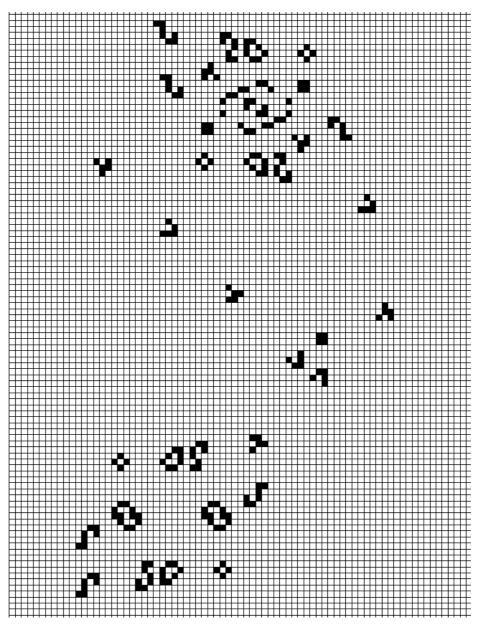
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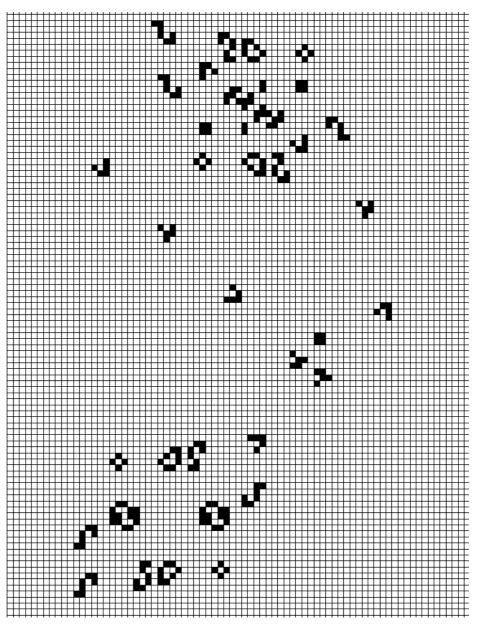
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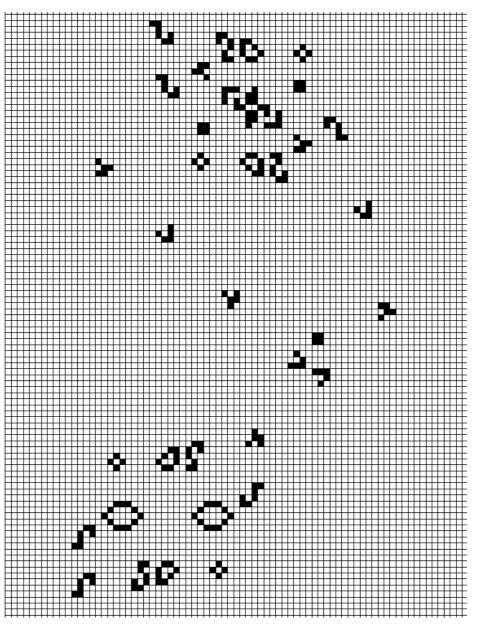
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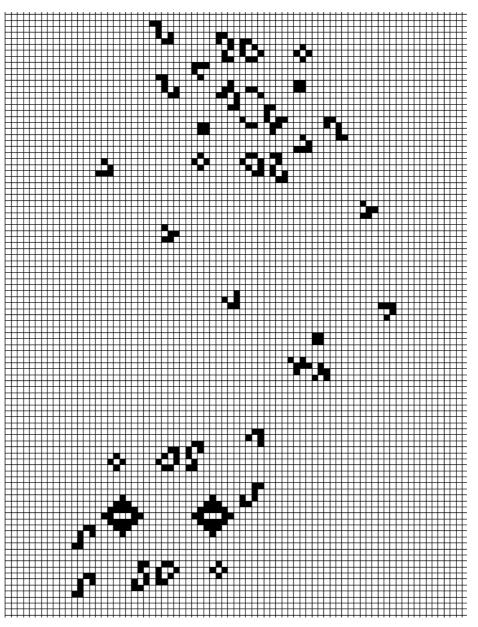
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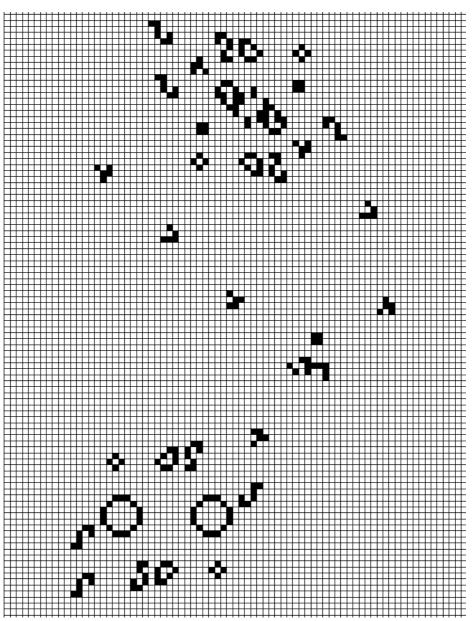
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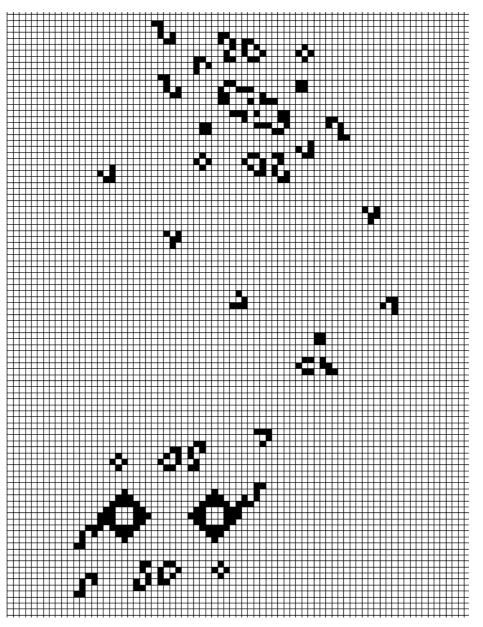
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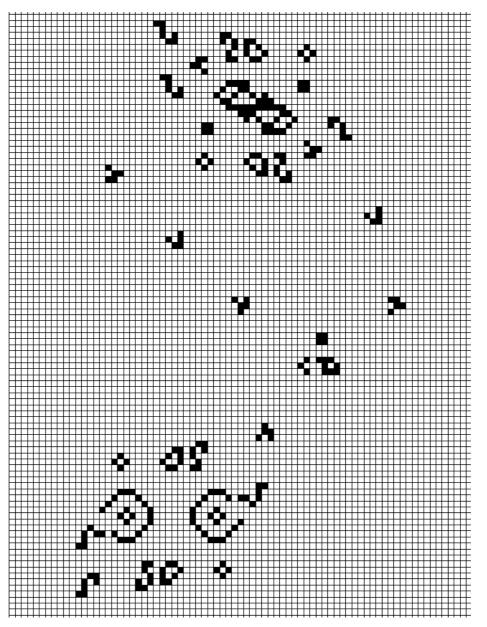
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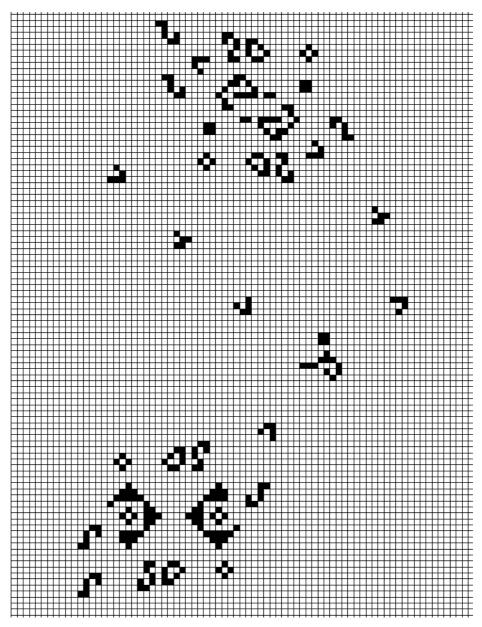
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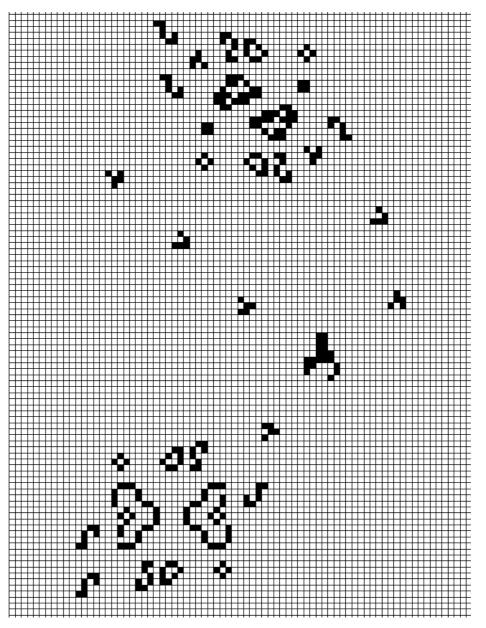
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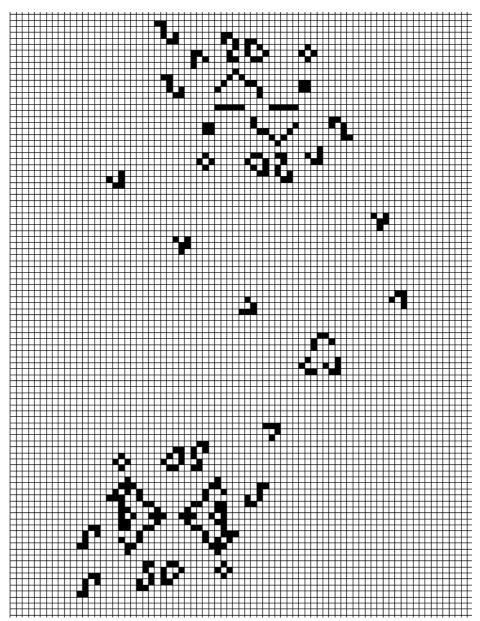
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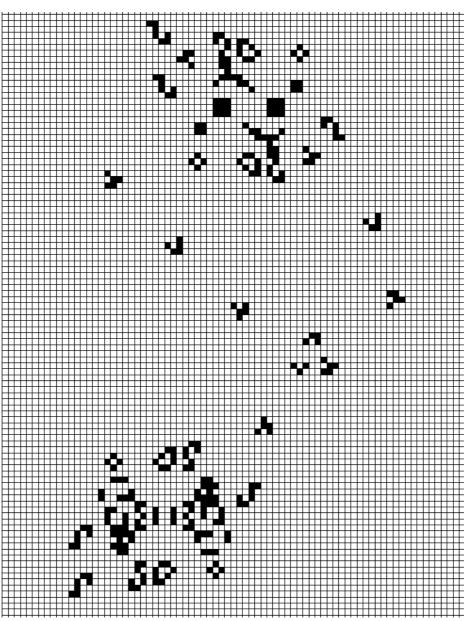
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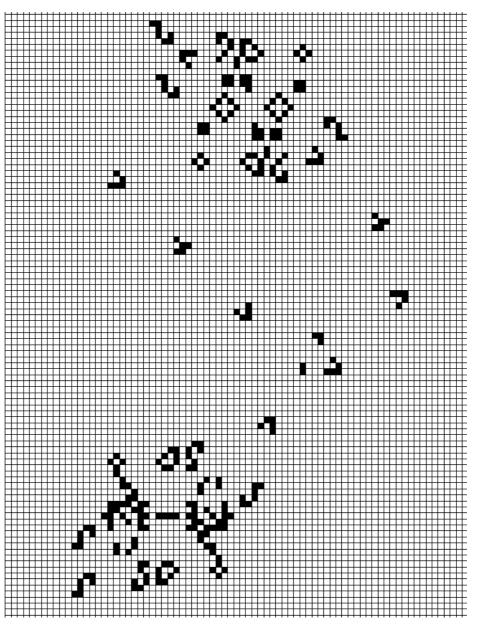
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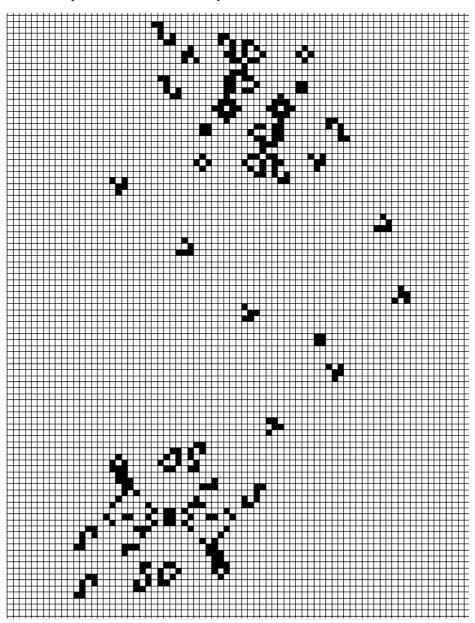
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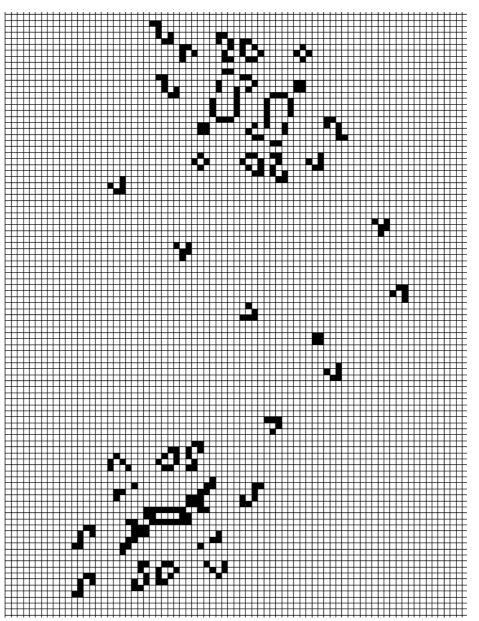
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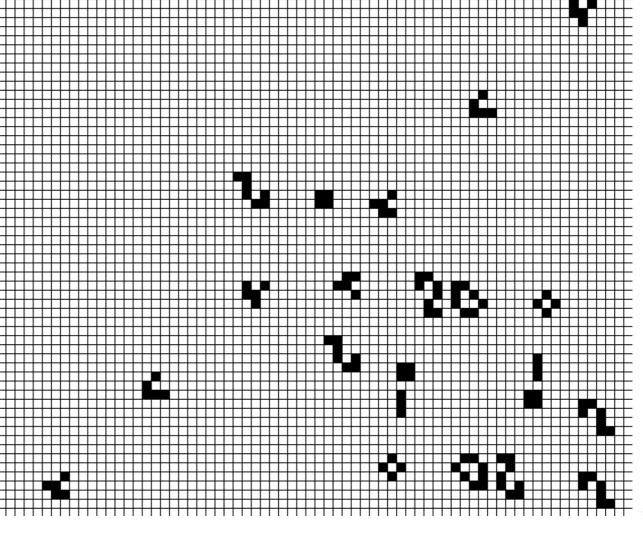


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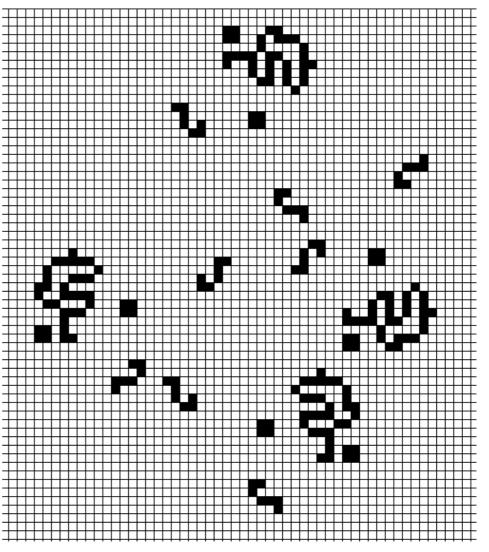


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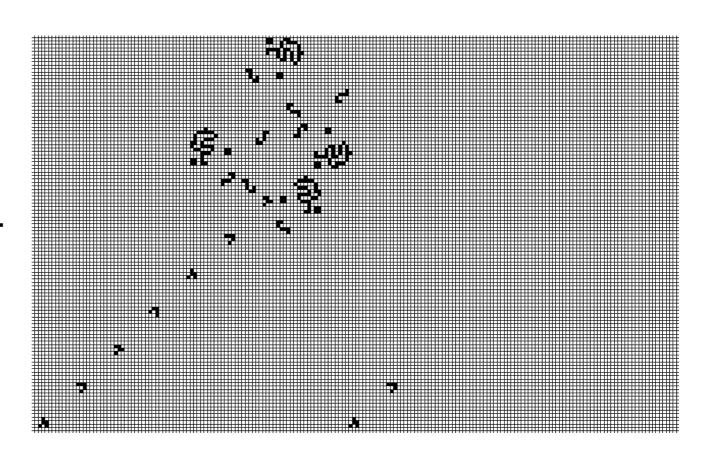
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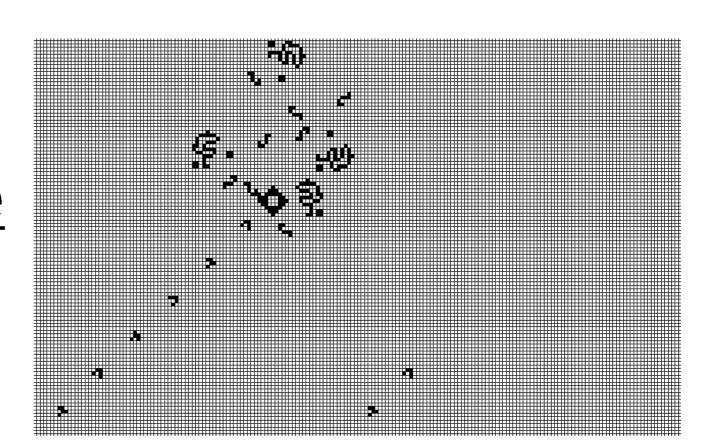
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Trombone Slide:

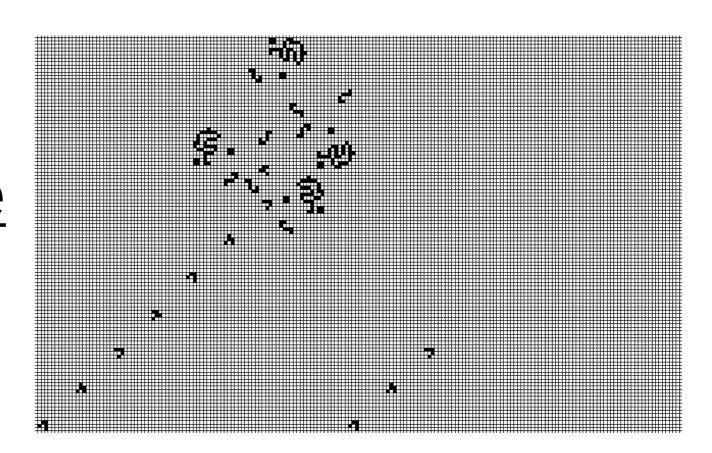
90 cases horizontales



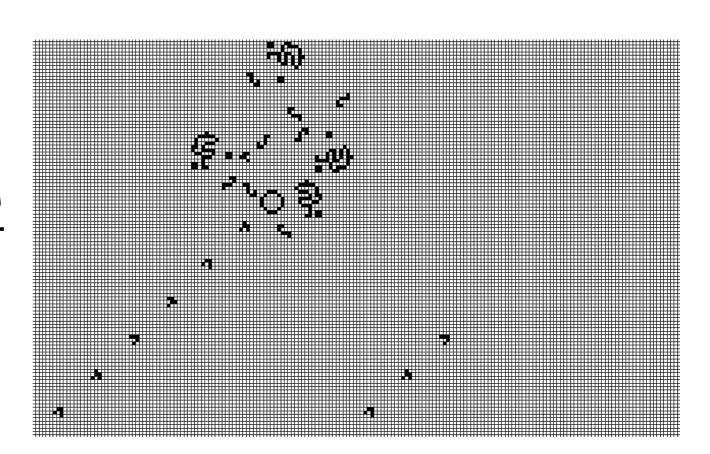
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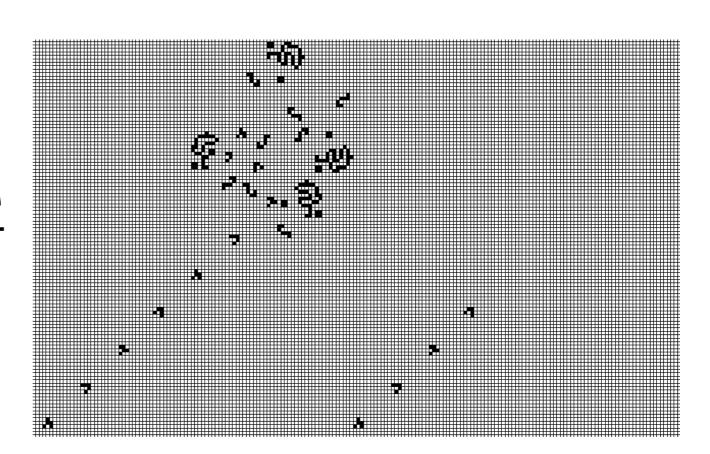
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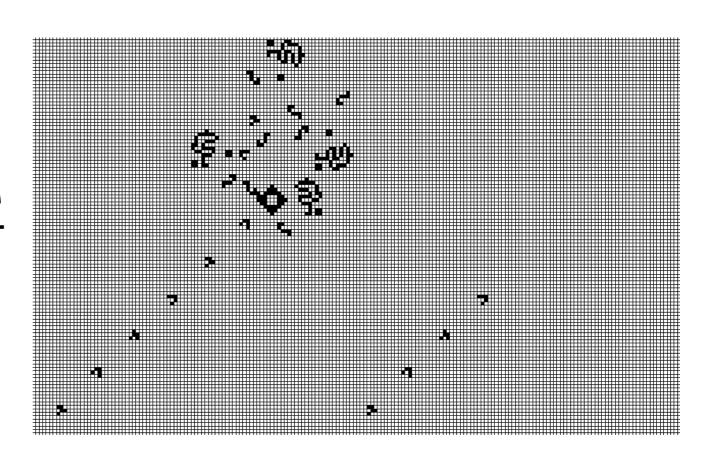
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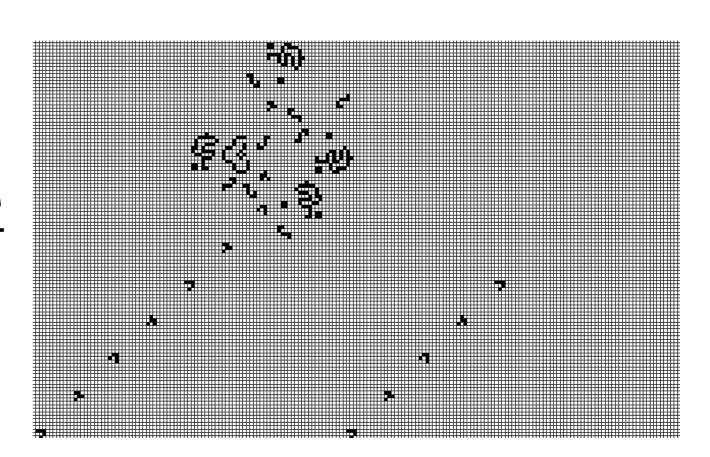
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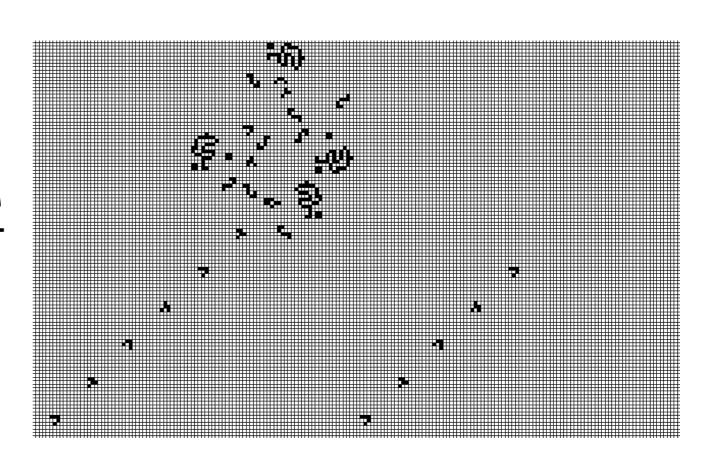
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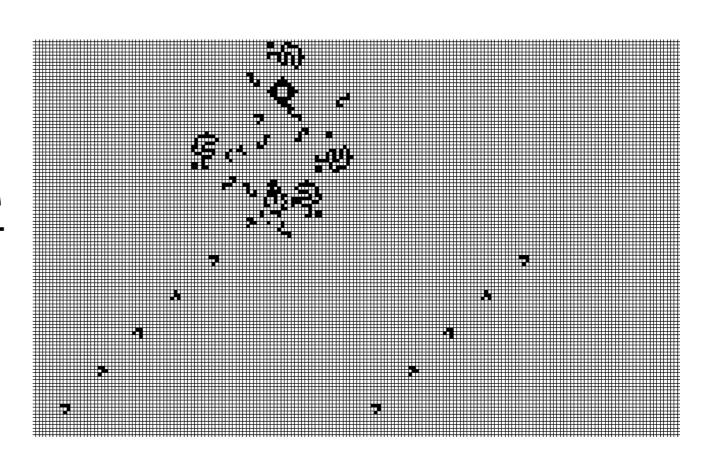
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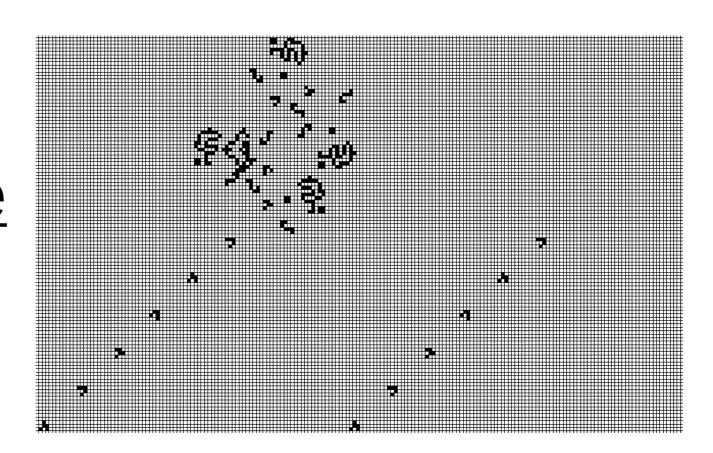
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



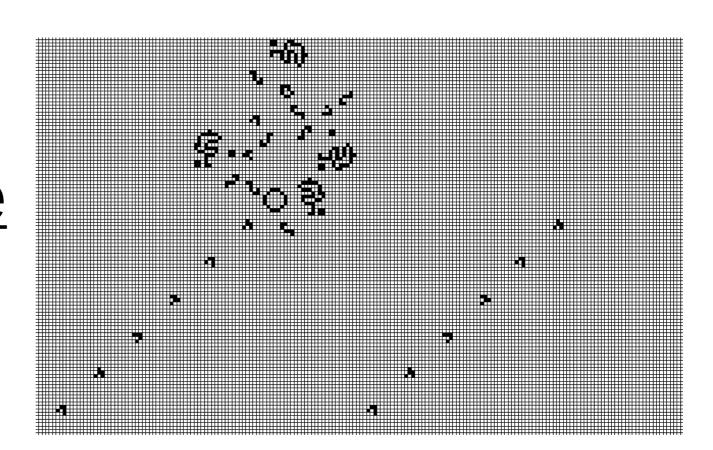
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



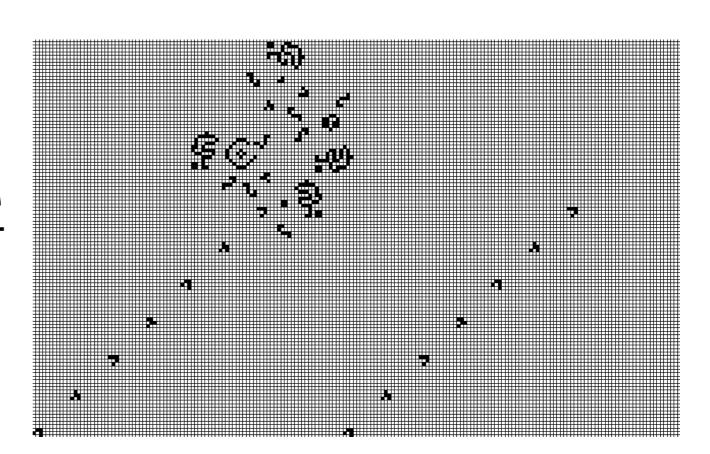
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



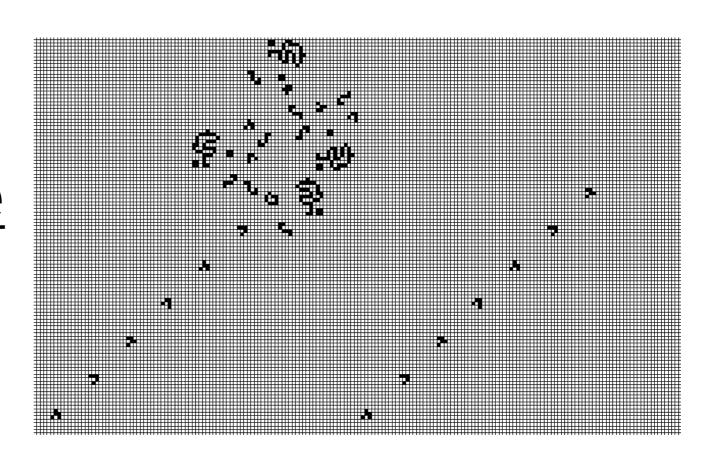
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



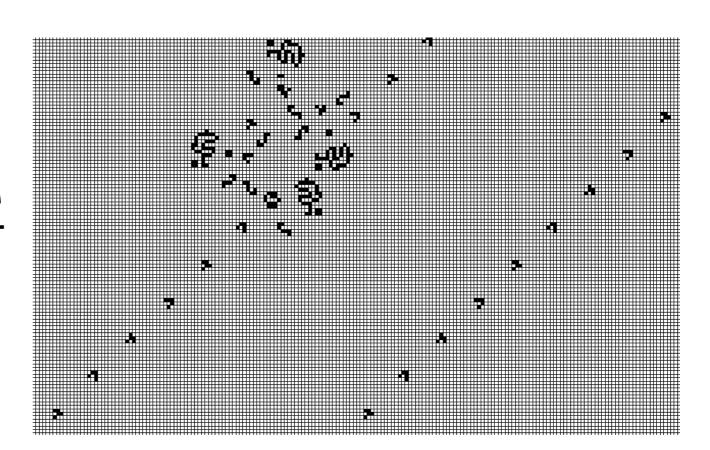
1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)



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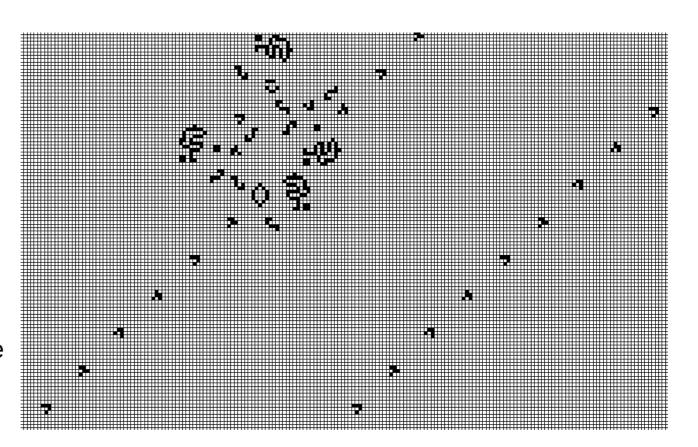


1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

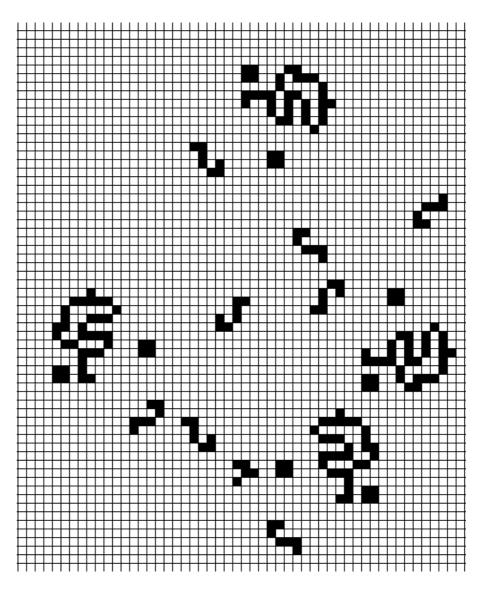
Trombone Slide:

Soit $d \in \mathbb{Z}/43\mathbb{Z}$ le nombre de génération qui sépare le faisceau sortant (43) du faisceau entrant (43)

$$\mathrm{Ici}: d \!\equiv\! -1 \left[43 \right]$$



1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

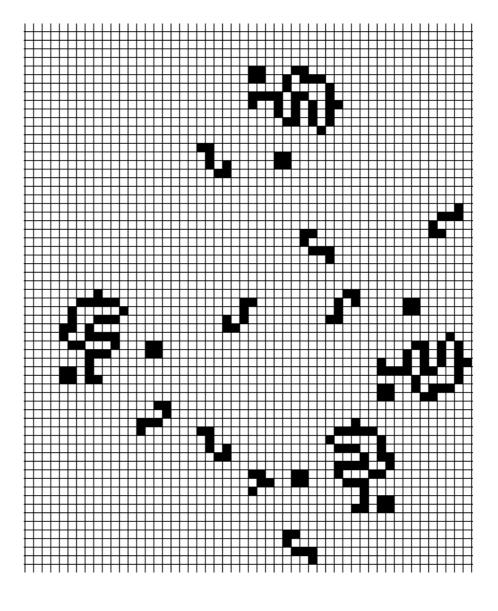


1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

Trombone Slide:

+8 Delai

 $d \equiv 7 [43]$



1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

Trombone Slide:

À chaque déplacement de cette partie du Trombone Slide, d augmente de 8 alors, si on cherche : n le nombre de fois que l'on a besoin de déplacer cette partie pour que l'on ait un décalage d :

$$d \equiv -1 + 8n[43] \Leftrightarrow 8n \equiv d + 1[43]$$

On cherche alors à trouver l'inverse de 8 dans \mathbb{Z} / 43 \mathbb{Z} , on applique alors l'algorithme d'euclide étendu pour résoudre : $8k \equiv 1$ [43]

1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

$$43 = 5 \cdot 8 + 3$$

$$8 = 2 \cdot 3 + 2$$

$$3 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1$$

$$2 = 2 \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$1 = 3 - 1 \cdot 2$$

$$1 = 3 - 1(8 - 2 \cdot 3) = 3 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 8$$

$$1 = 3 \times (43 - 5 \cdot 8) - 1 \cdot 8 = 3 \cdot 43 - 16 \cdot 8$$

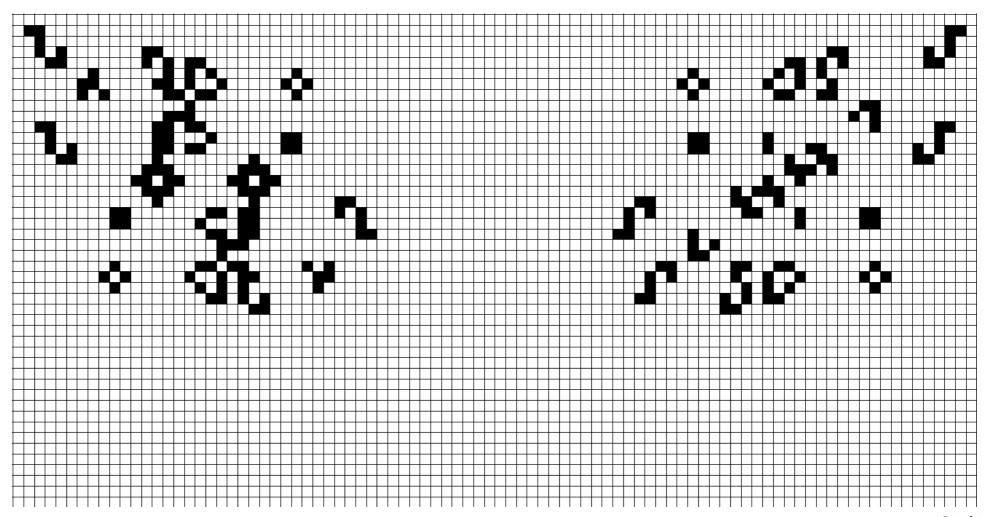
Donc,
$$k \equiv -16 [43] \equiv 27 [43]$$

1. Gestion des faisceaux de gliders (avec l'exemple du Trombone Slide)

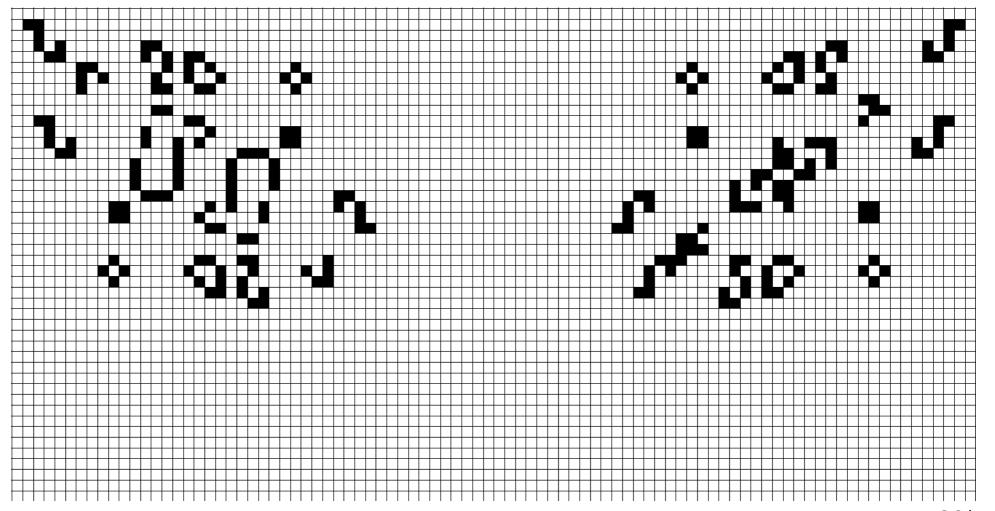
$$n \equiv 27(d+1)[43]$$

2. Portes logiques

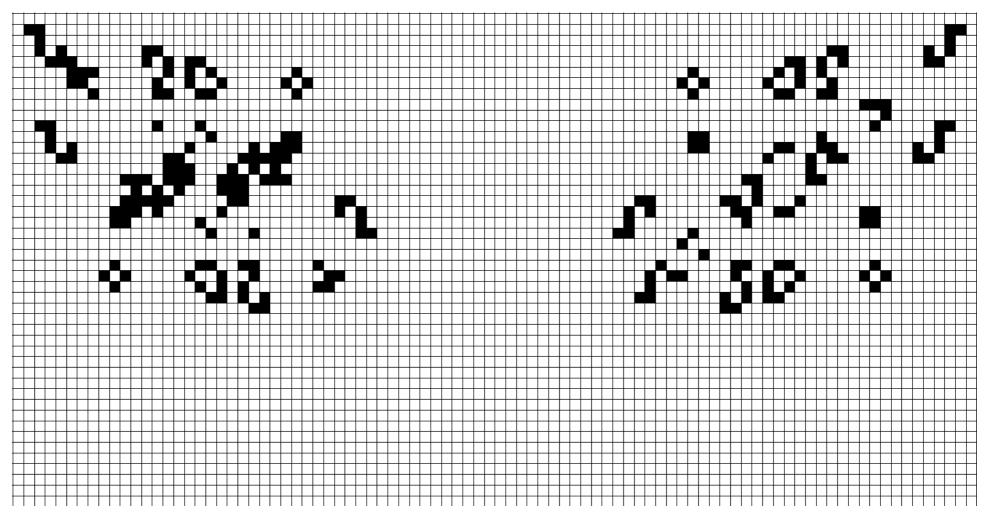
2. Portes logiques



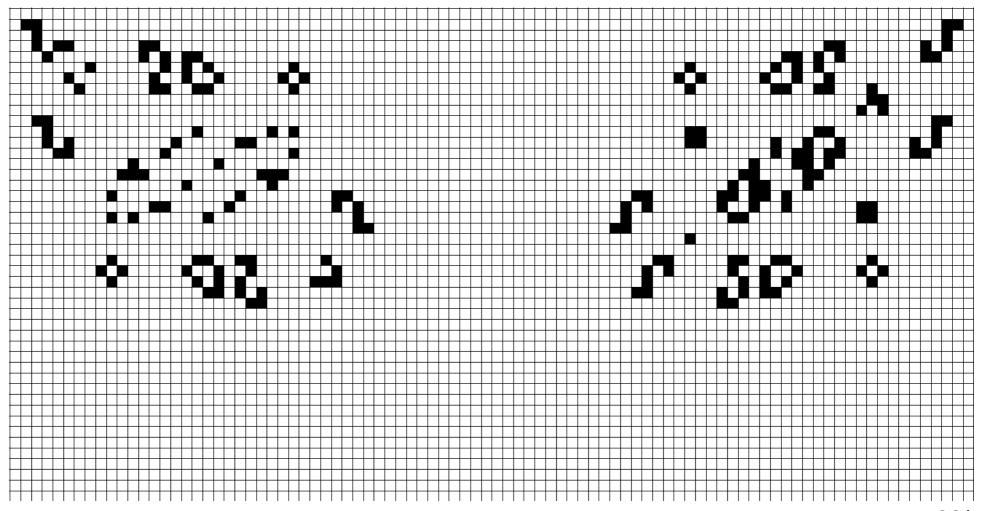
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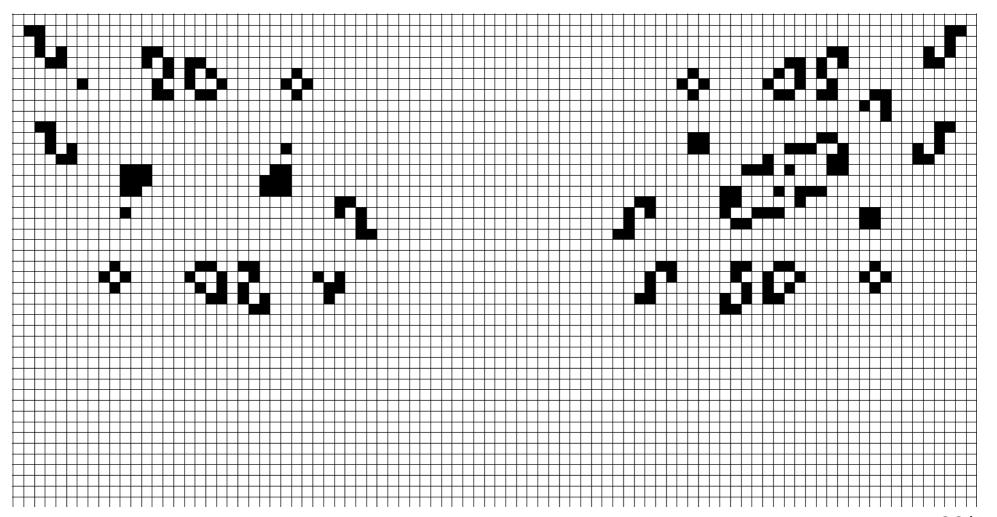
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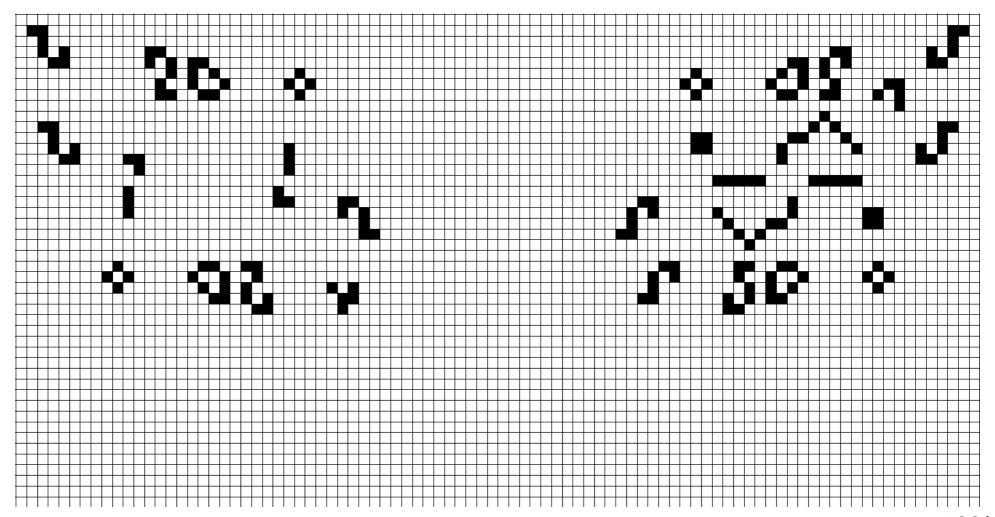
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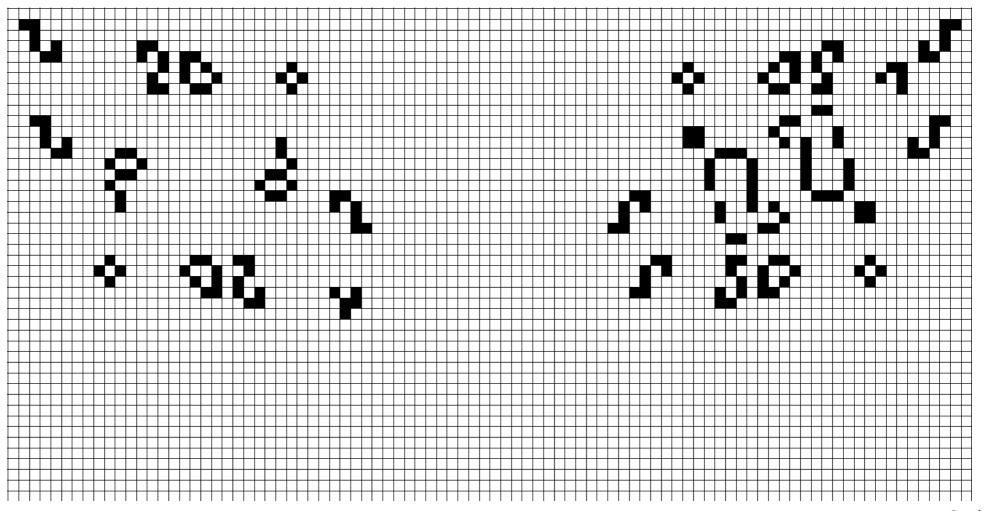
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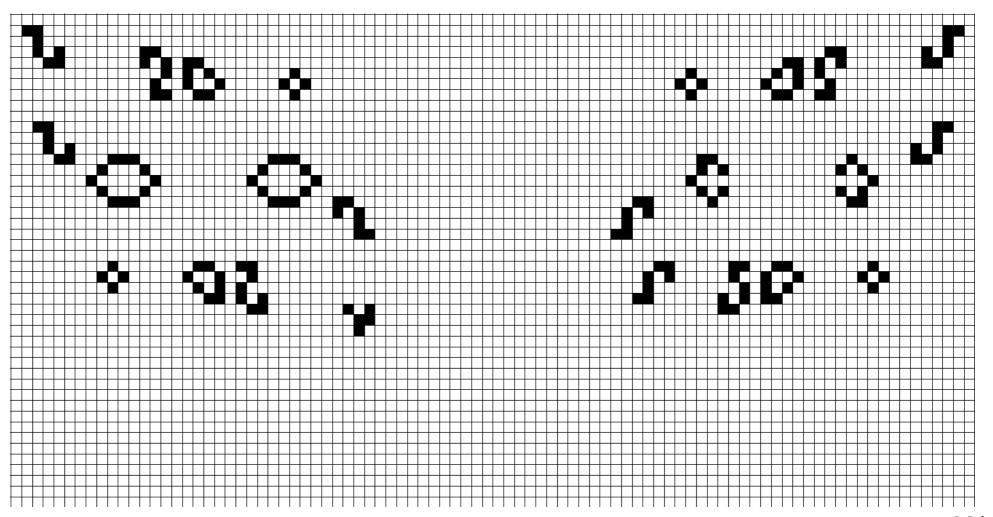
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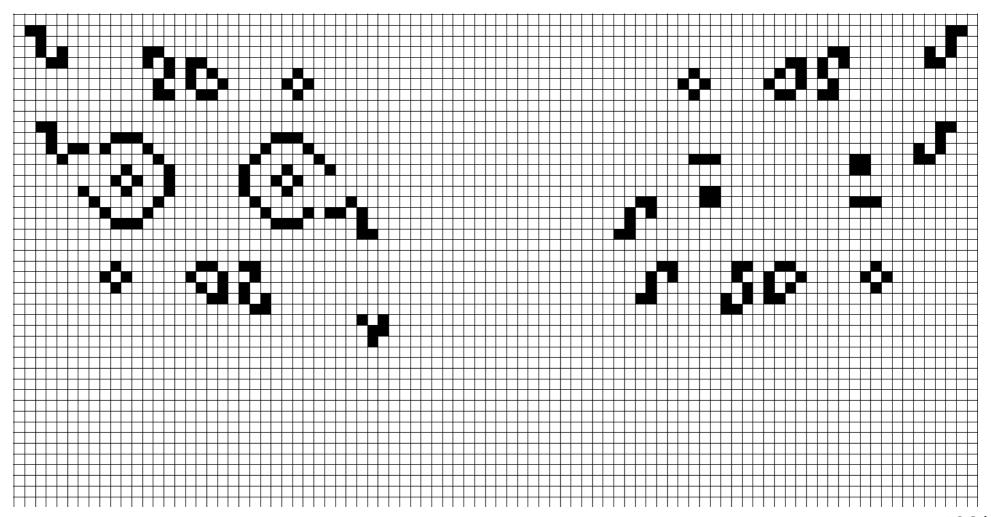
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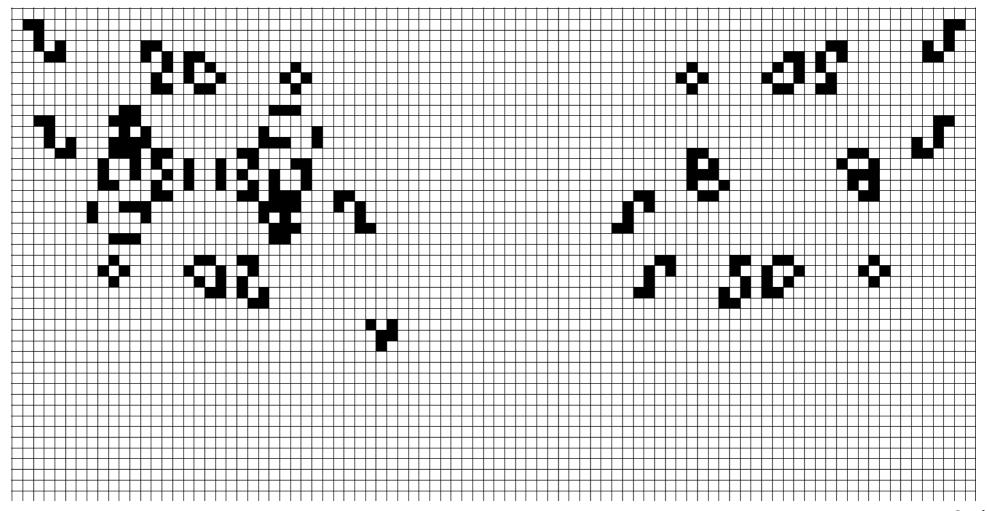
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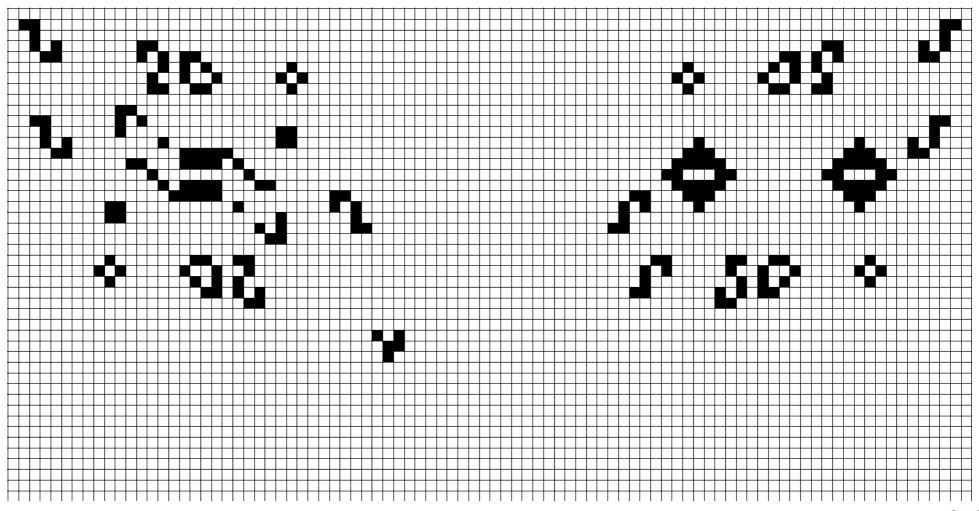
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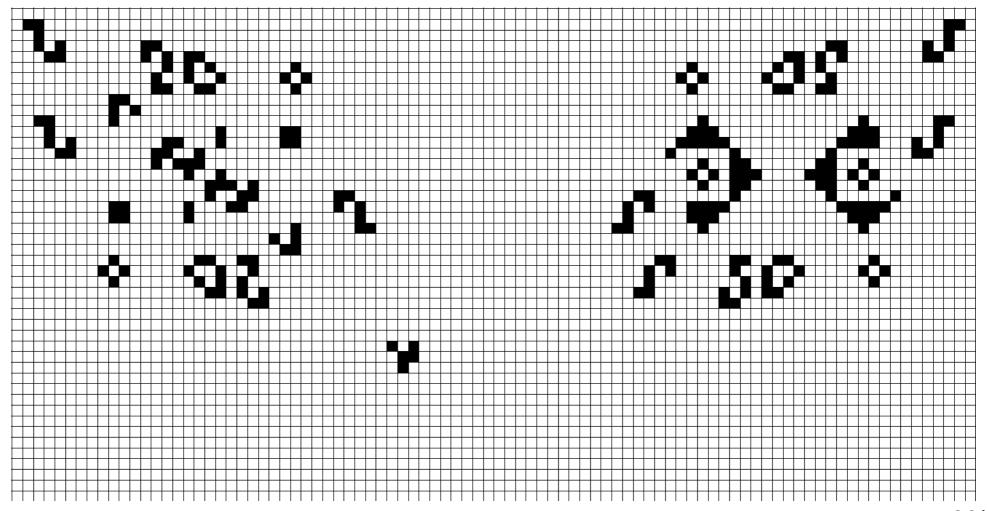
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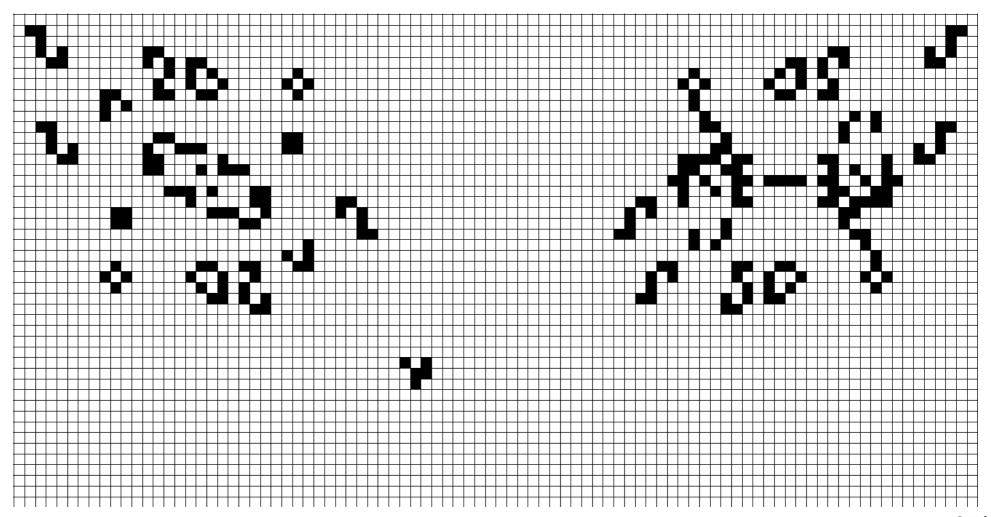
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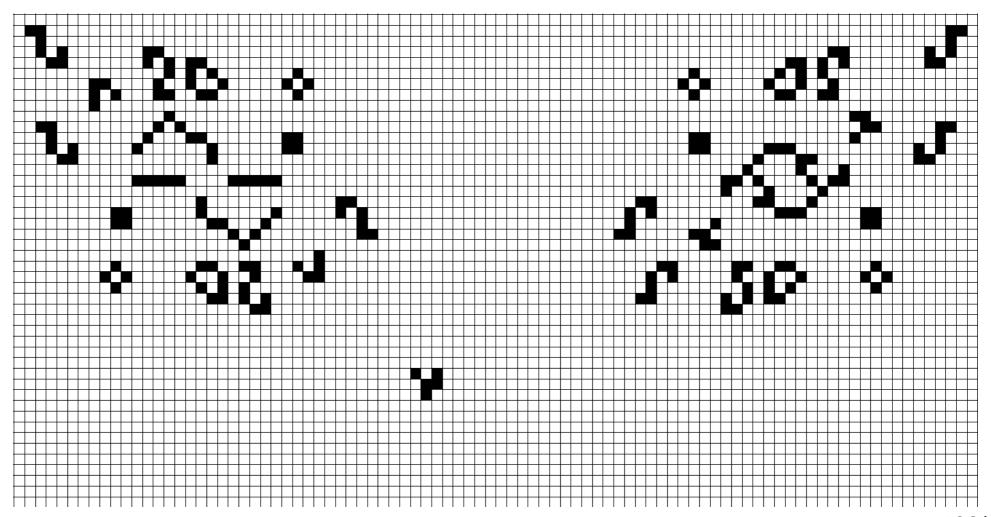
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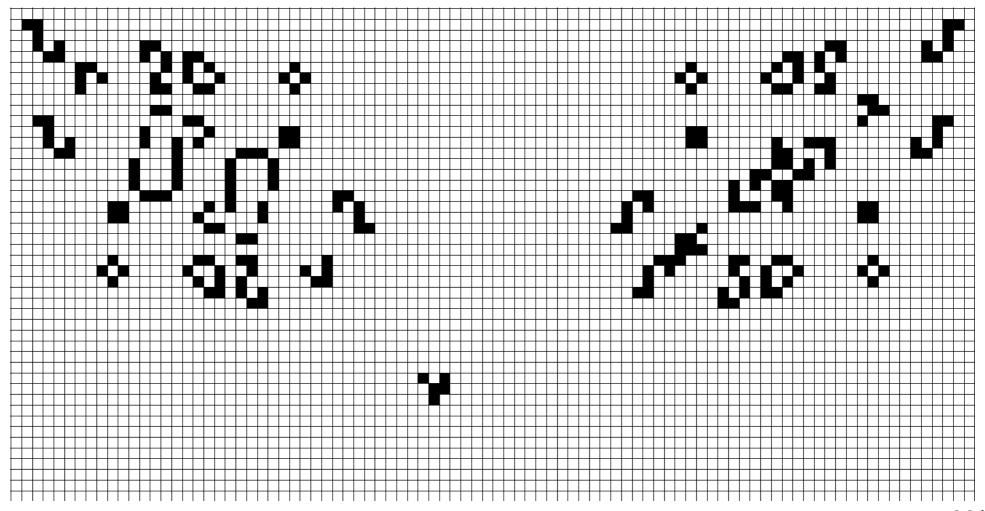
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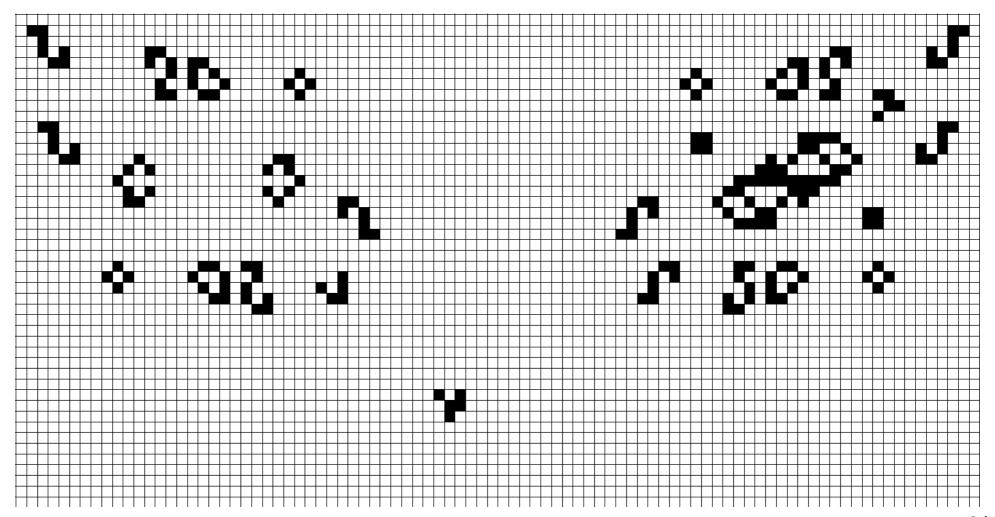
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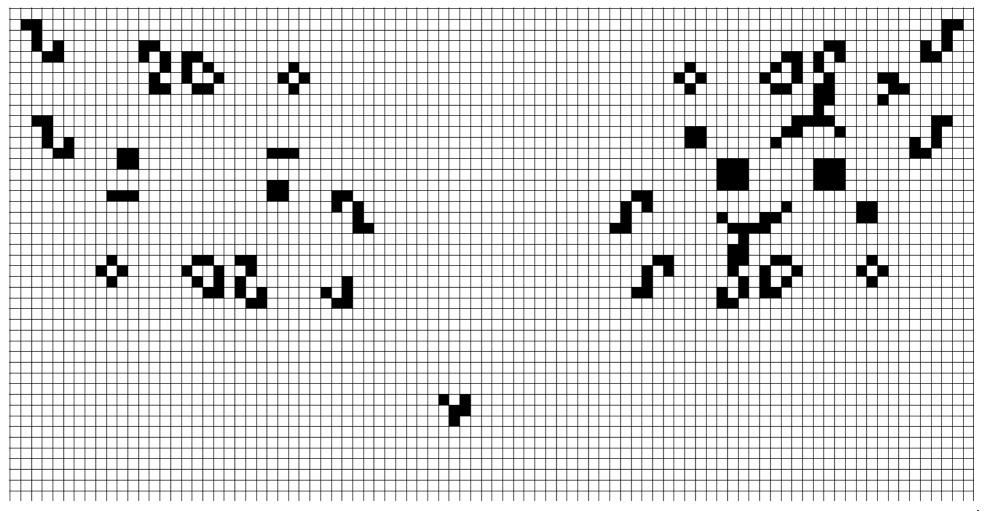
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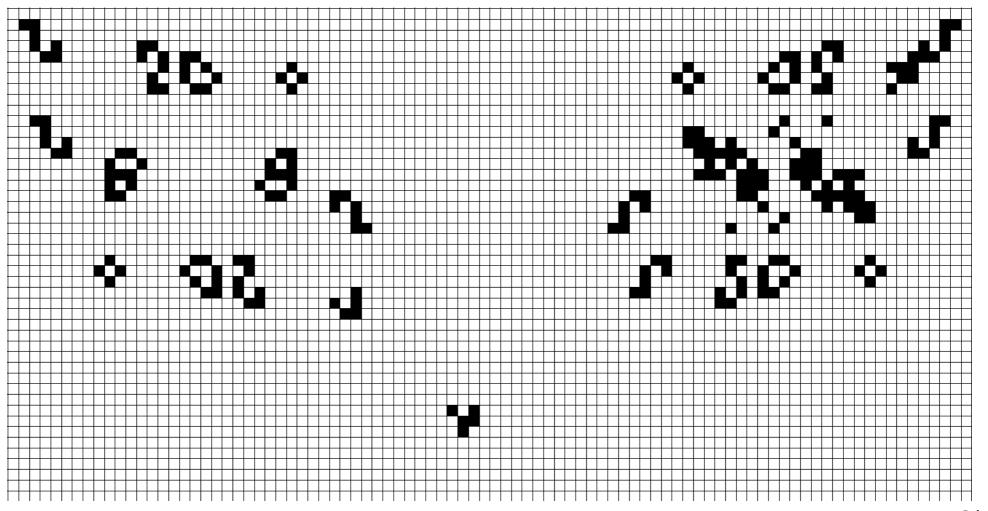
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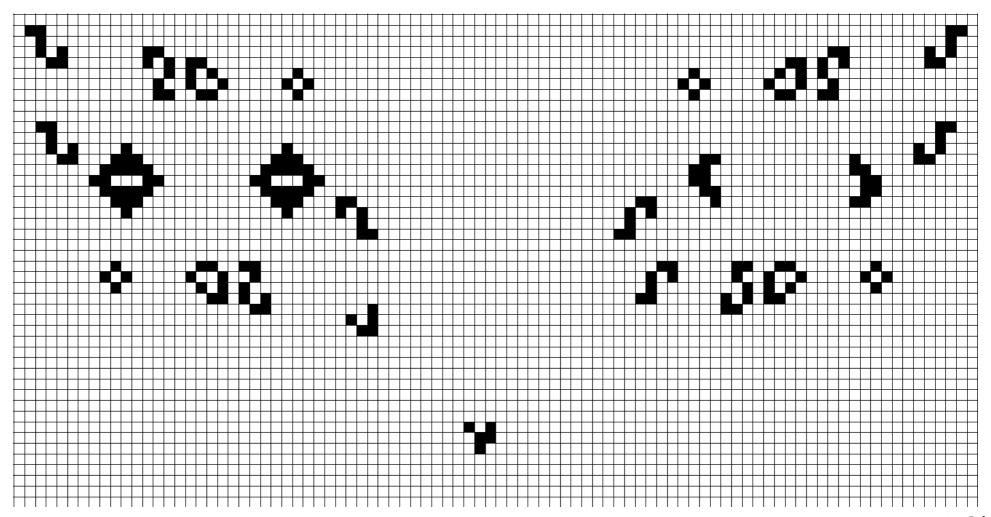
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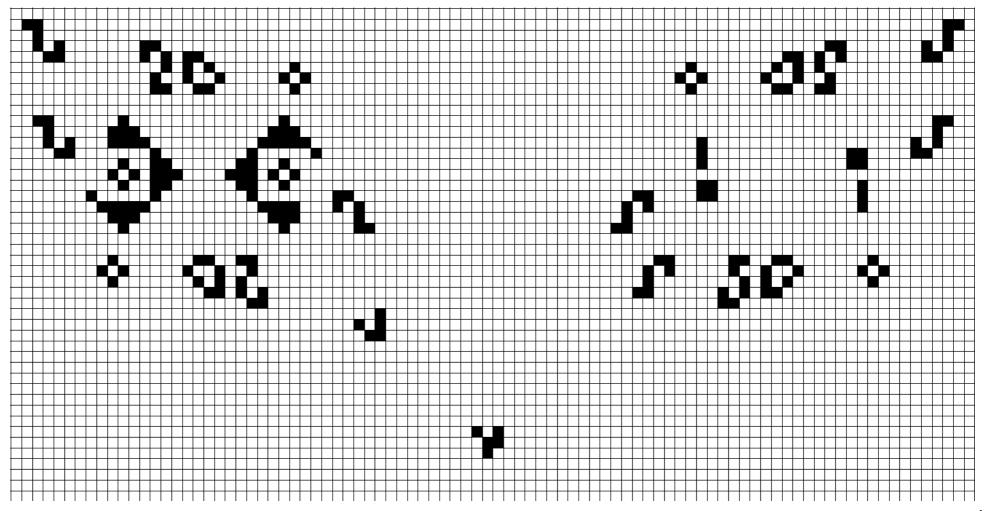
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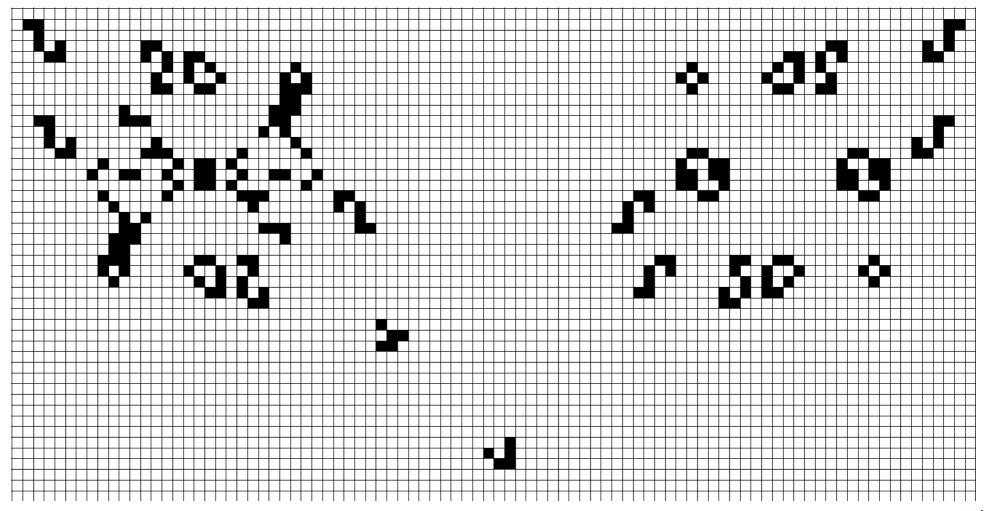
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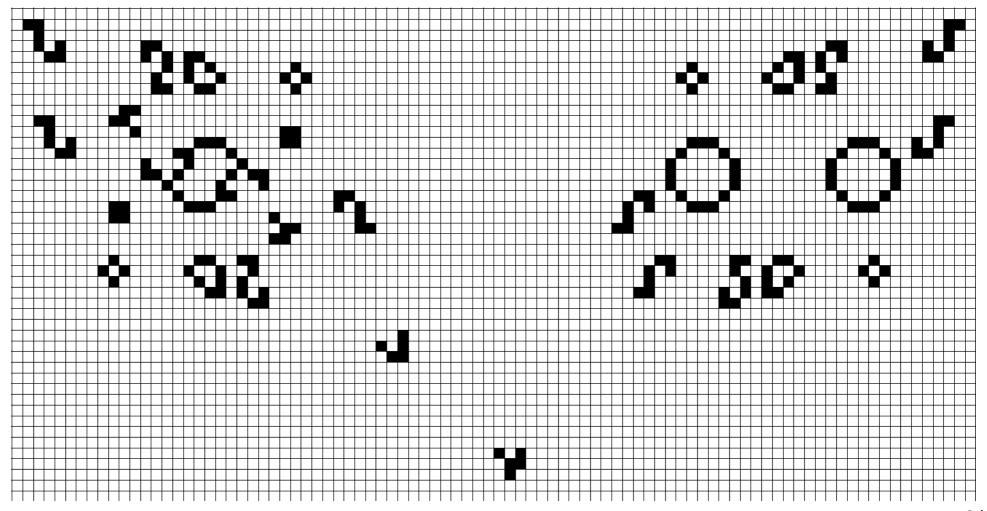
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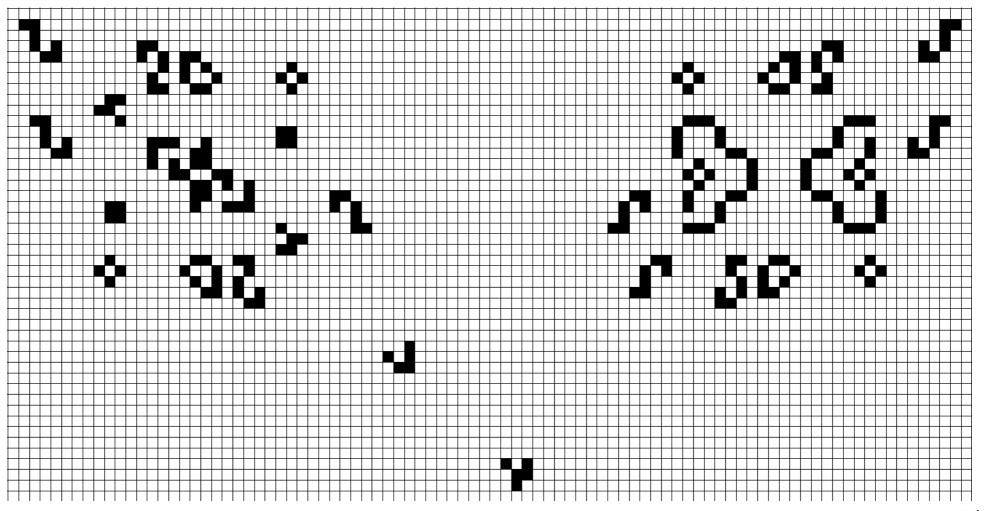
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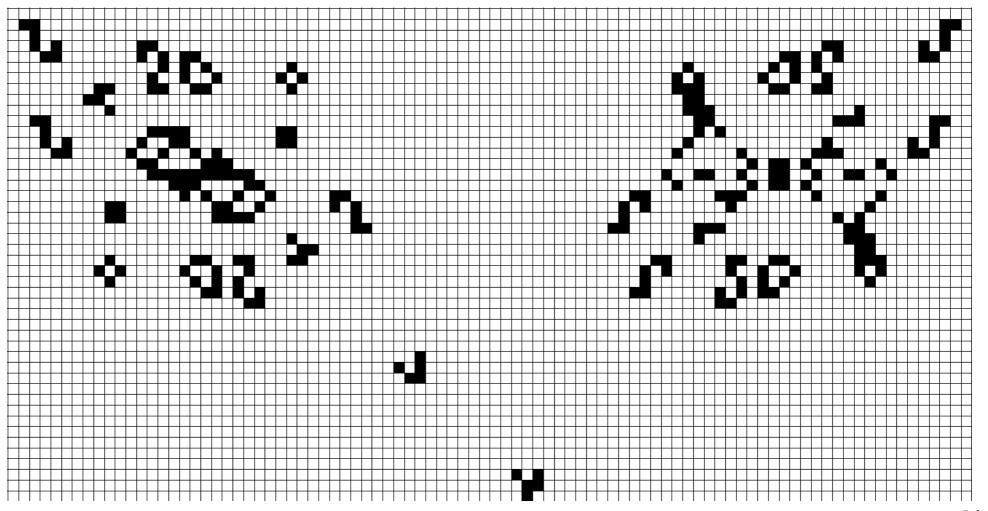
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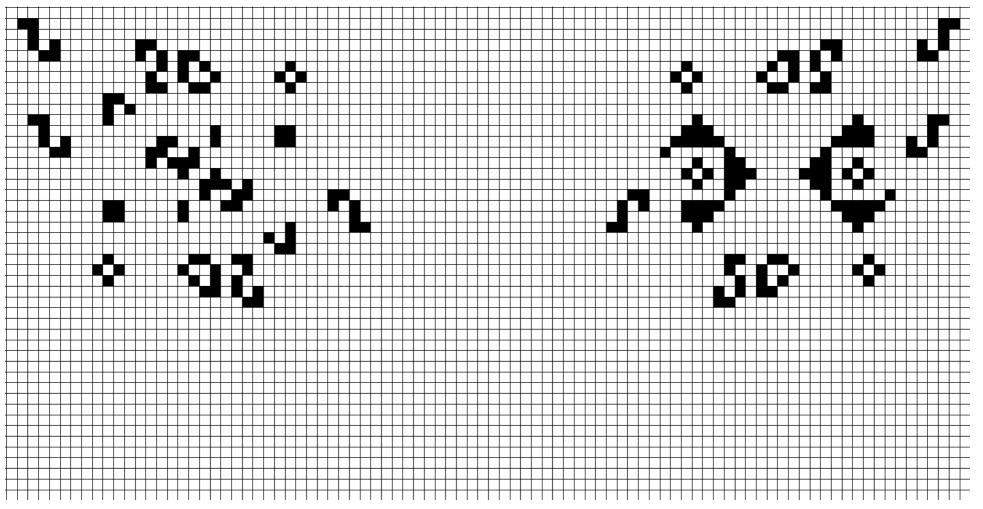
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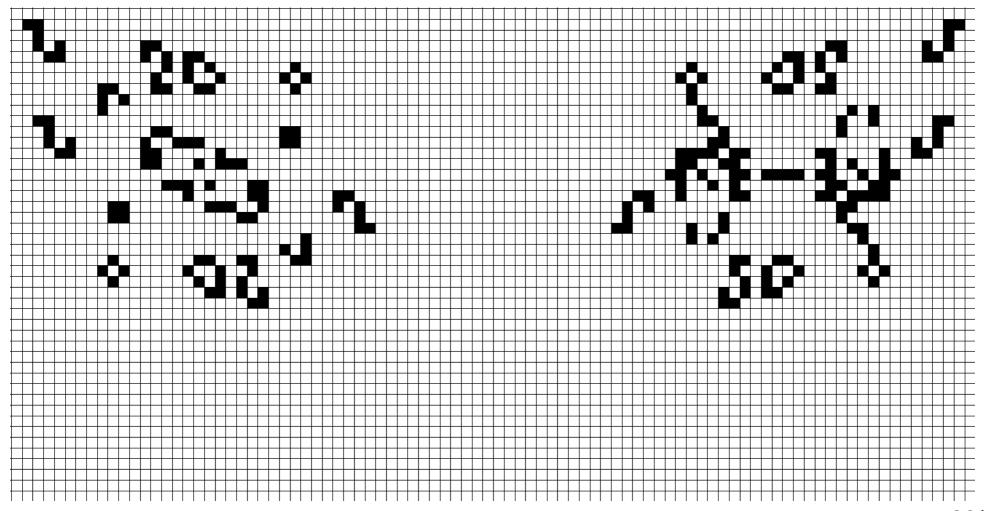
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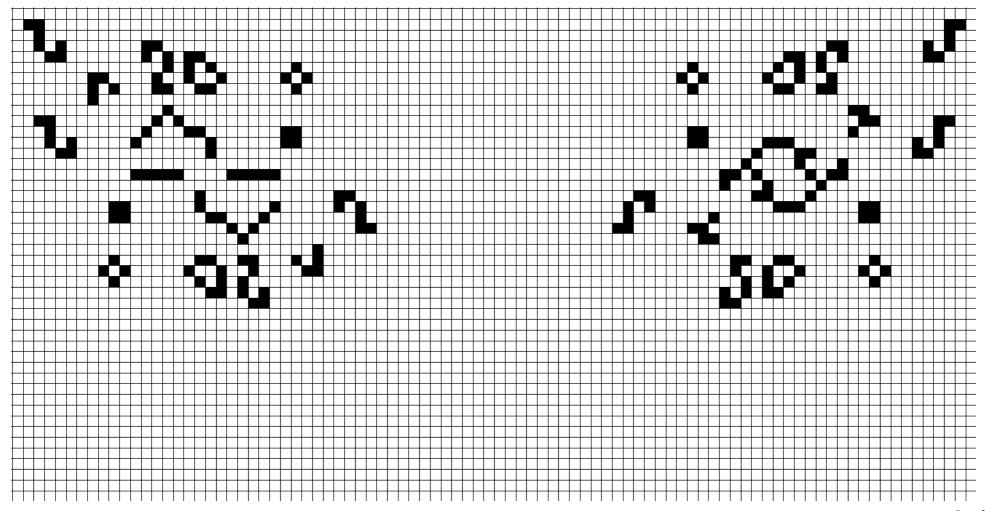
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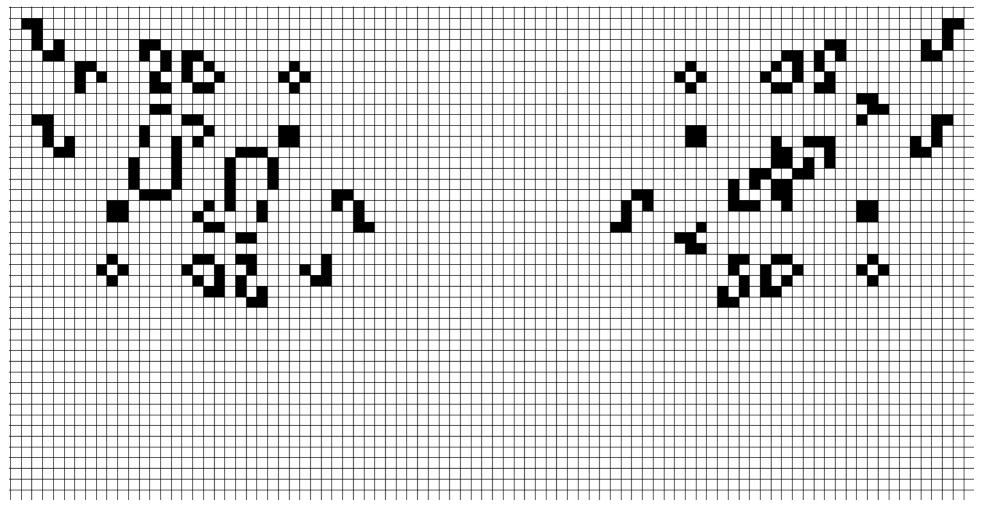
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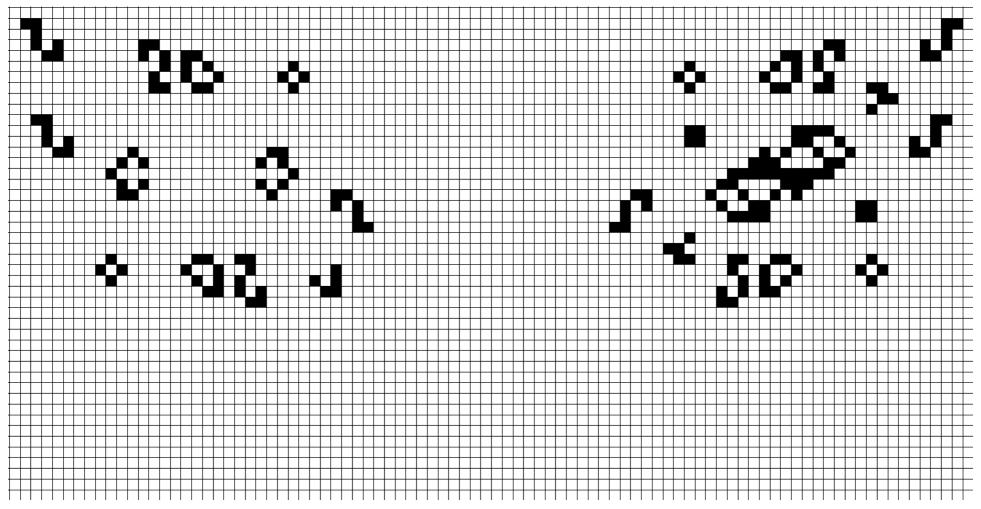
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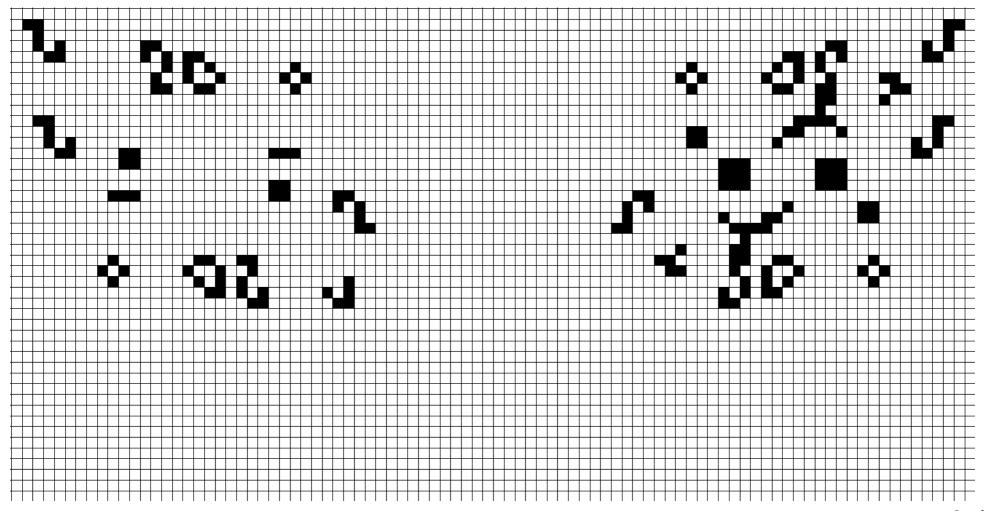
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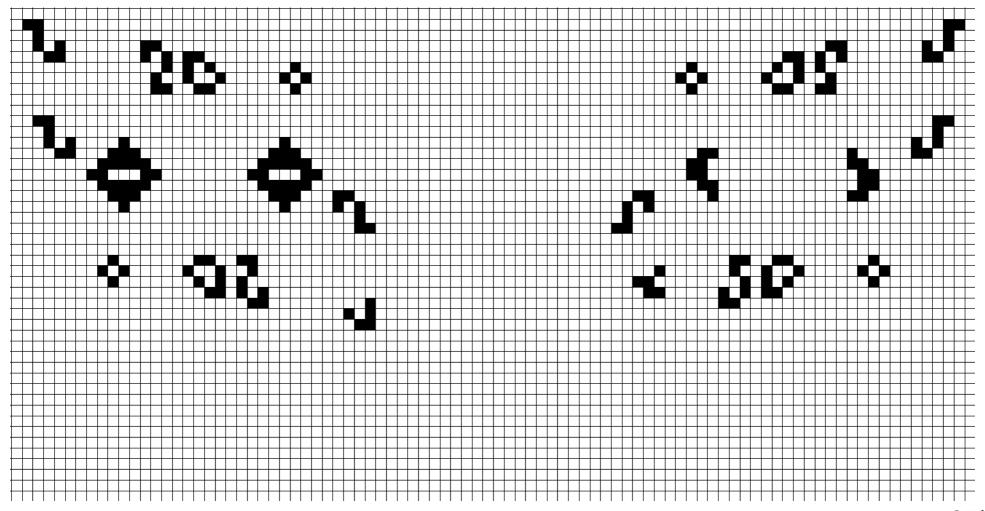
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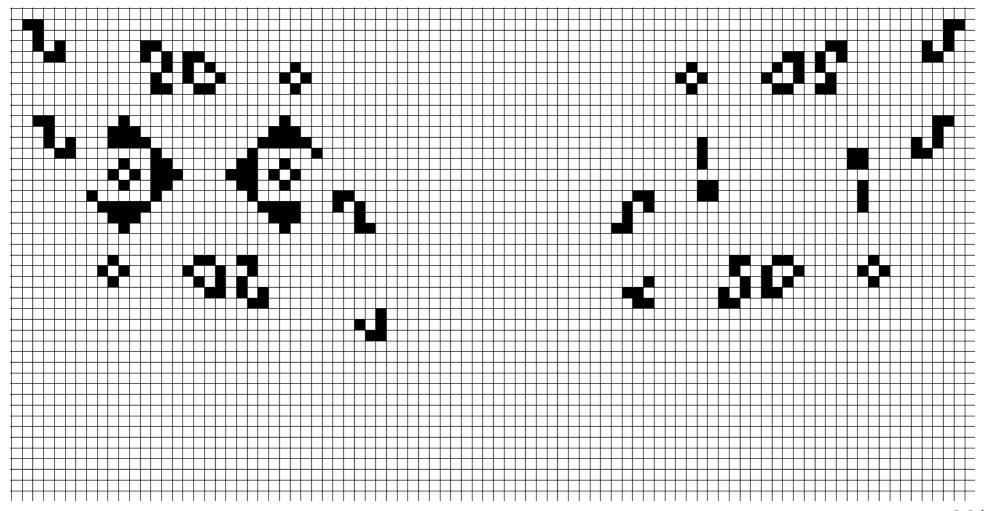
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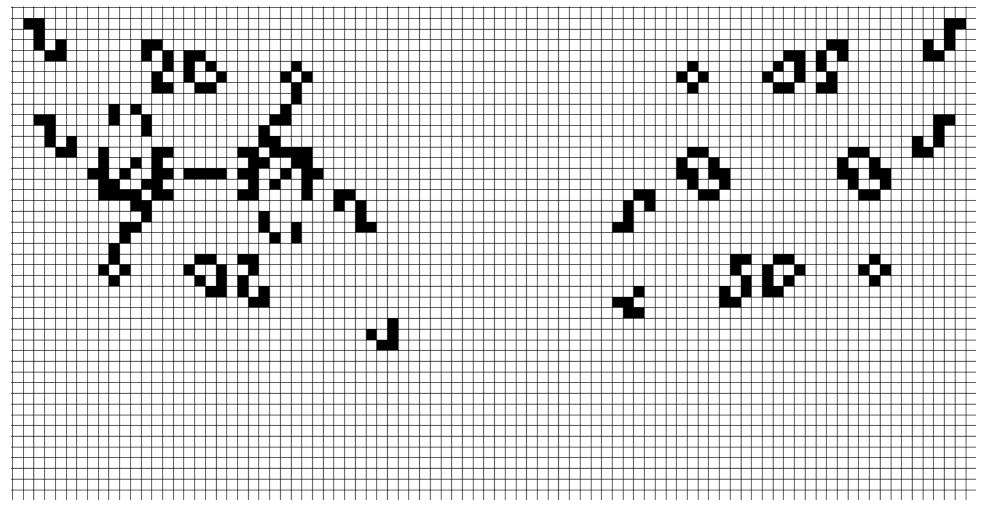
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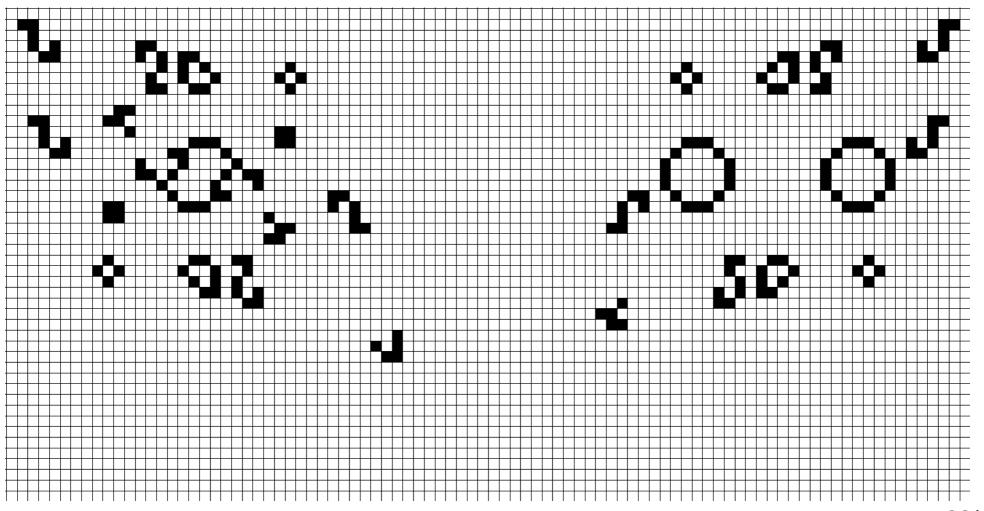
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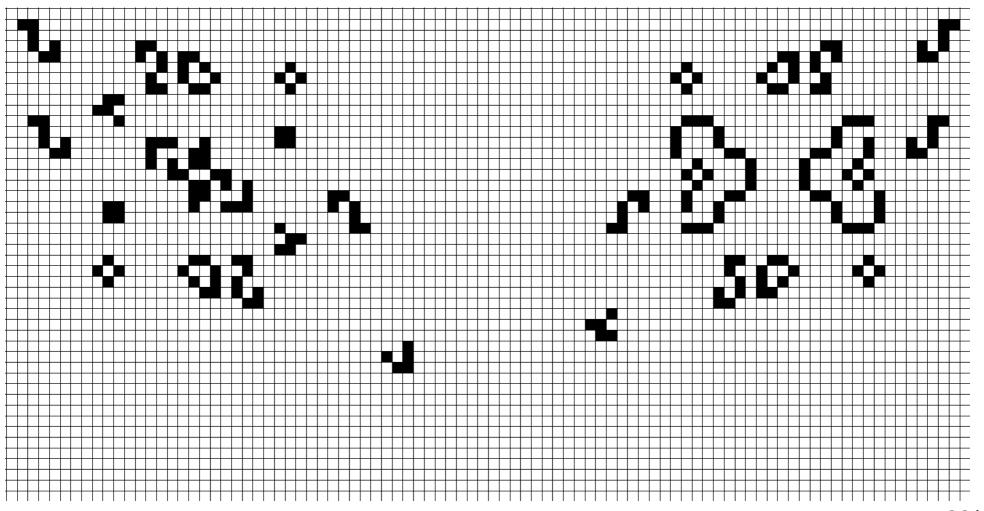
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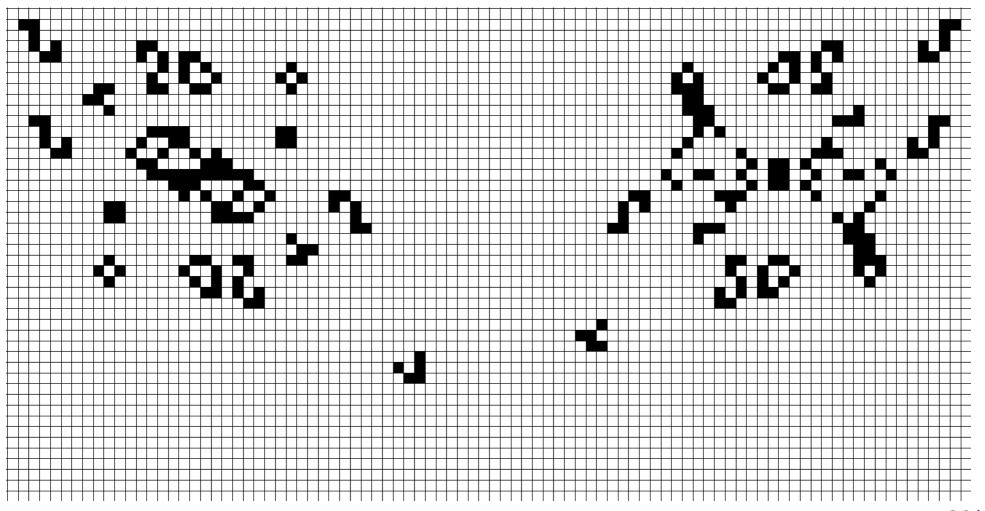
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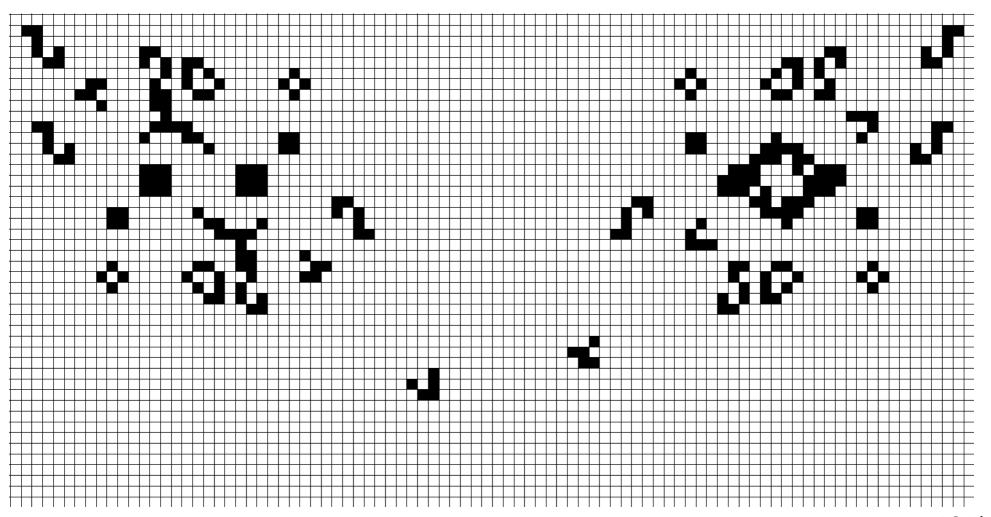
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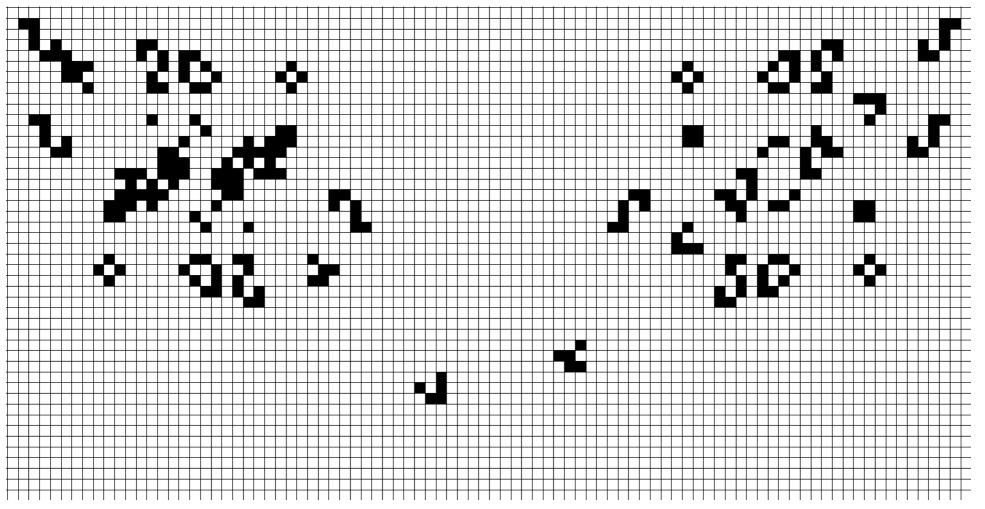
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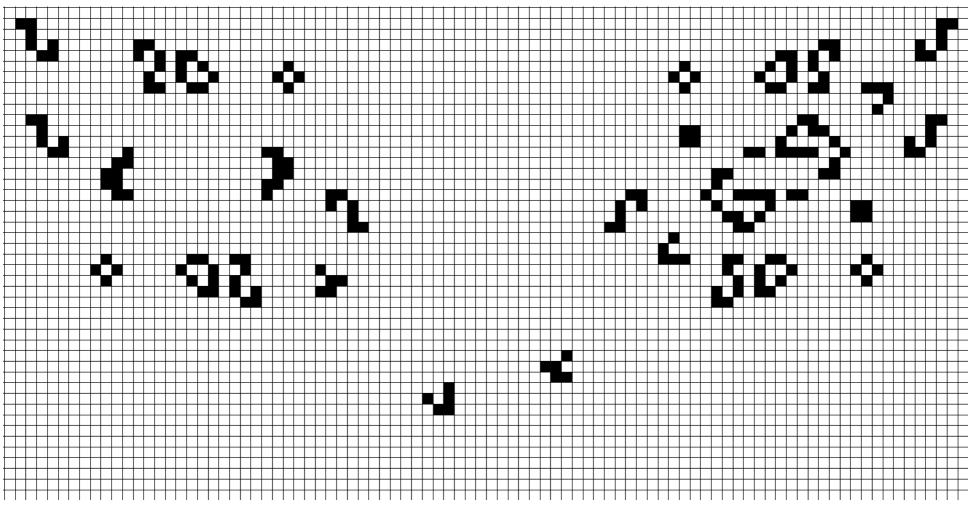
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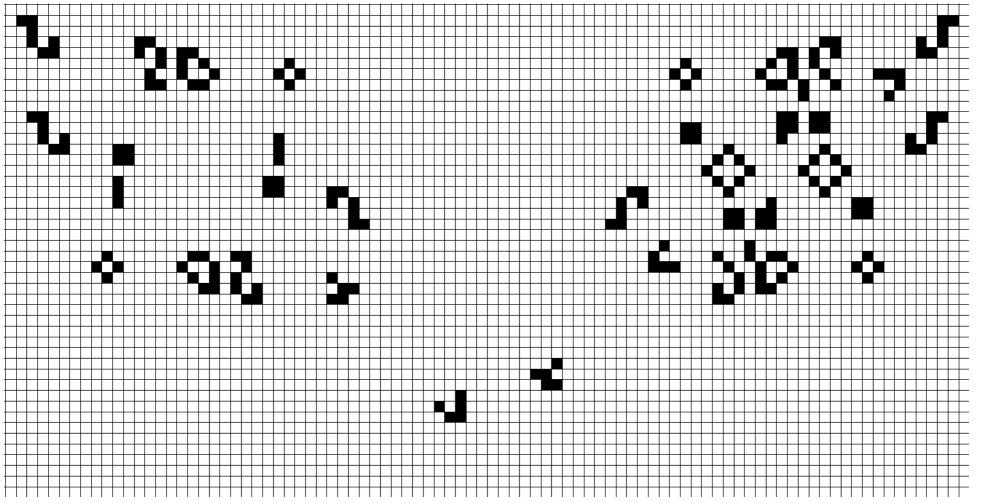
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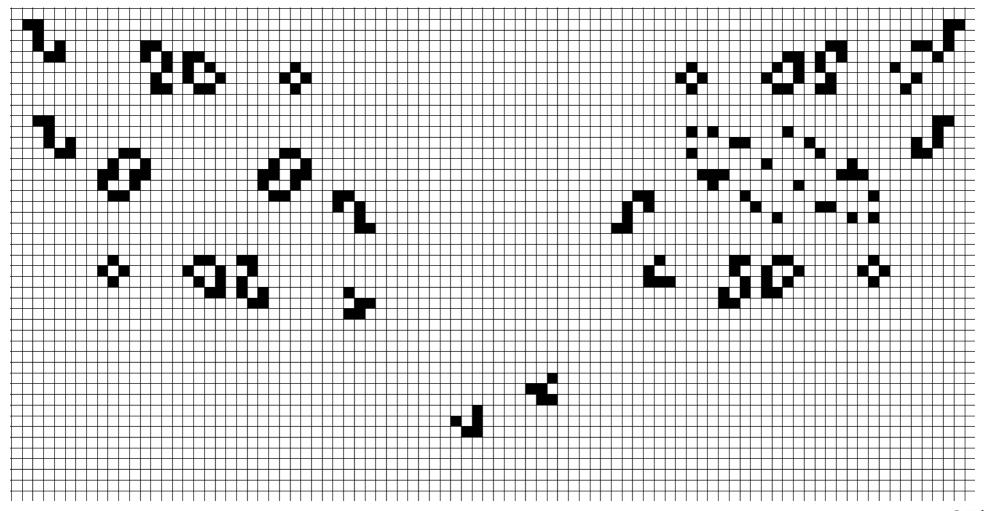
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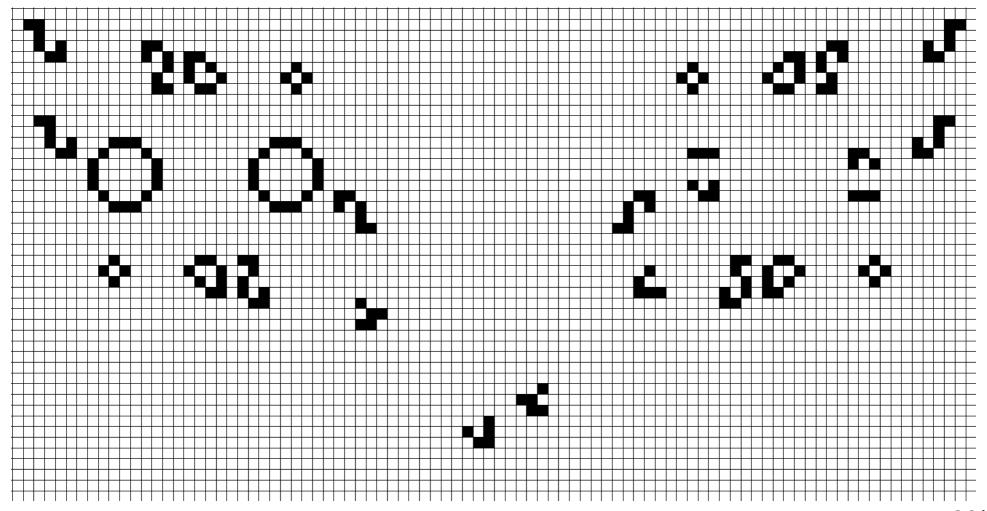
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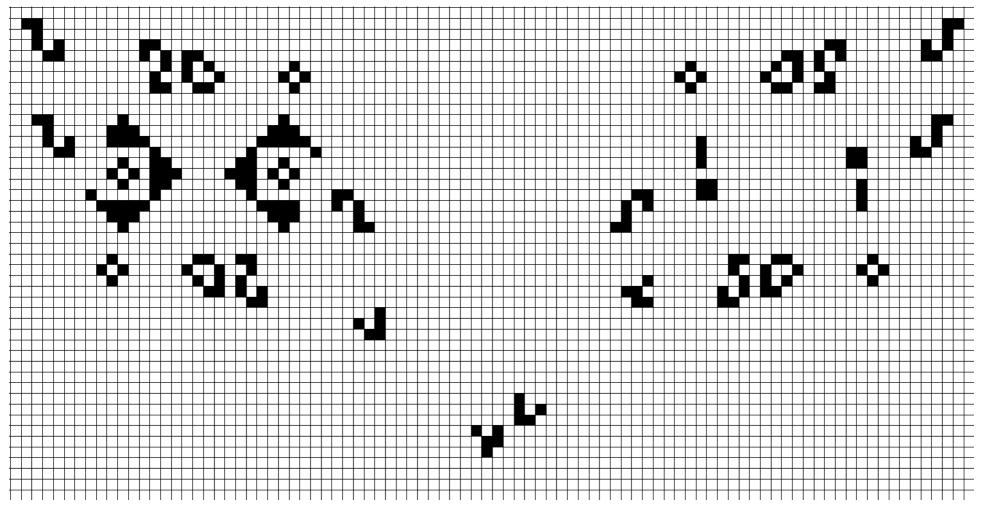
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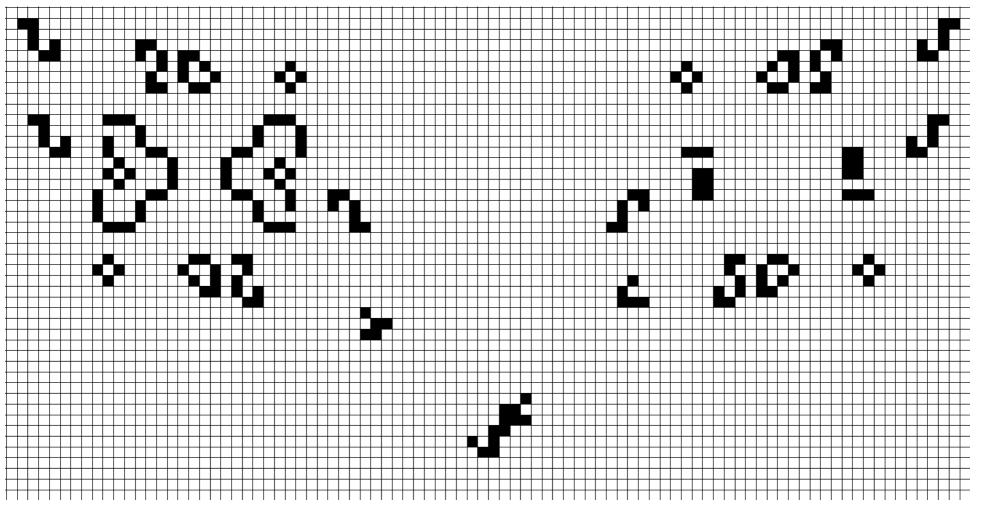
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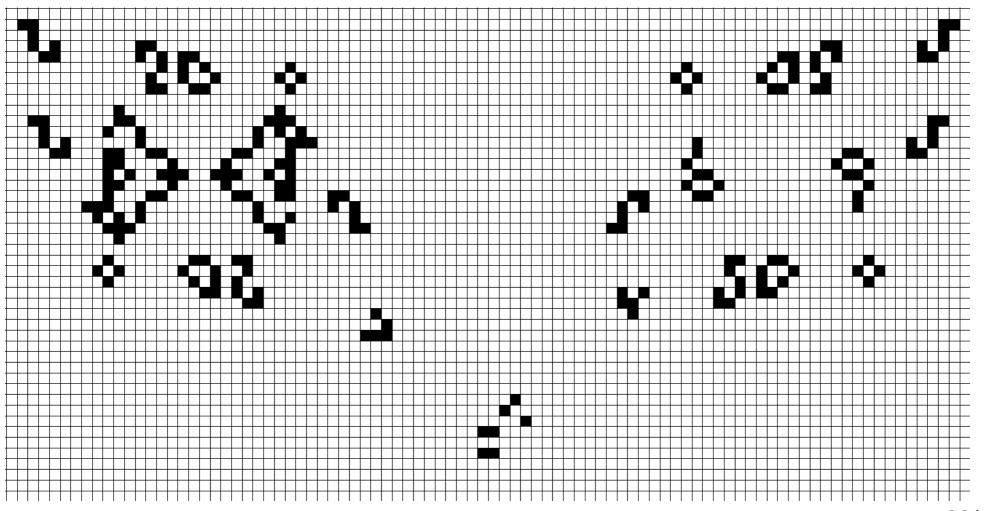
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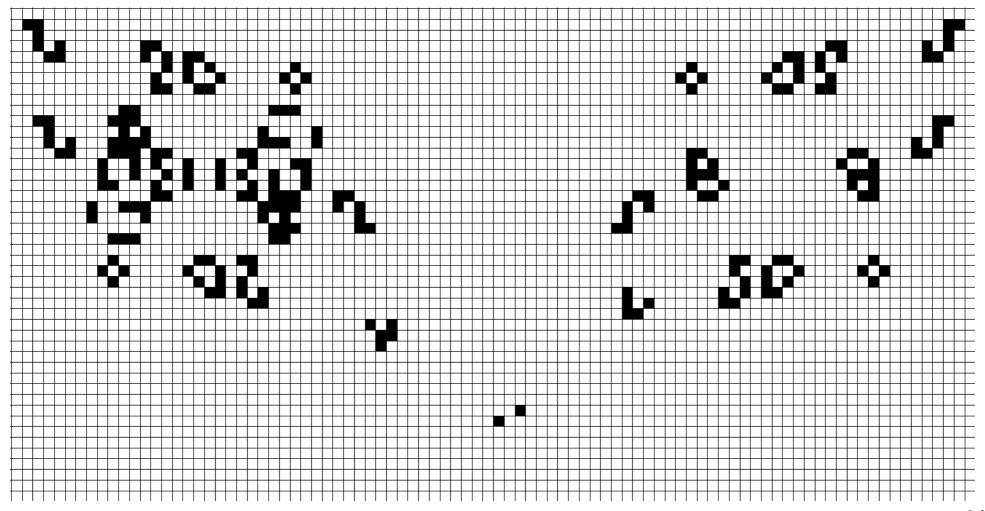
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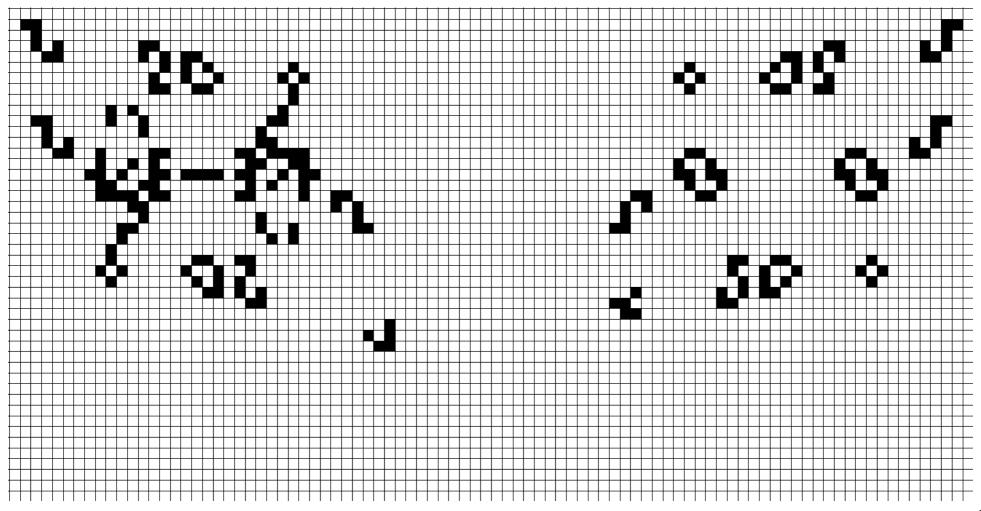
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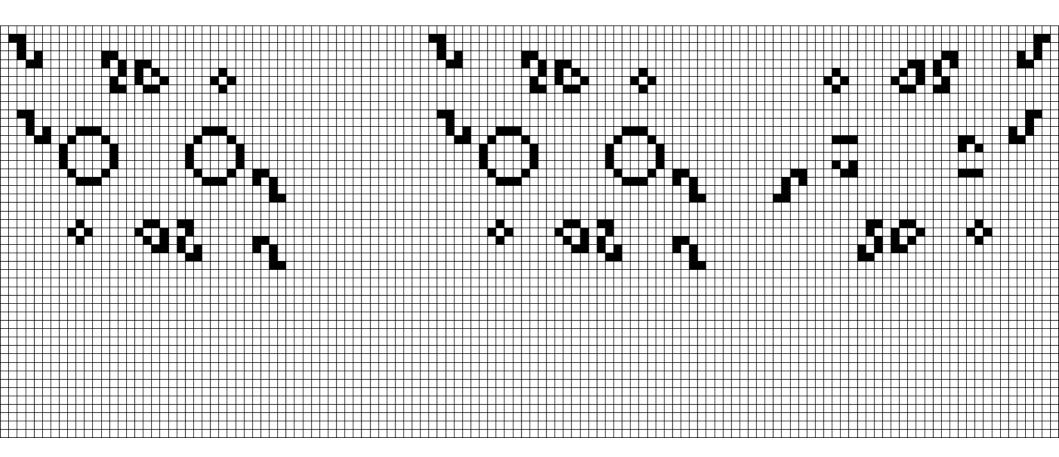
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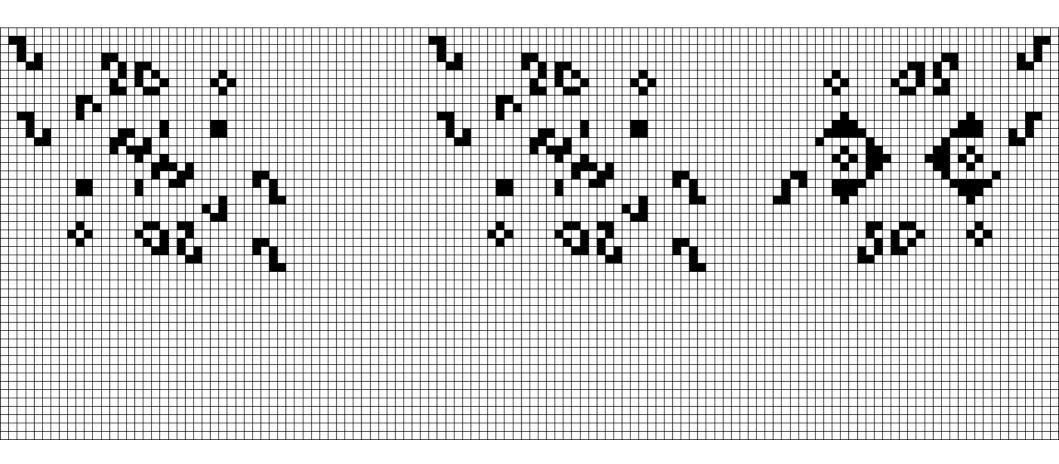


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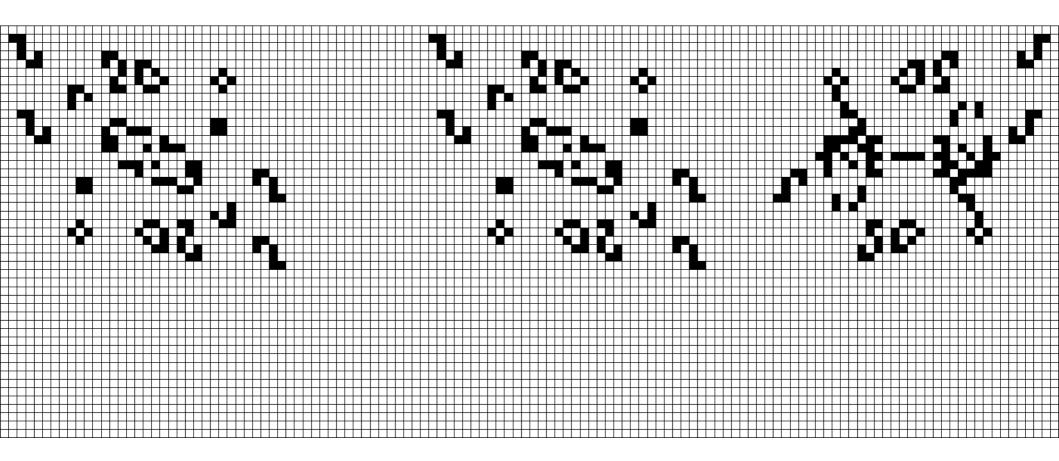
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2. Portes logiques



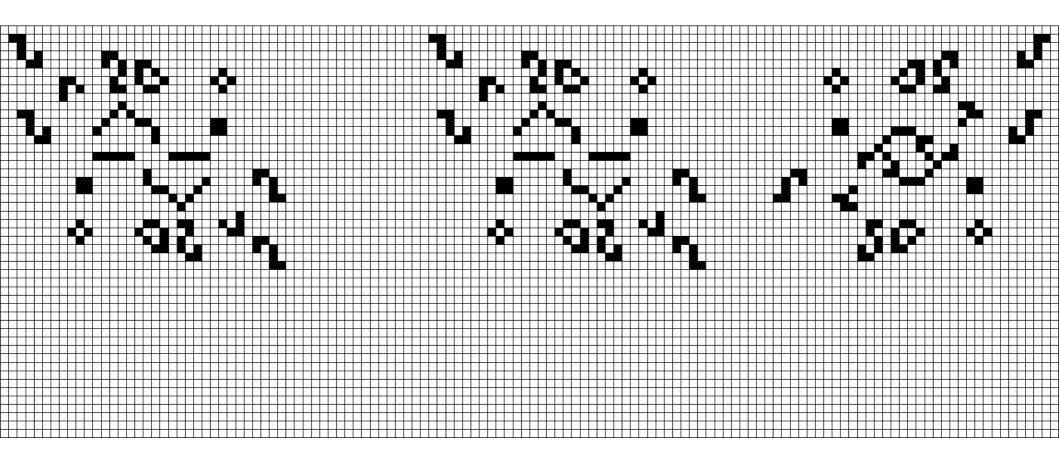
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2. Portes logiques

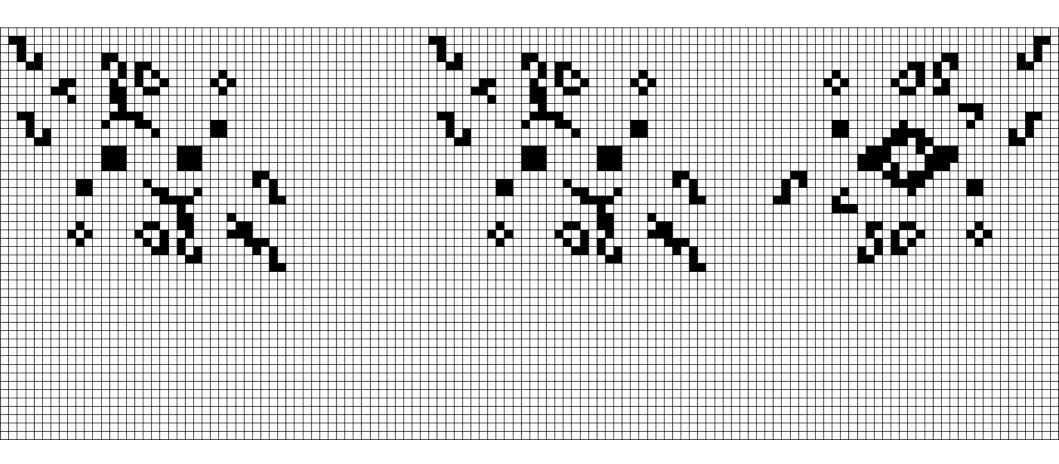


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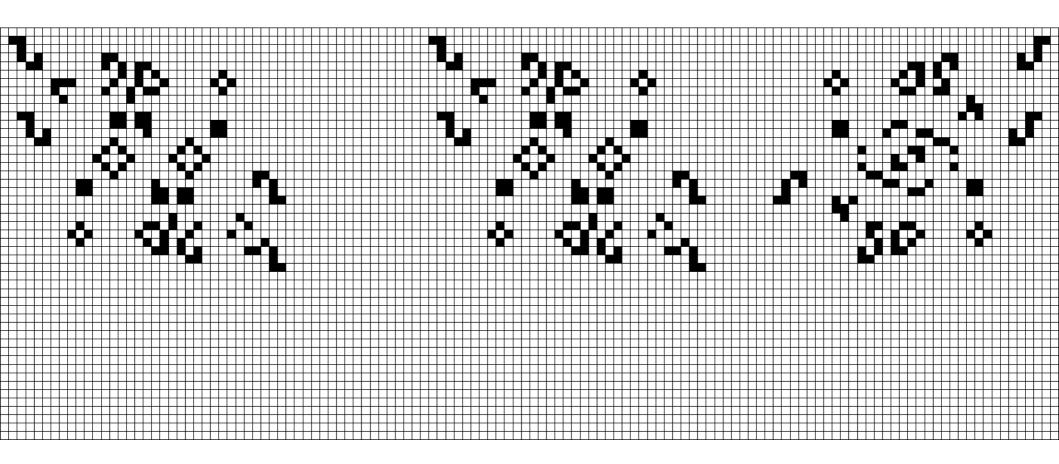
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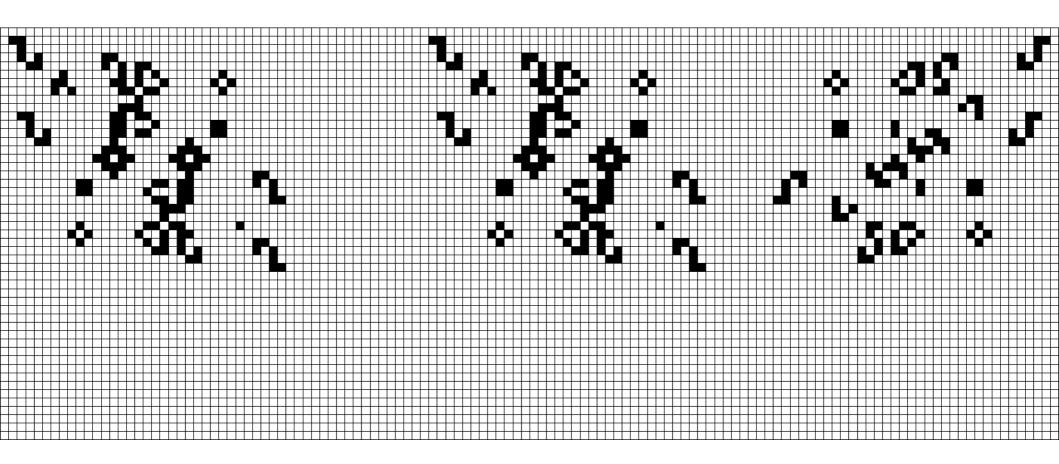
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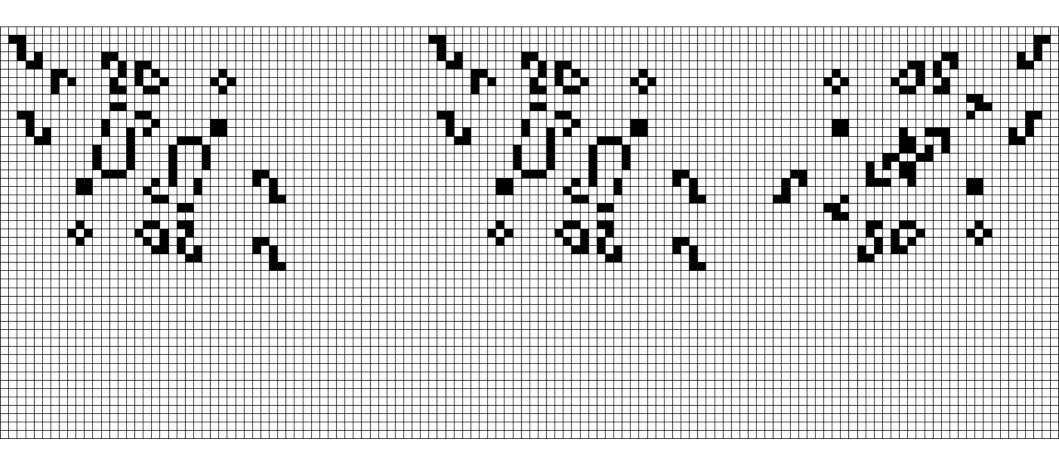
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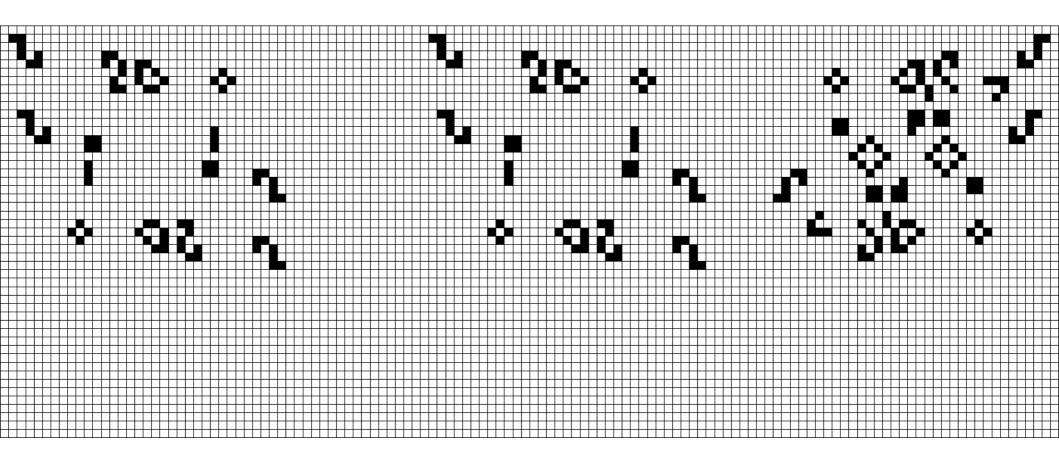
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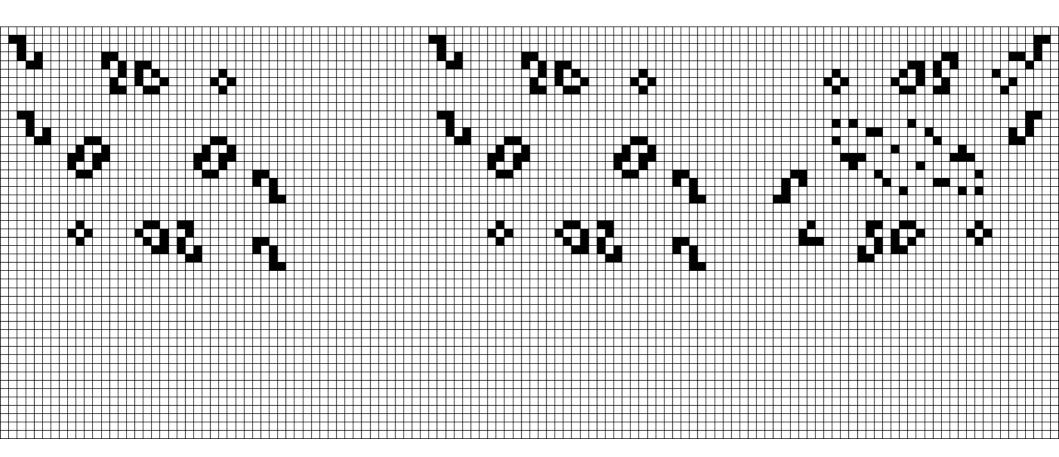
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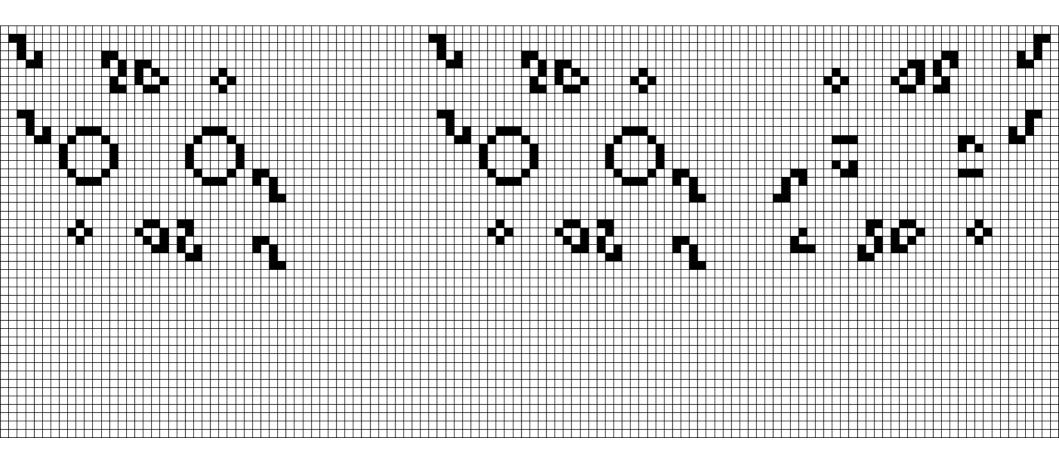
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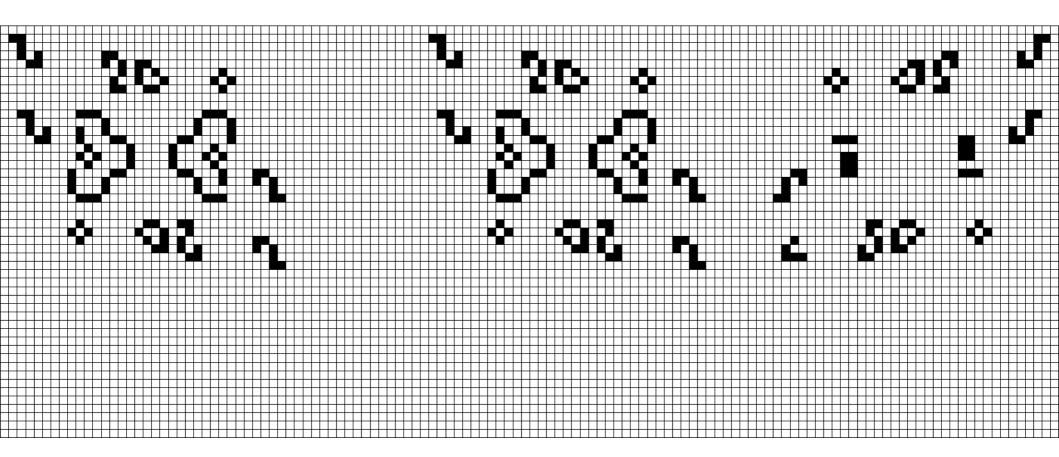
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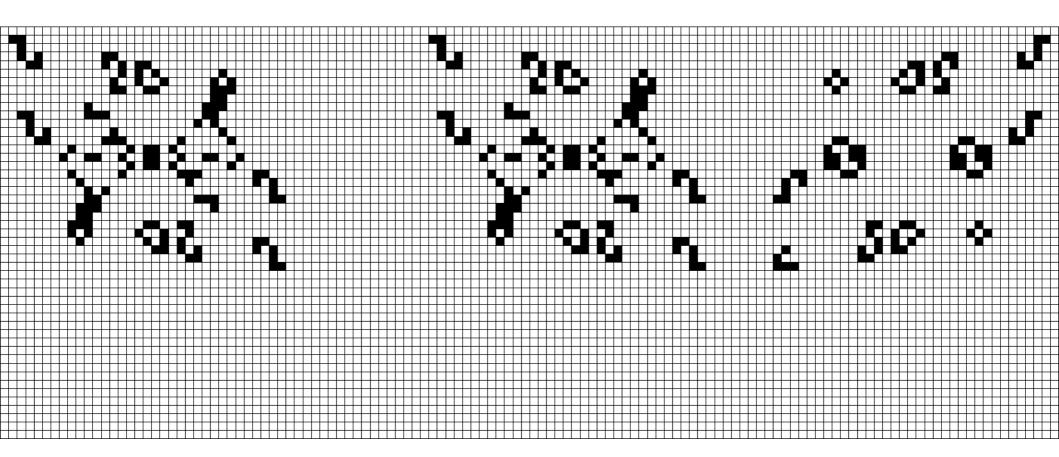
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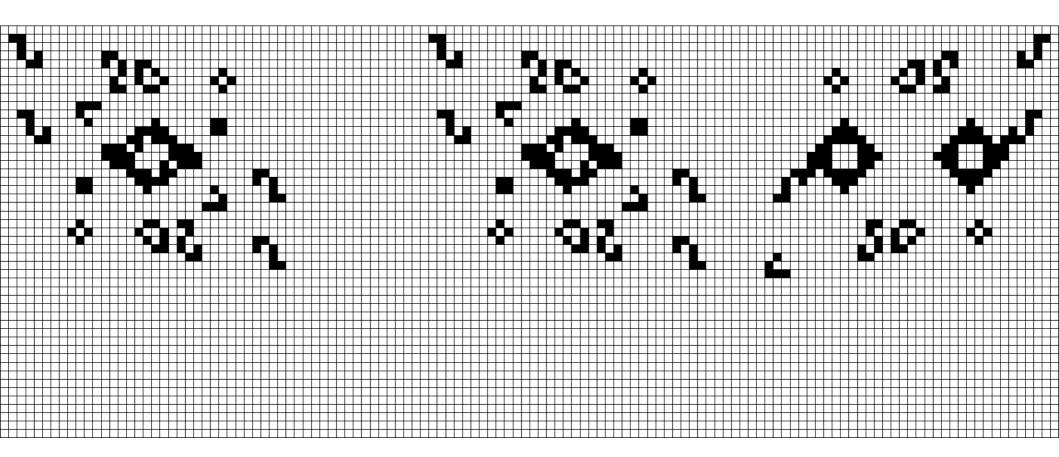
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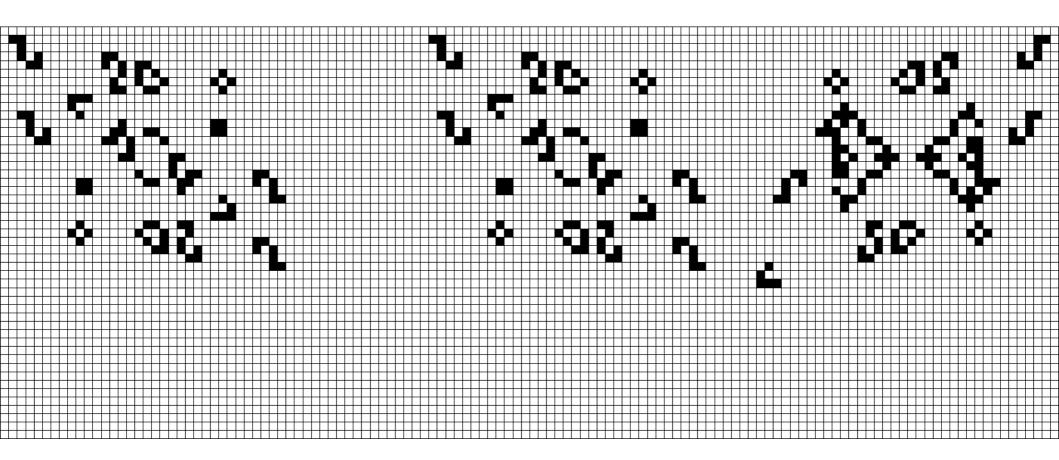
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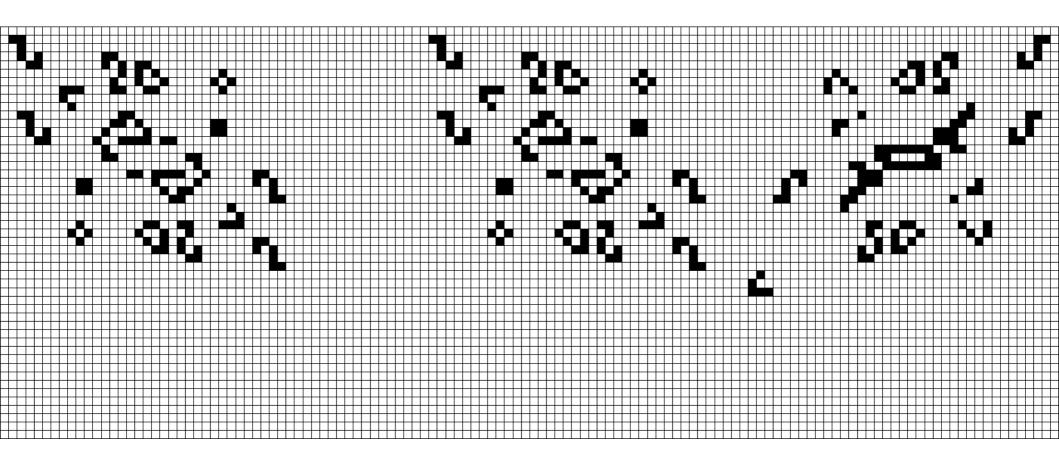
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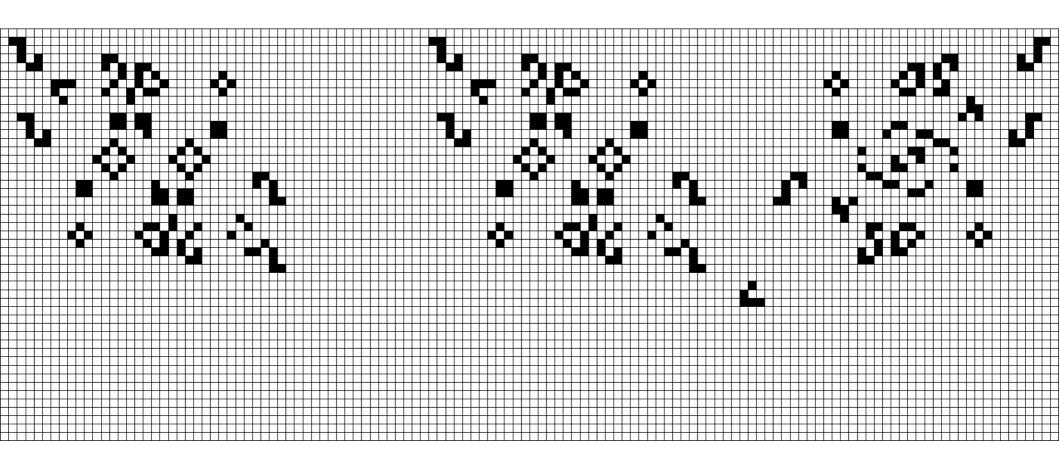
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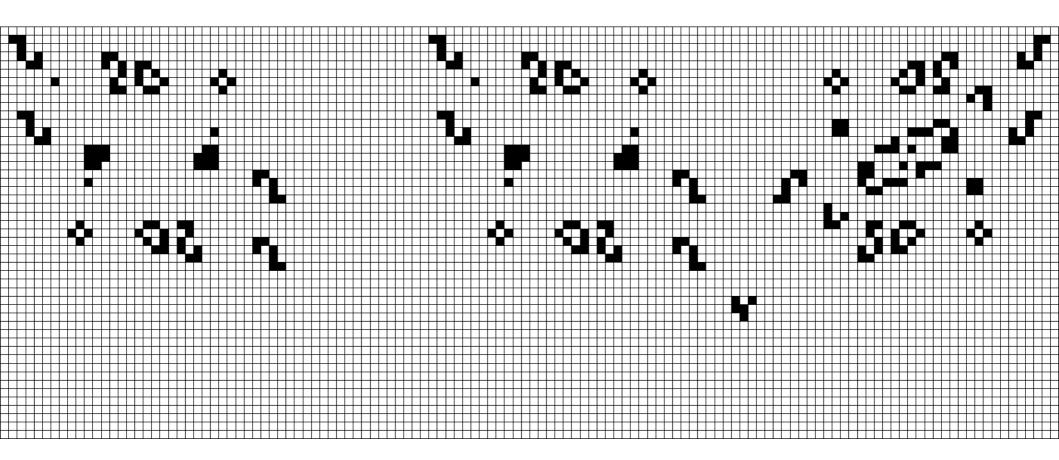
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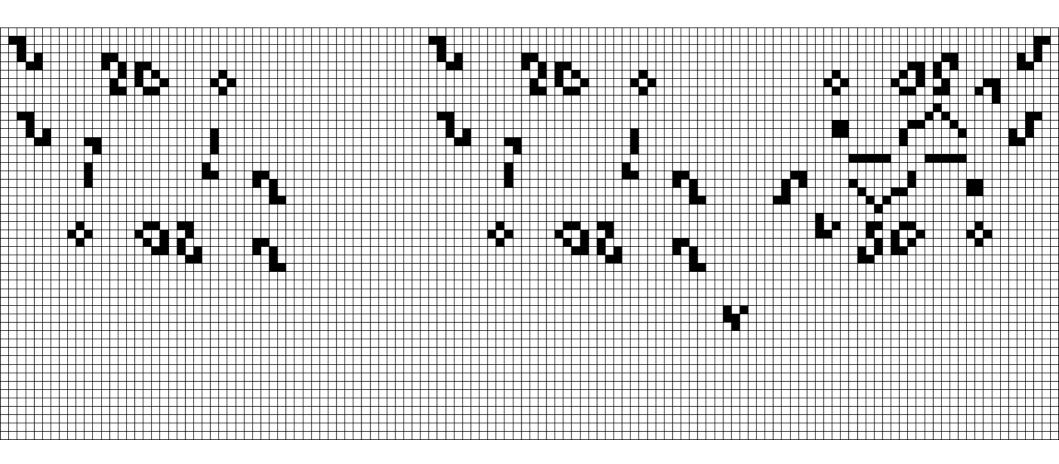
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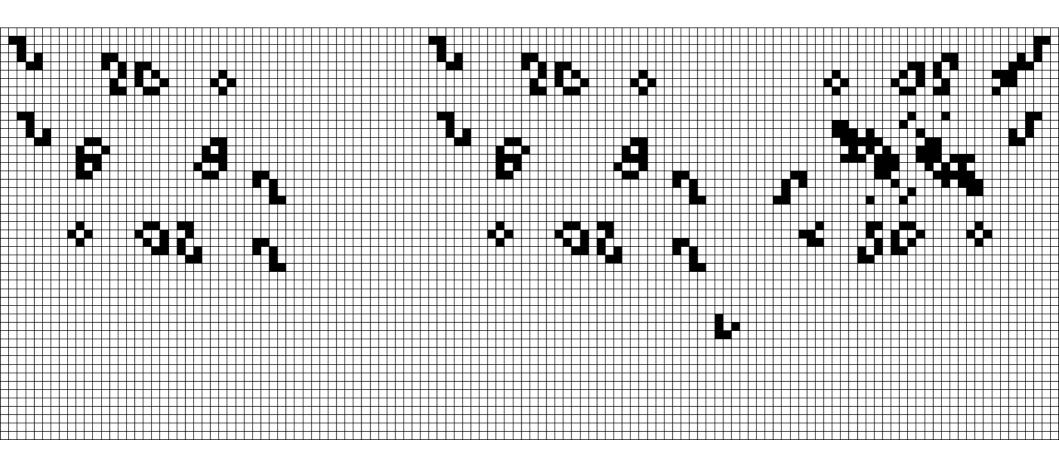
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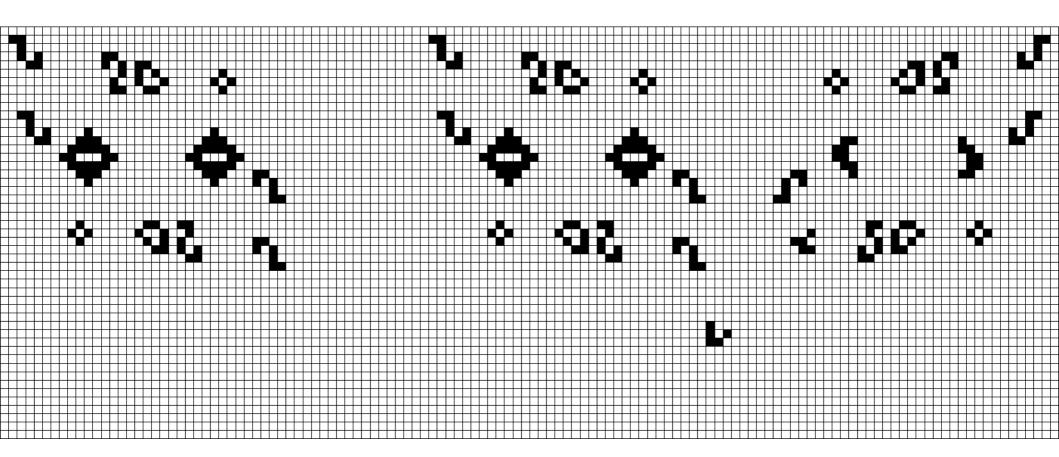
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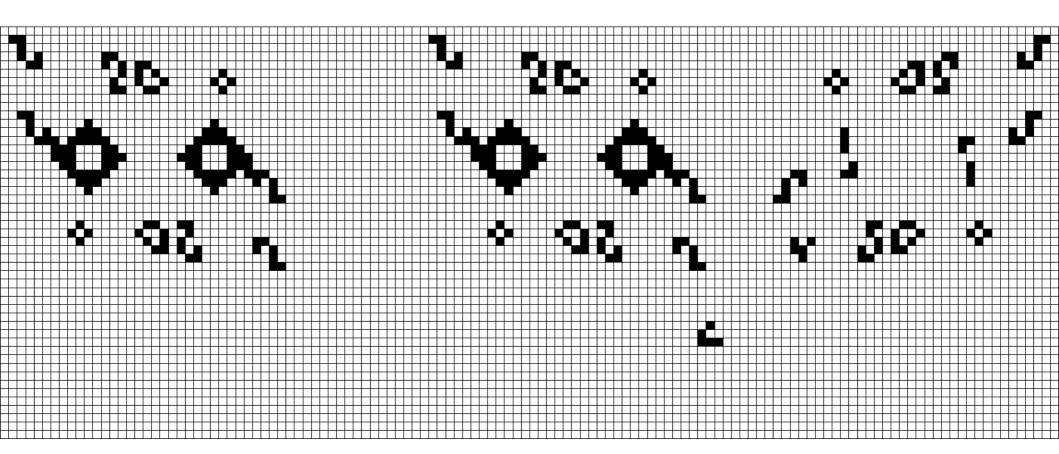
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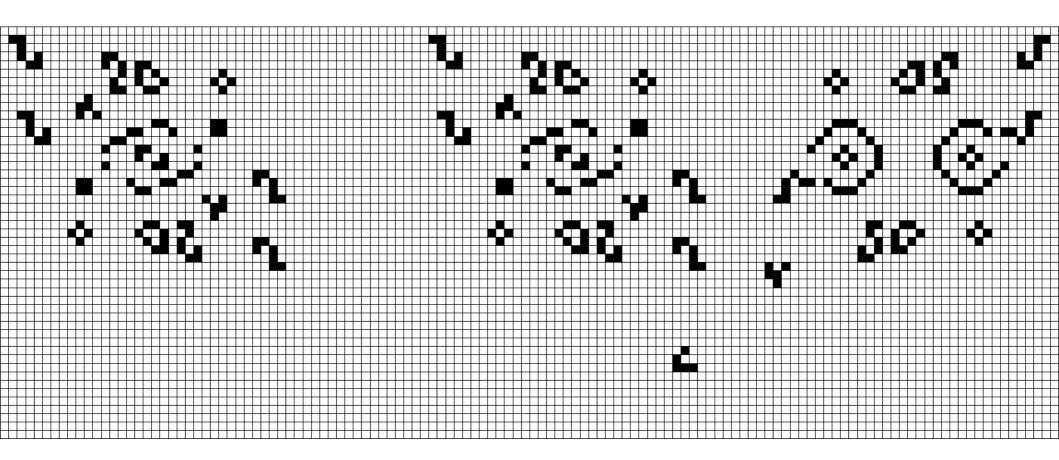
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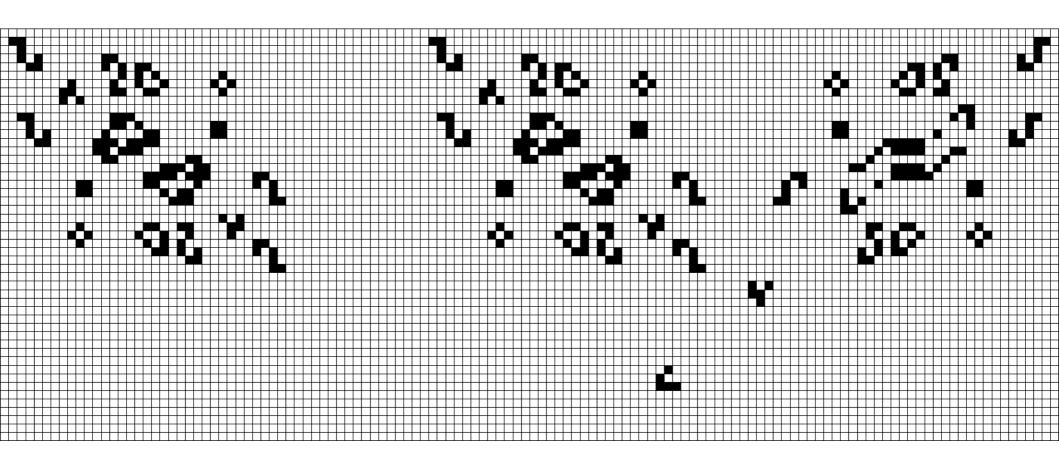
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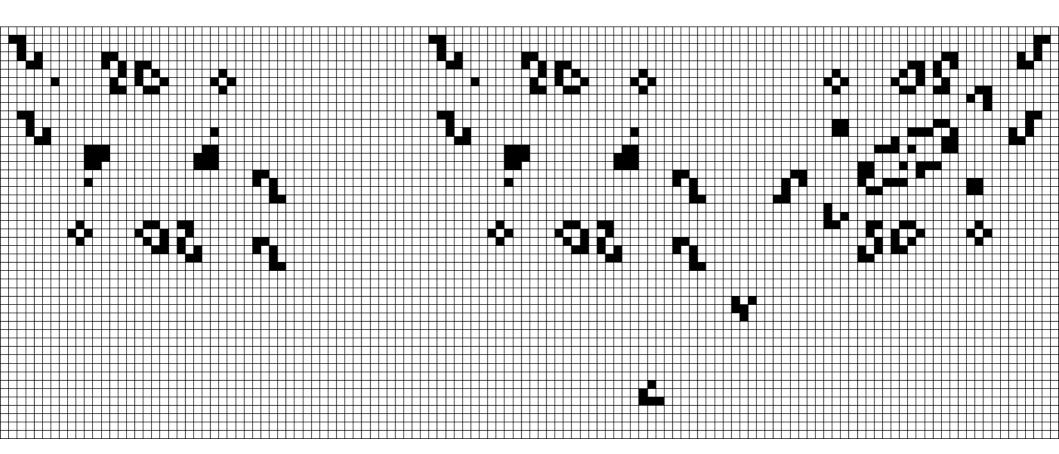
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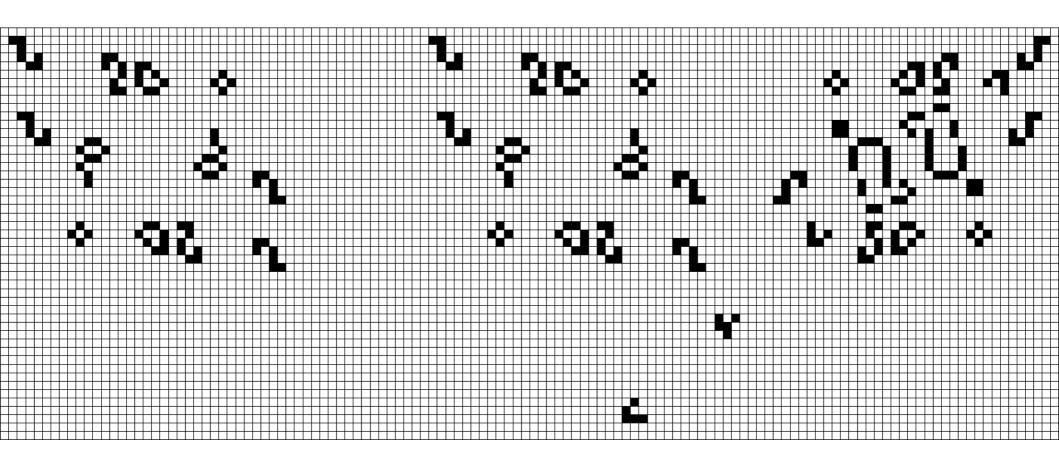
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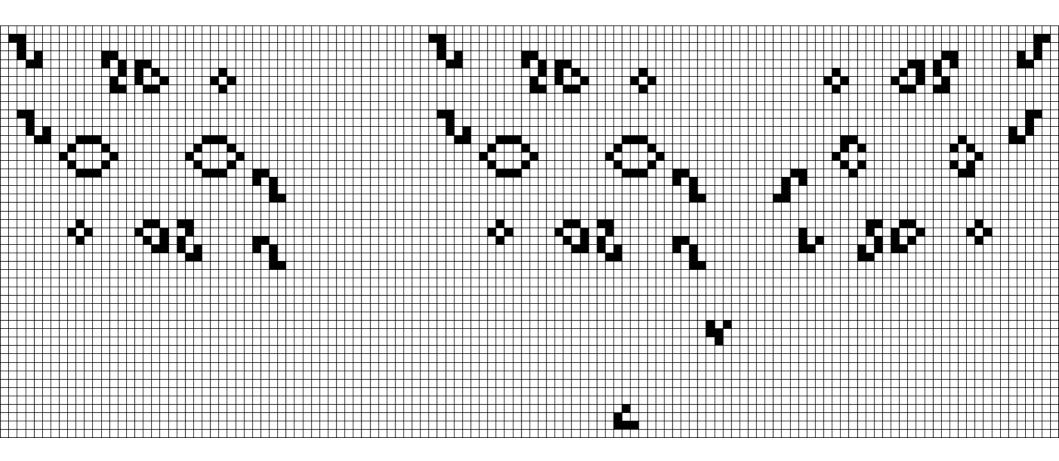
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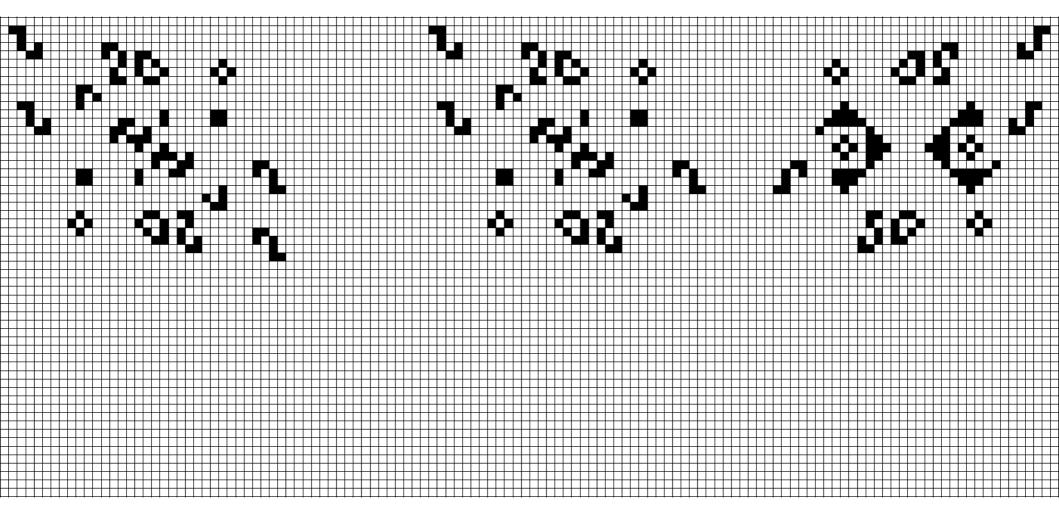
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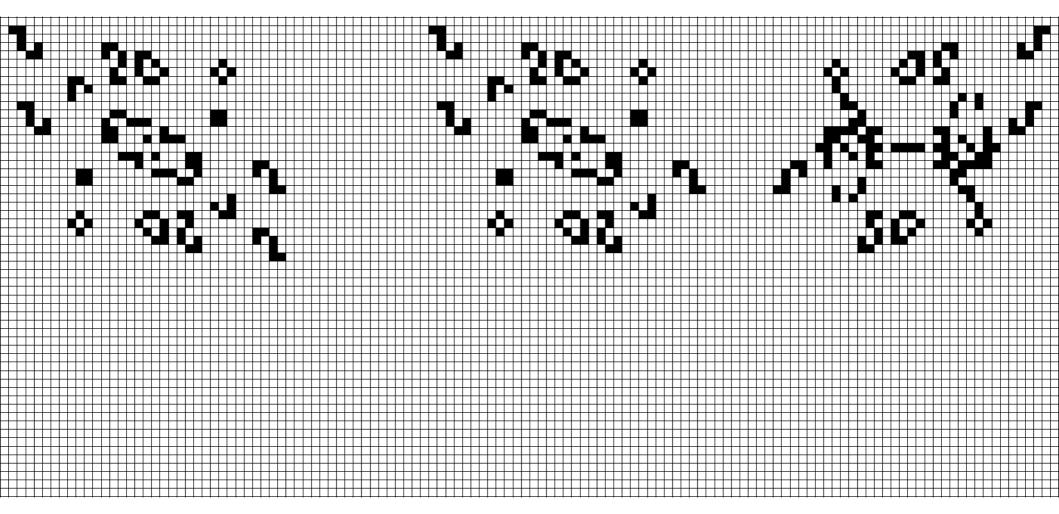
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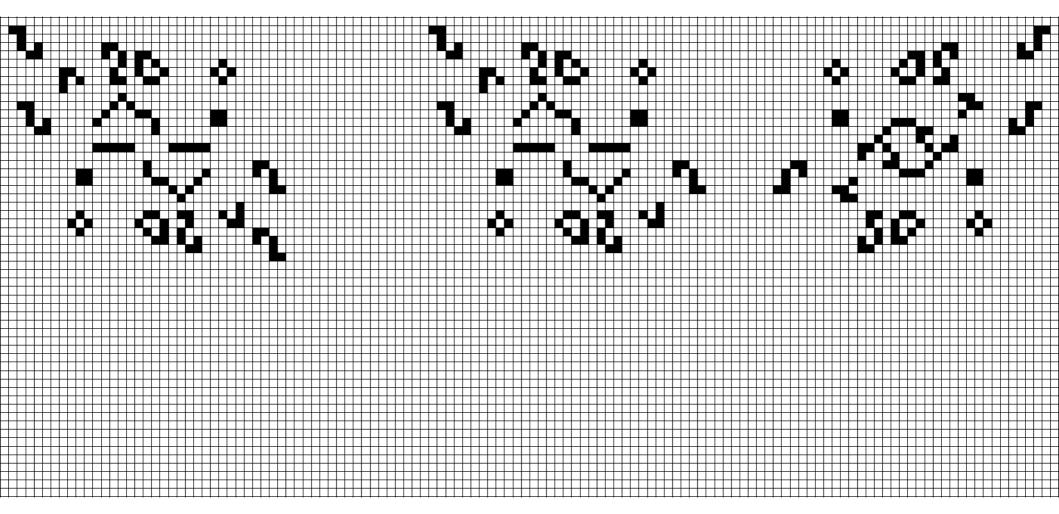
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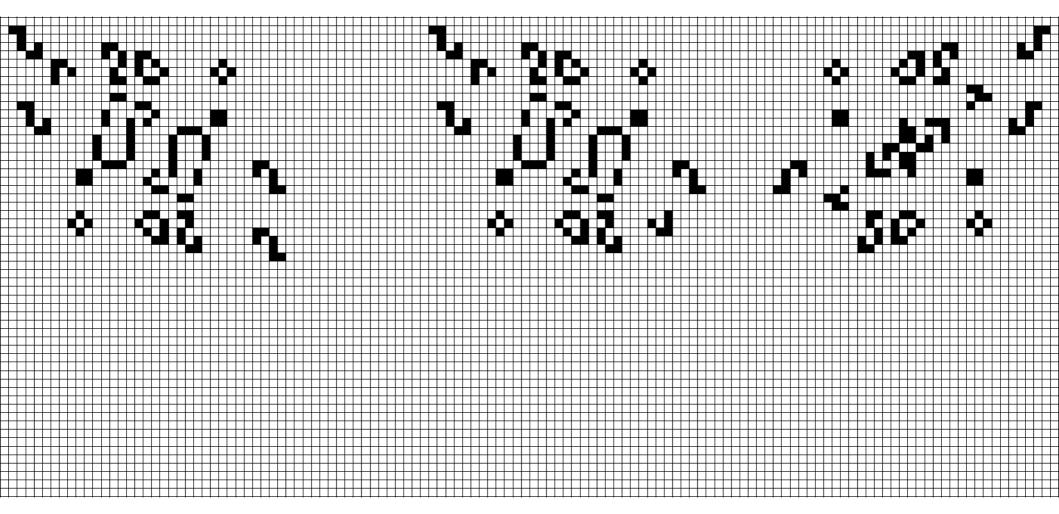
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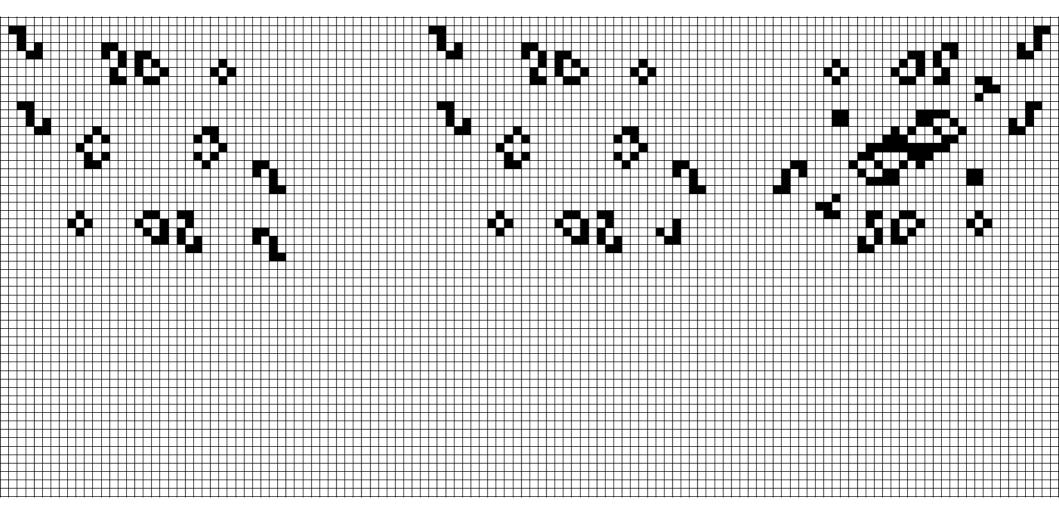
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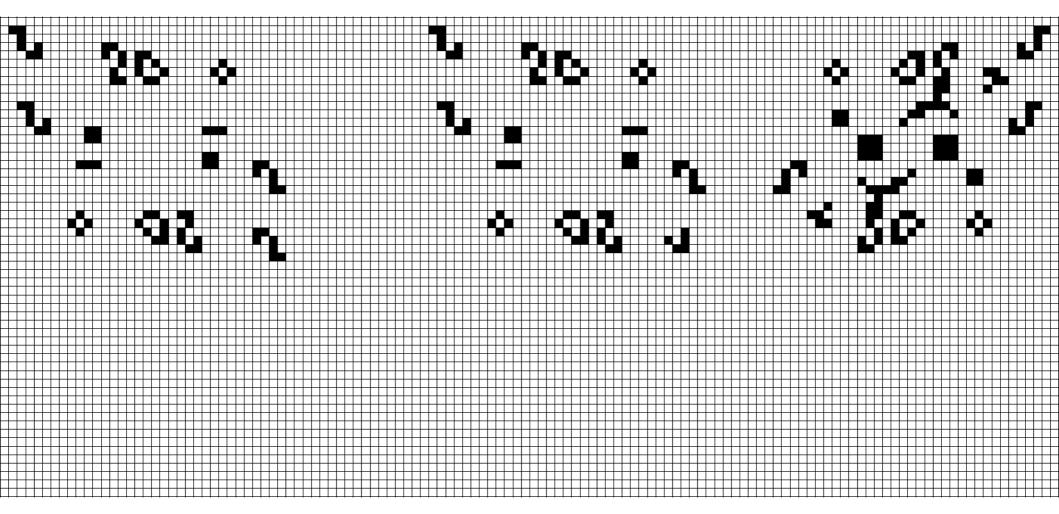
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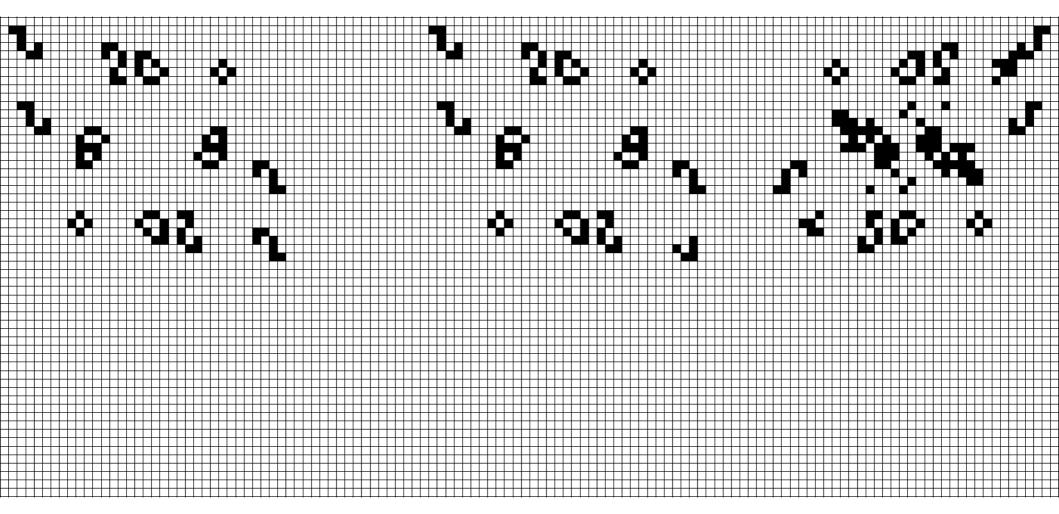
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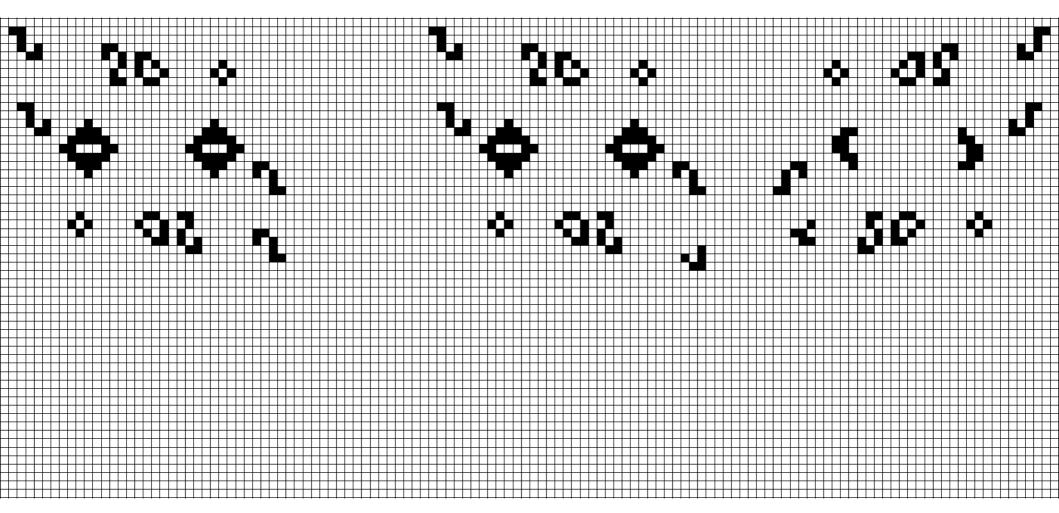
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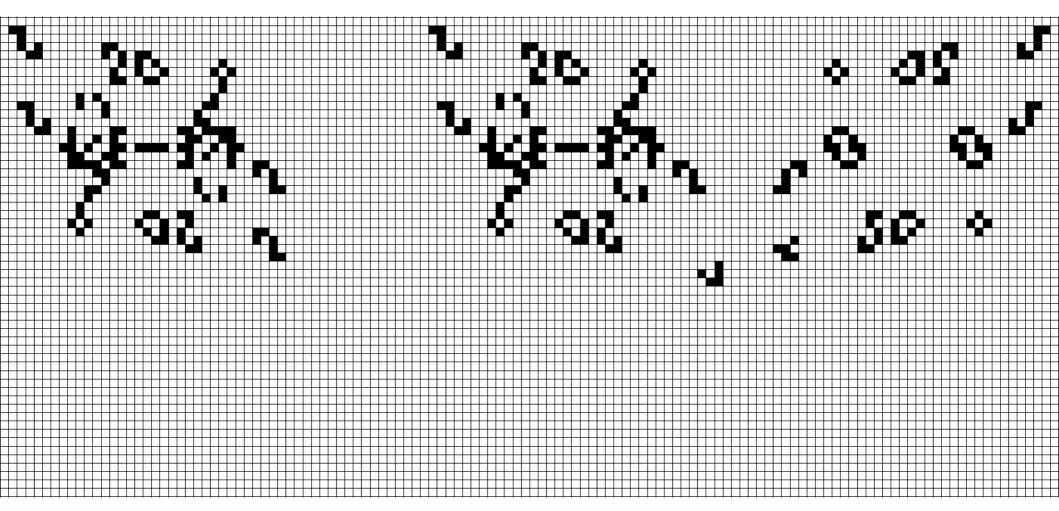
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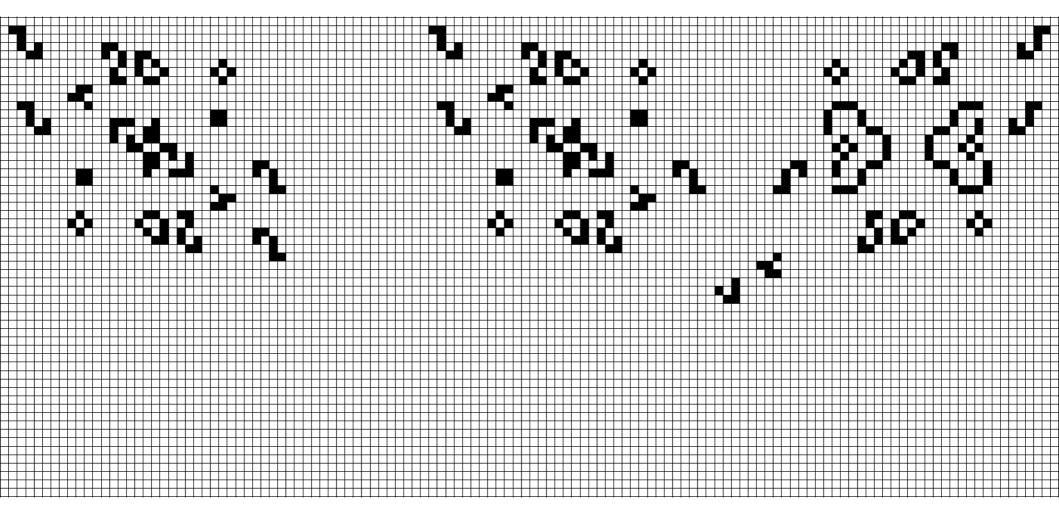
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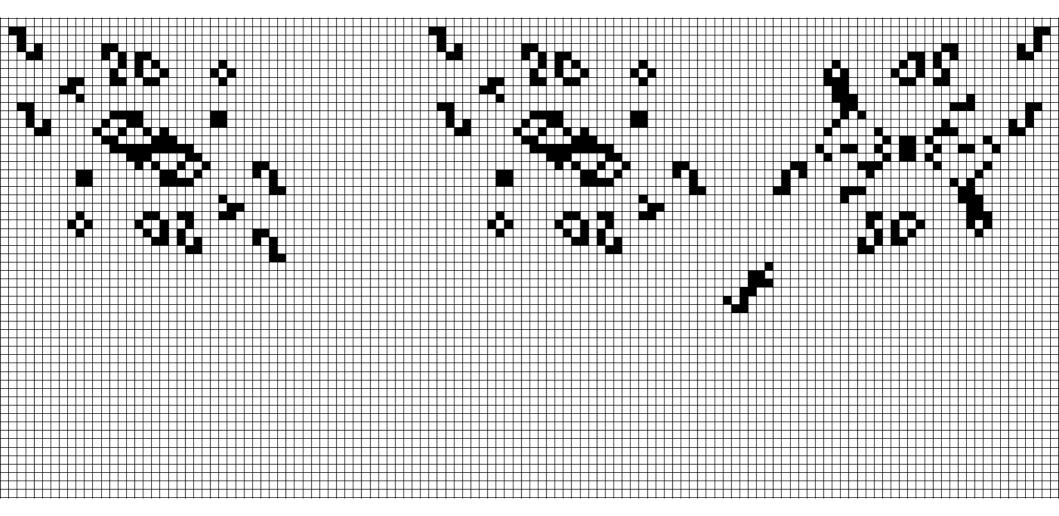
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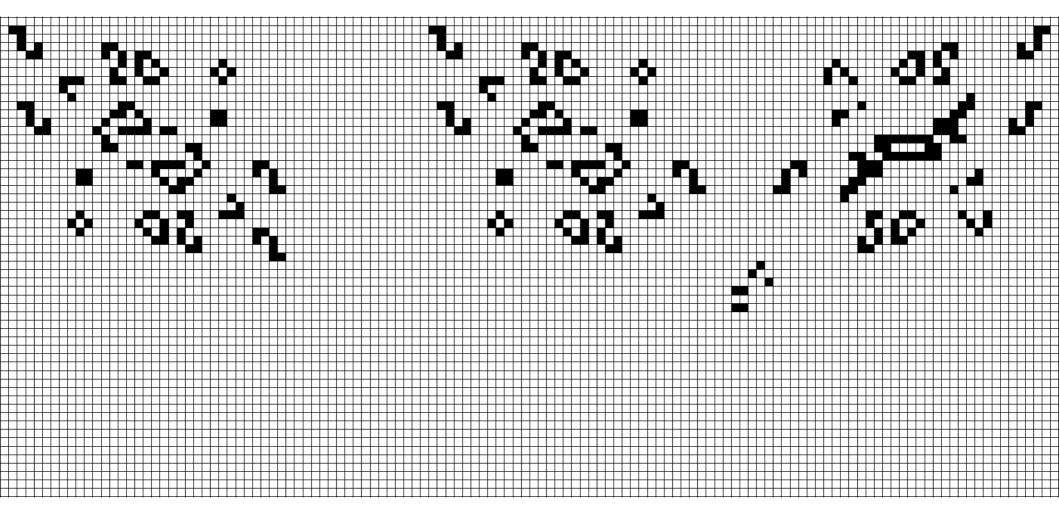
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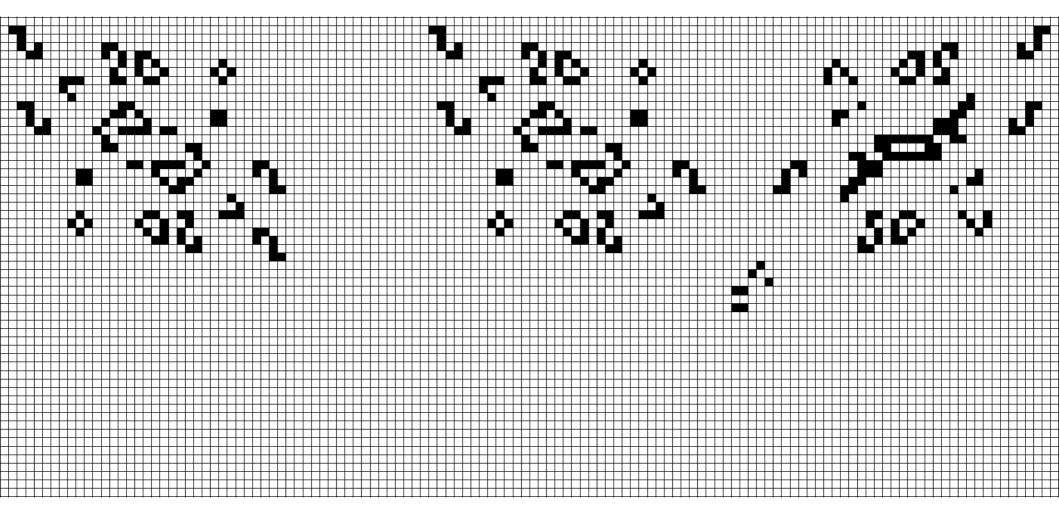
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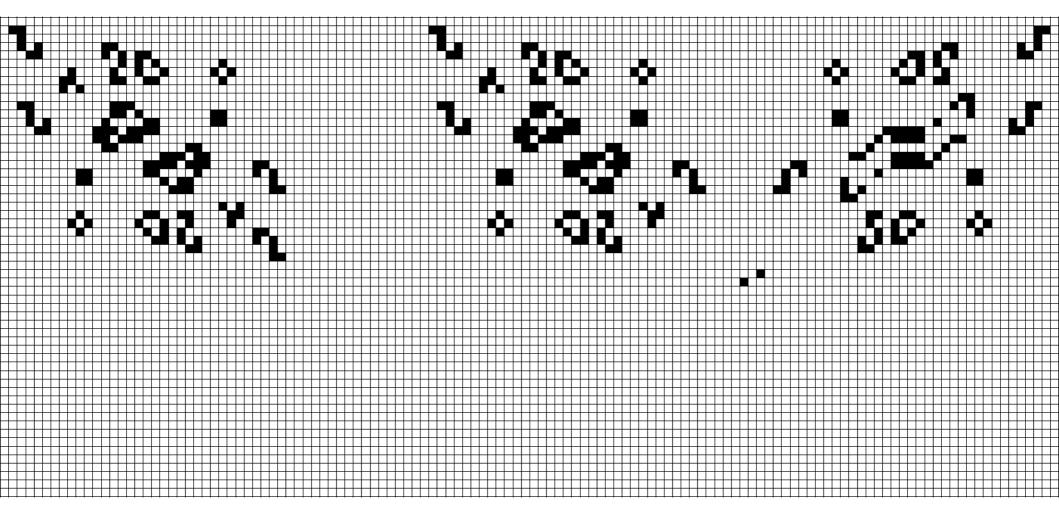
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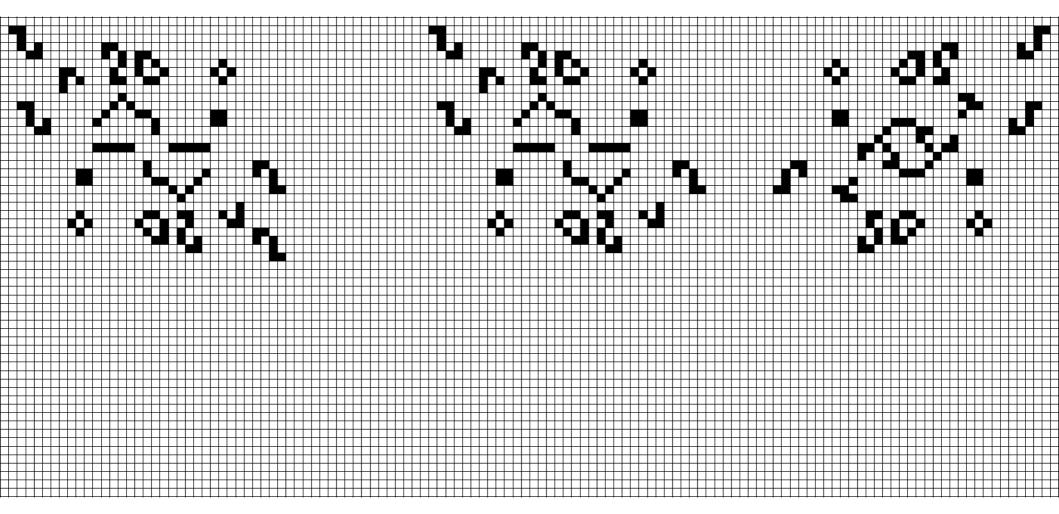
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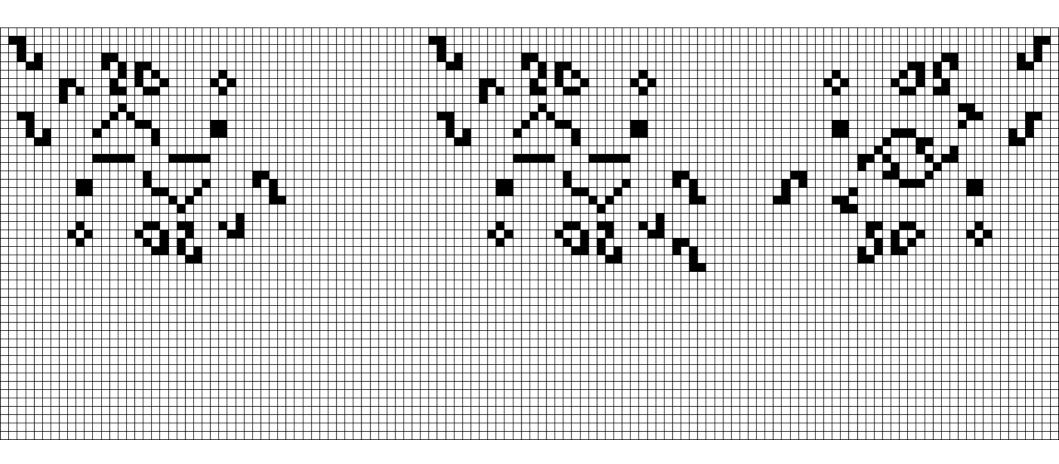
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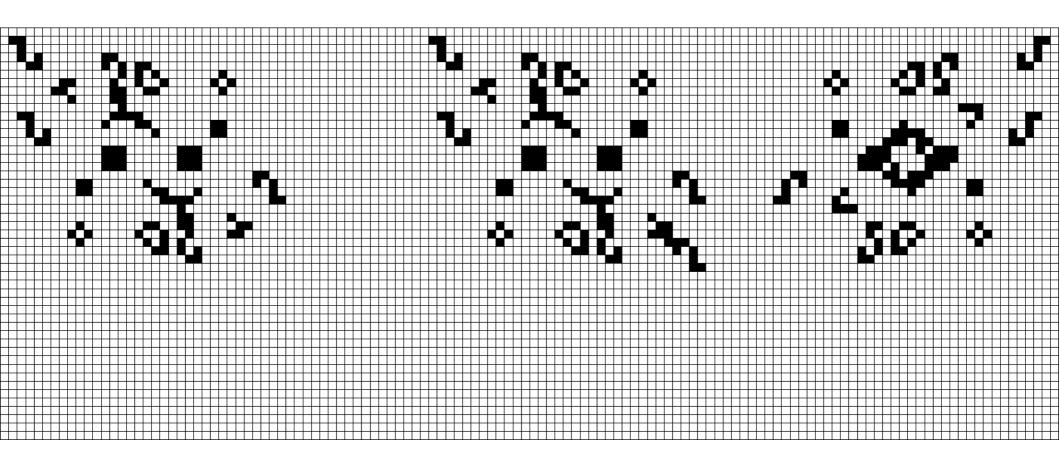
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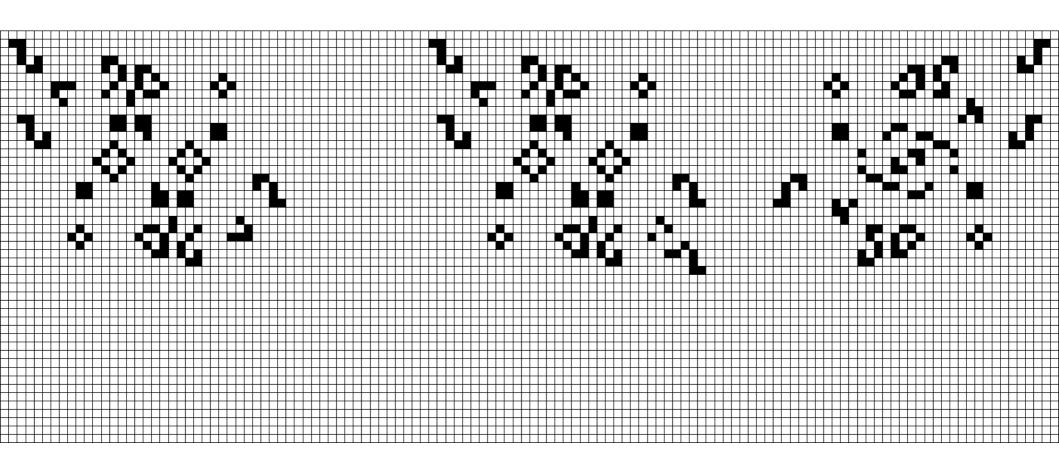
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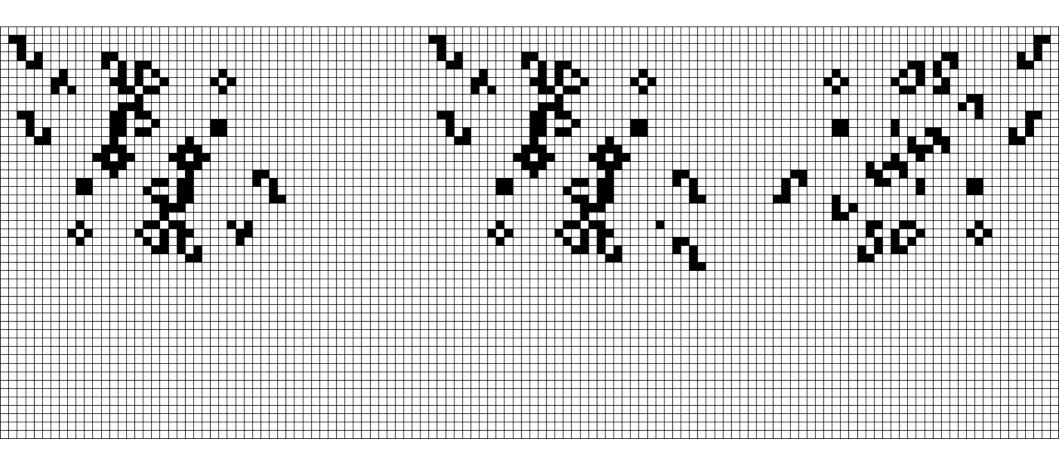
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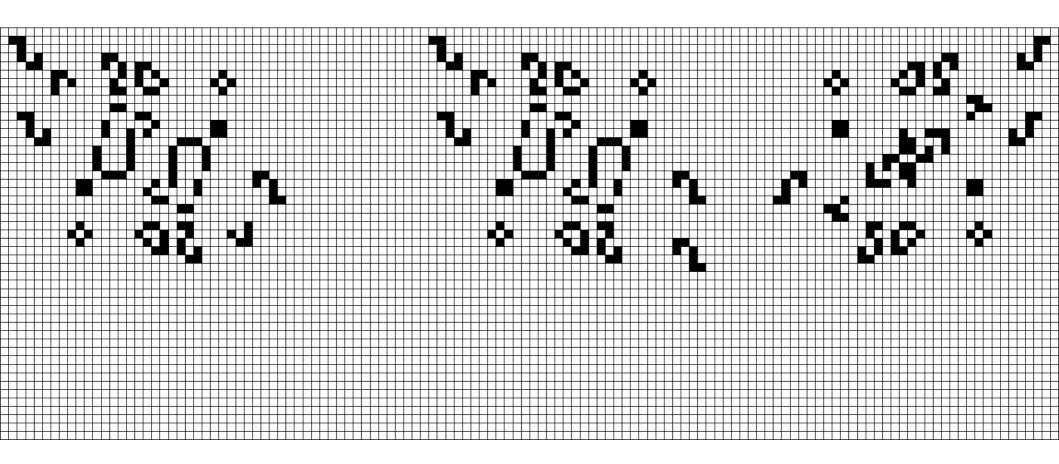
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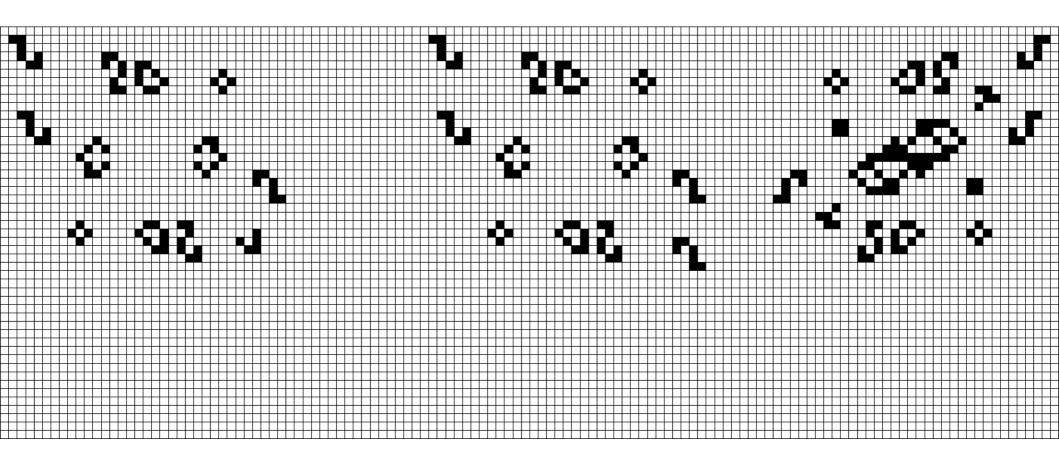
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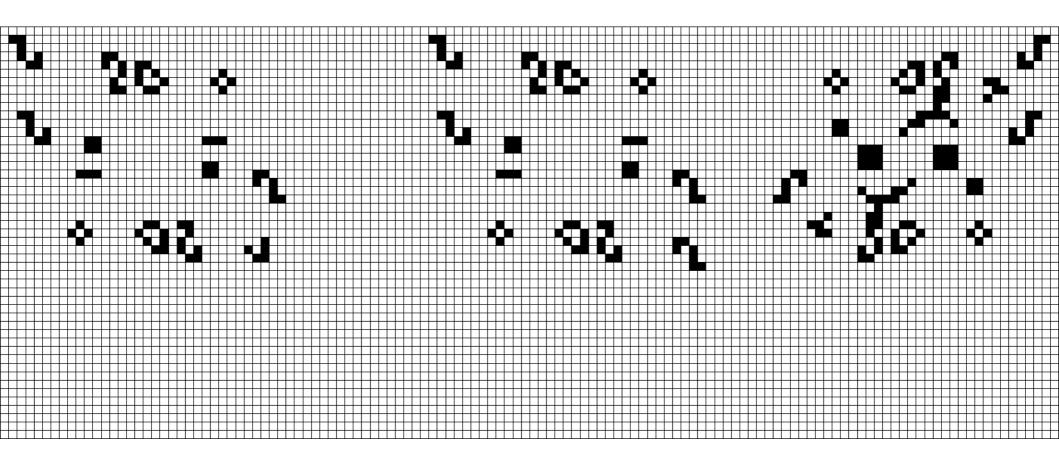
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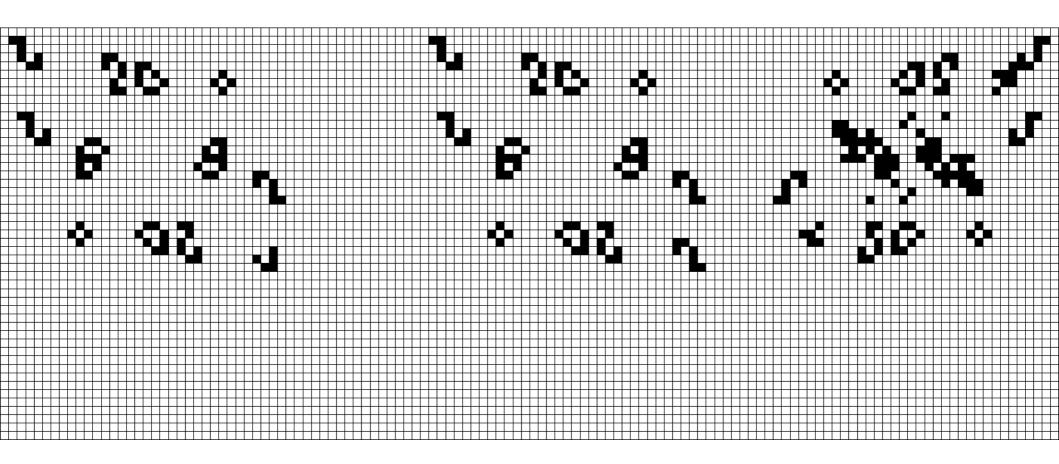
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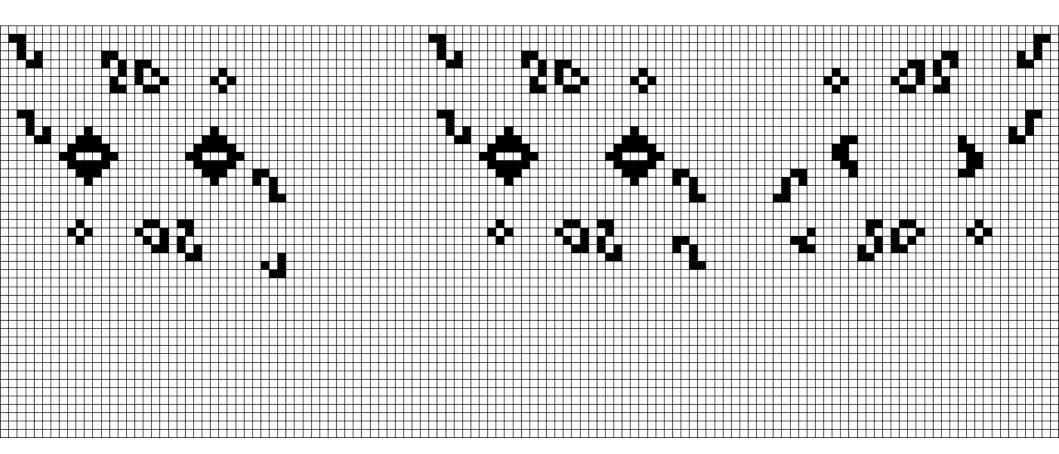
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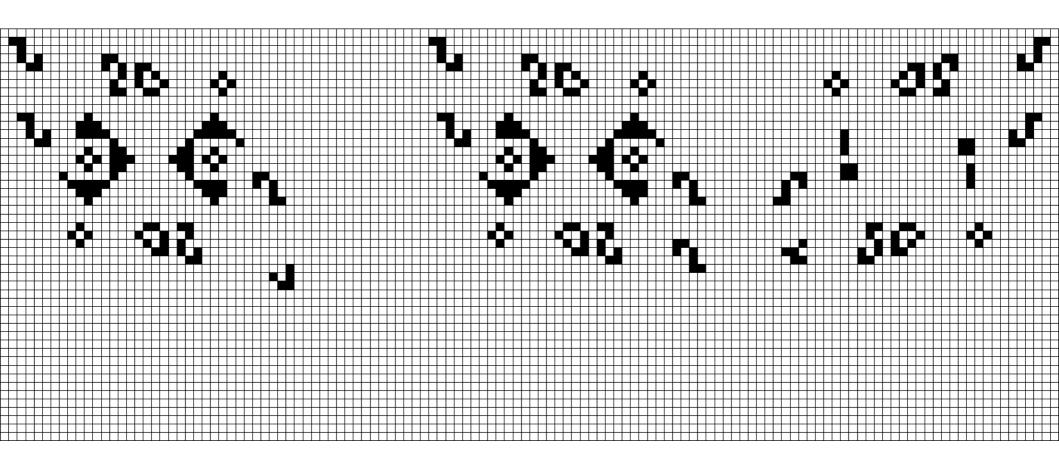
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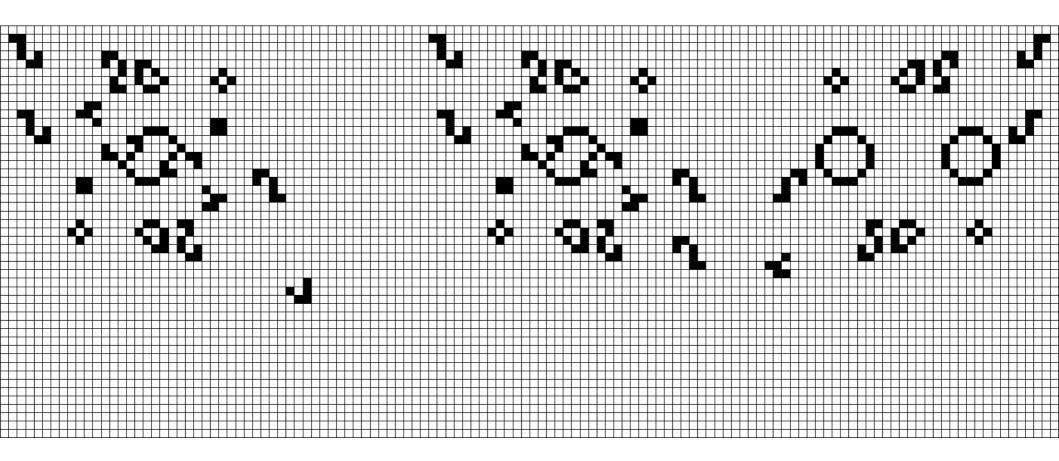
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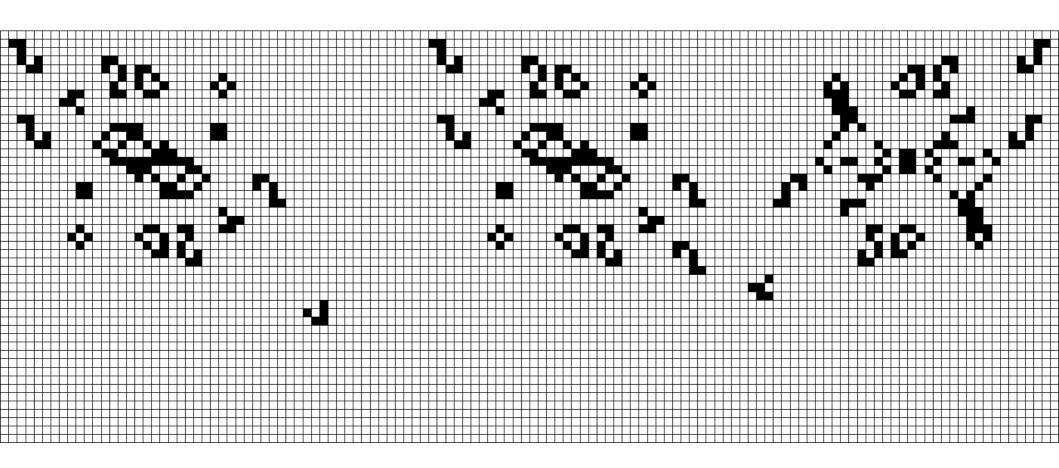
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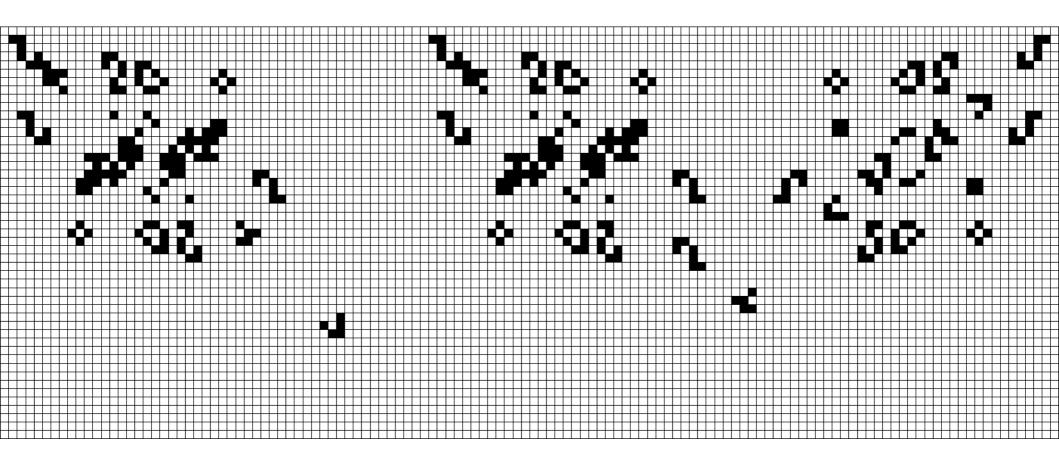
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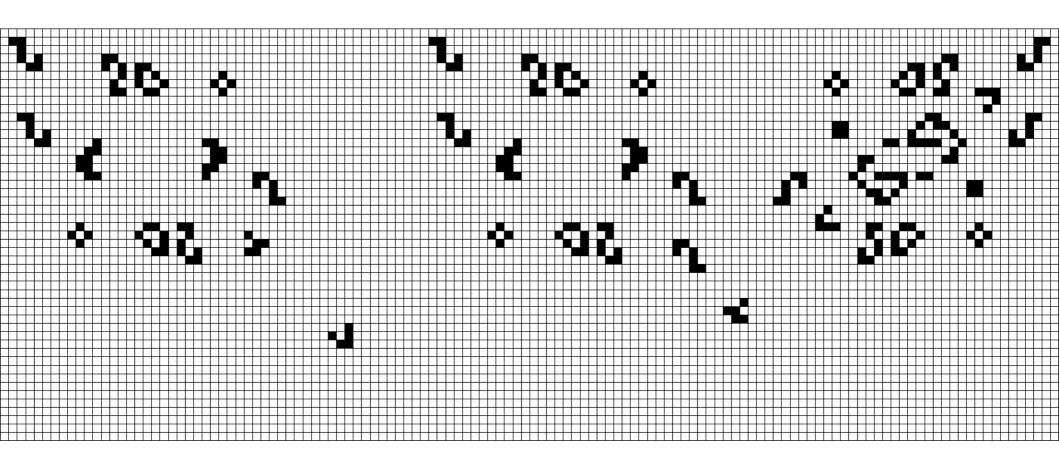
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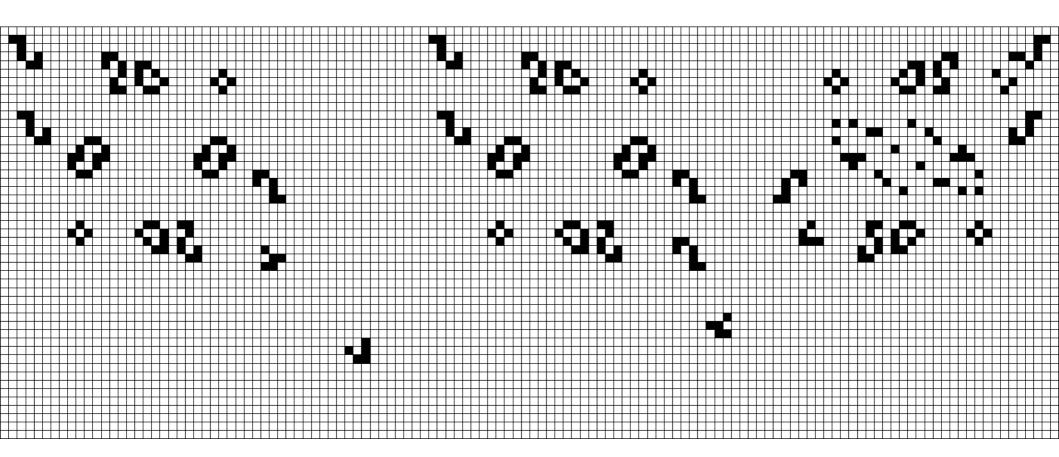
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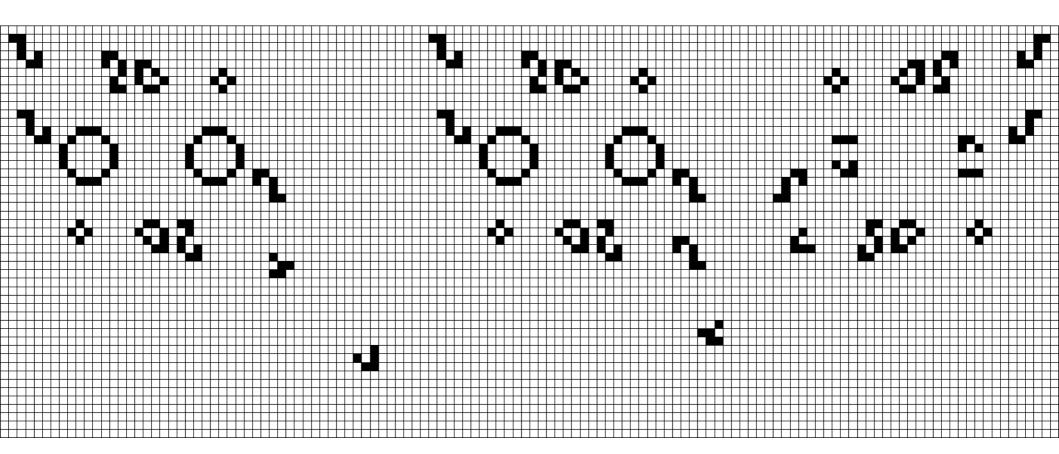
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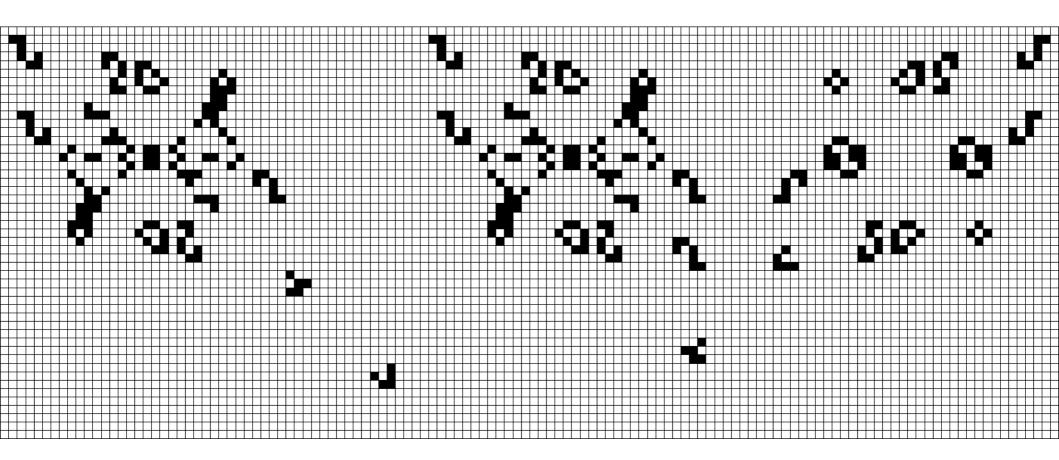
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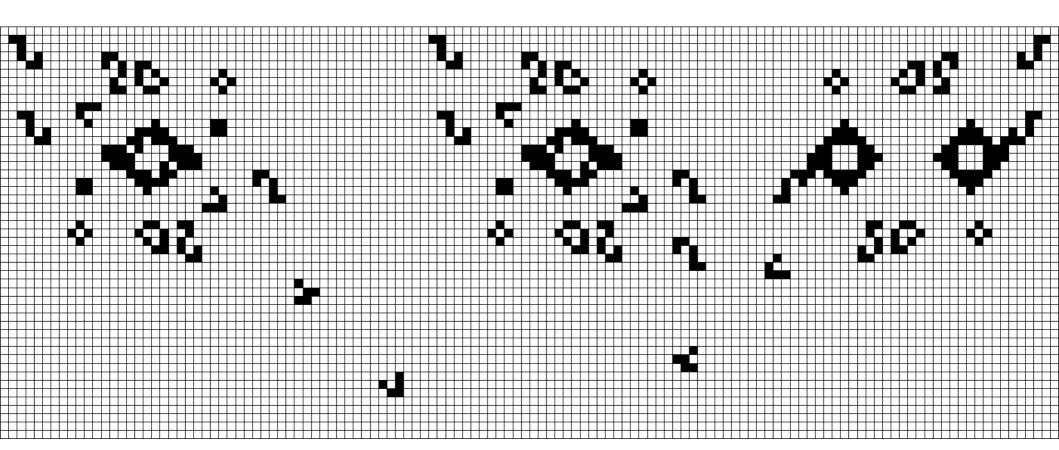
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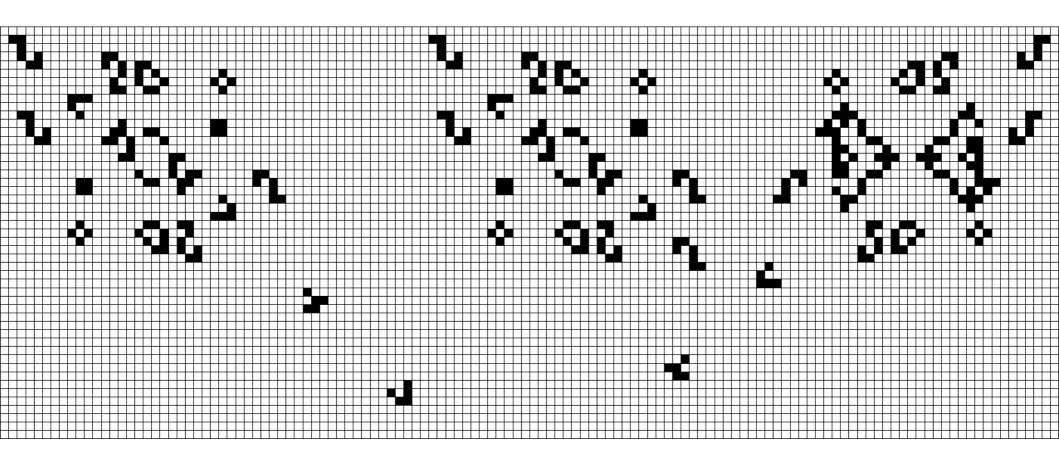
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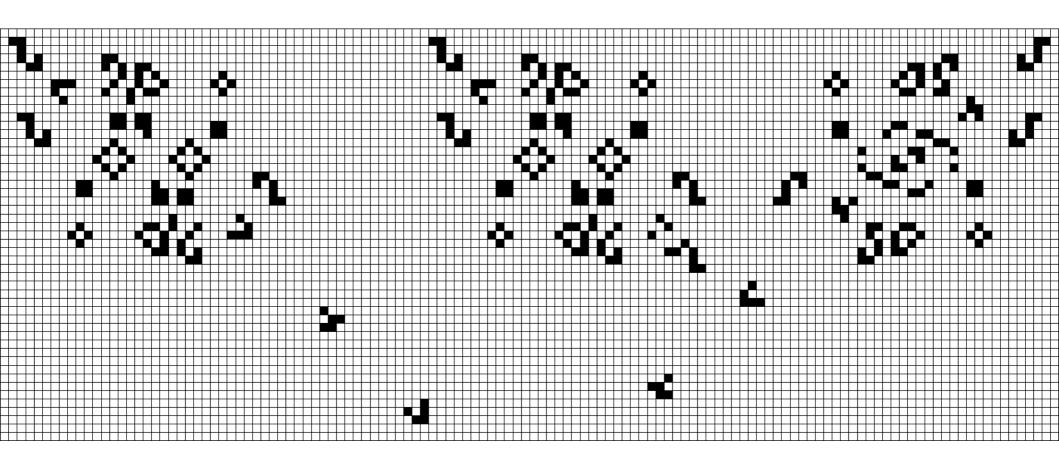
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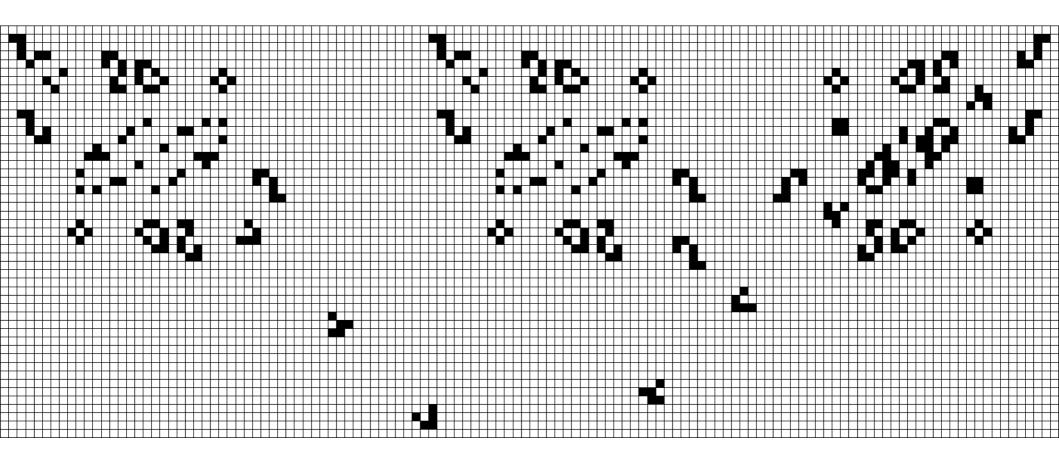
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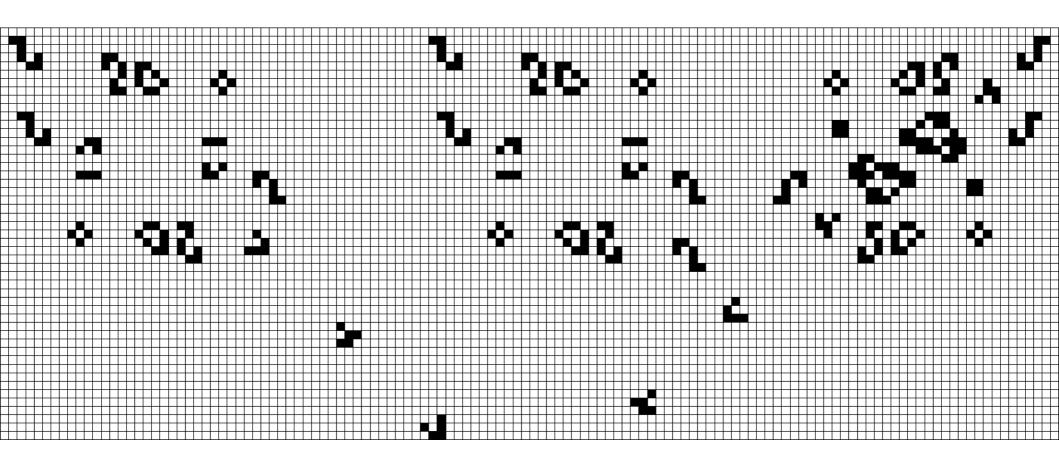
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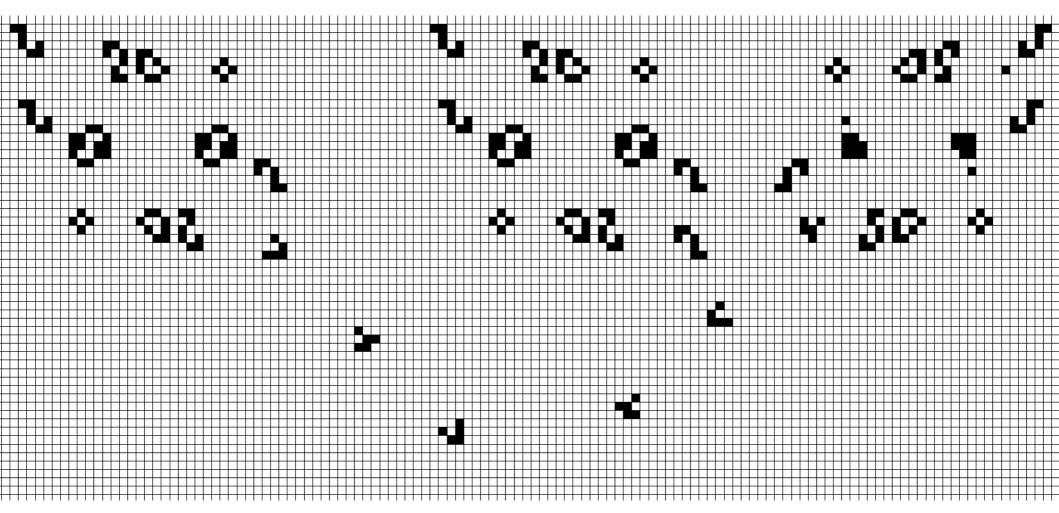
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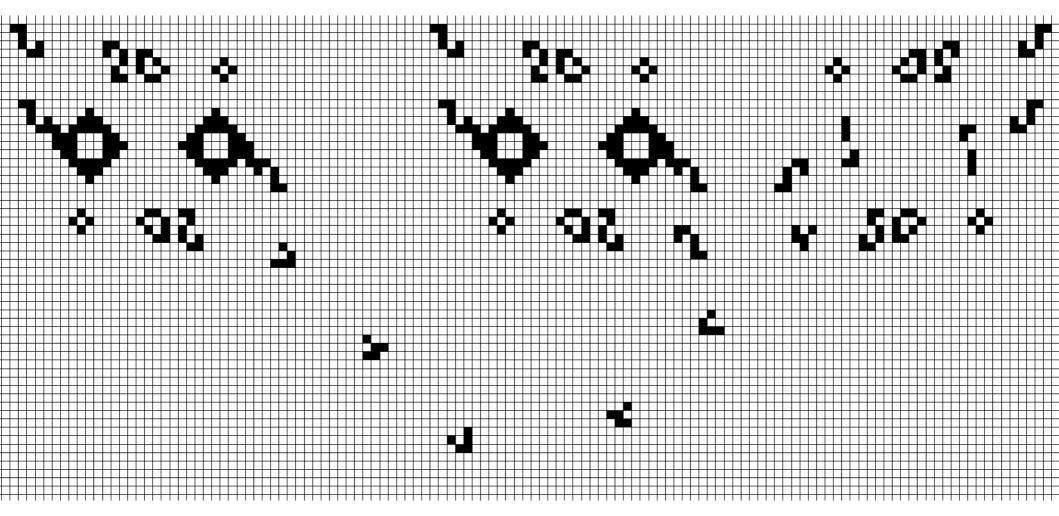
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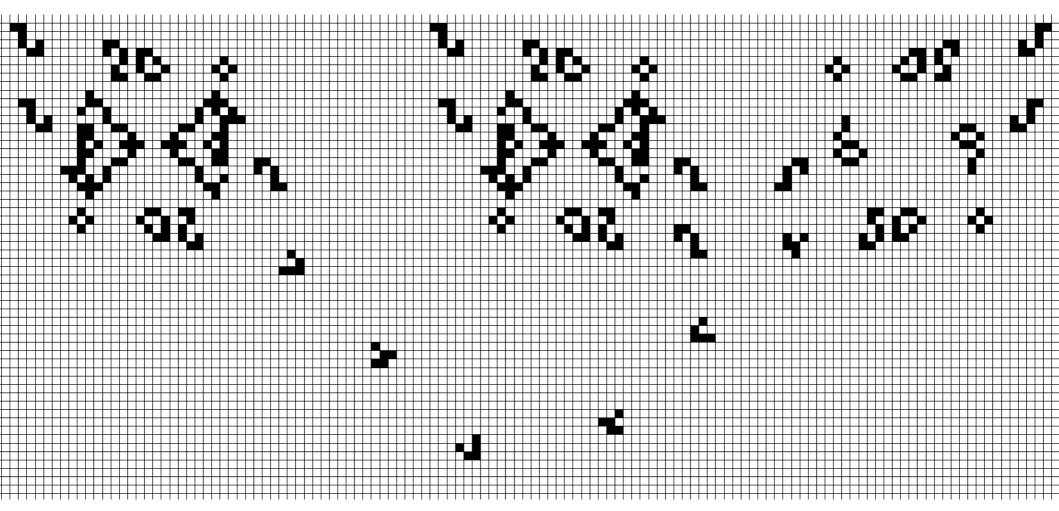
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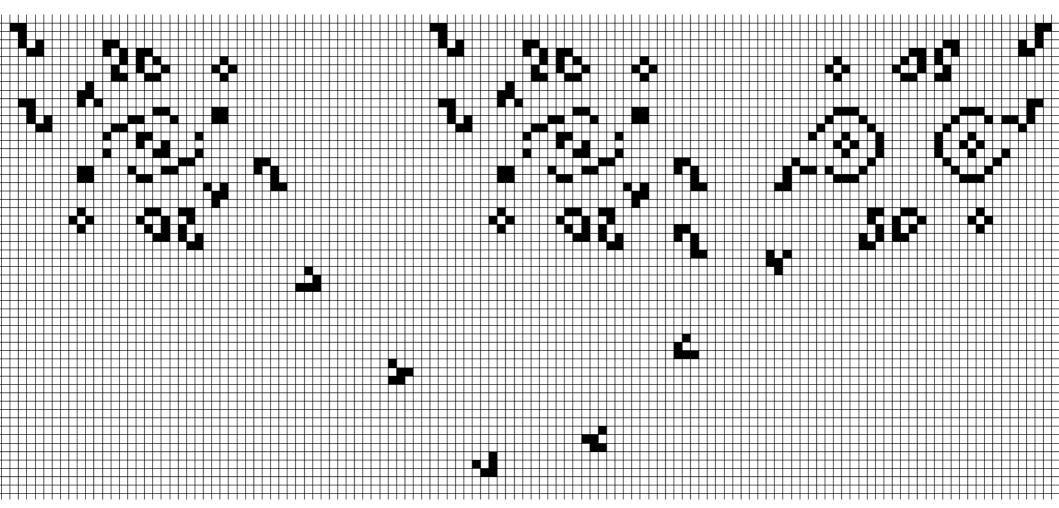
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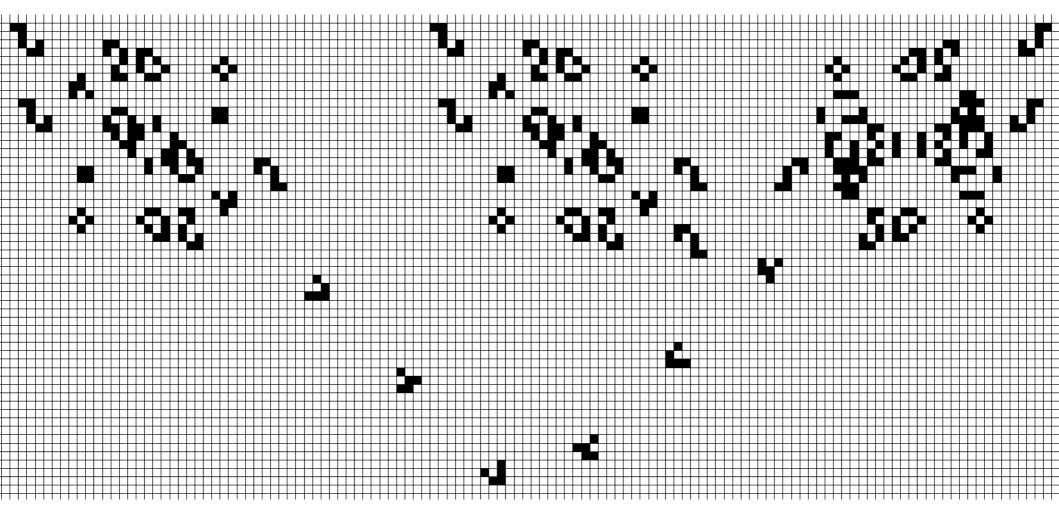
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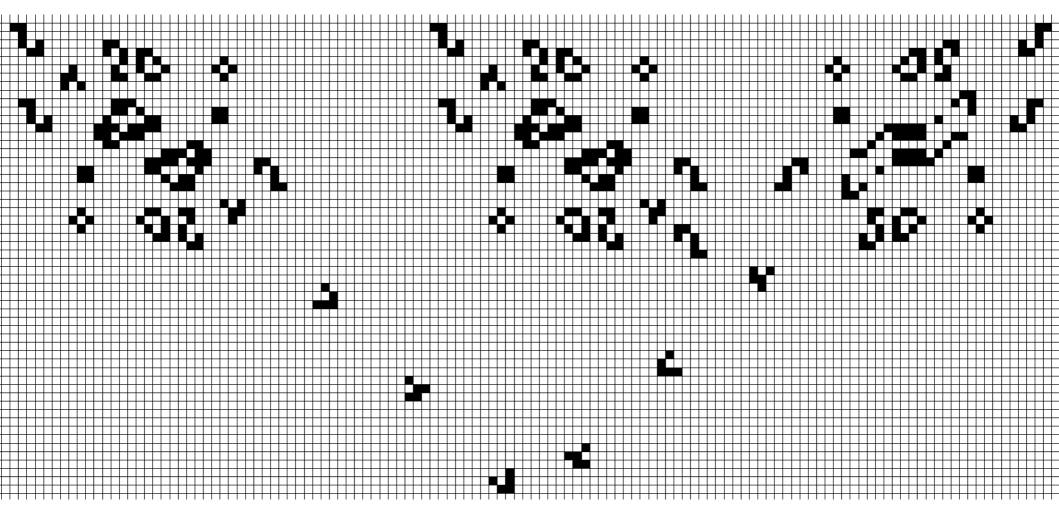
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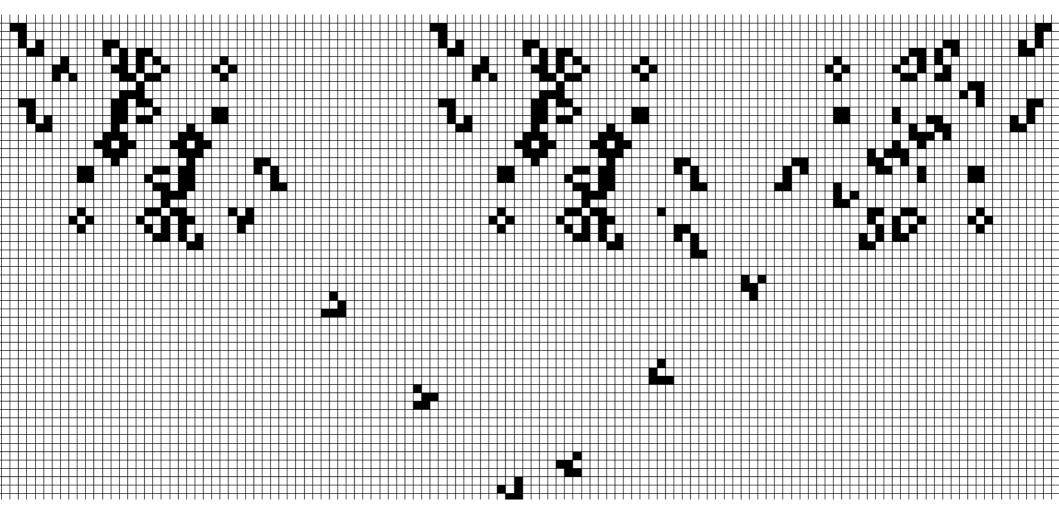
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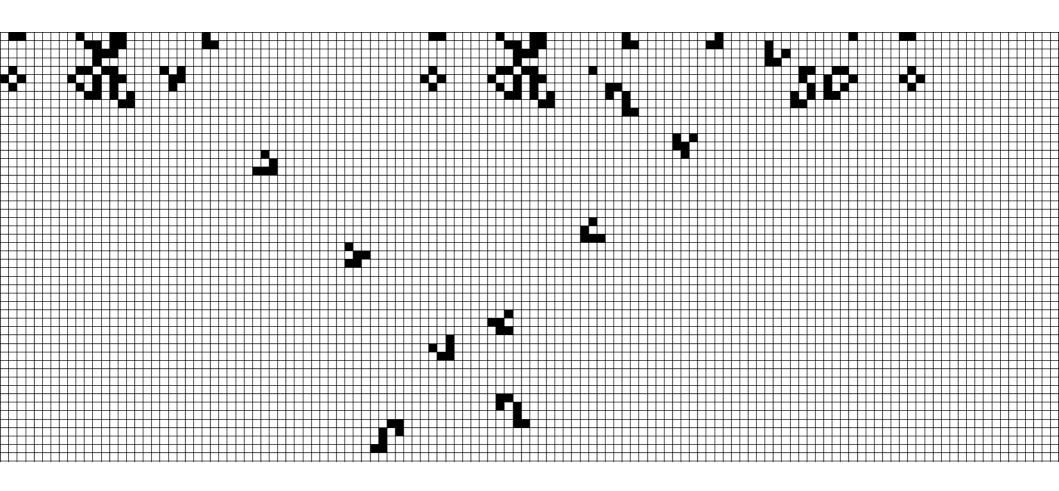
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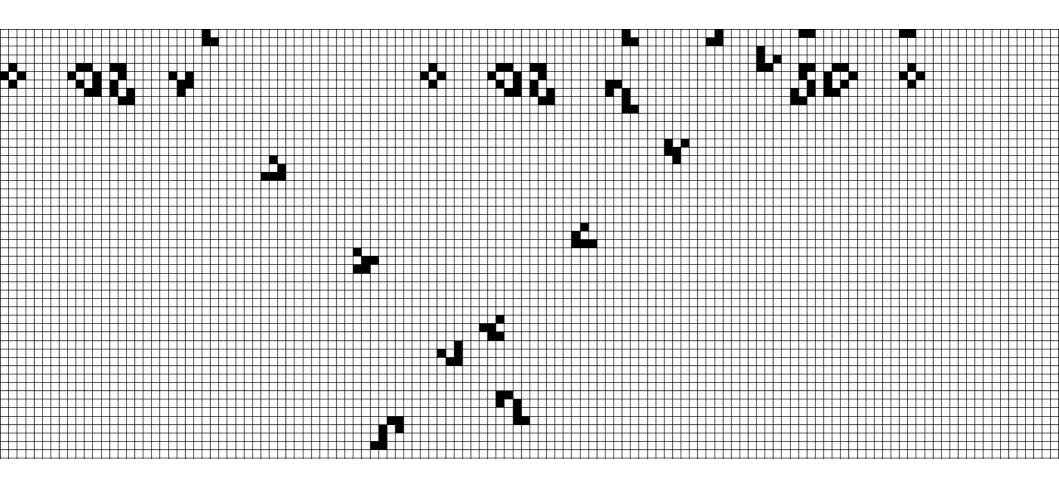
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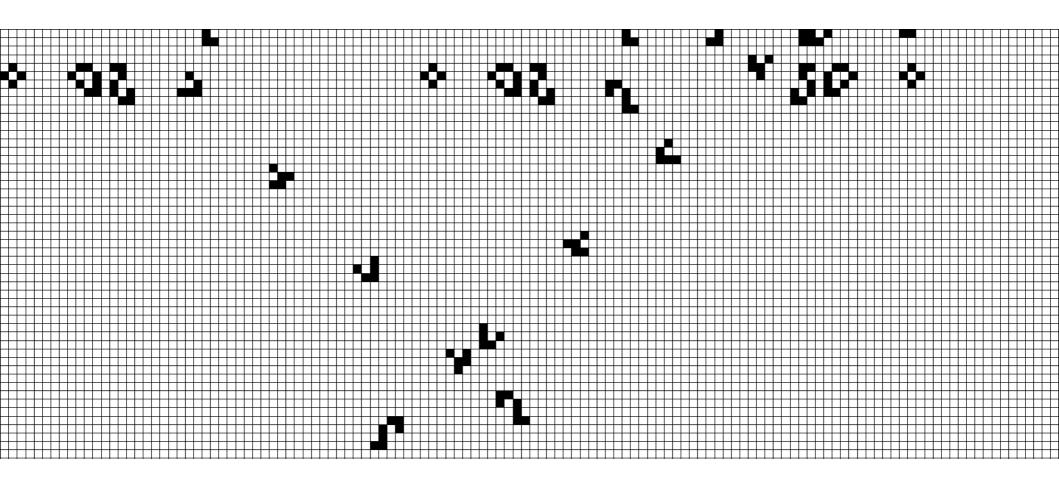
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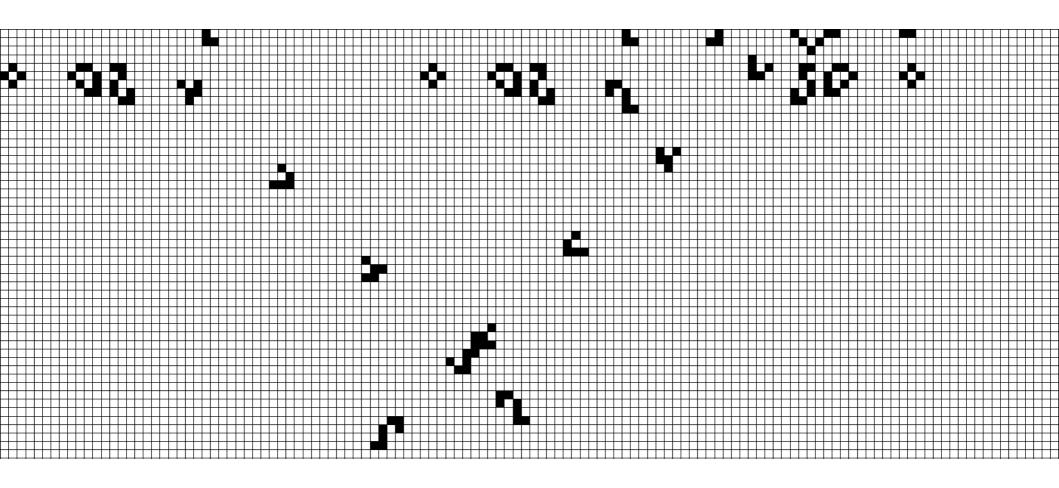
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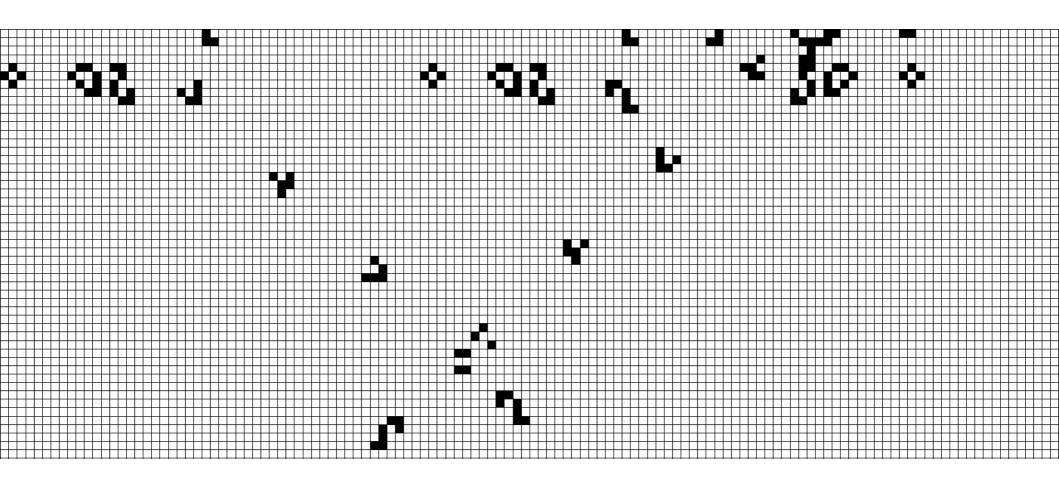
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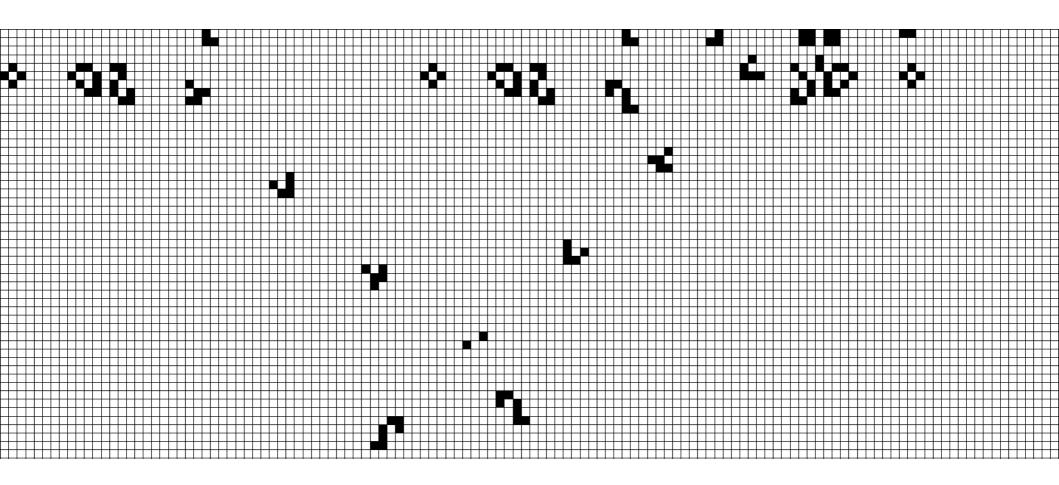
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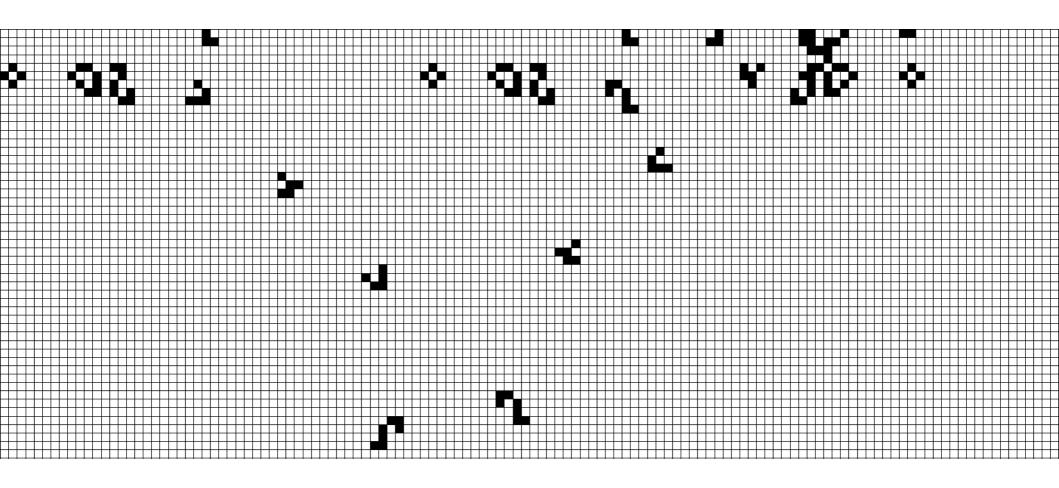
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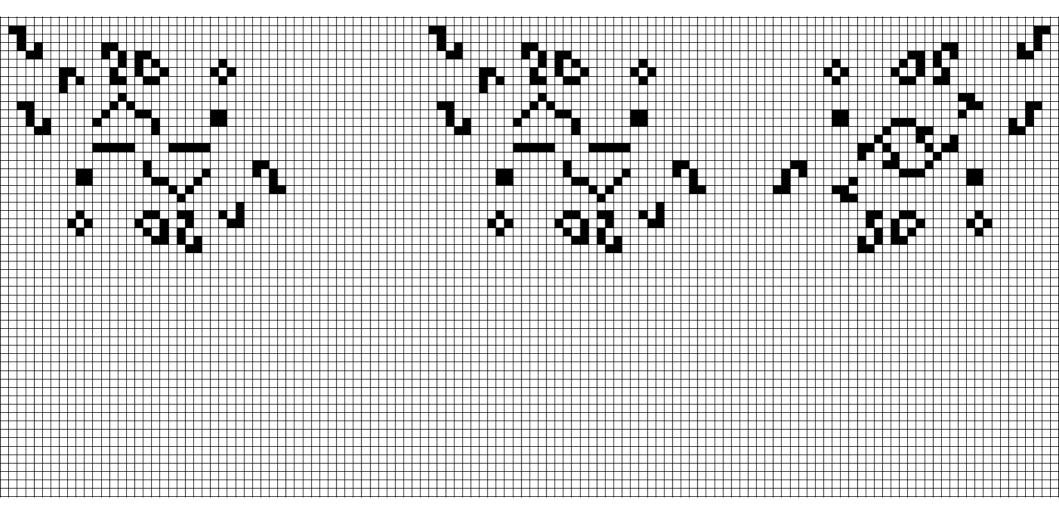
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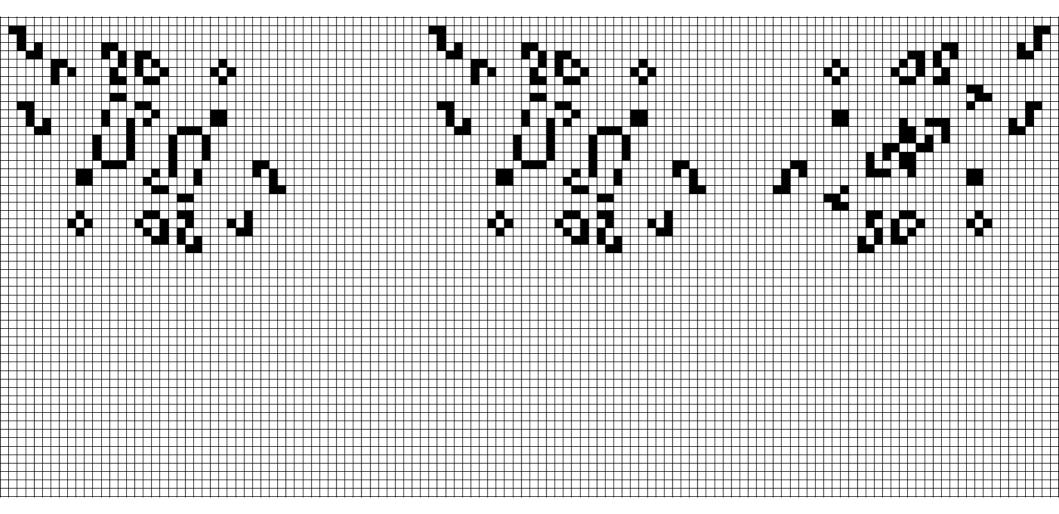
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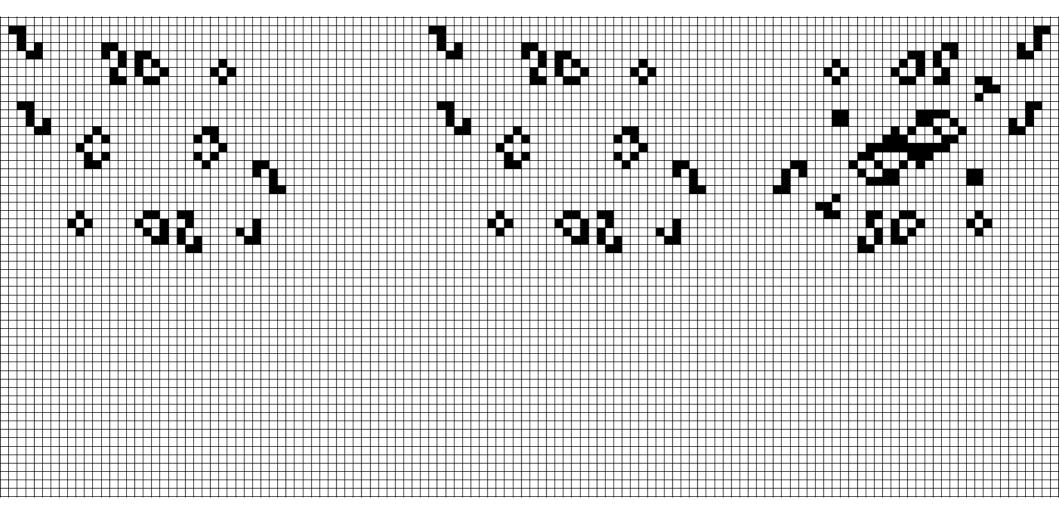
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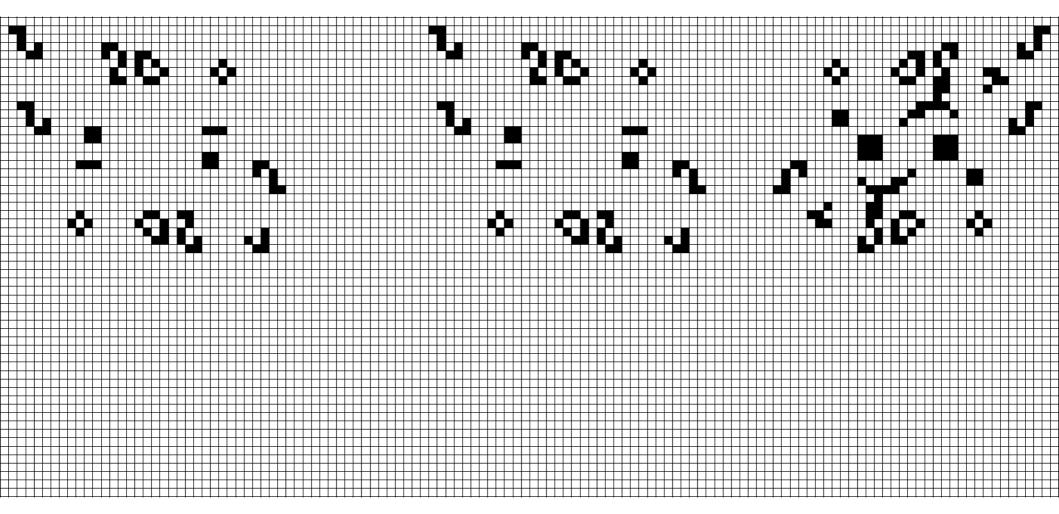
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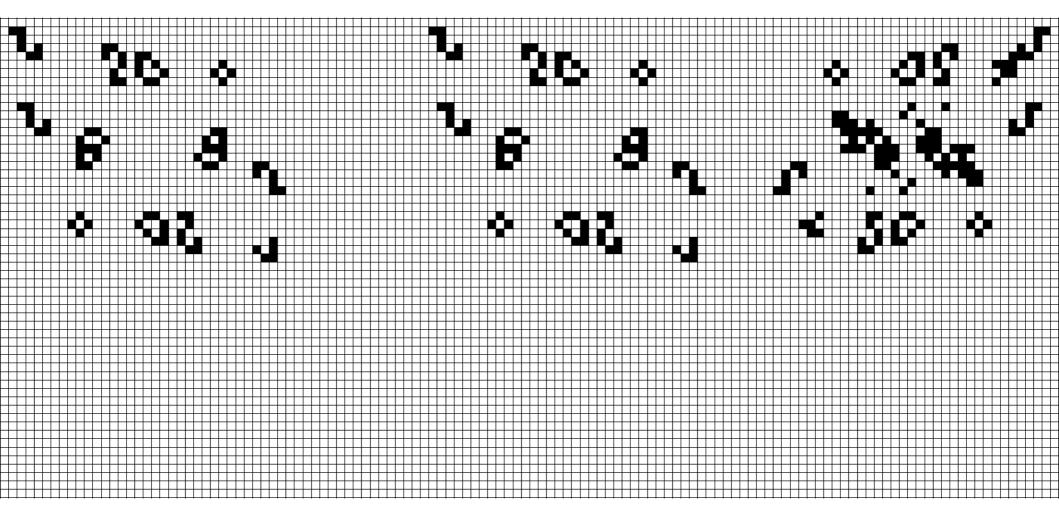
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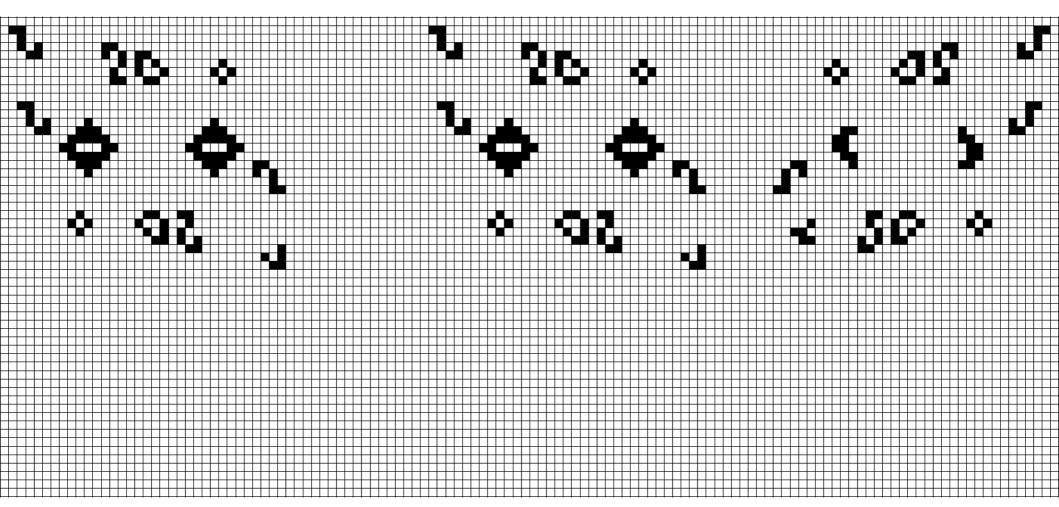
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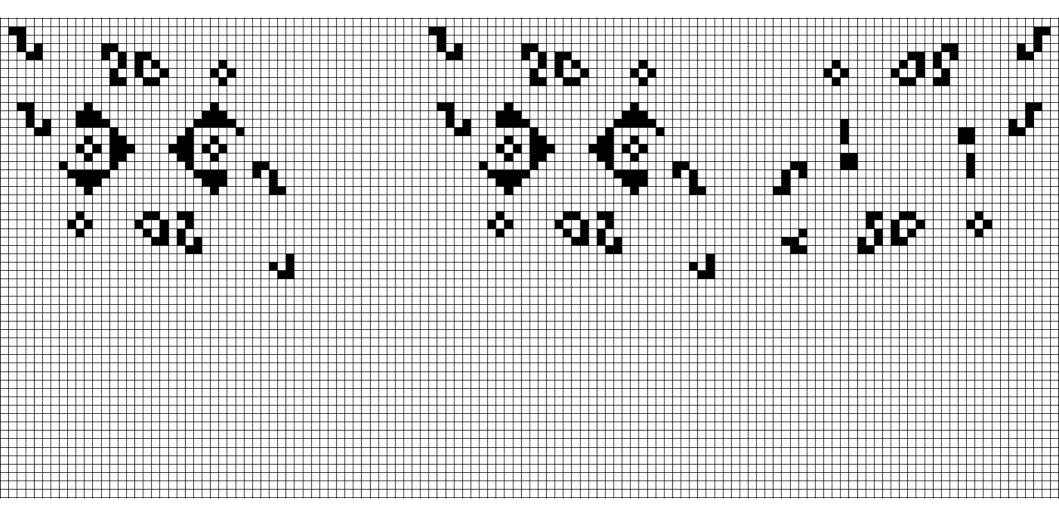
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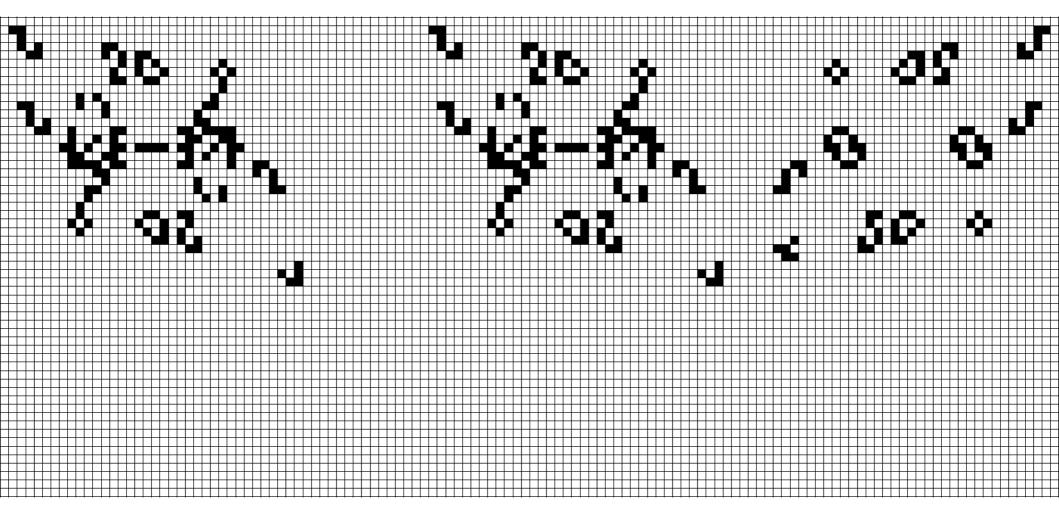
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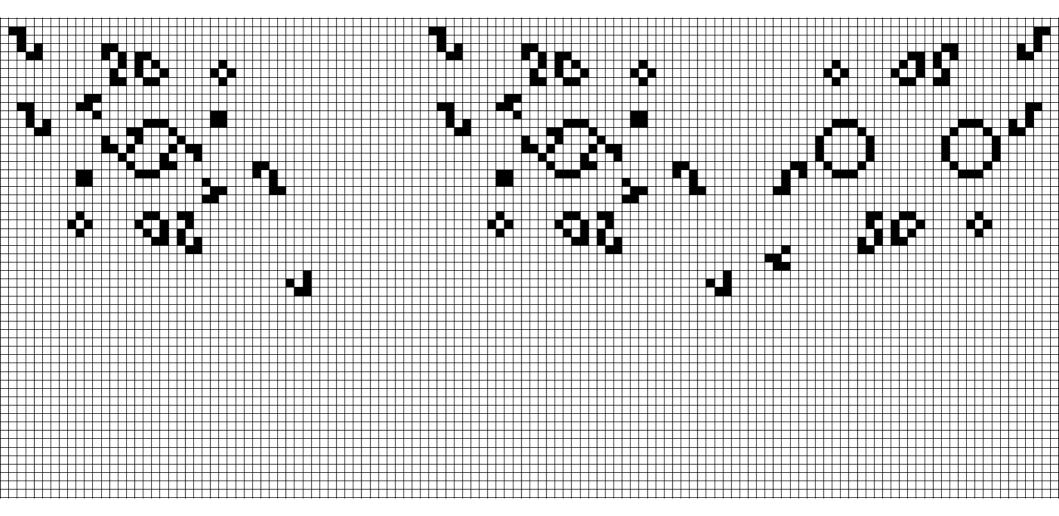
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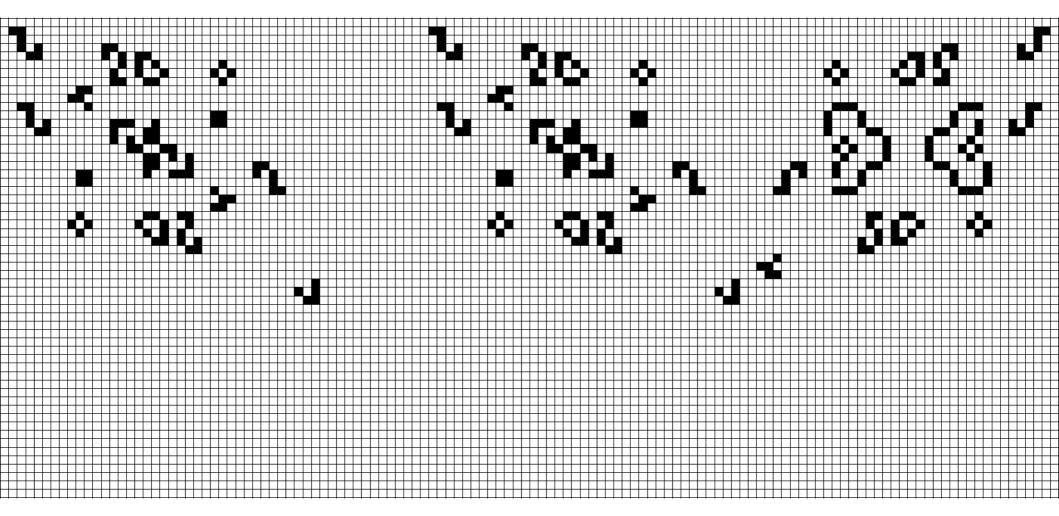
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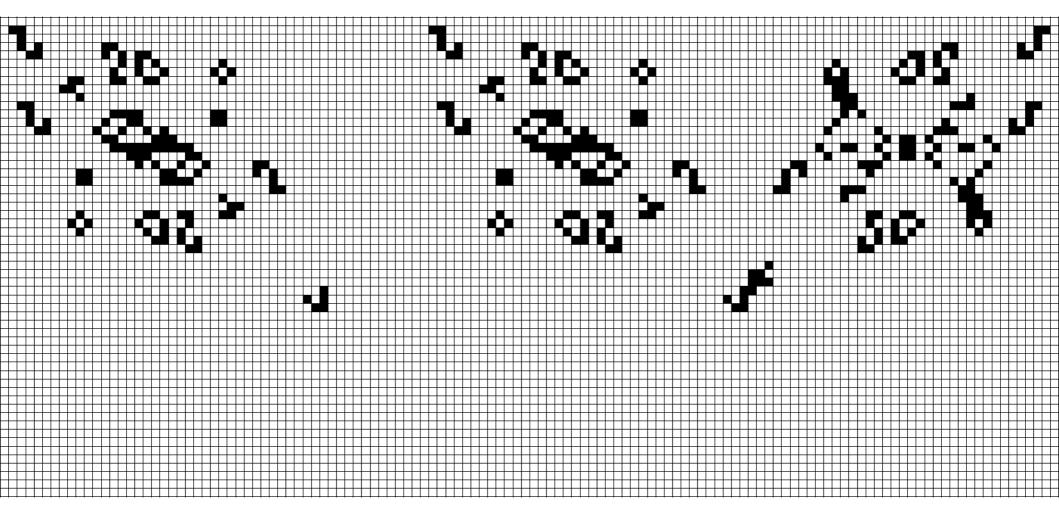
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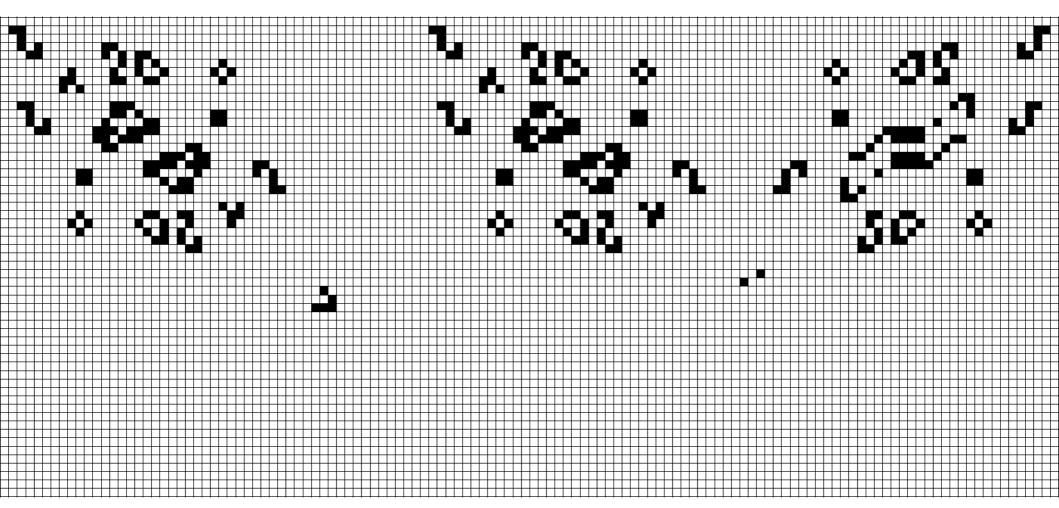
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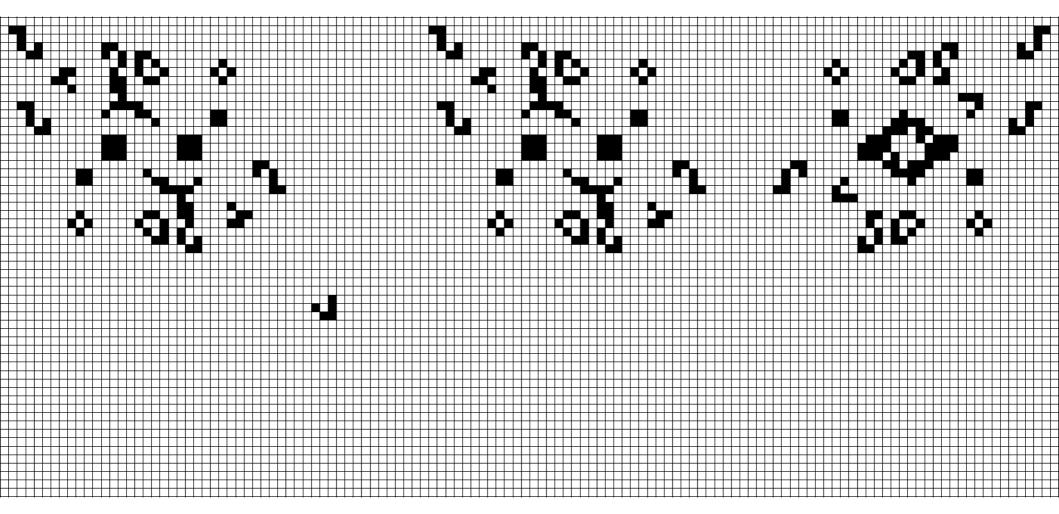
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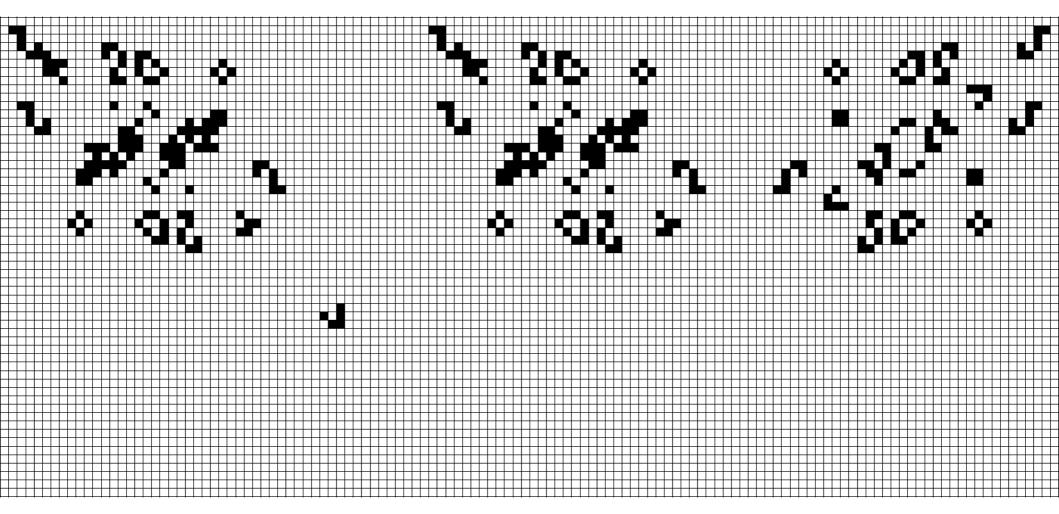
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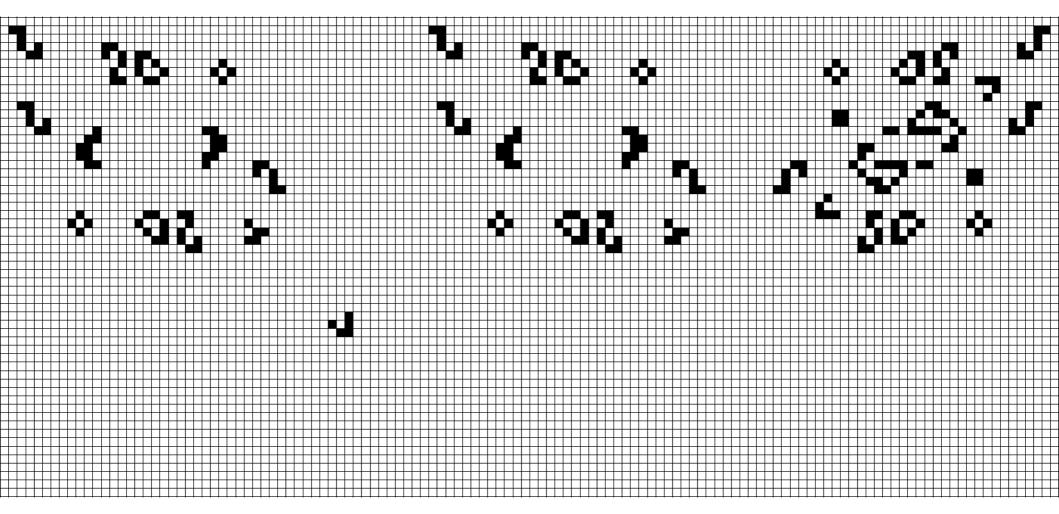
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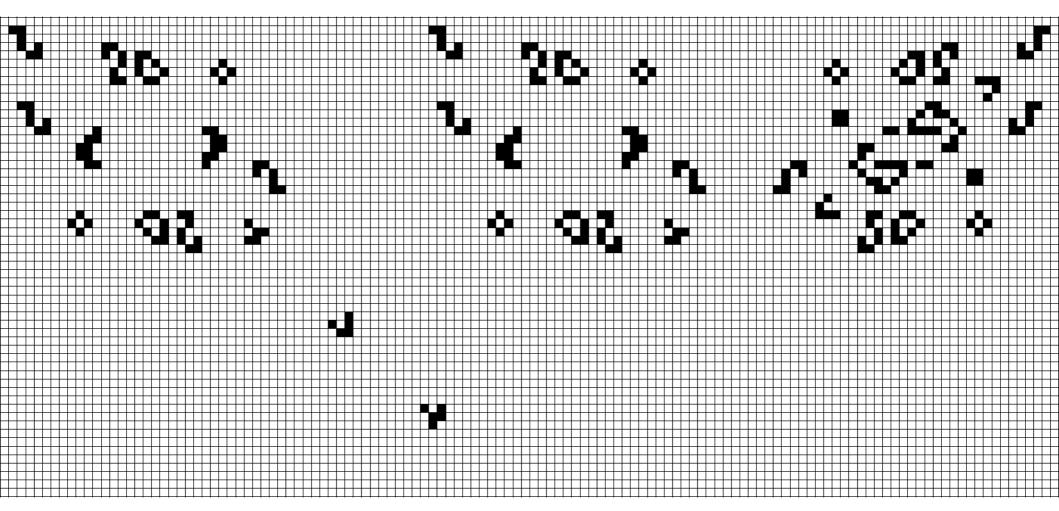
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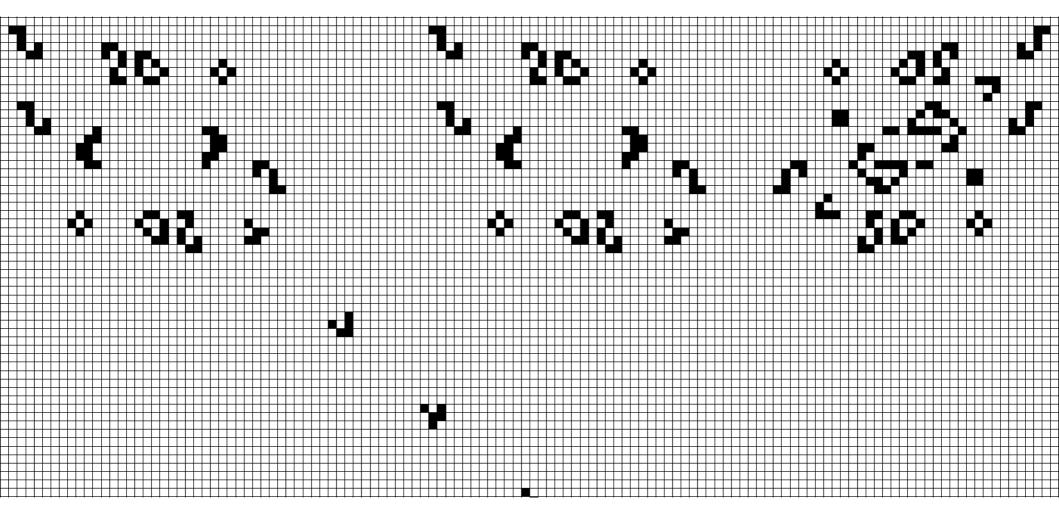
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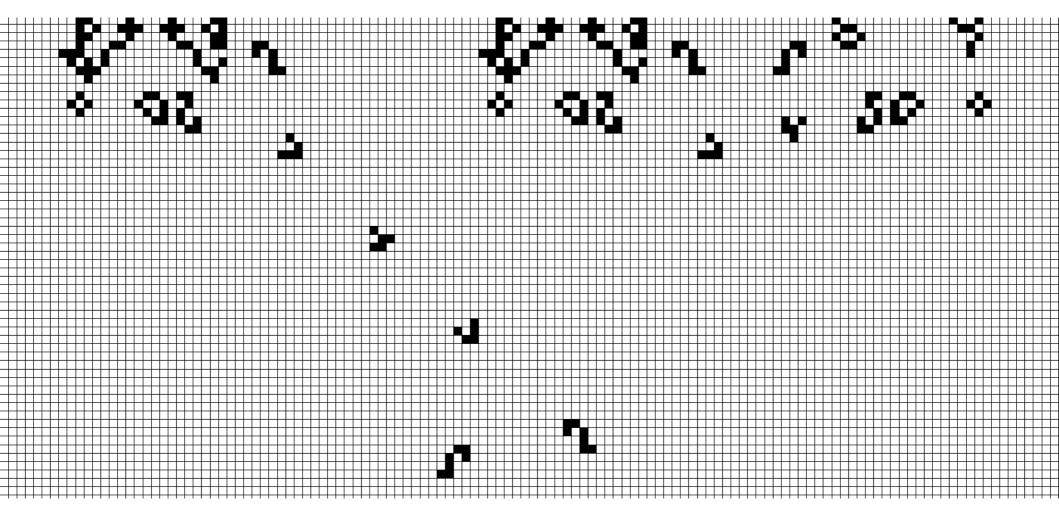
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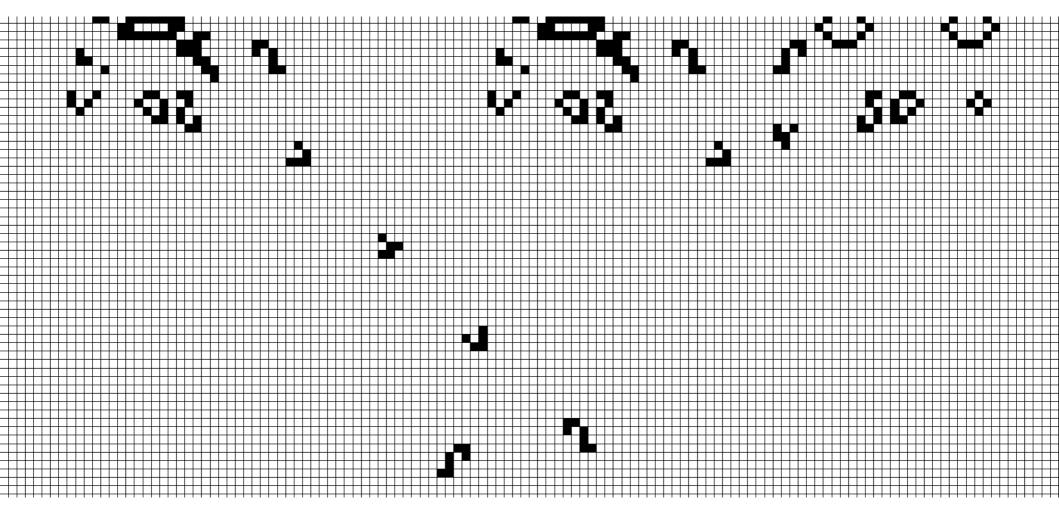
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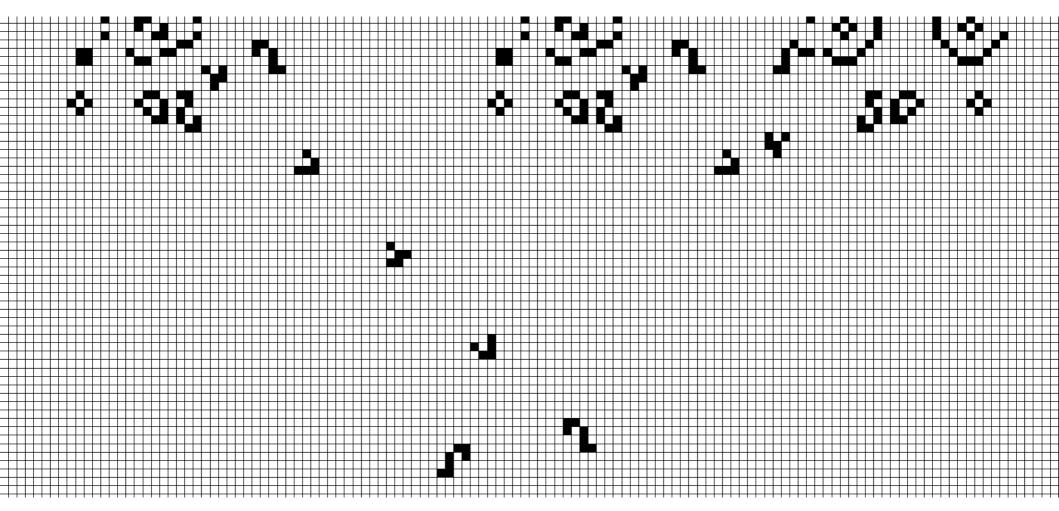
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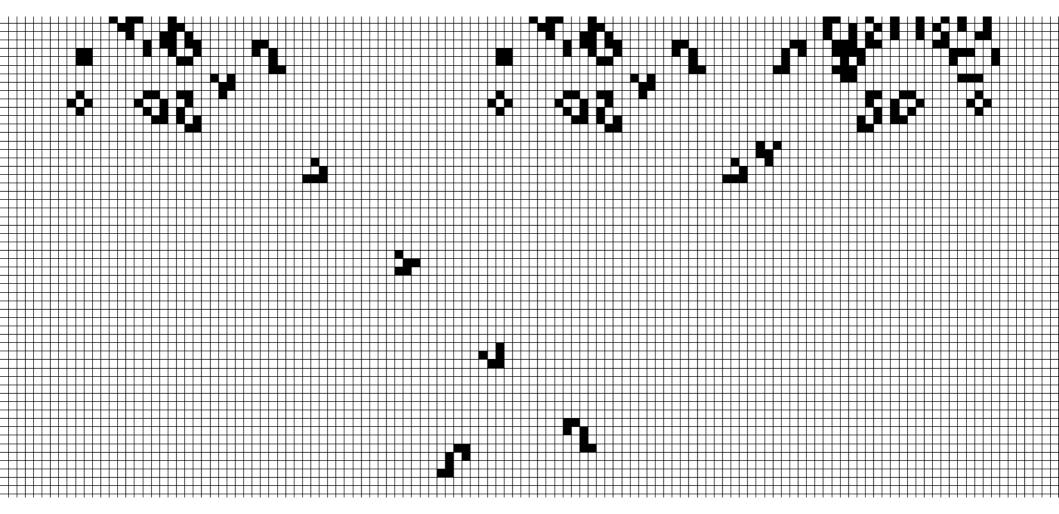
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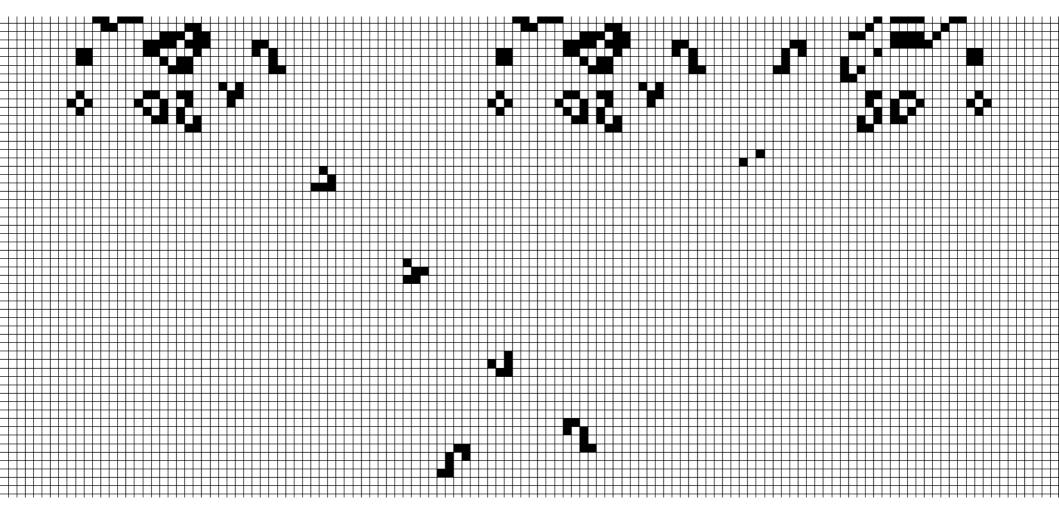
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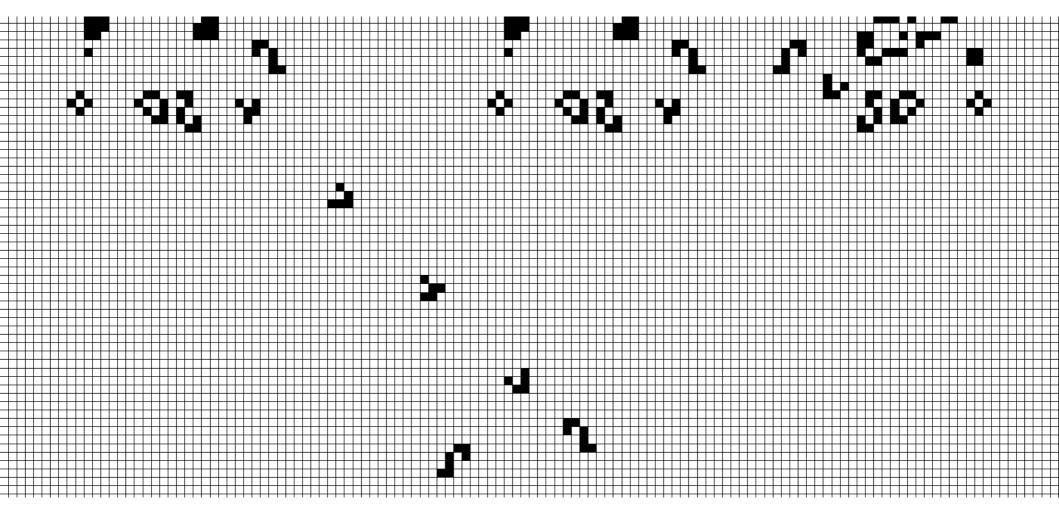
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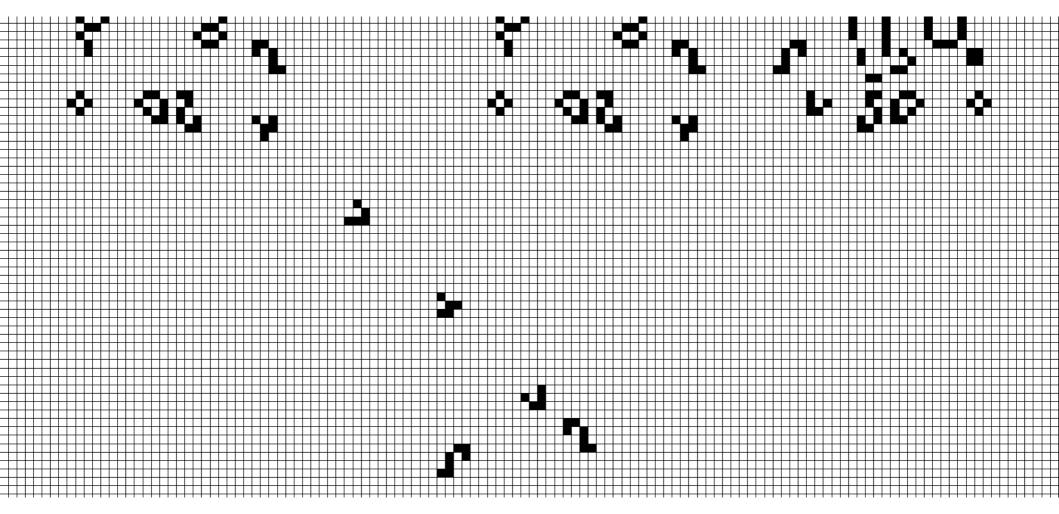
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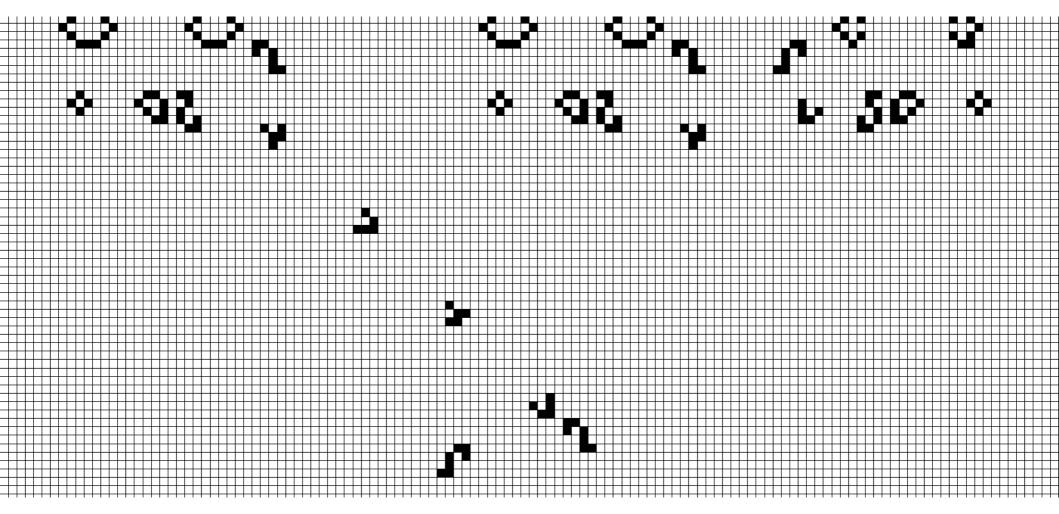
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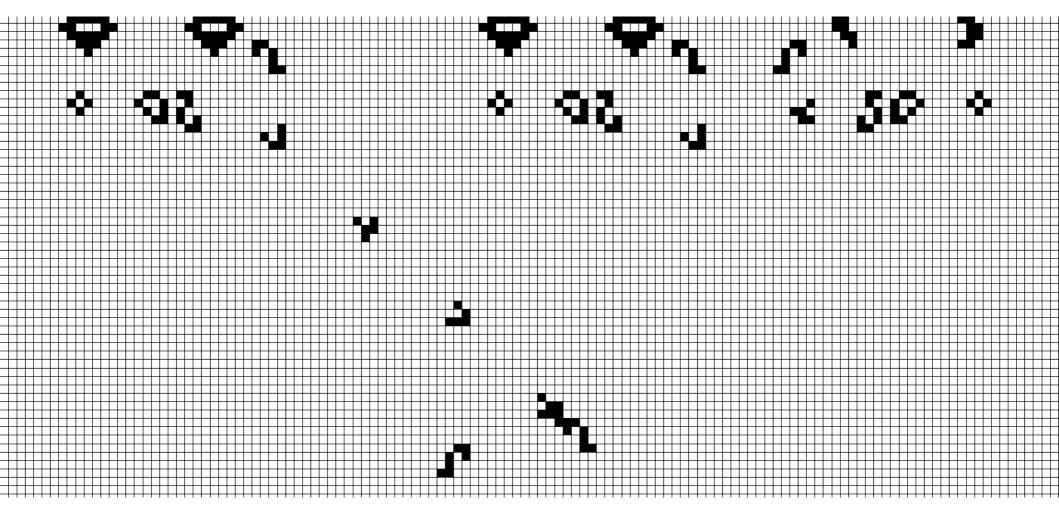
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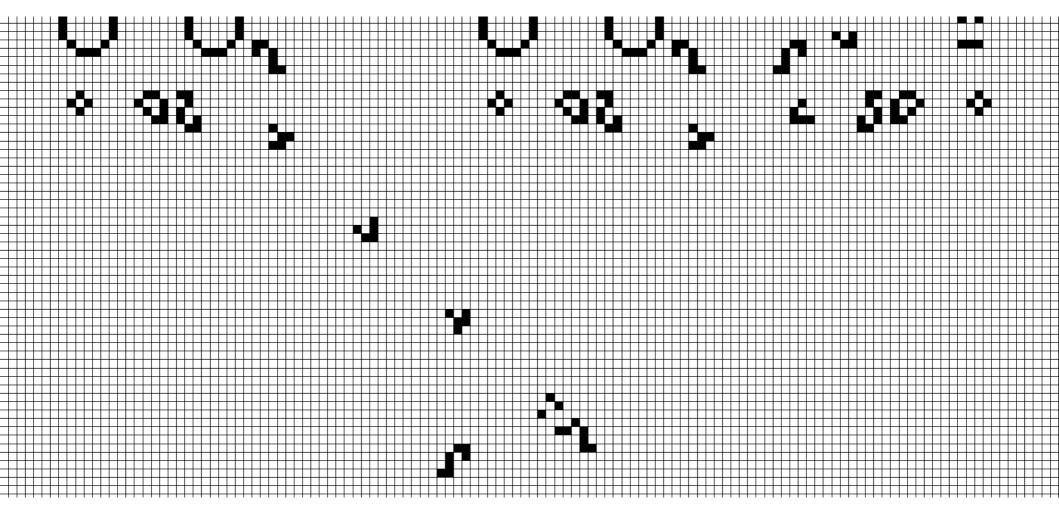
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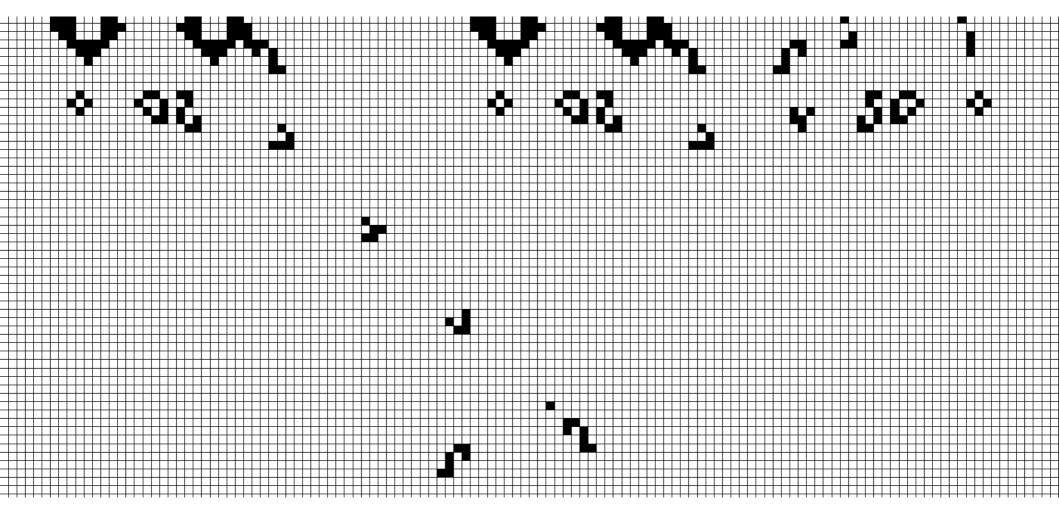
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2. Portes logiques



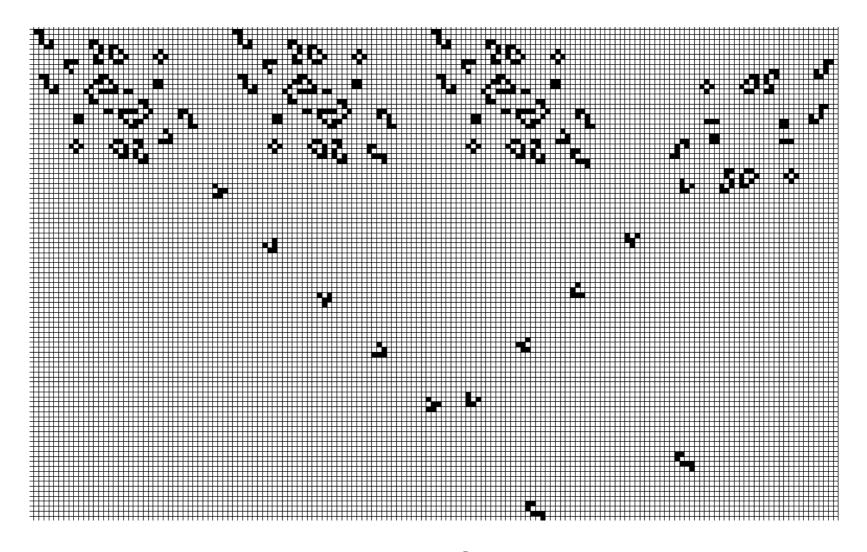
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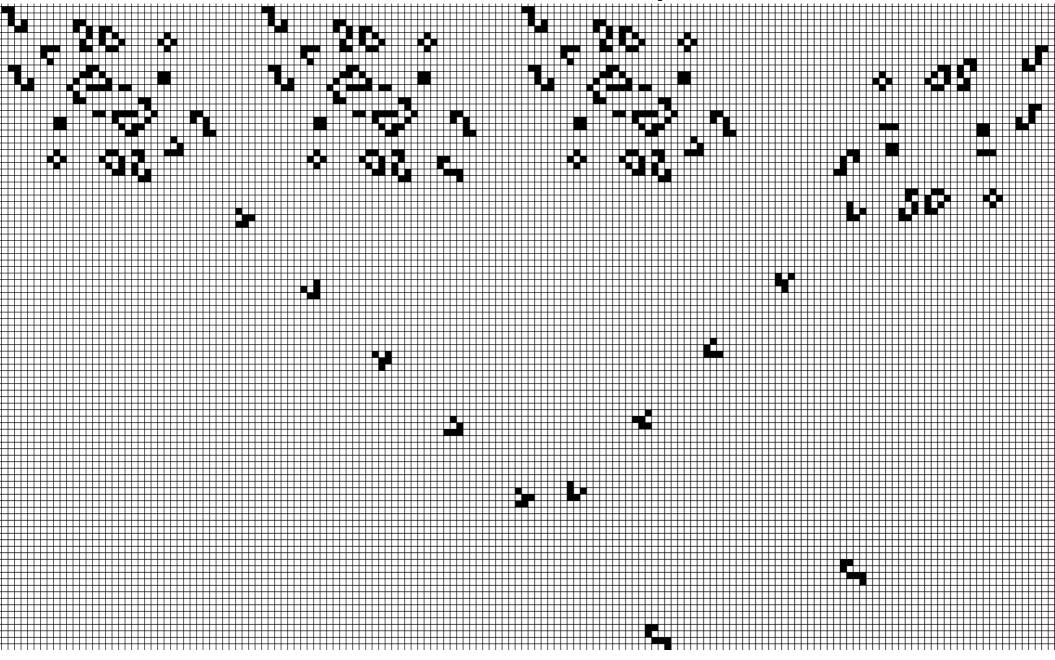


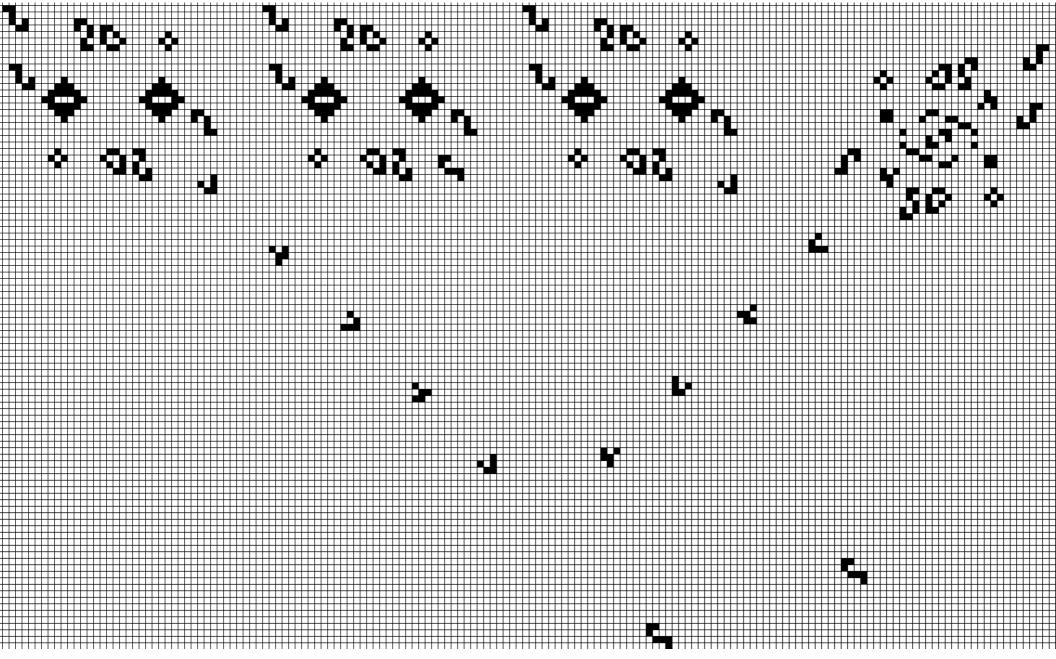
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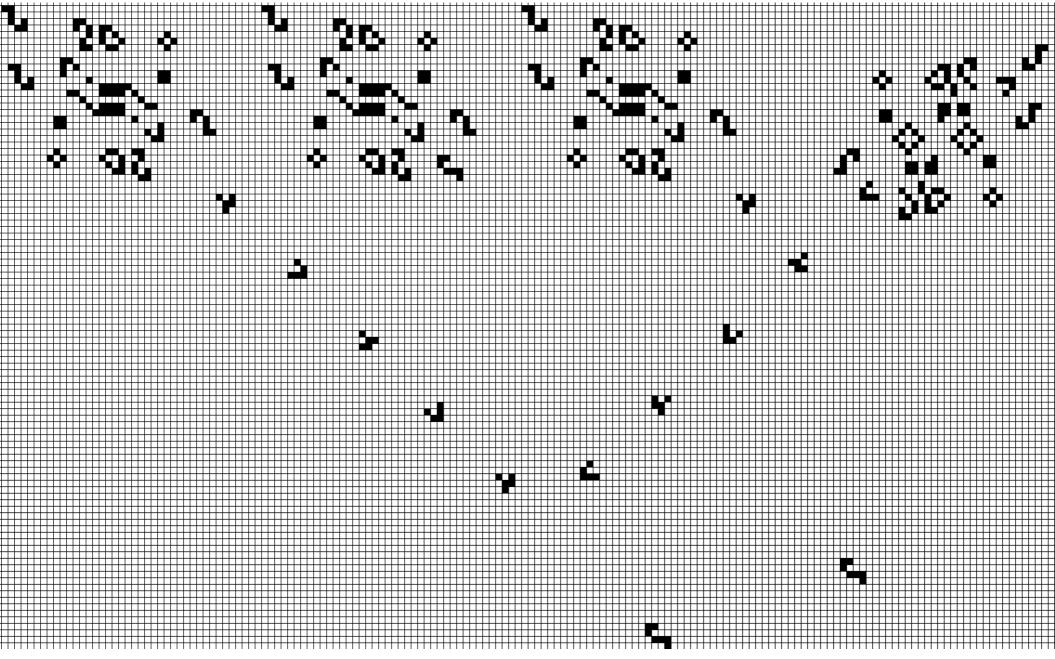


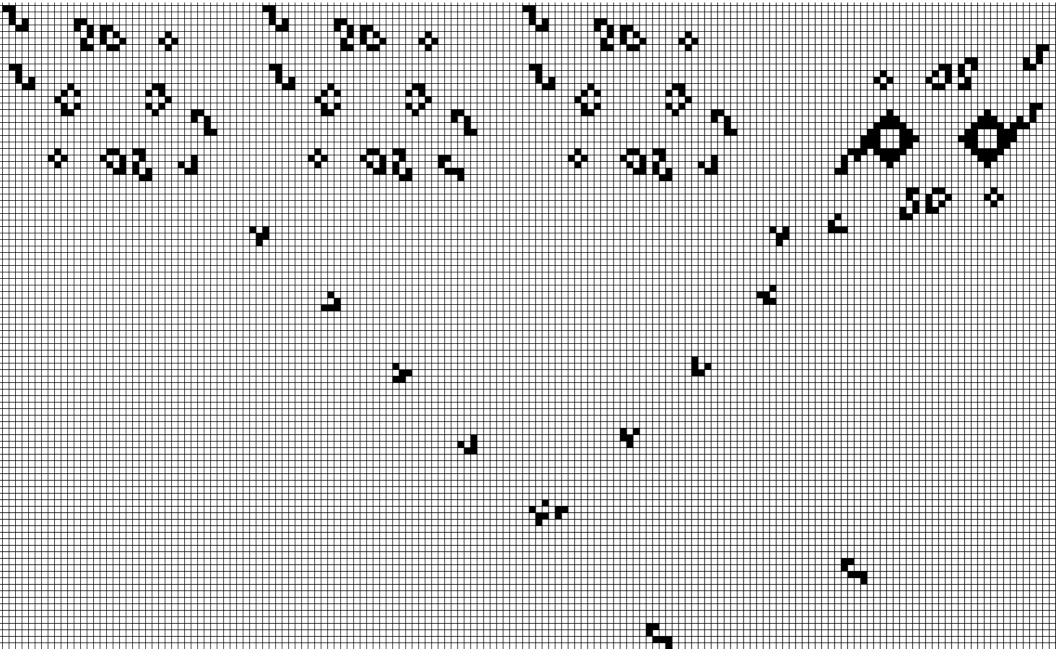
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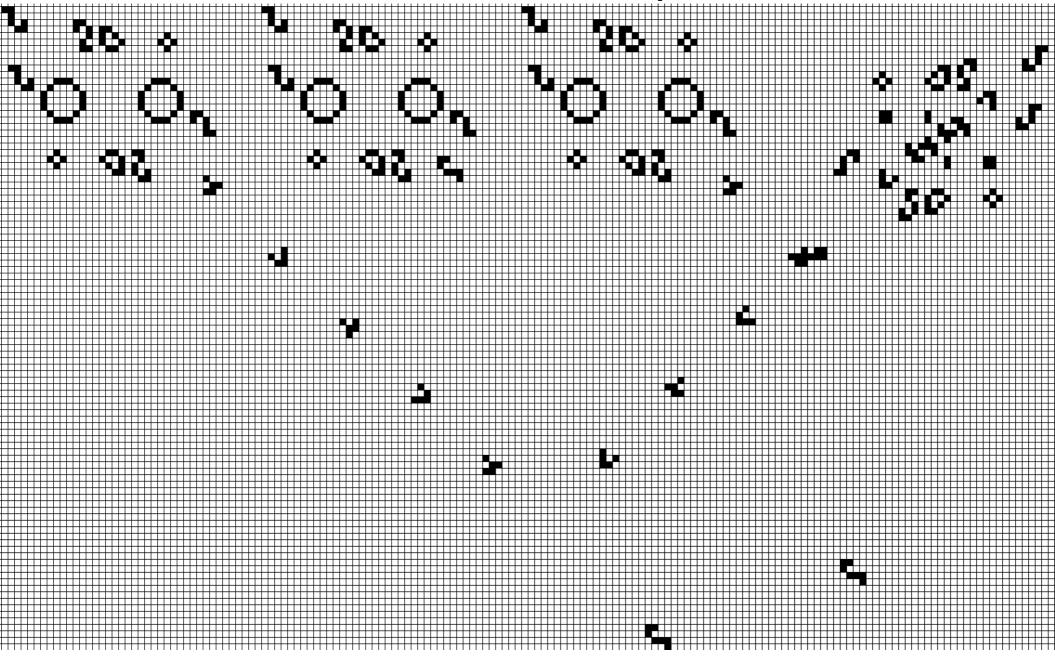


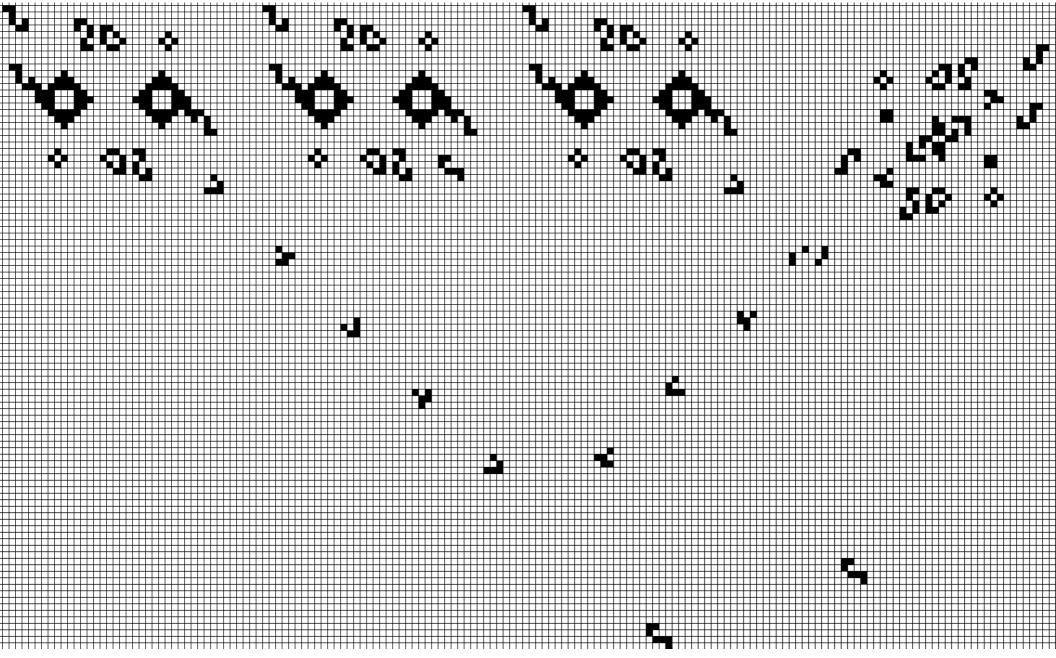


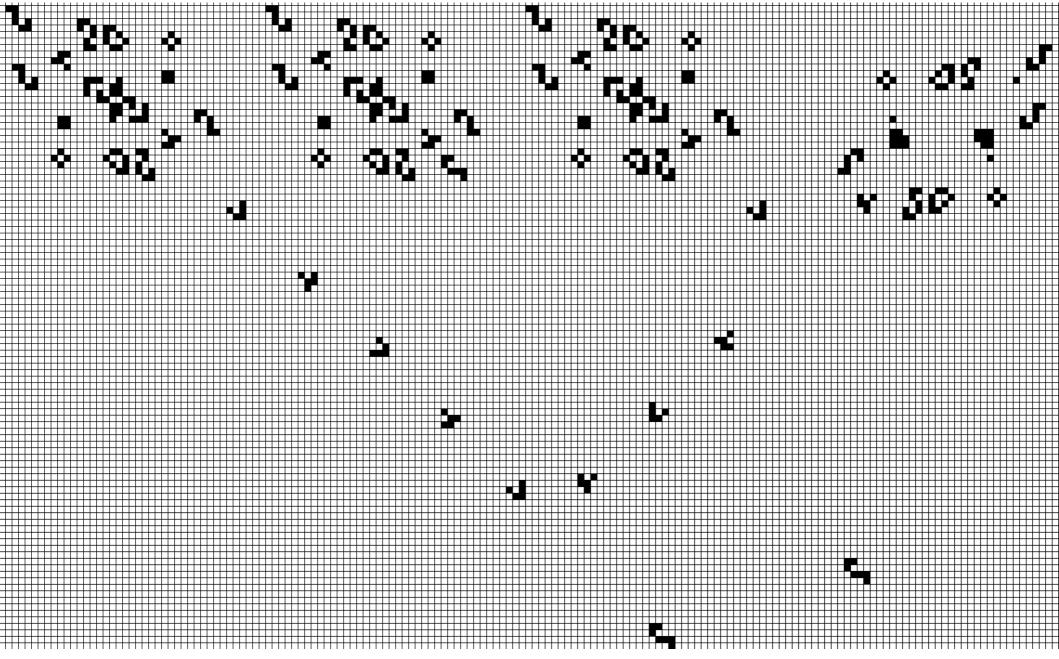


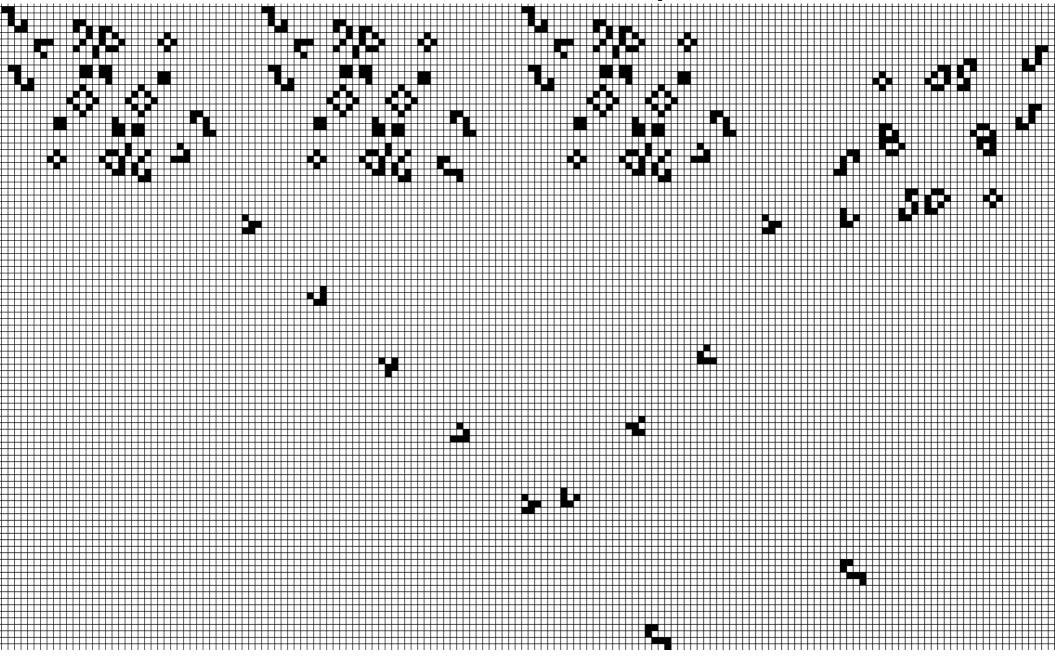


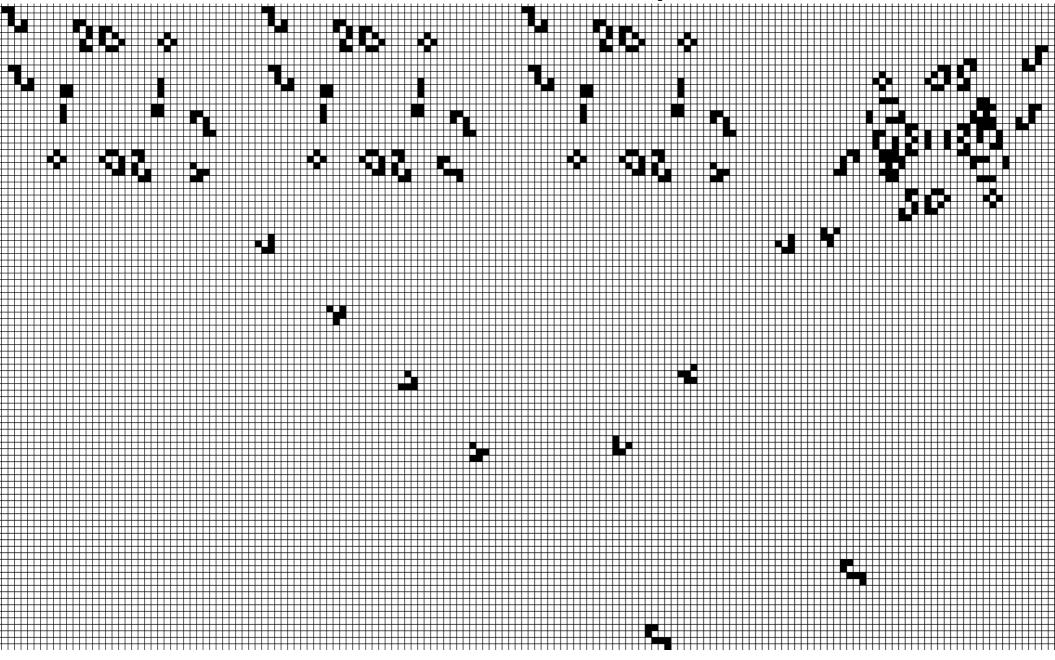


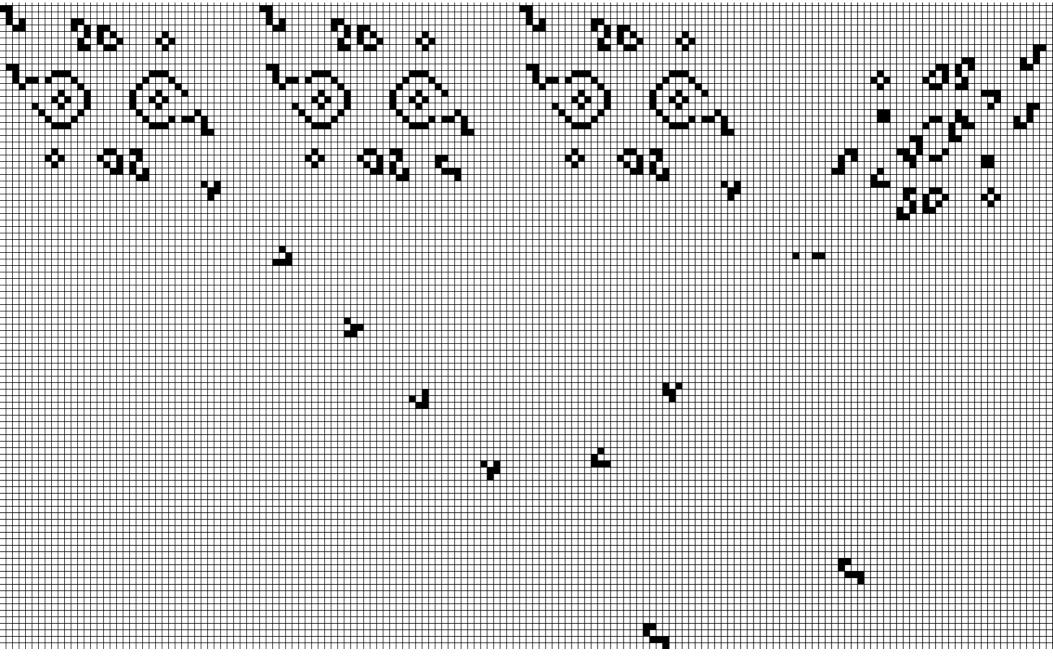


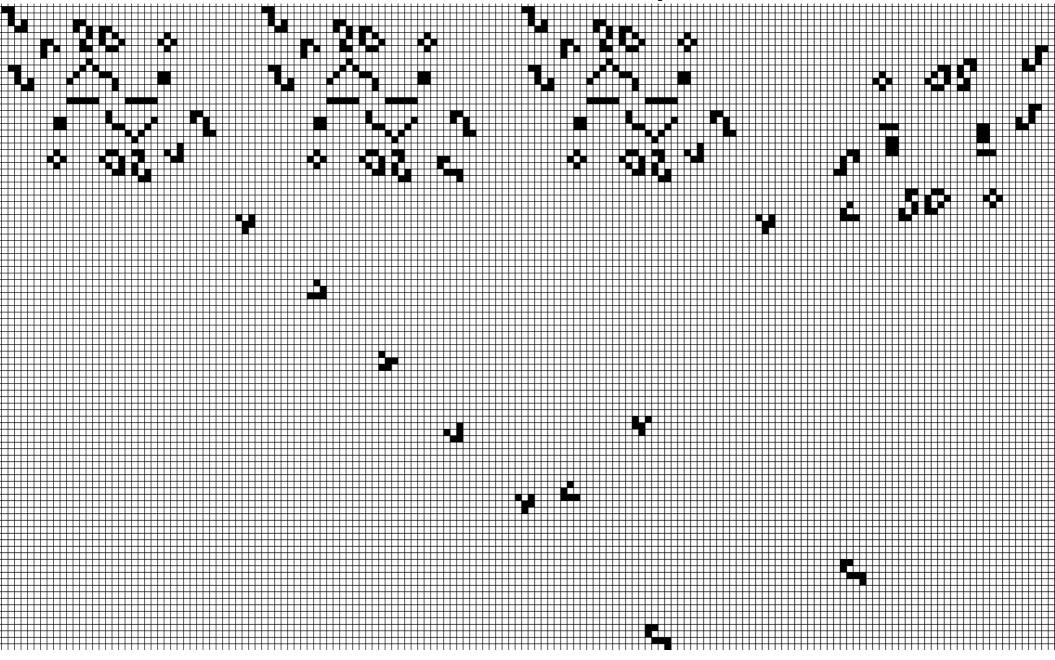


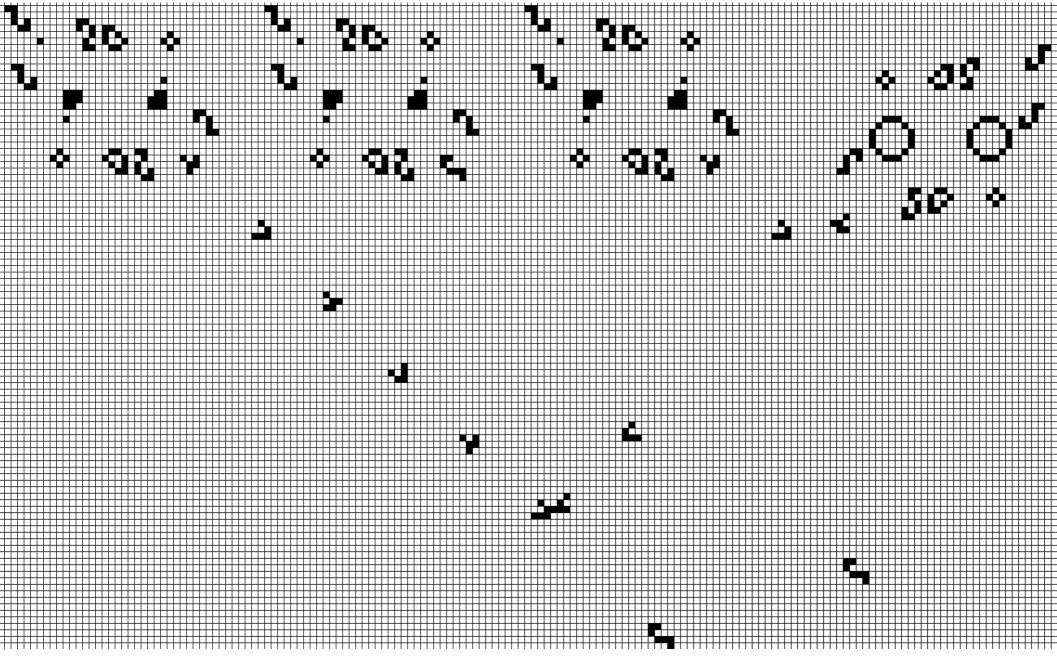


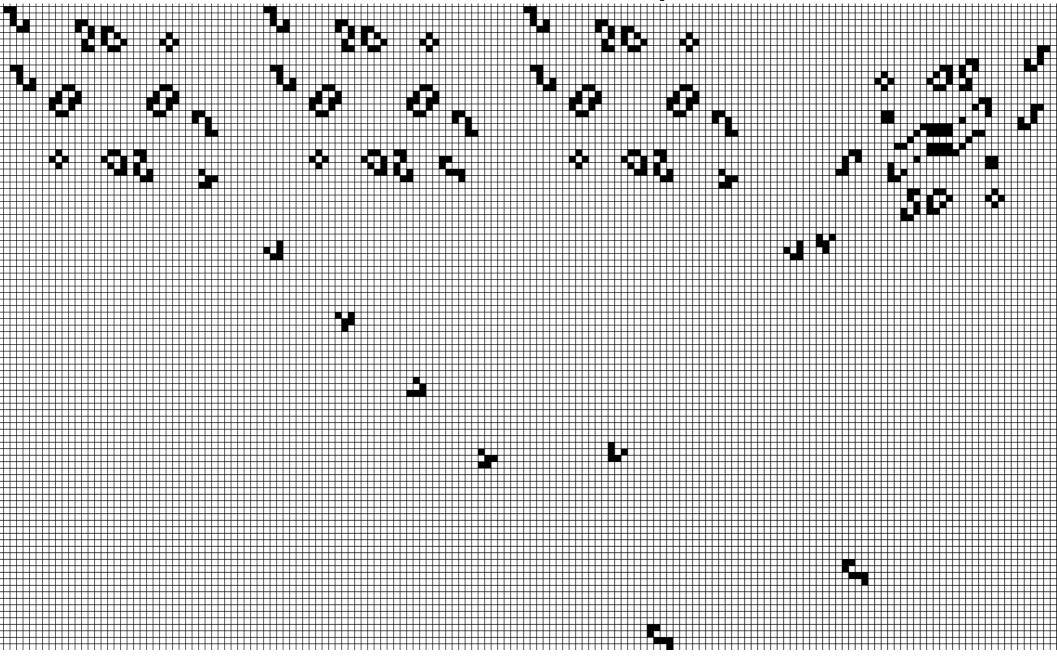


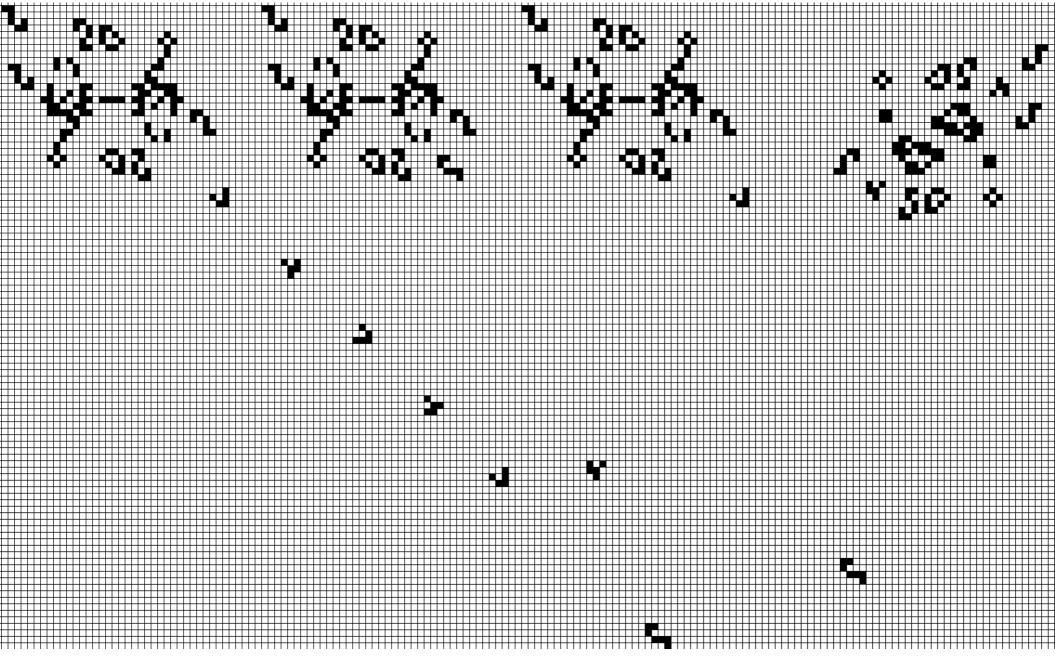


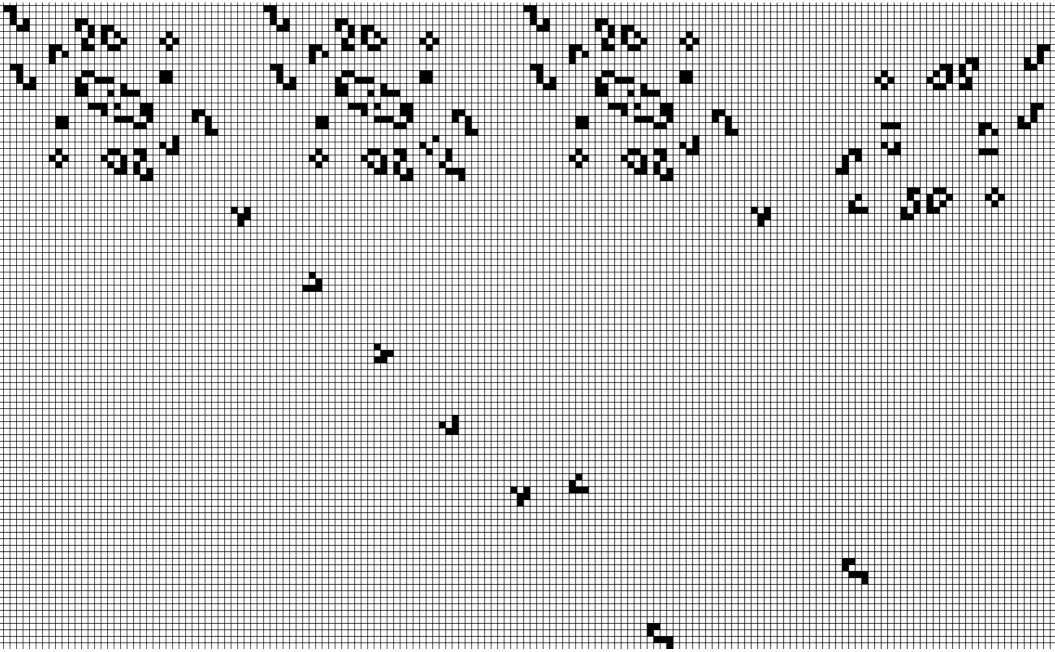


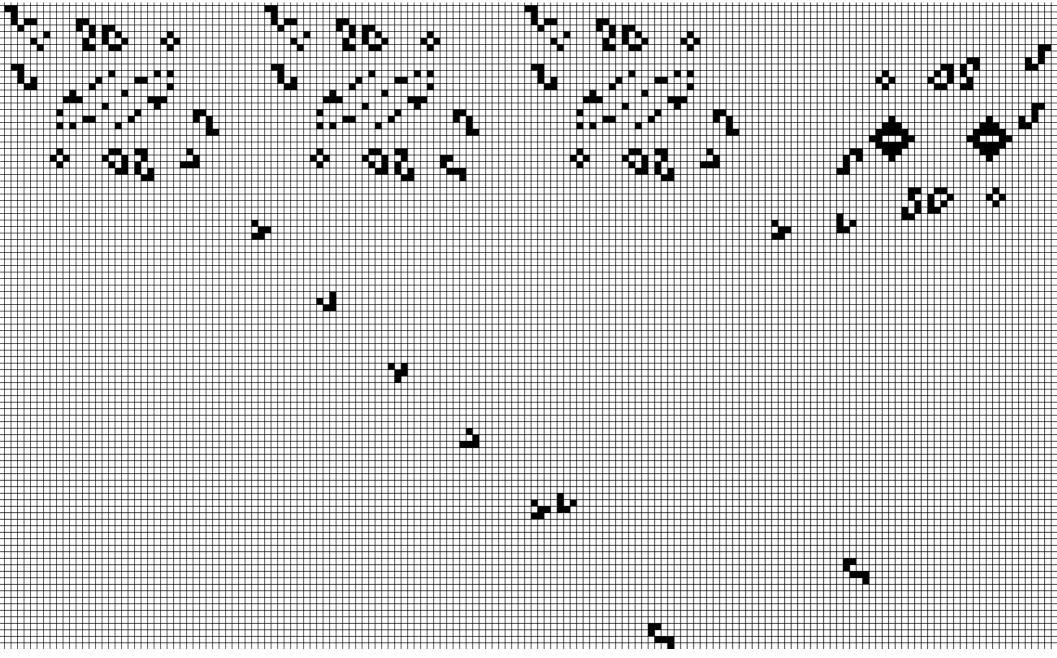


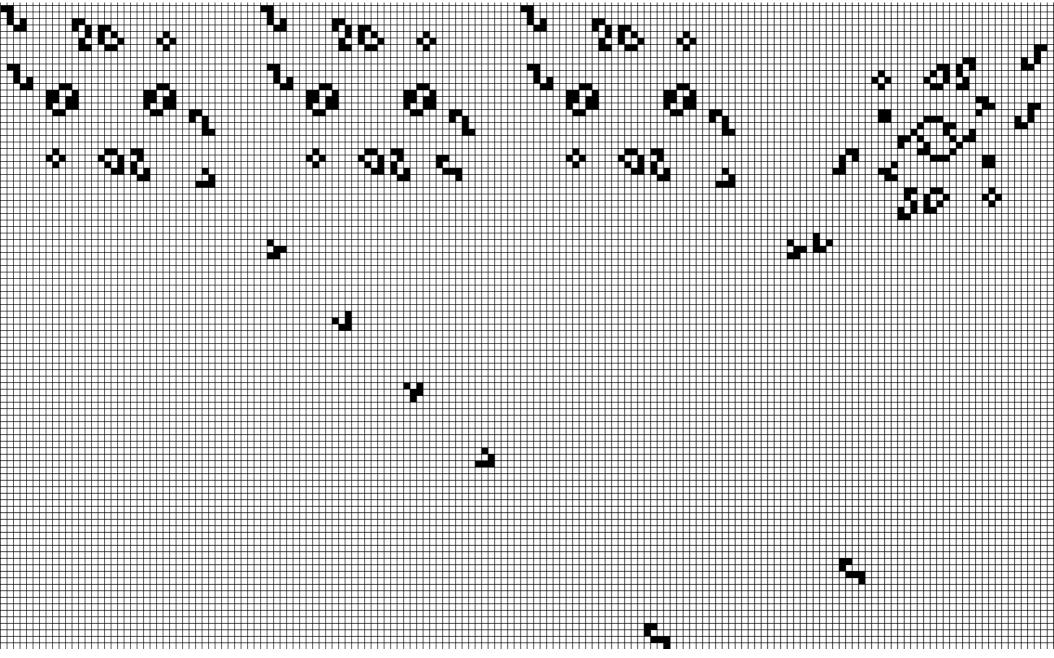


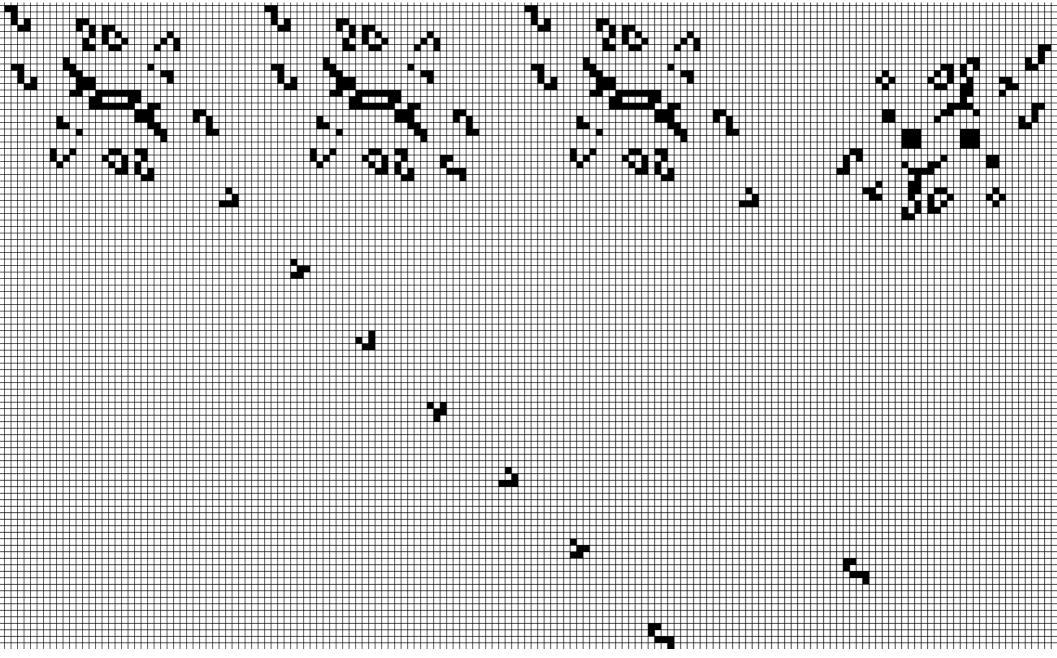


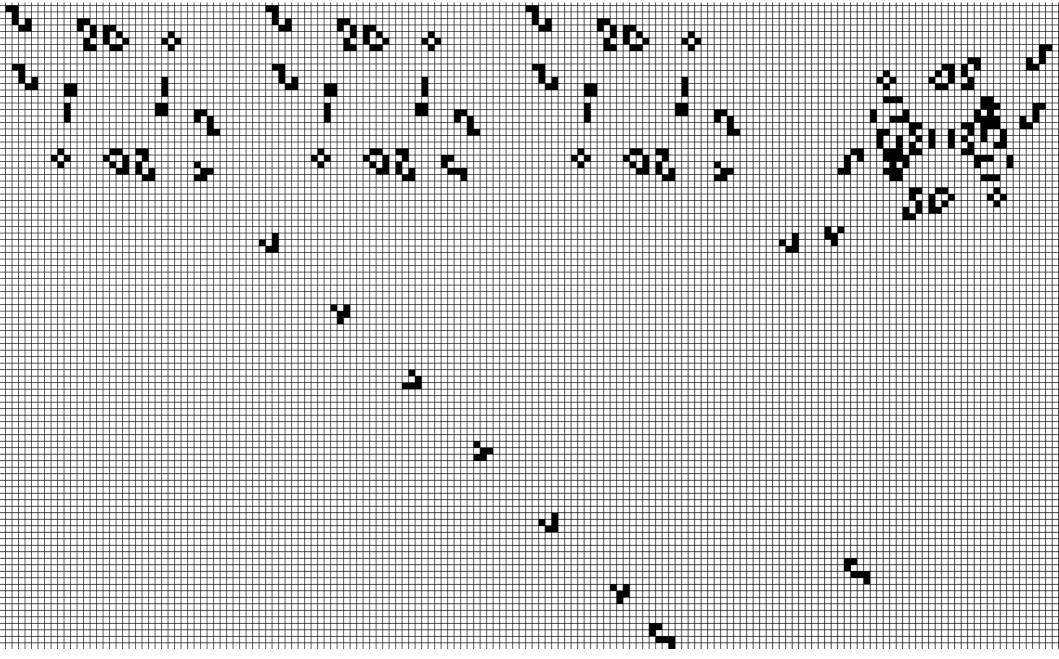


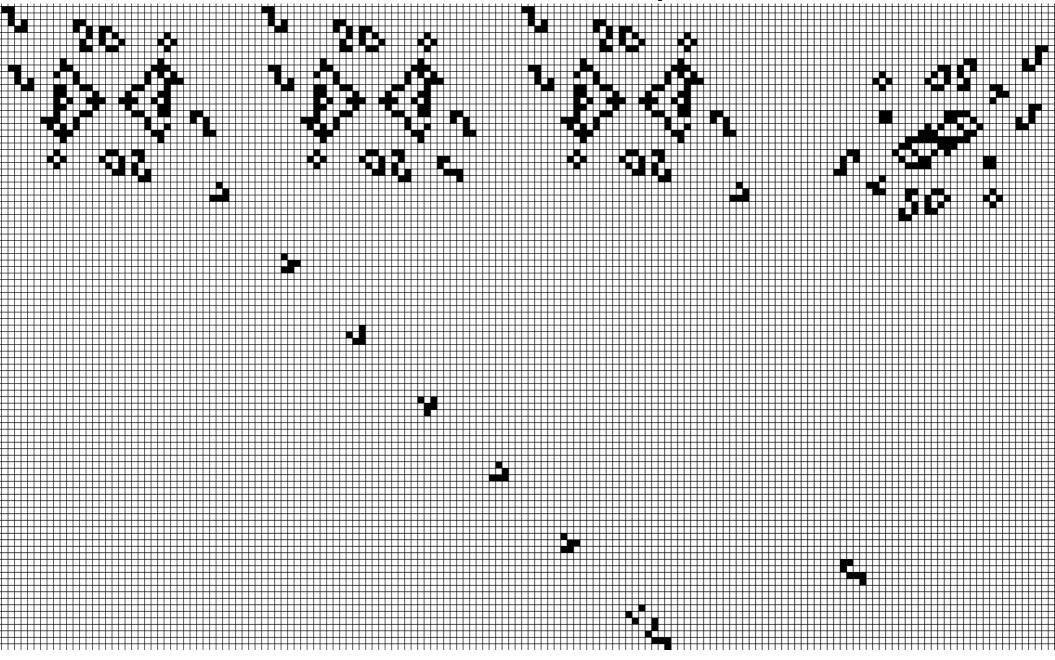


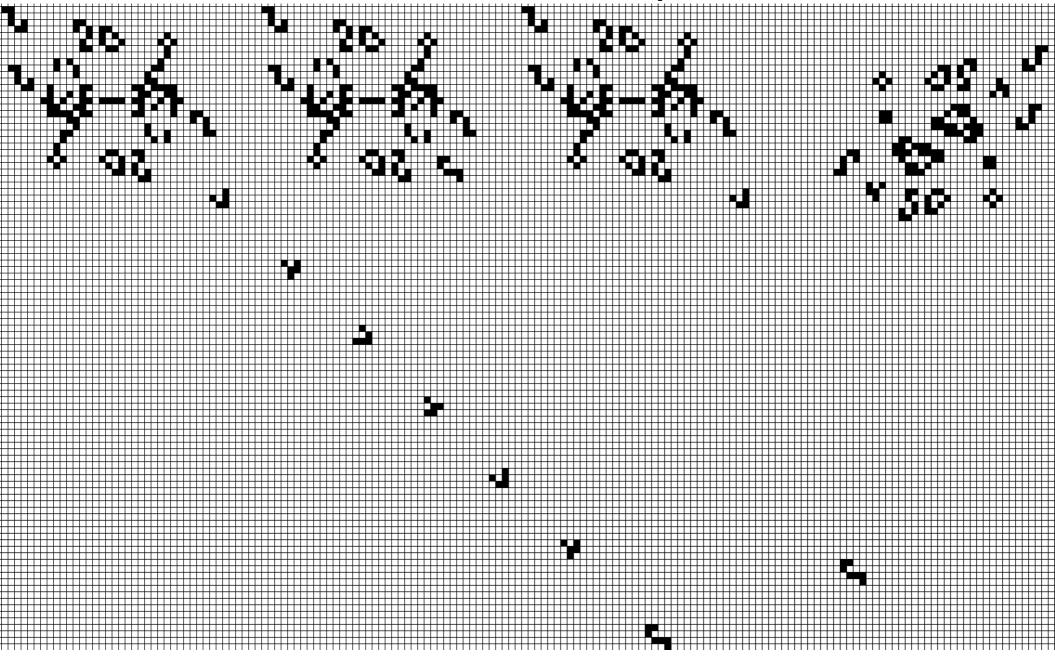


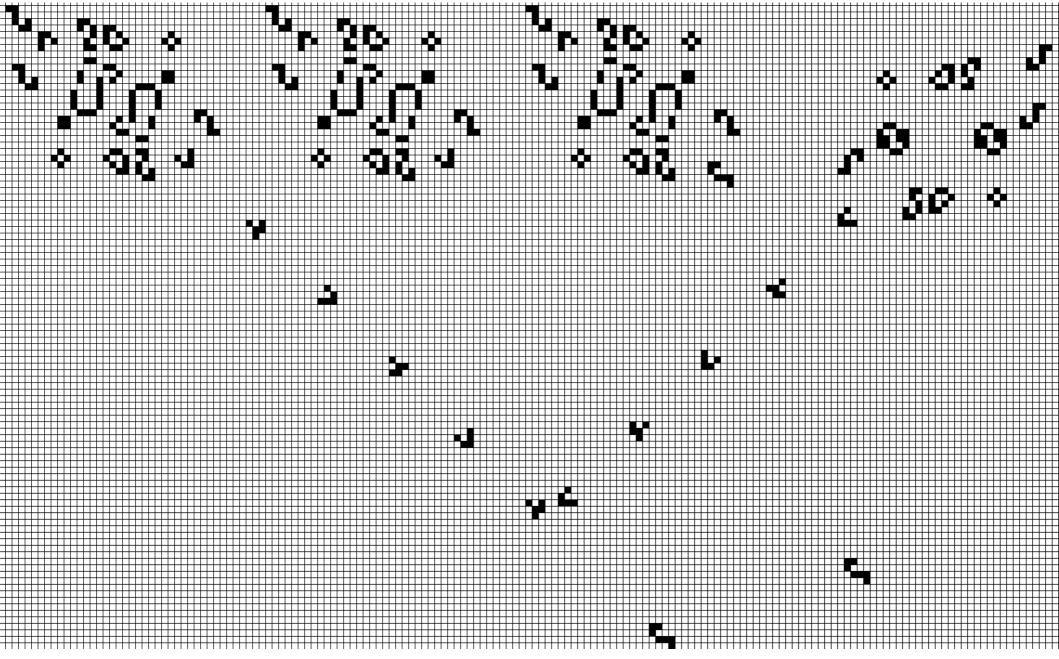


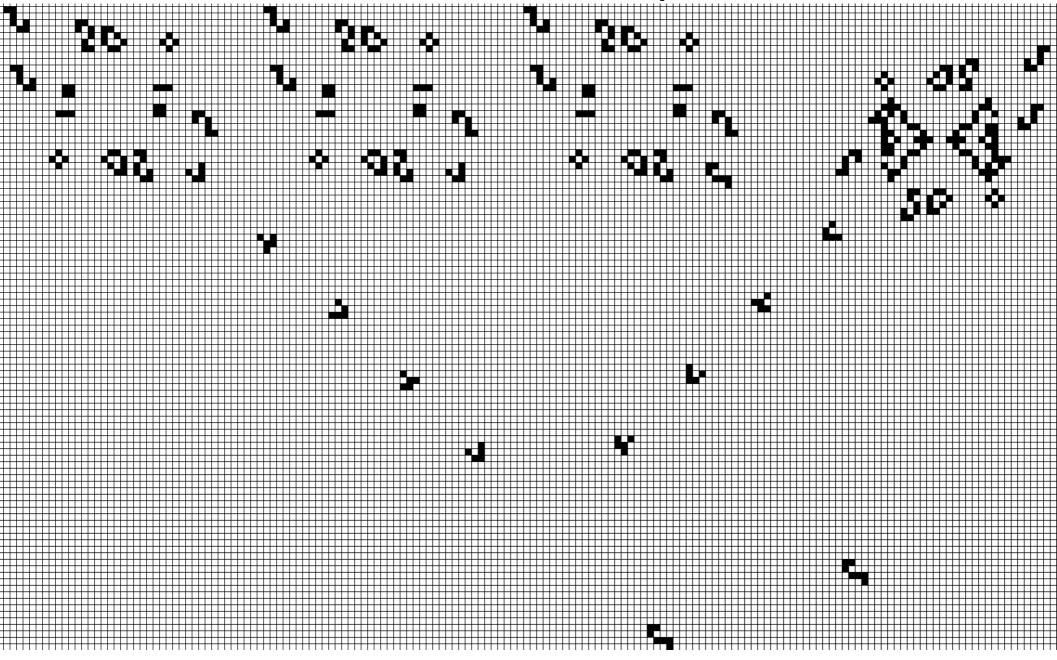


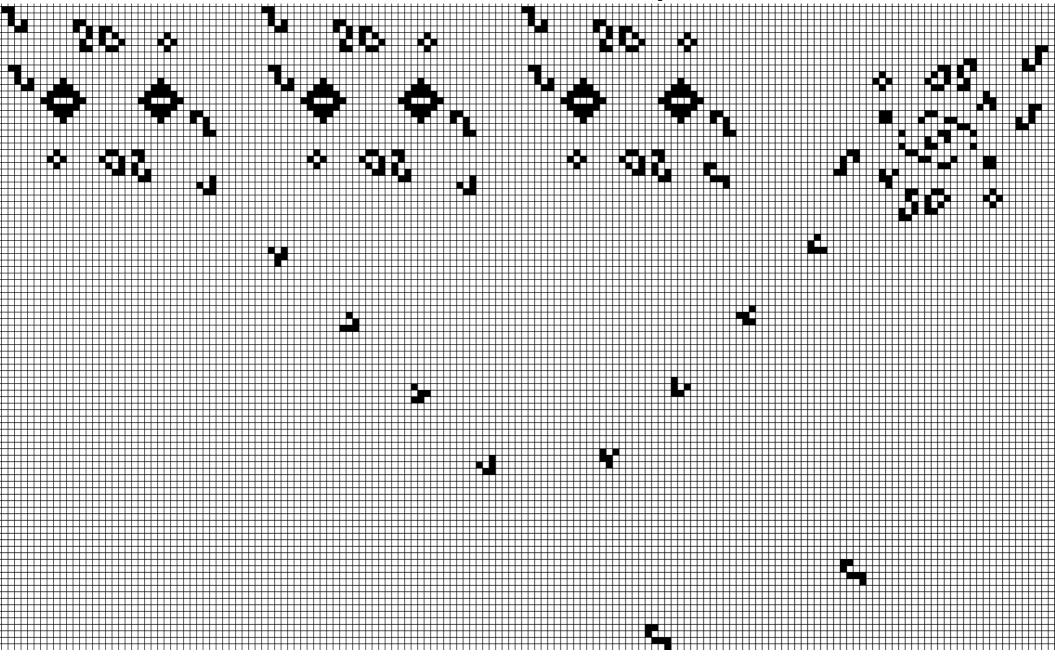


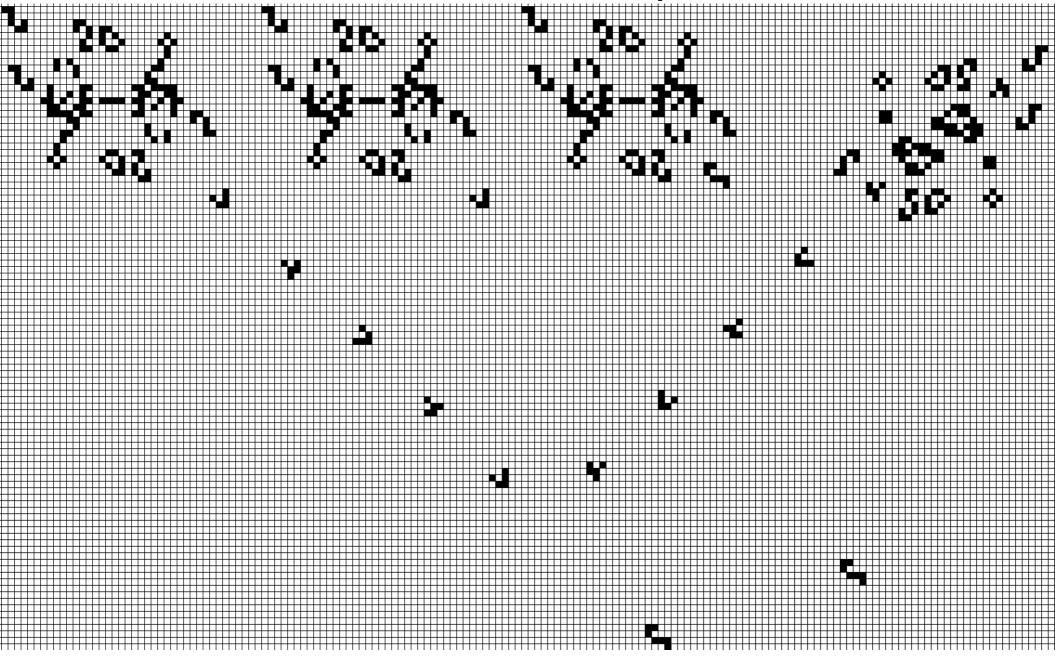


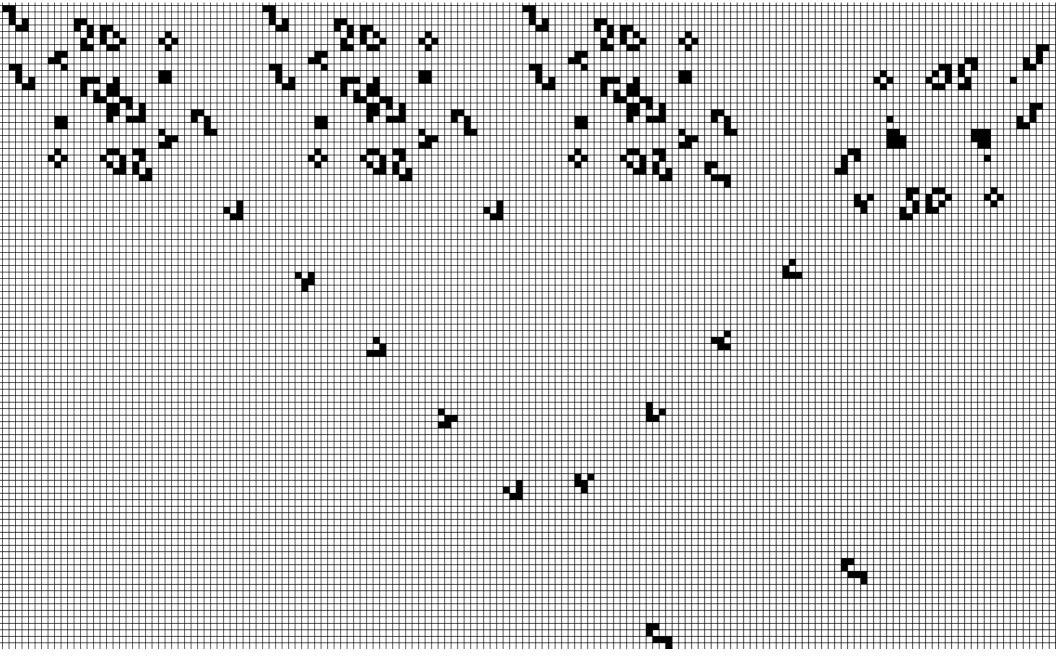


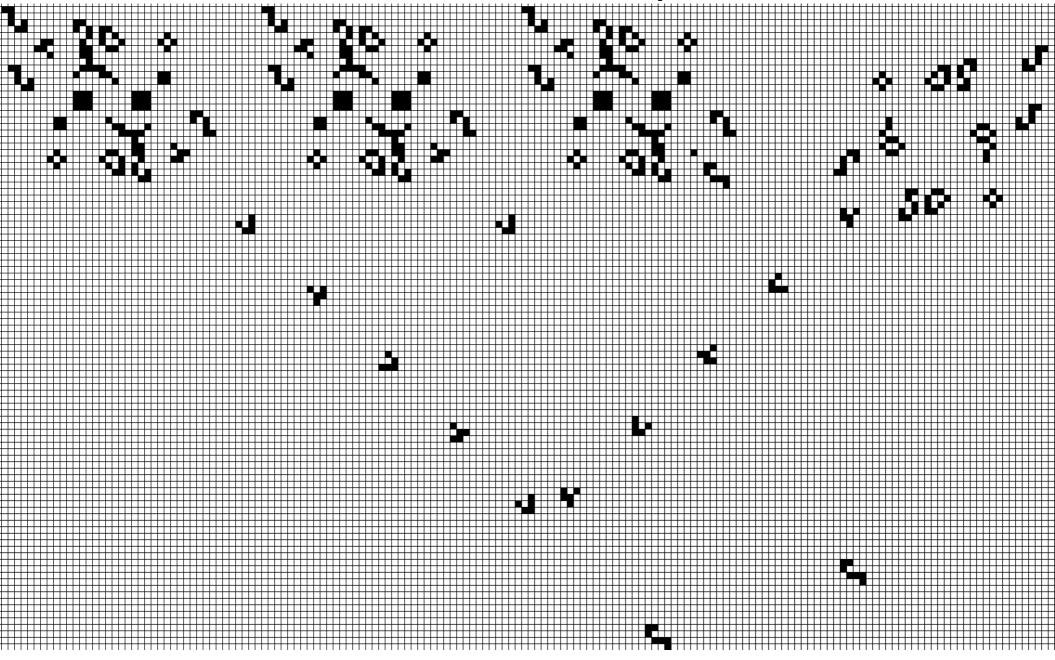


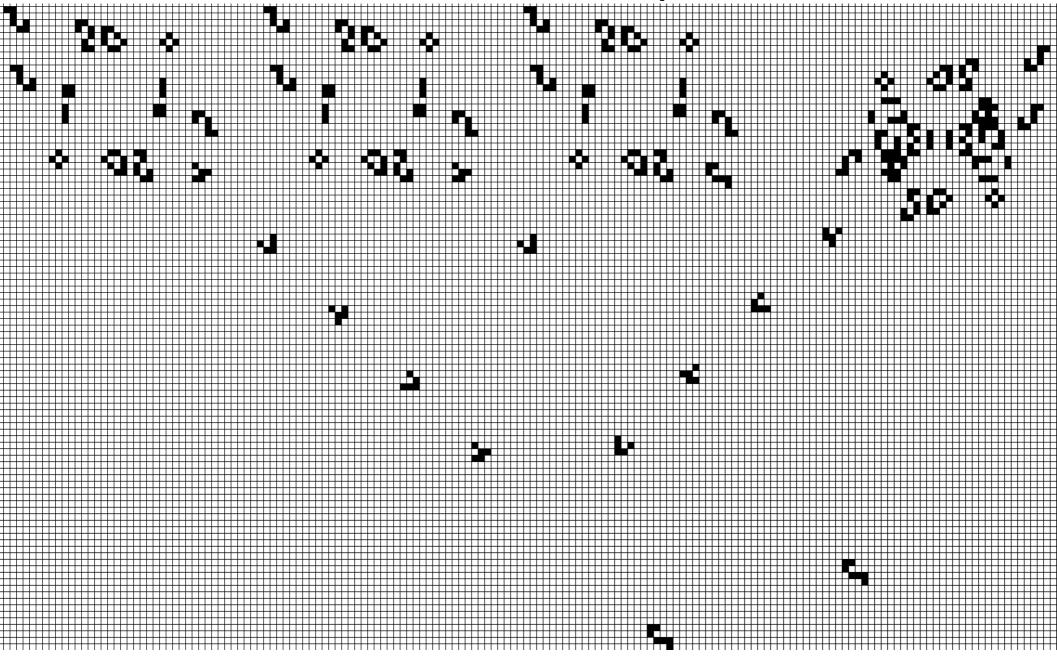


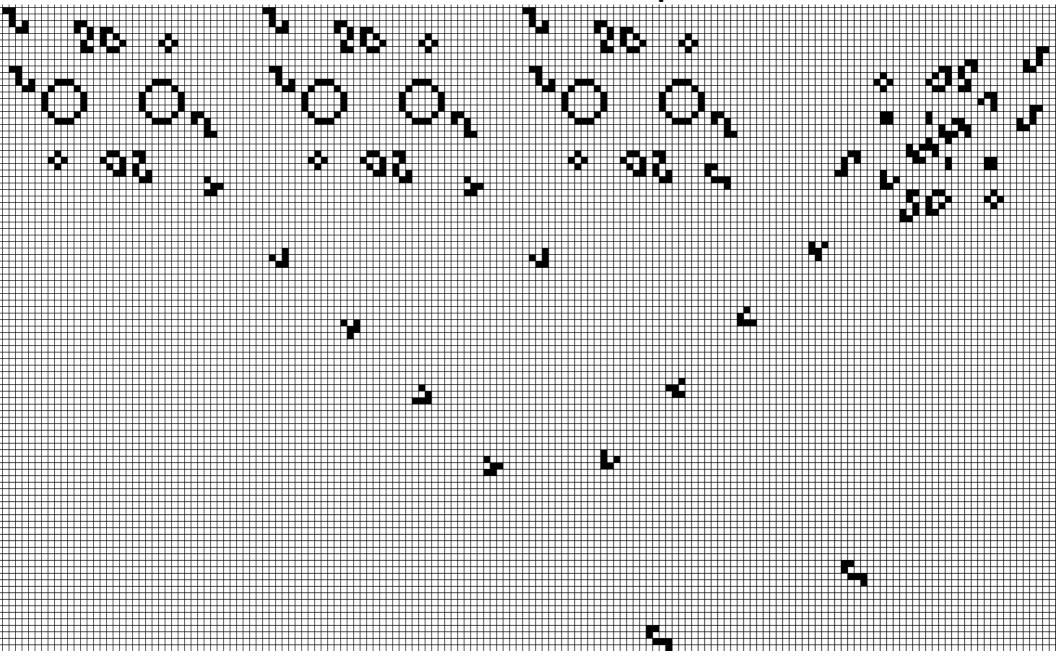


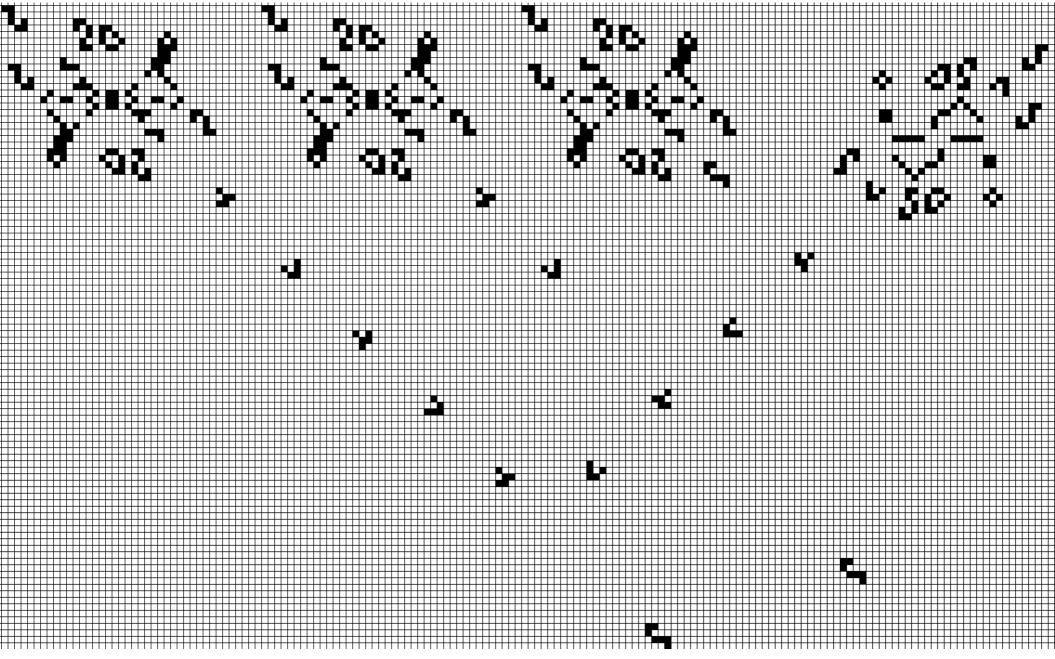


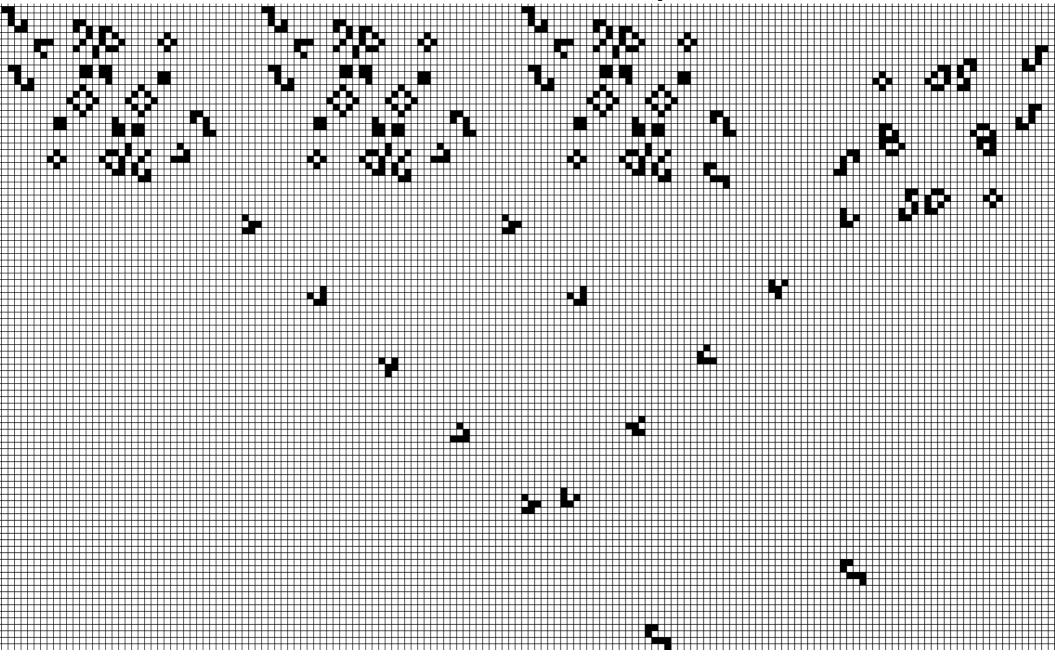


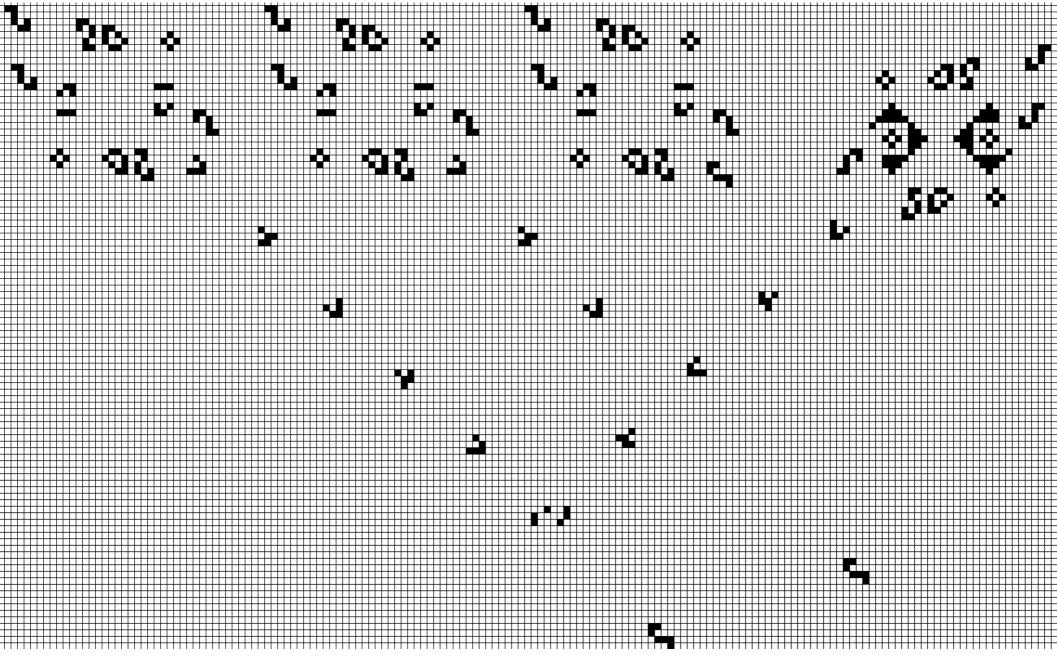


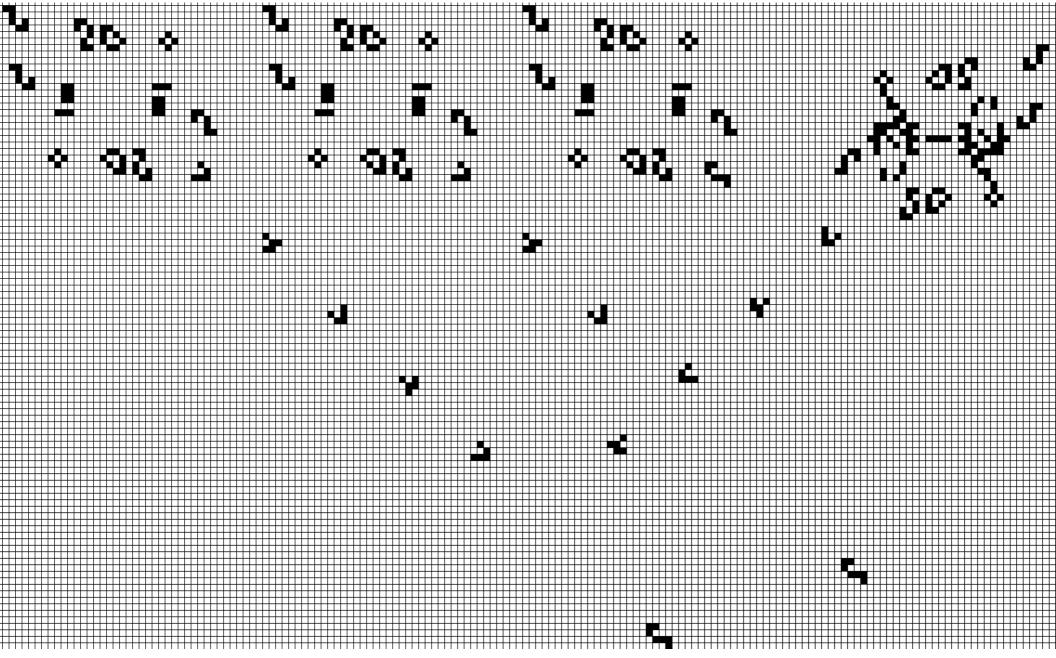


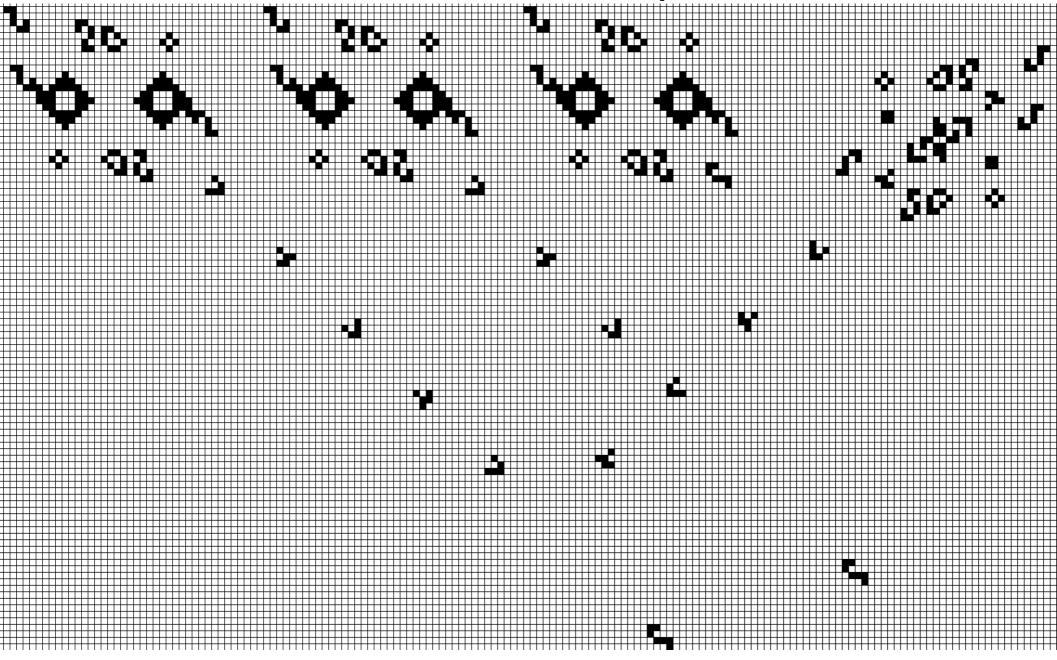


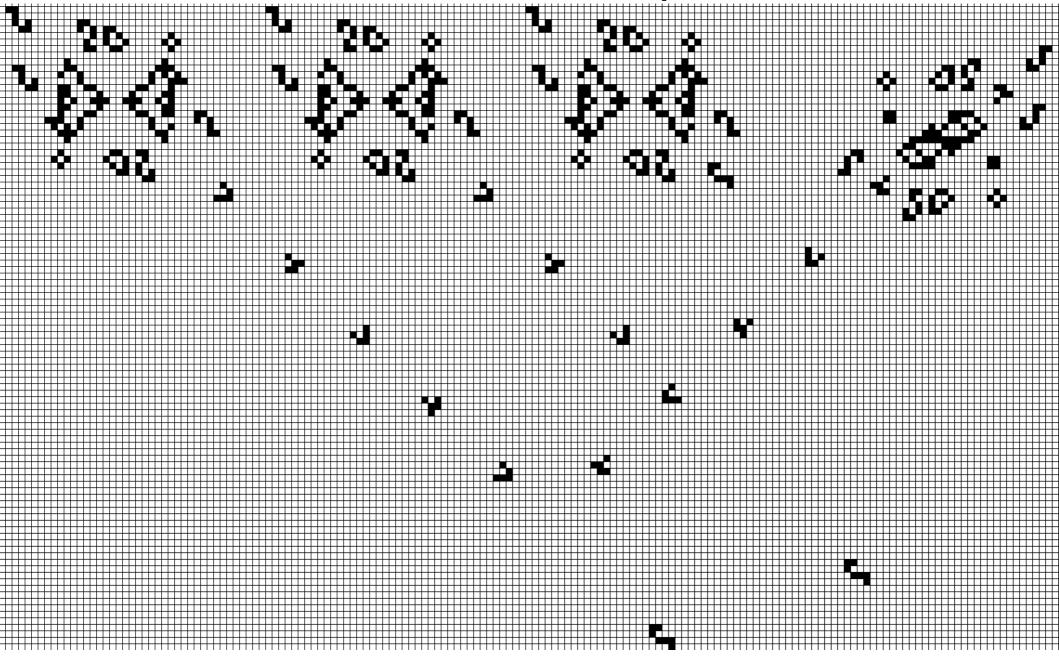


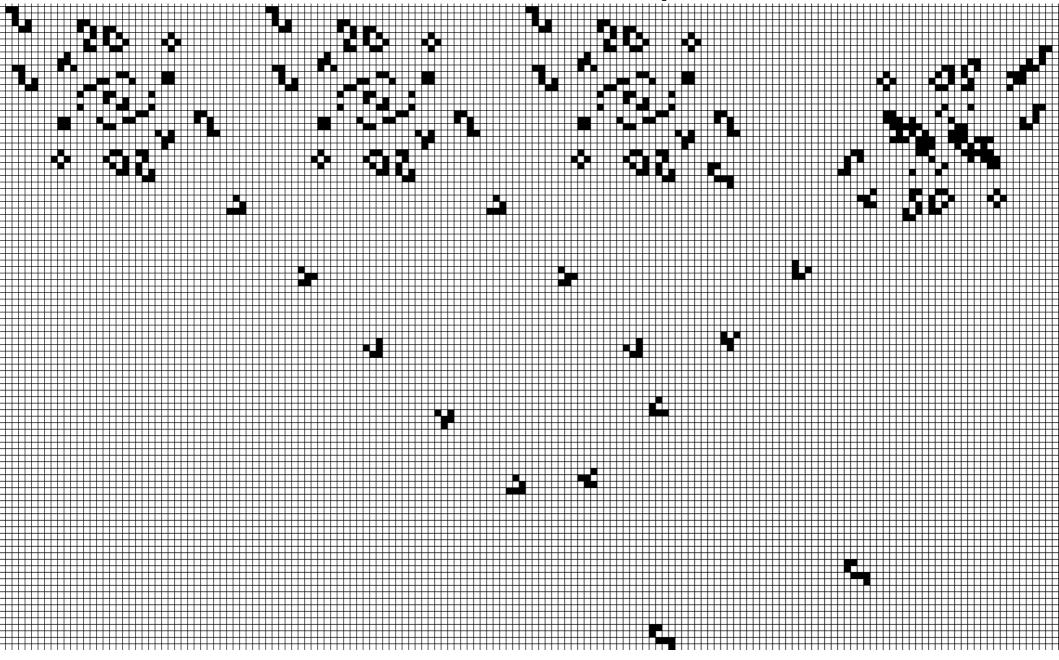


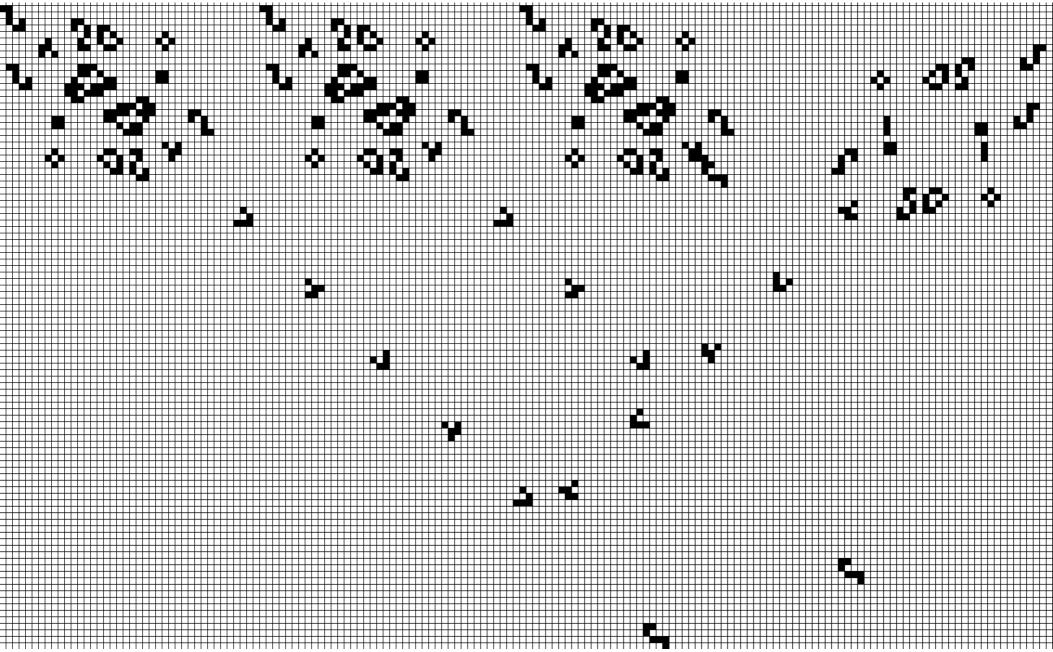


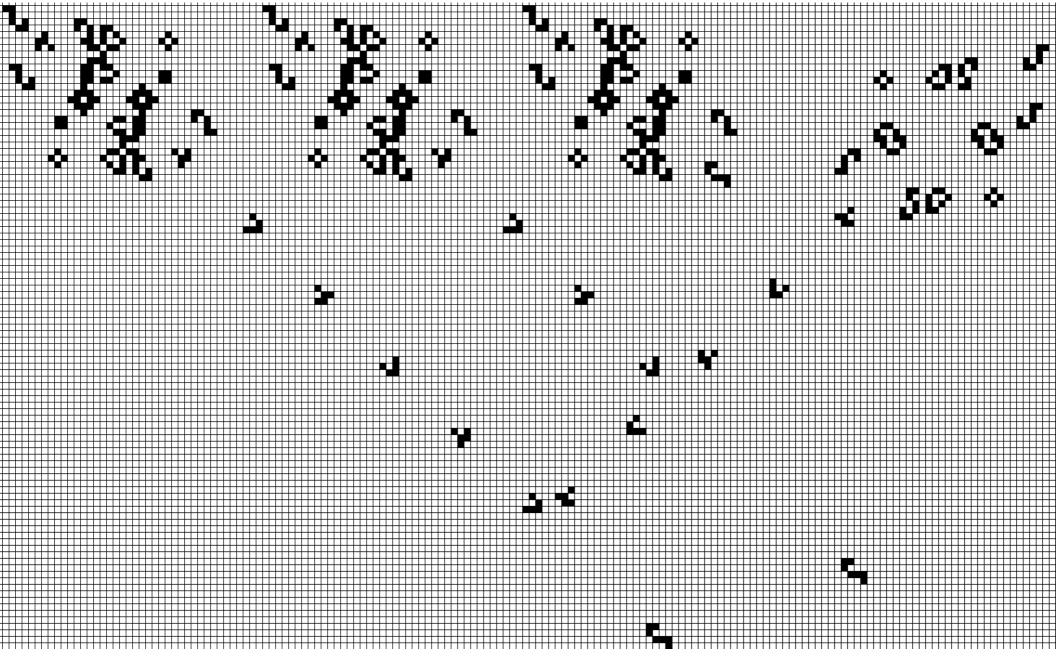


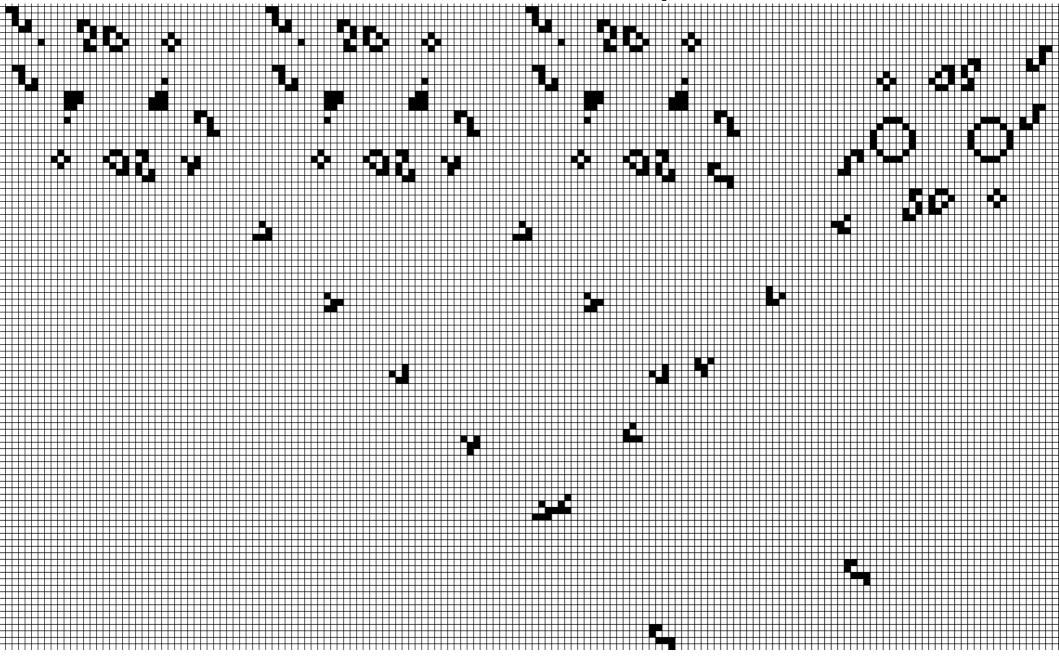


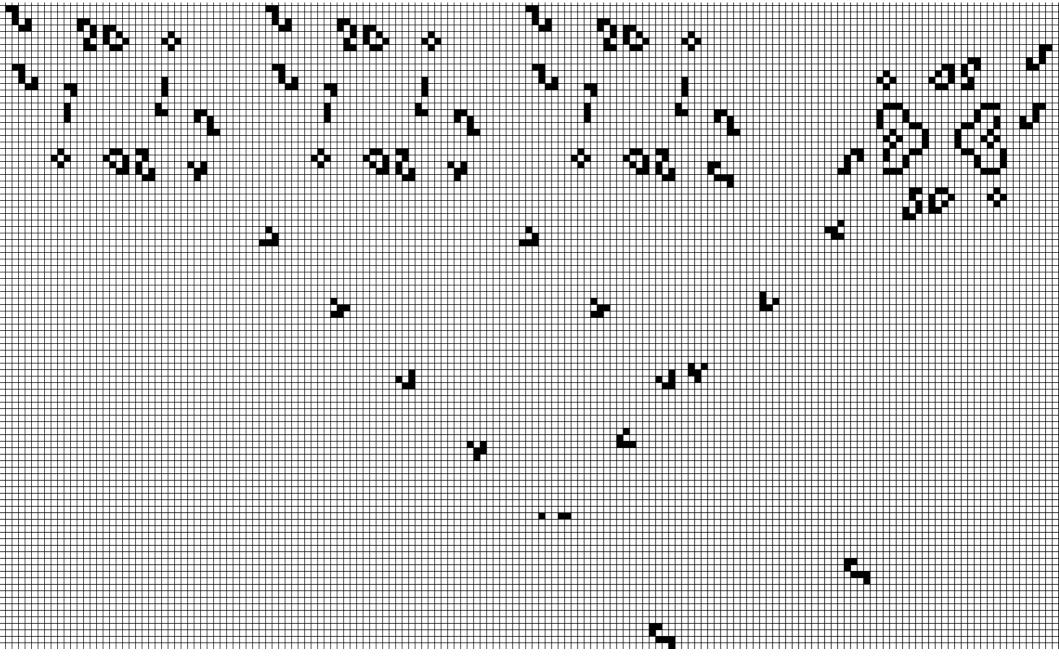


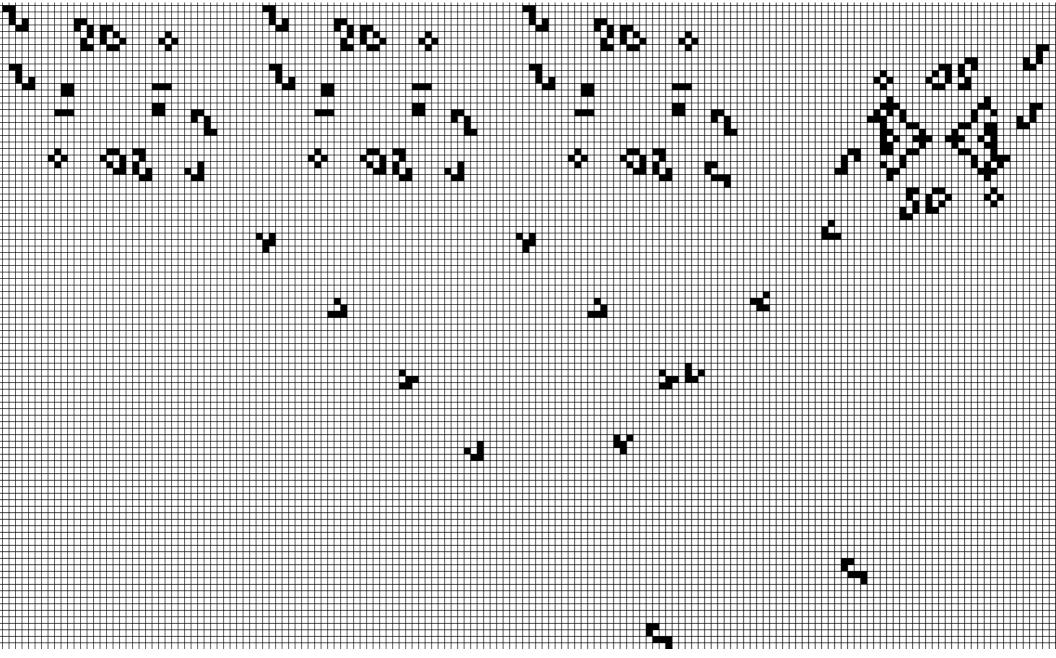


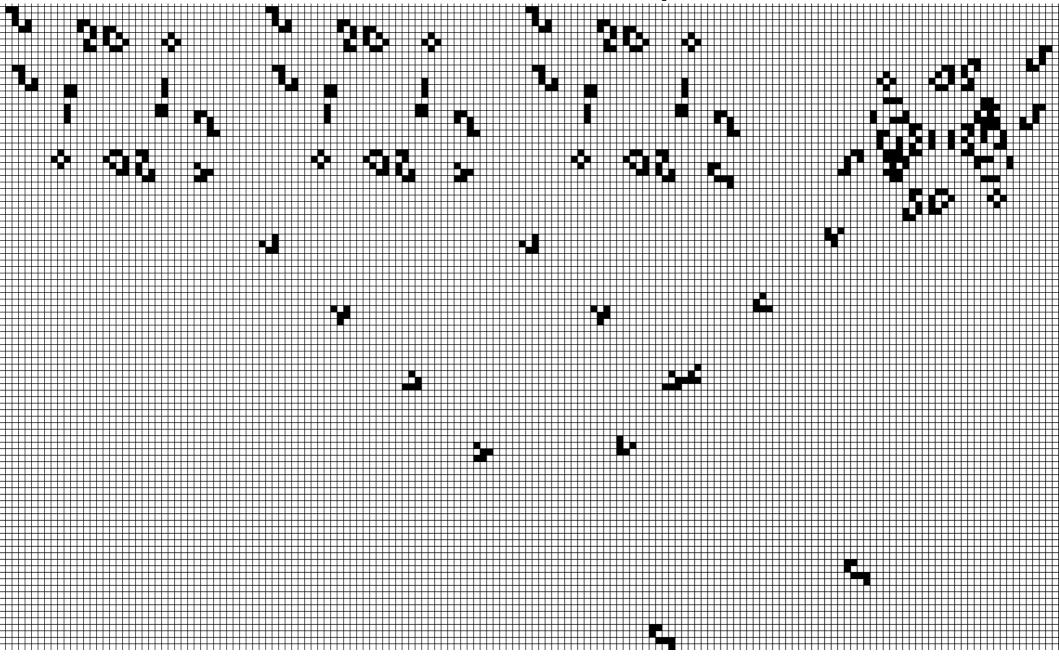


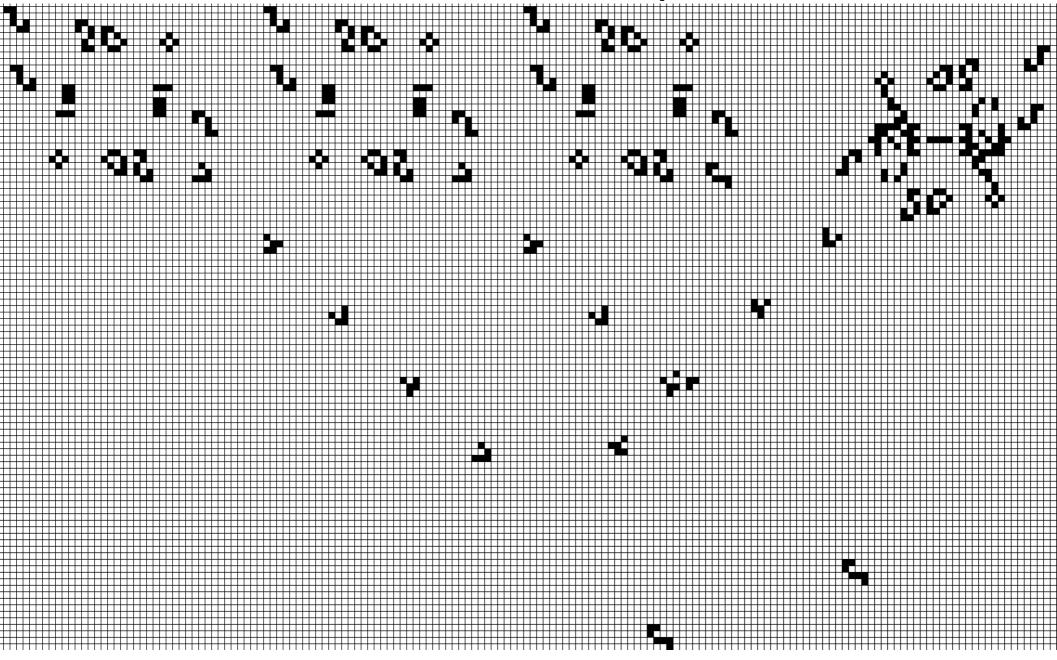


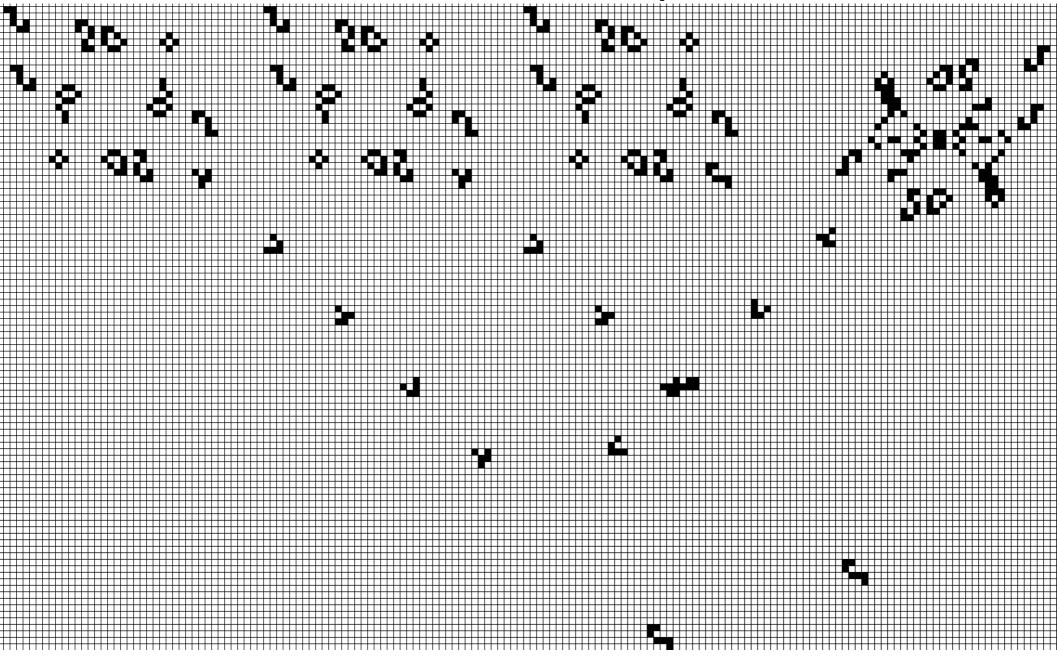


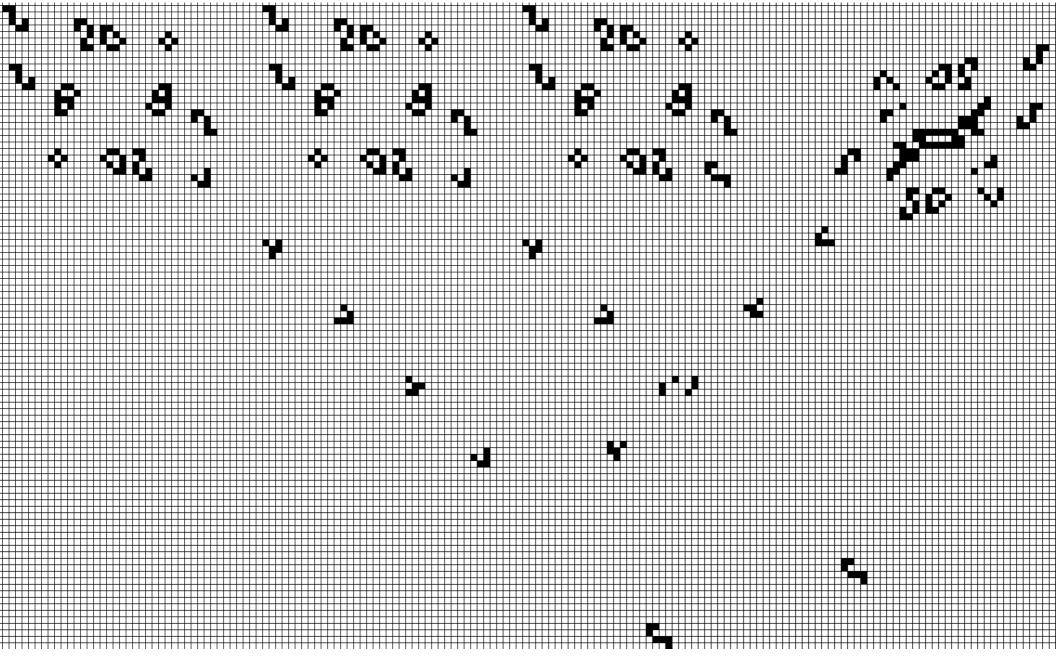


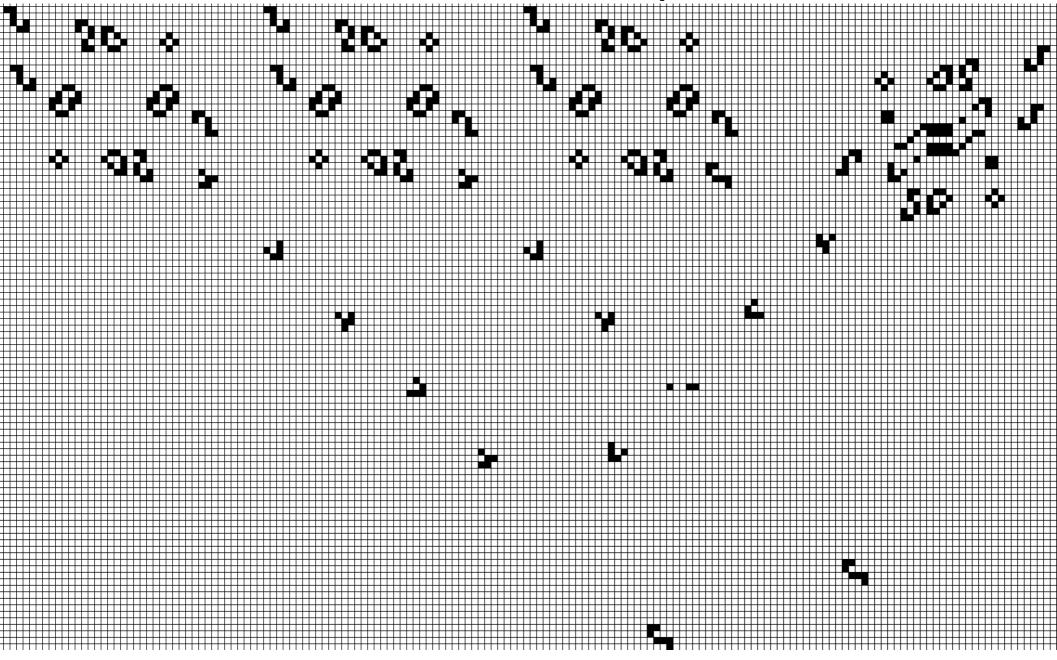


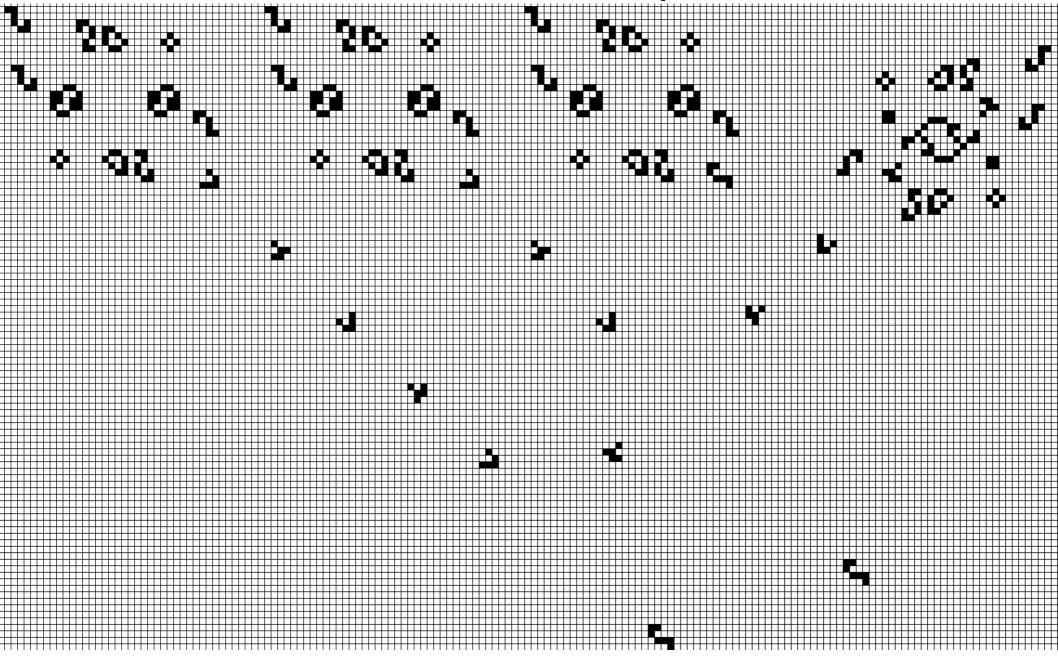


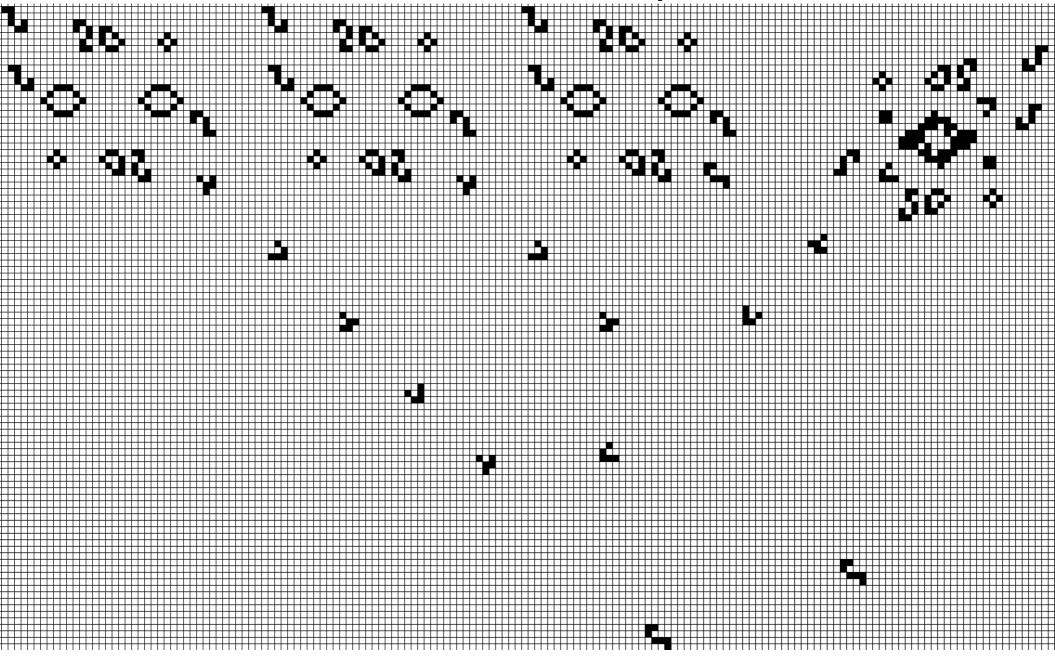


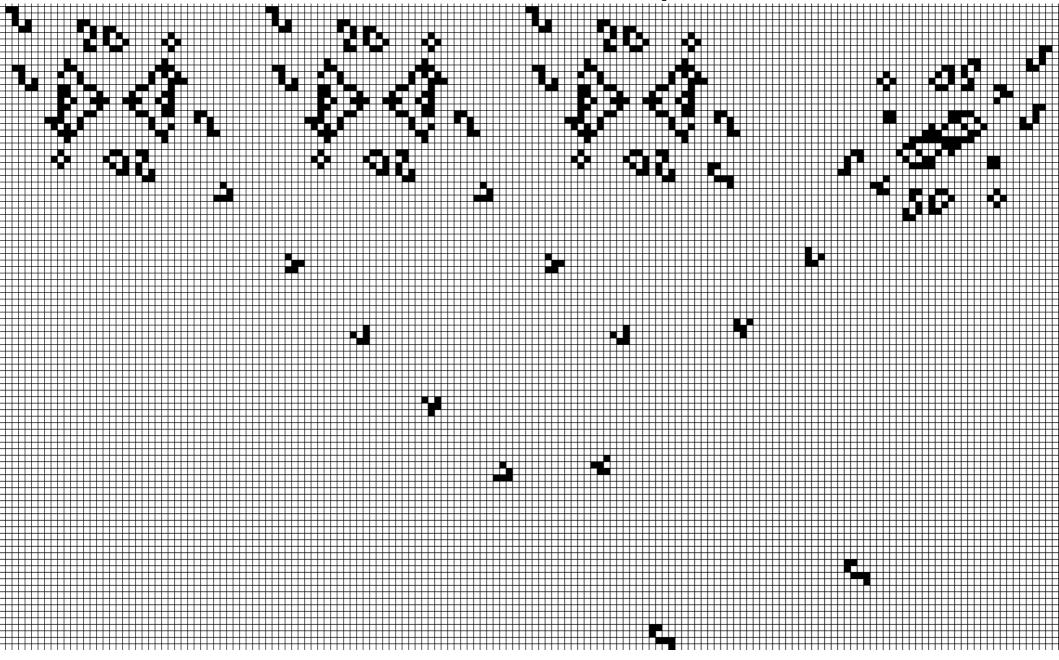


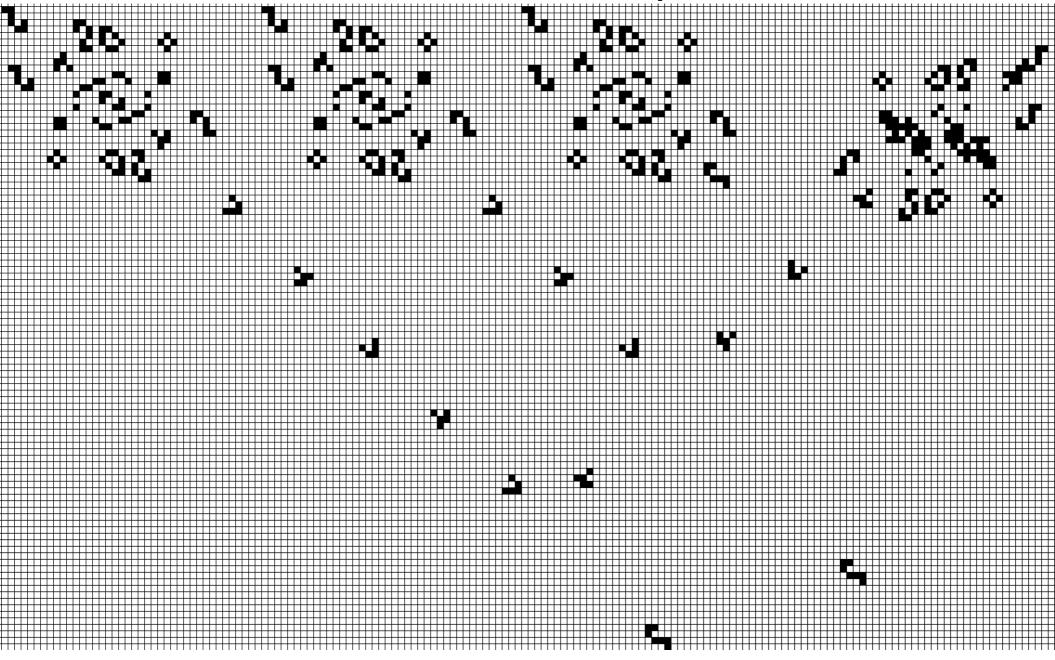


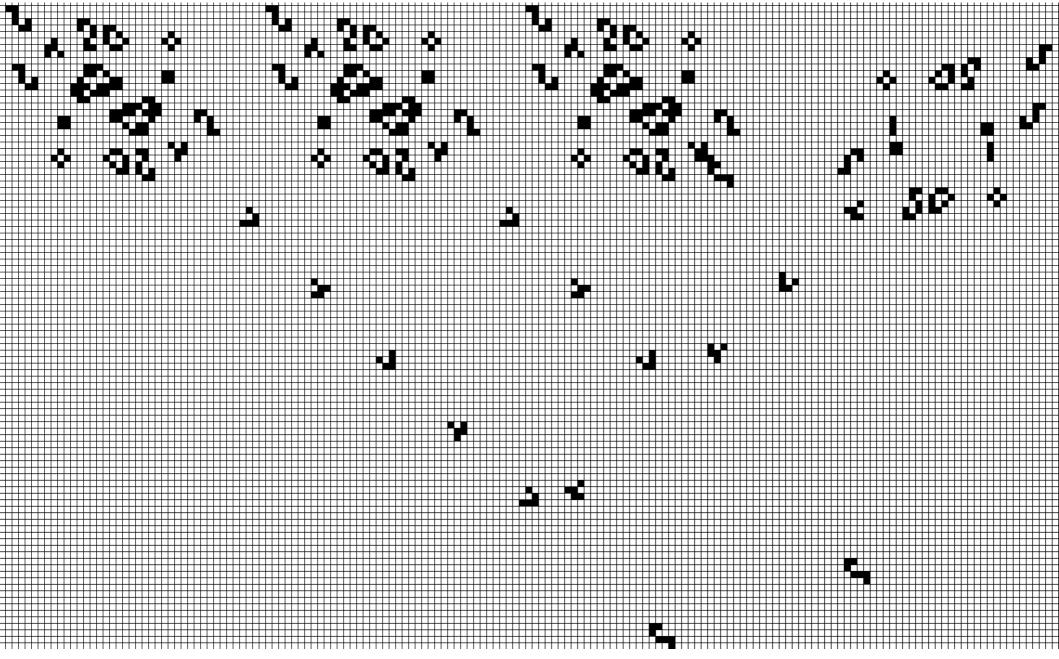


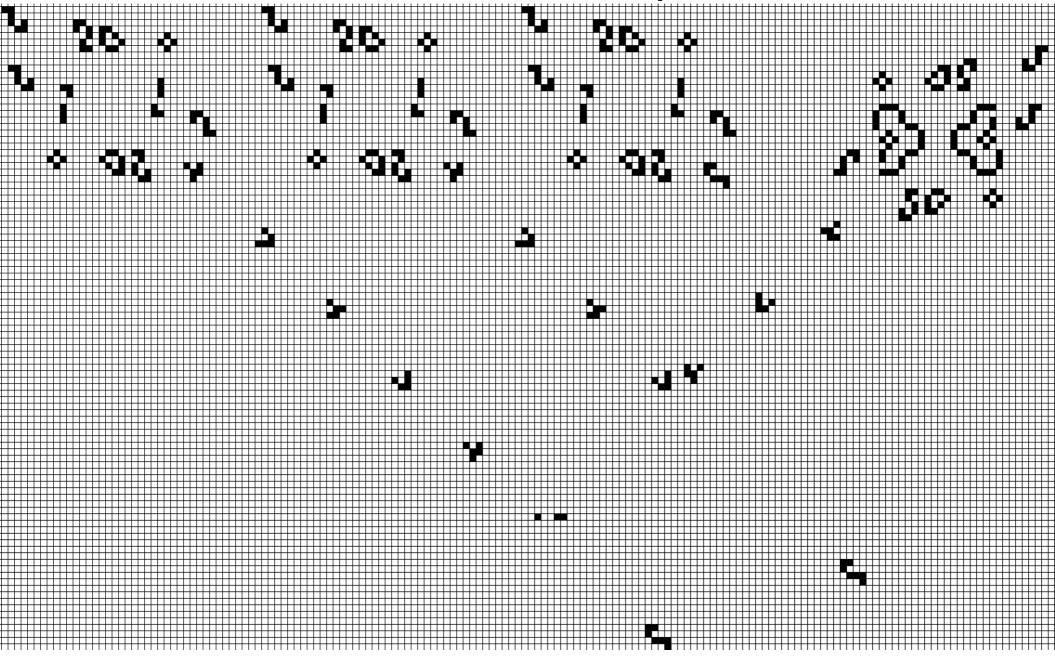


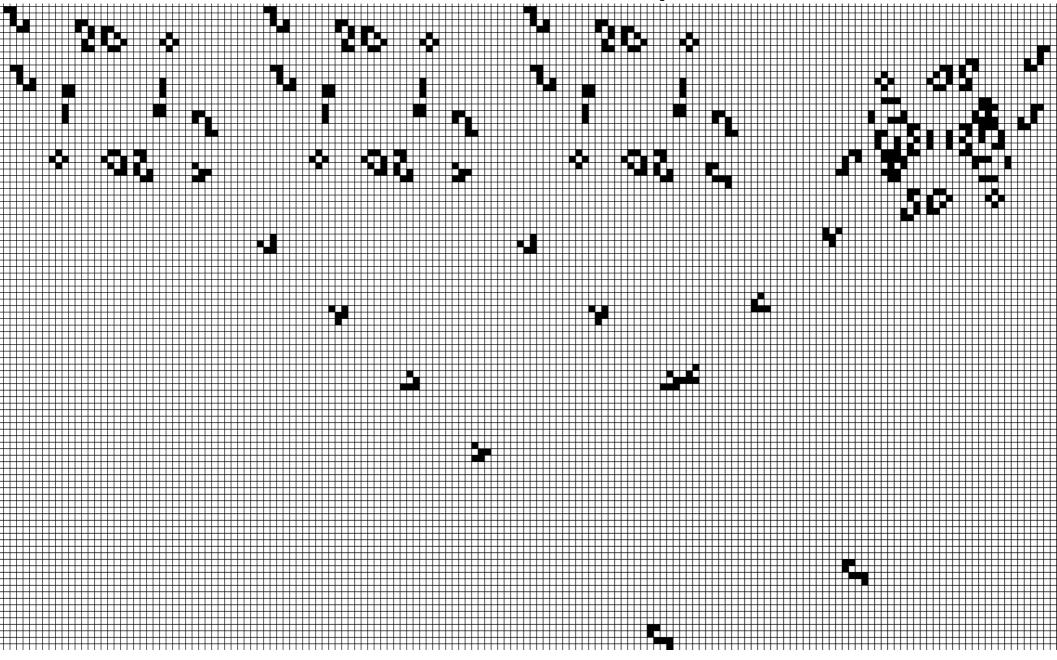


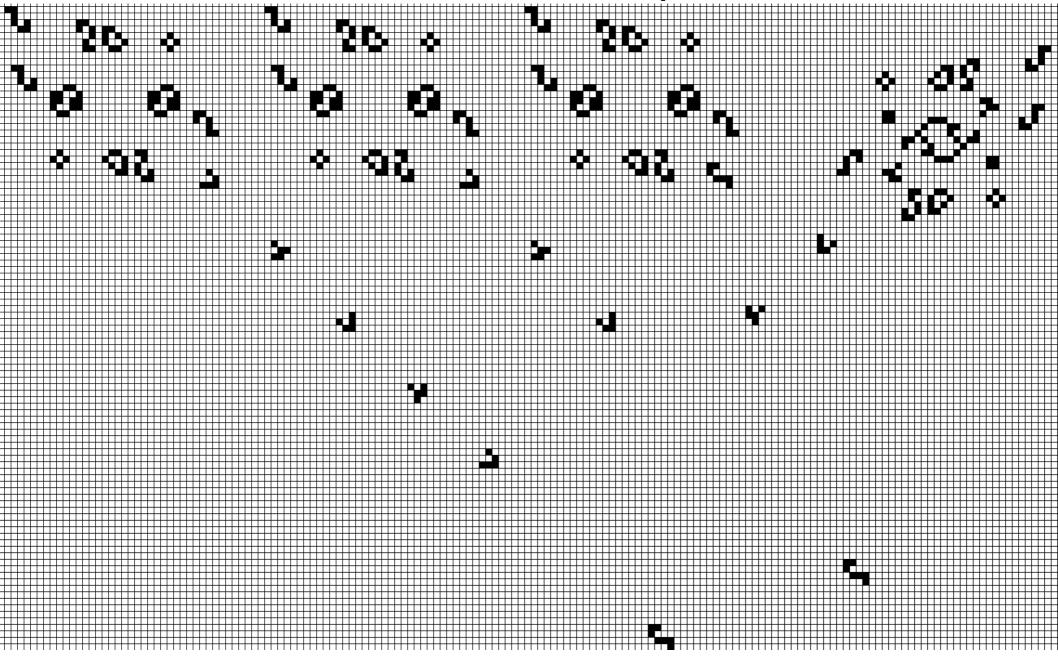


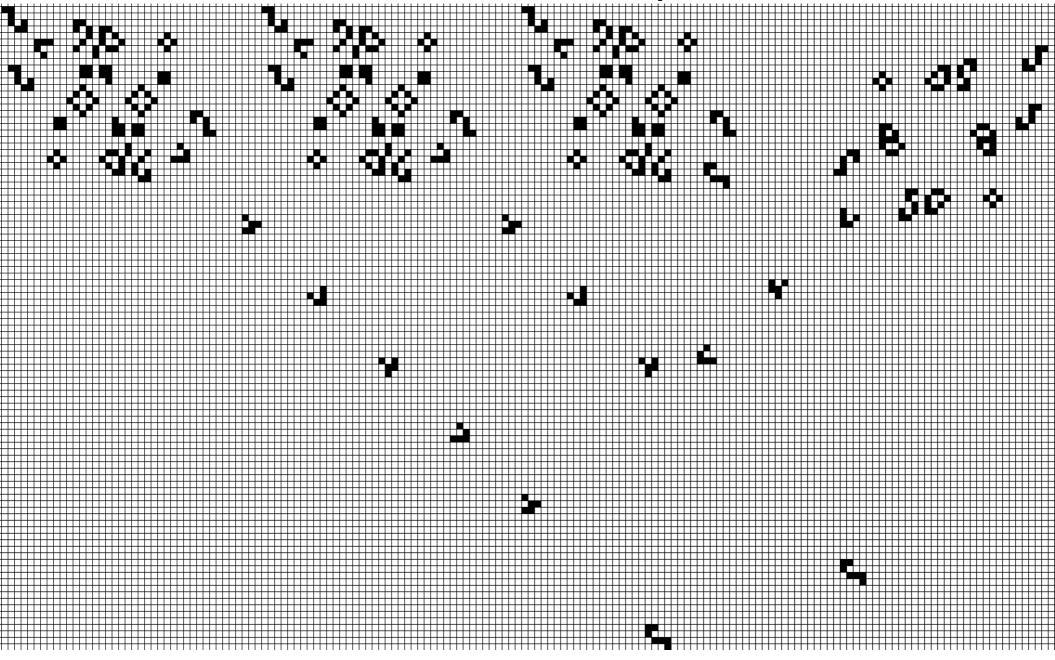


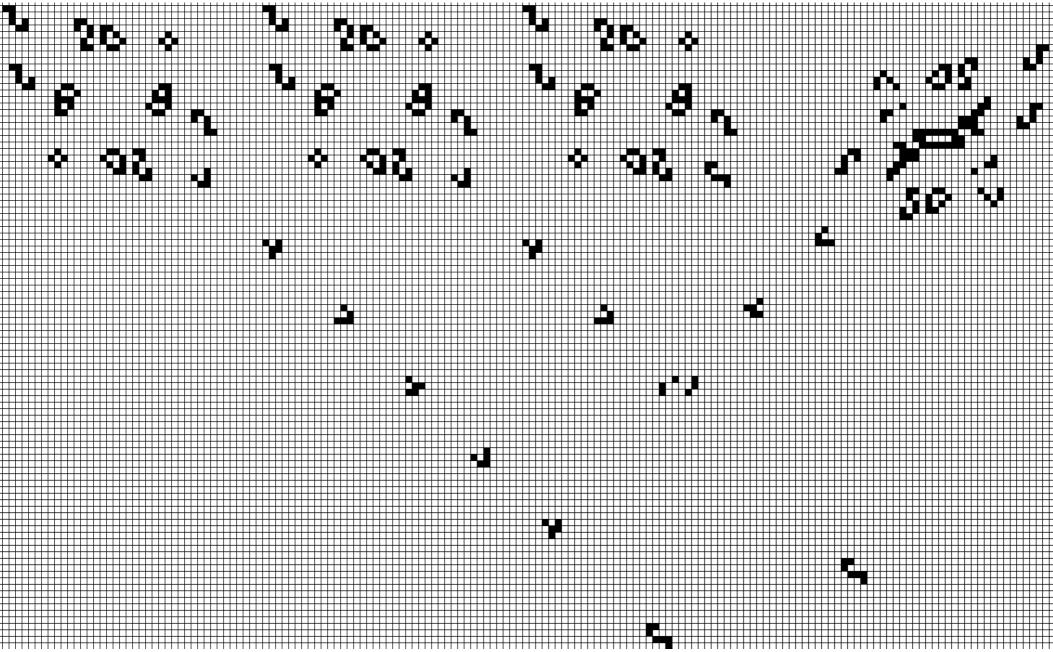


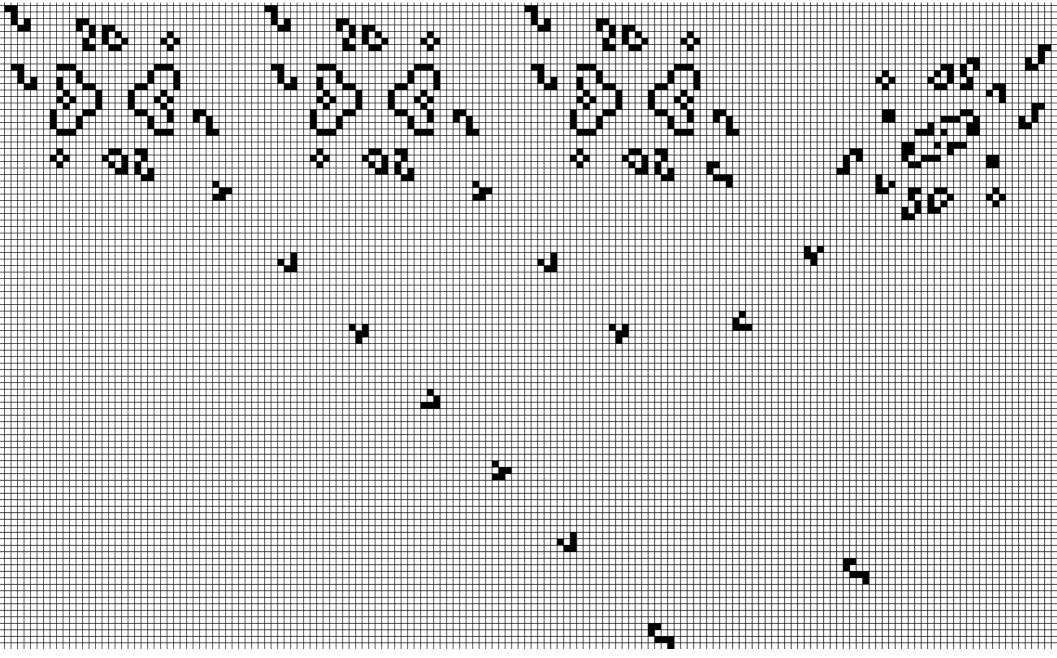


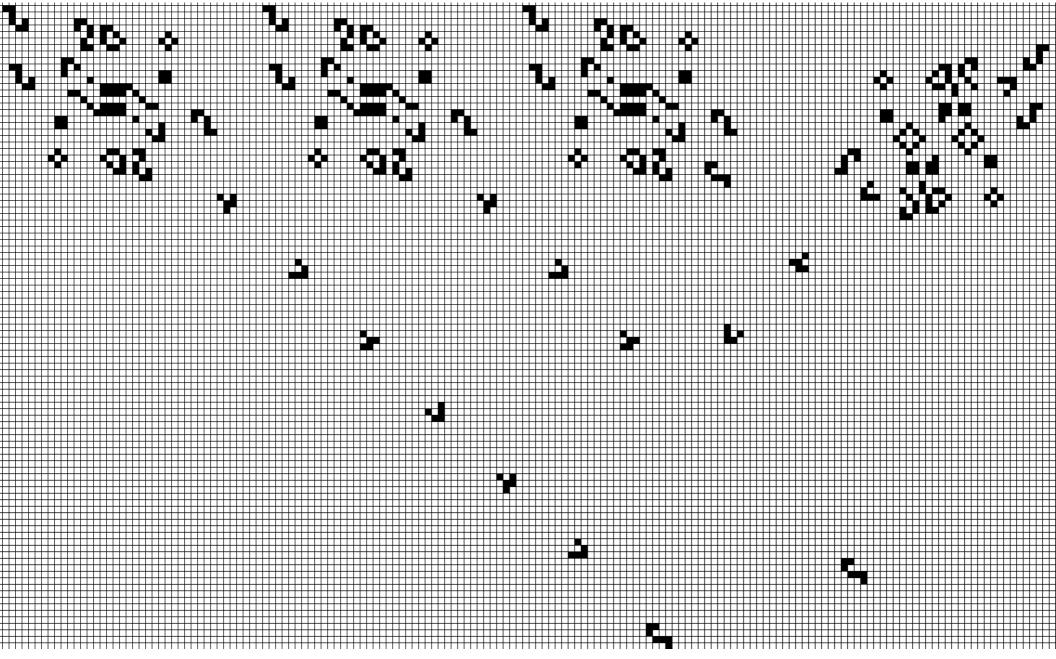


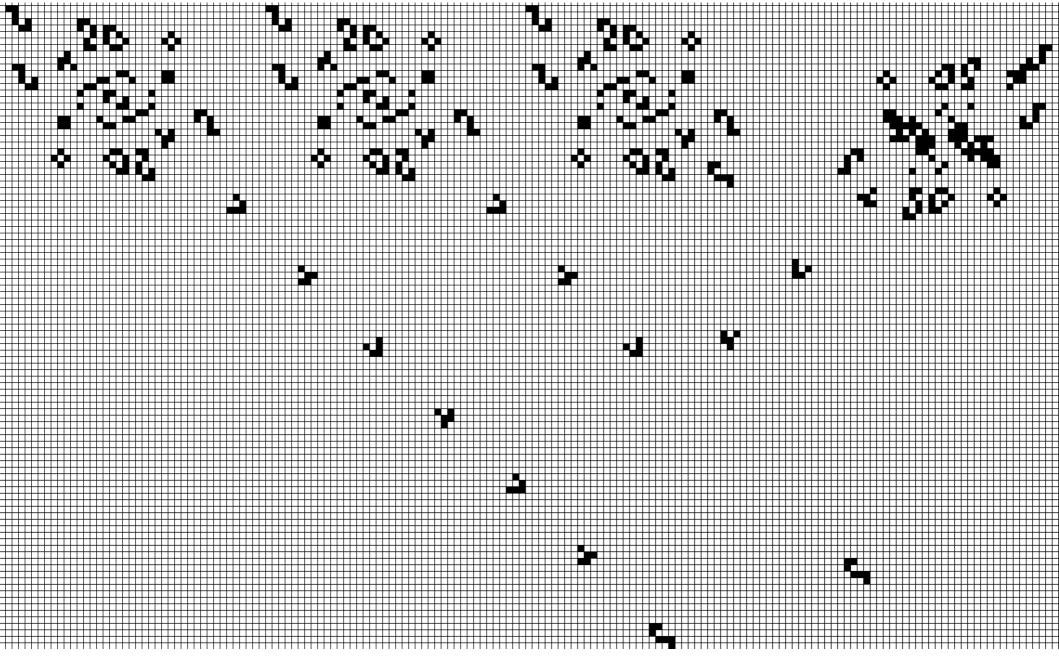


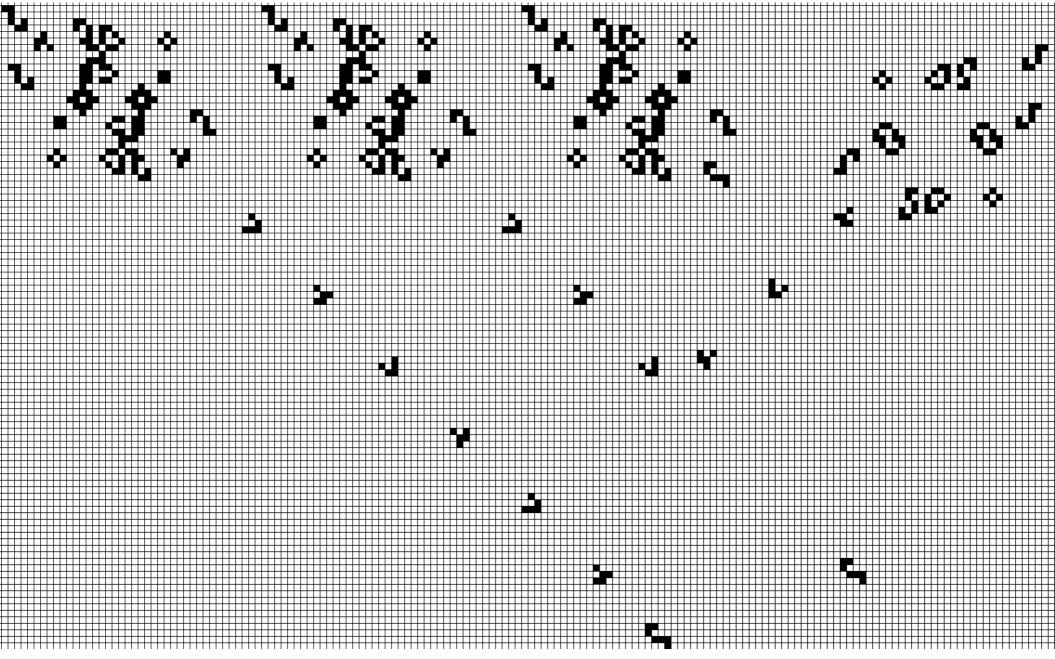


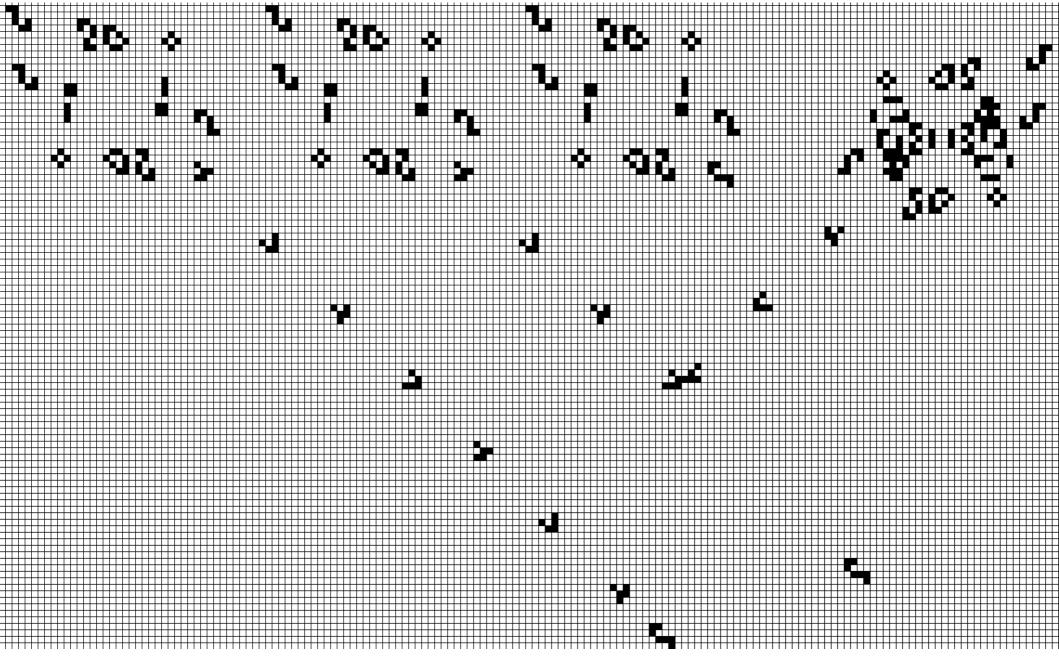


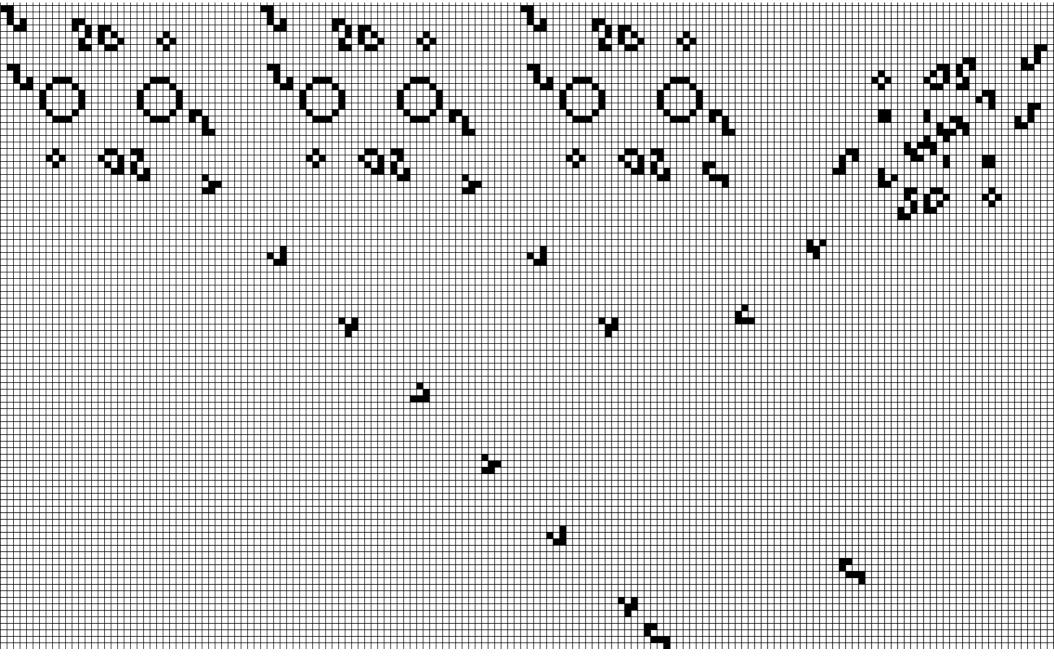


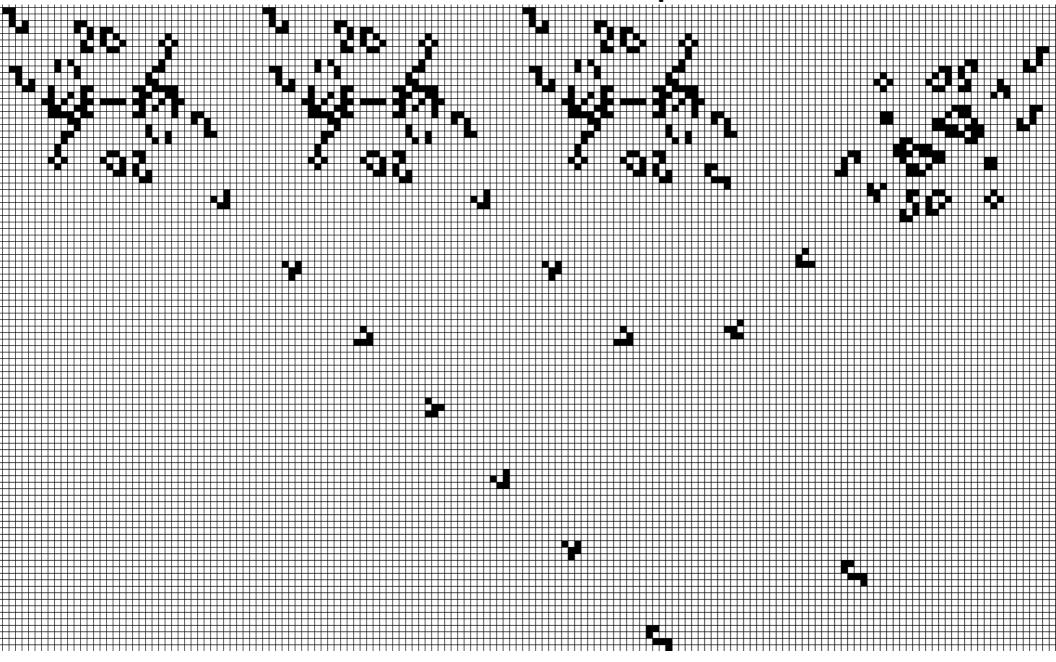


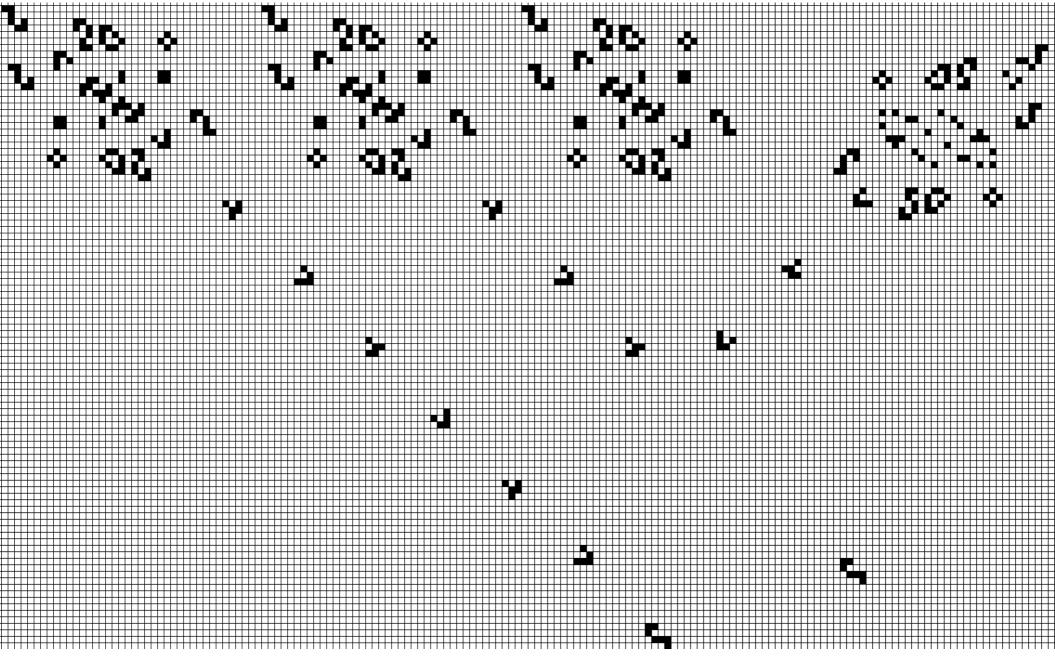


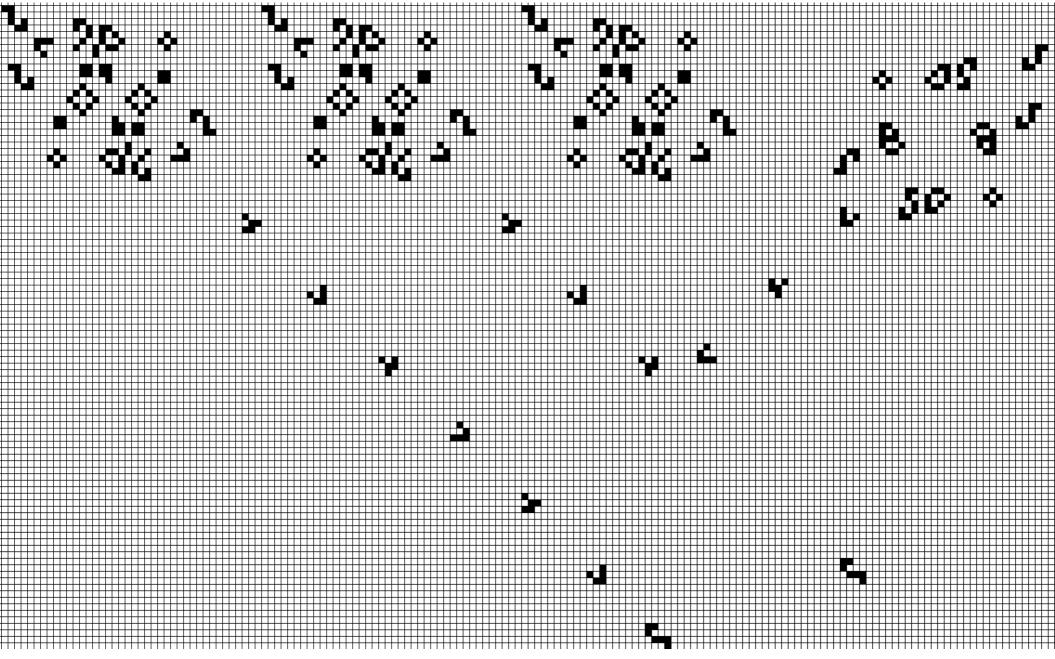


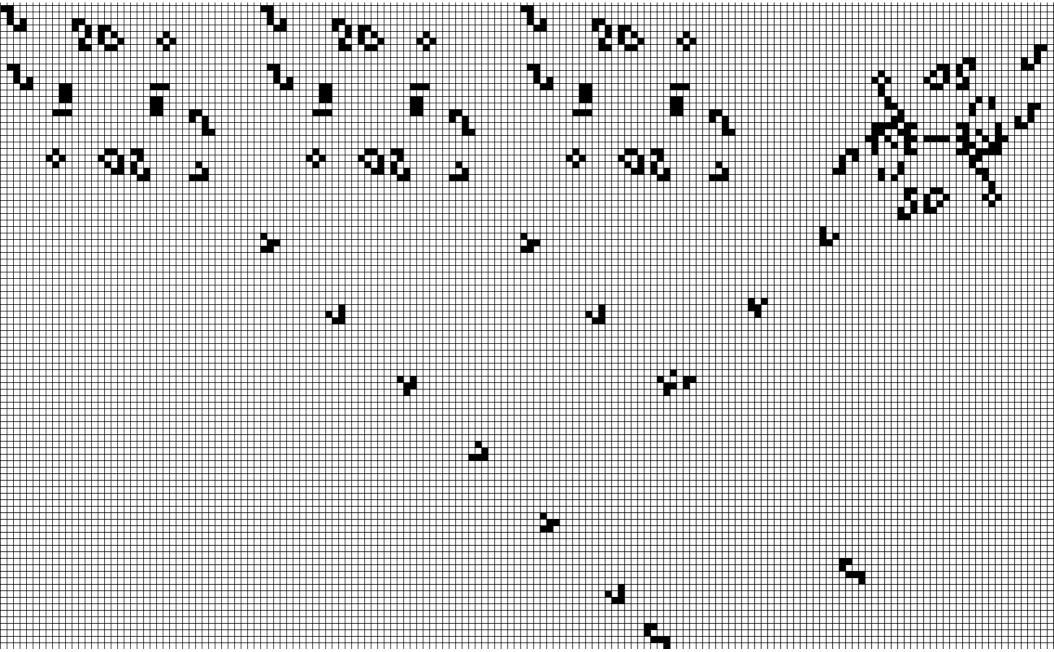


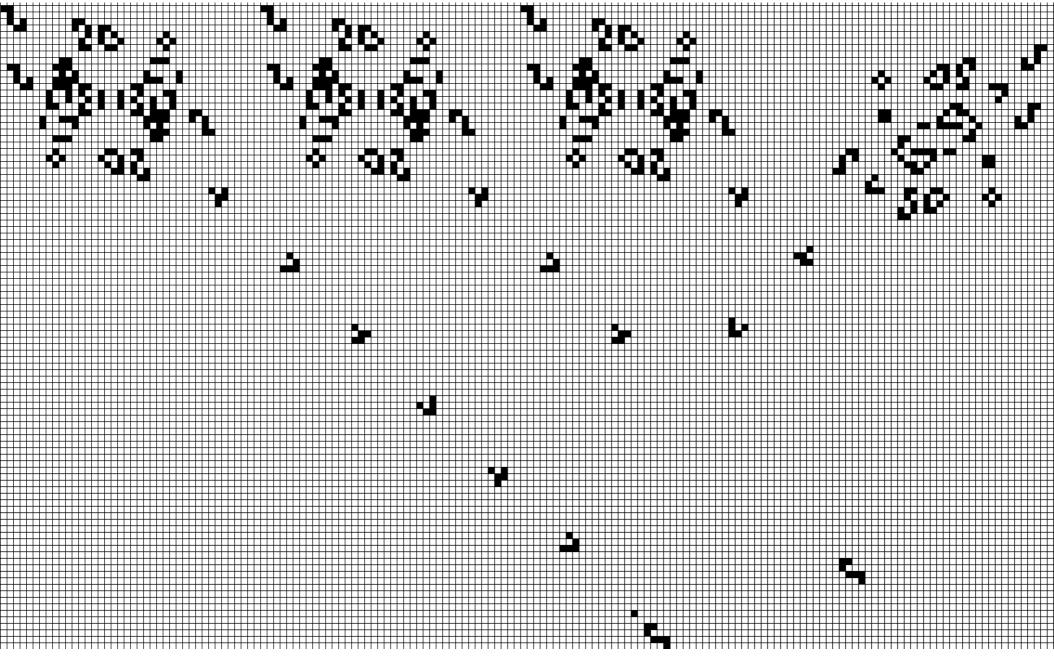


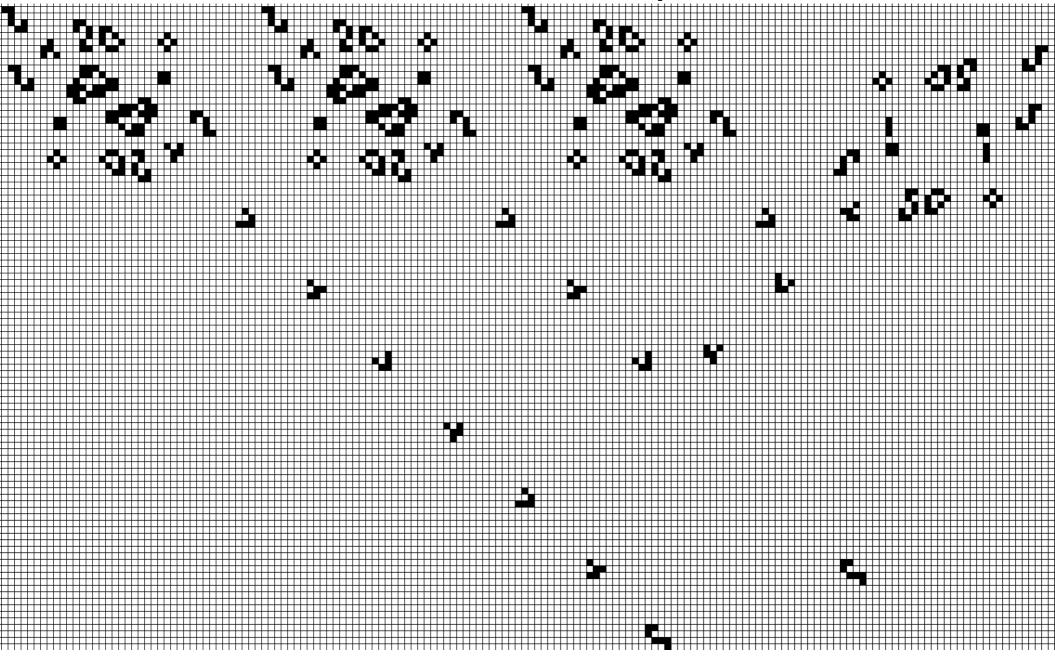


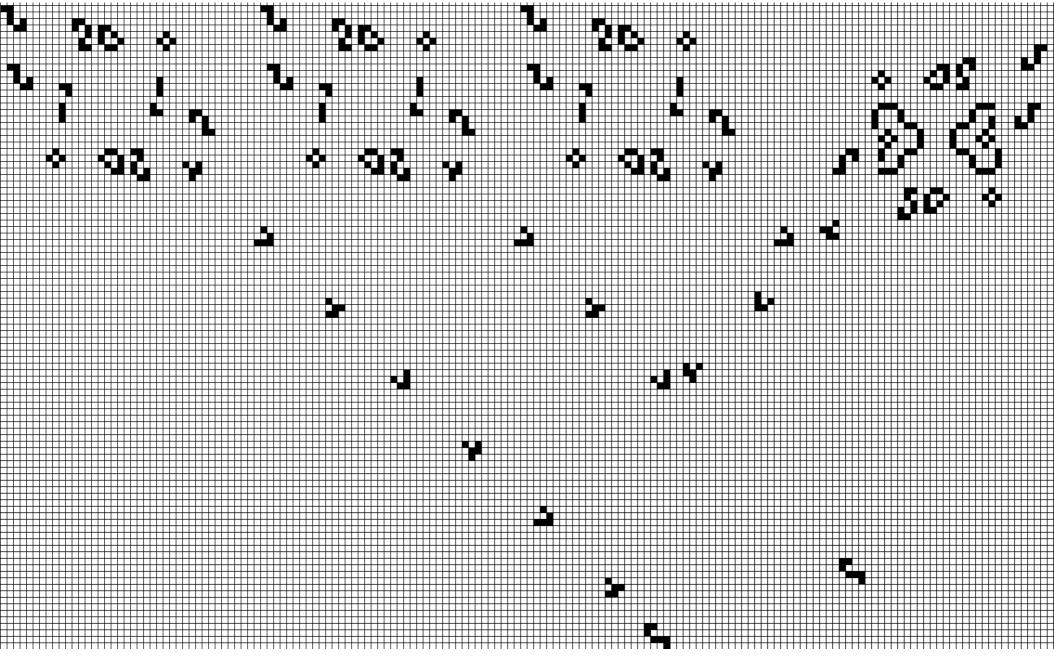


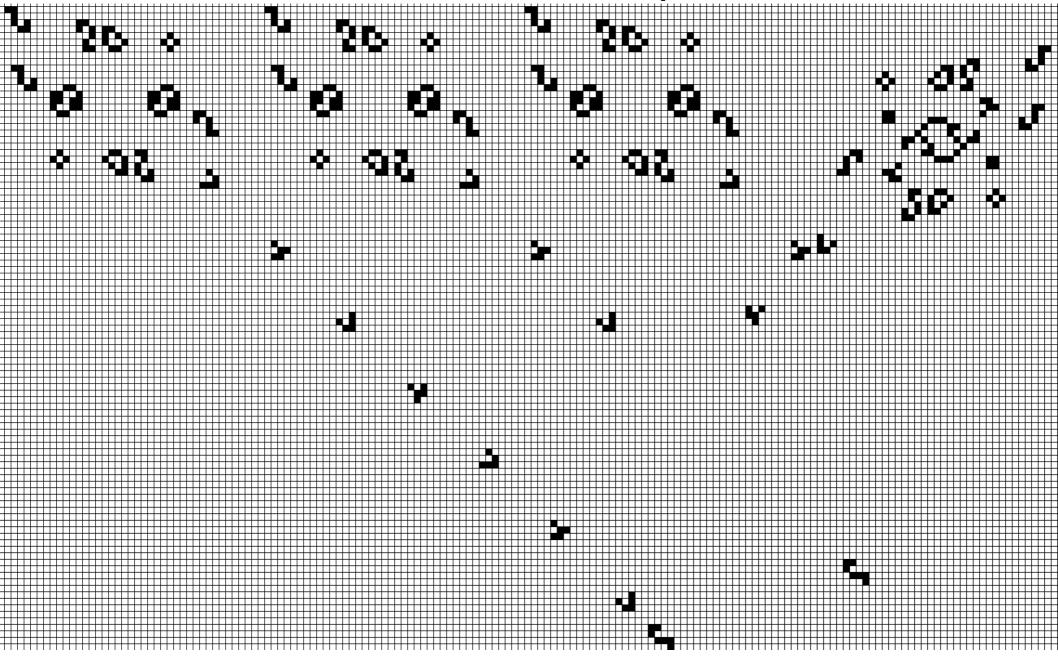


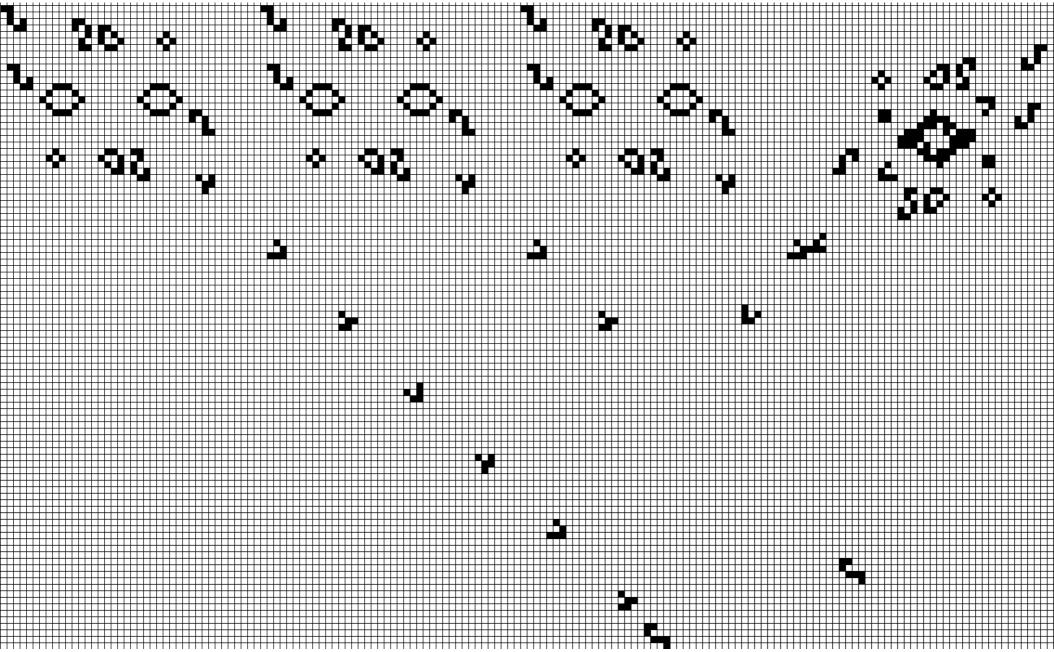


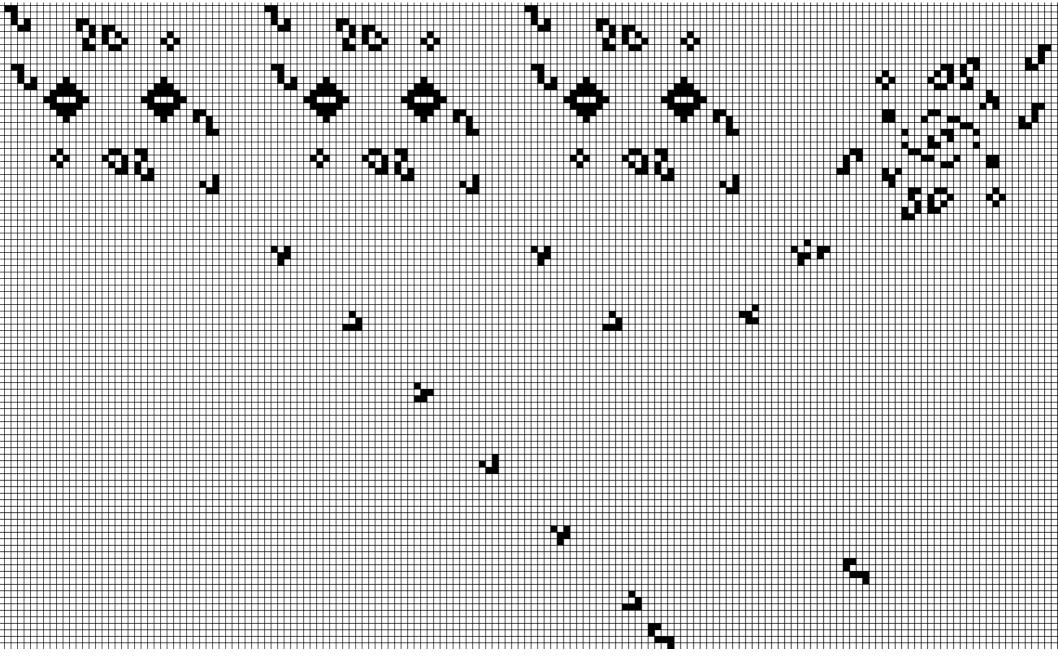


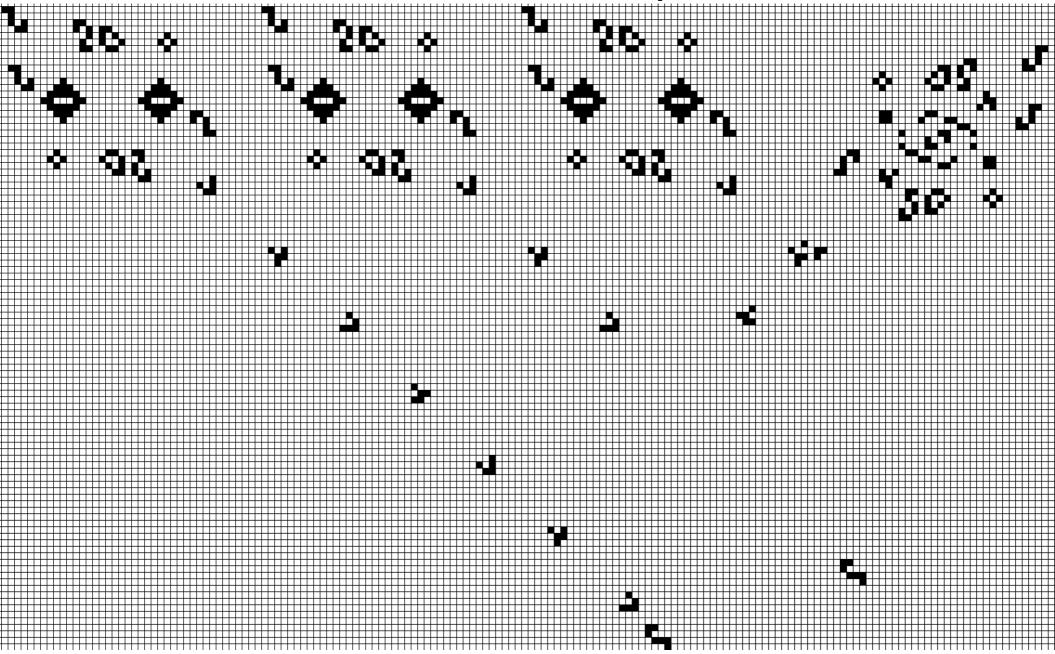


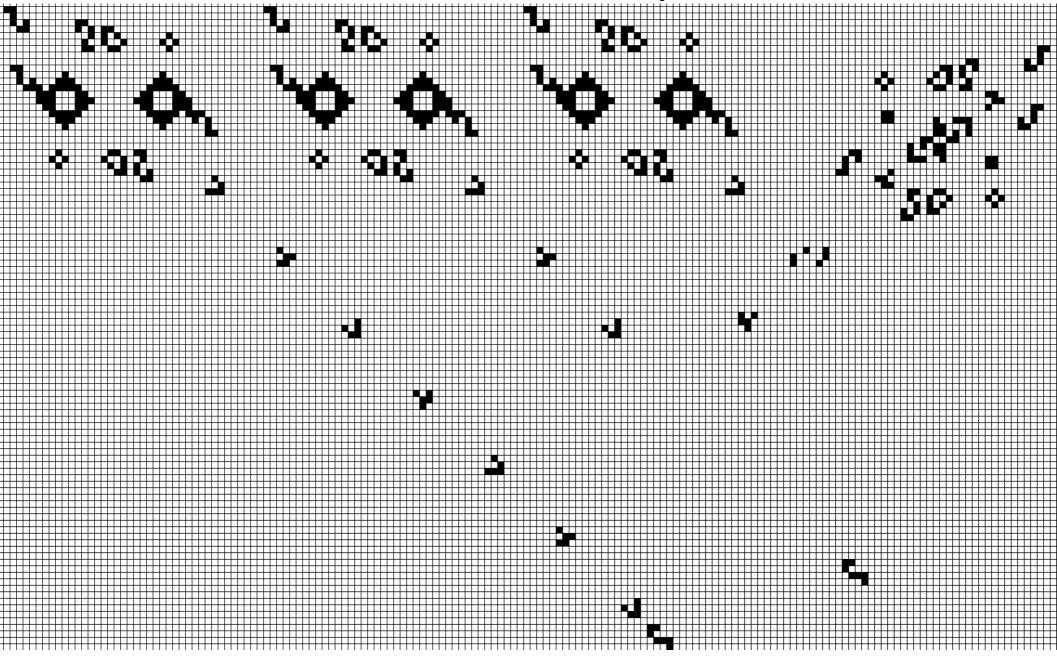


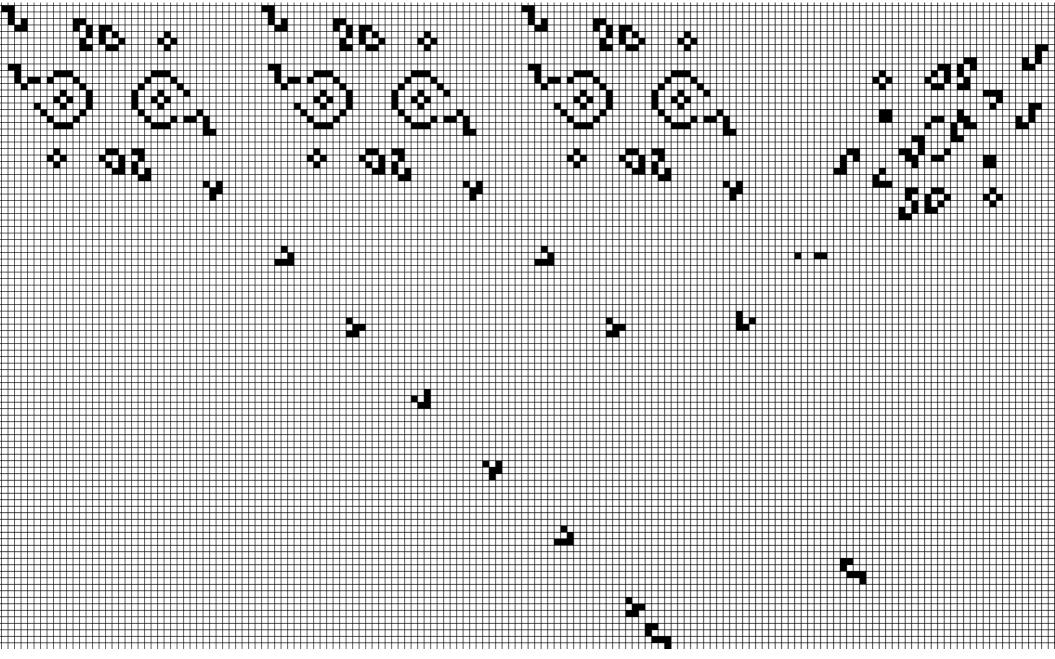


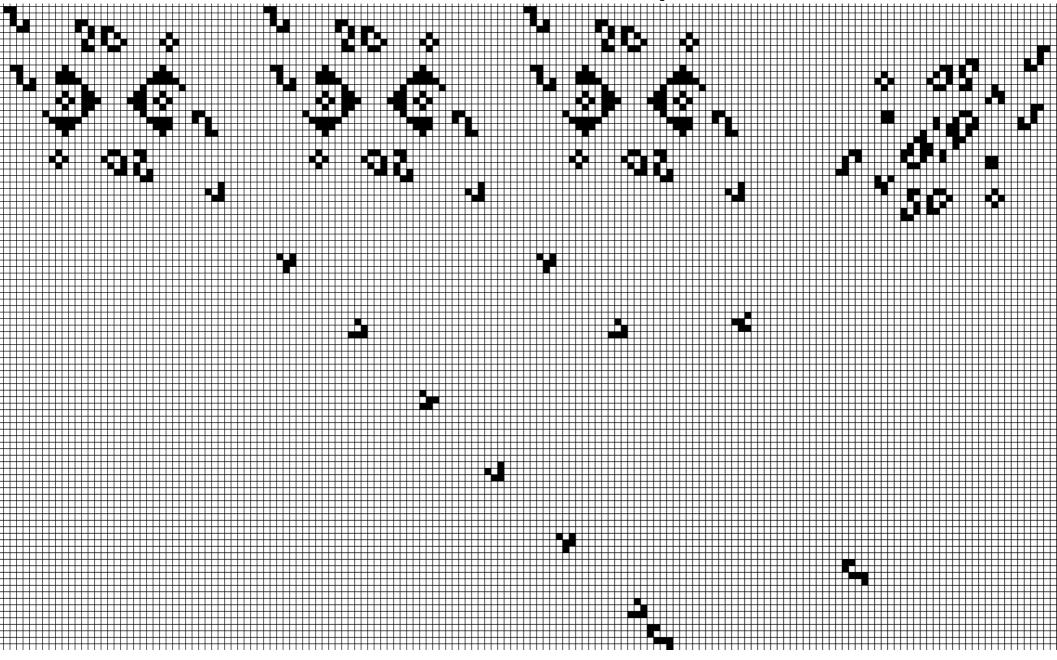


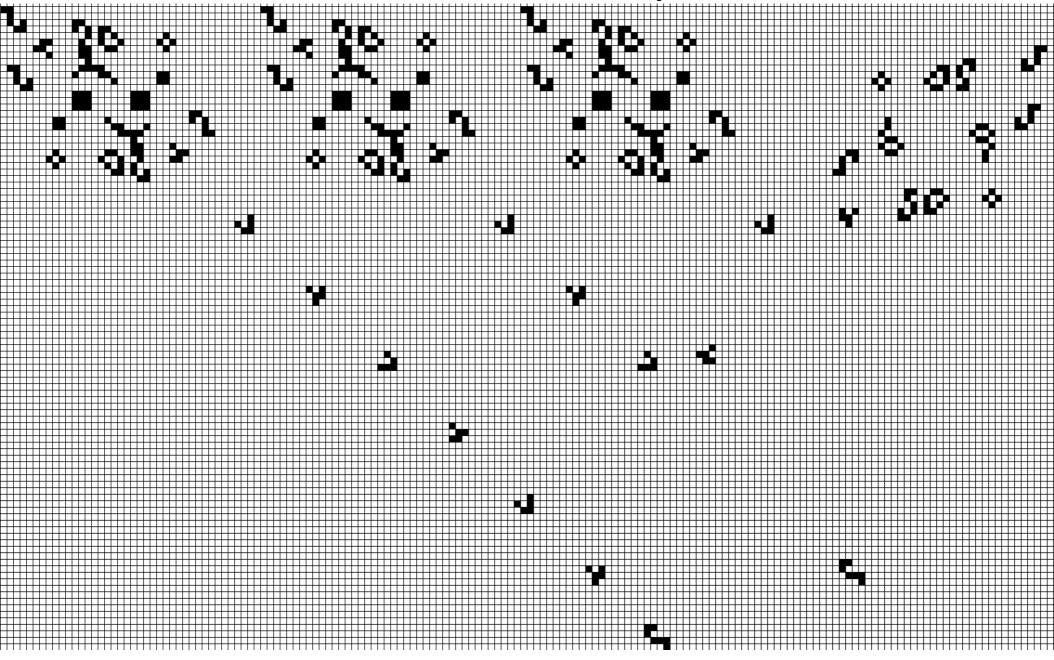


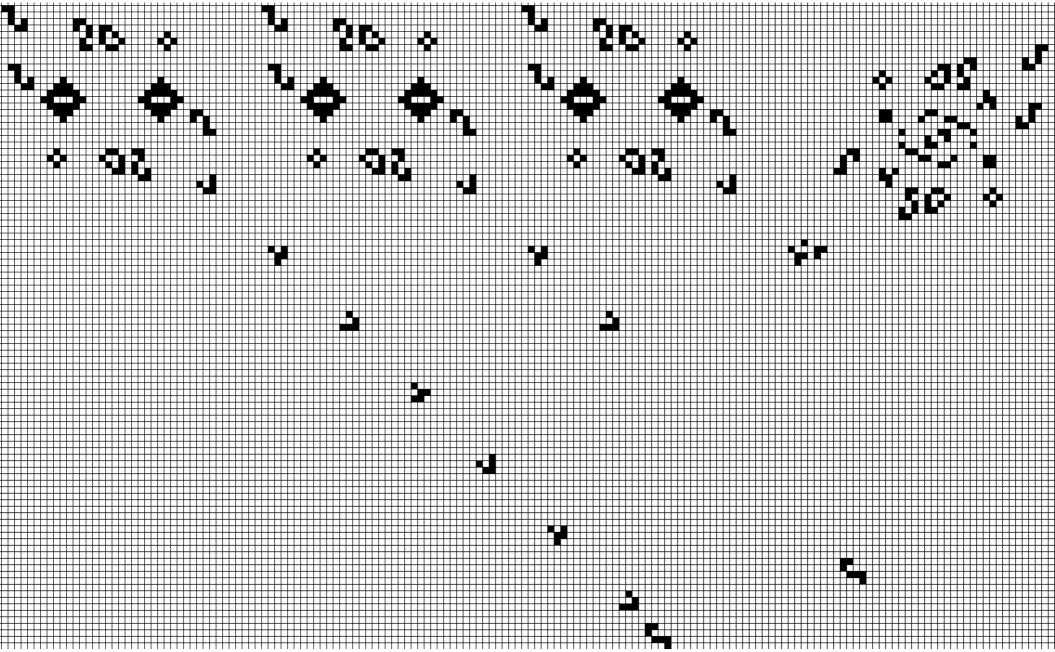


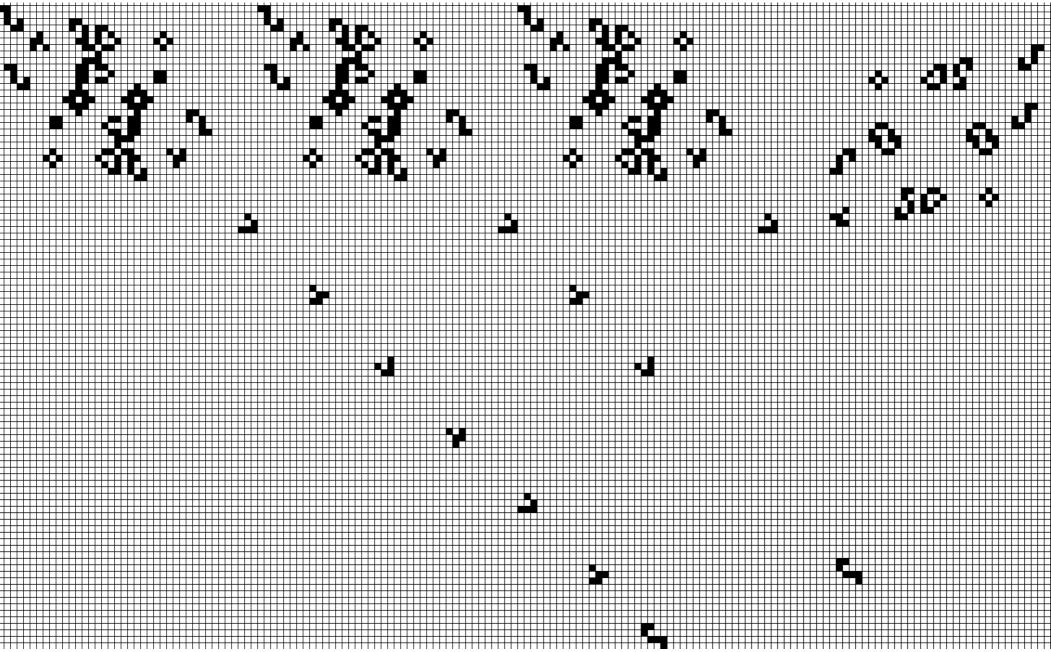


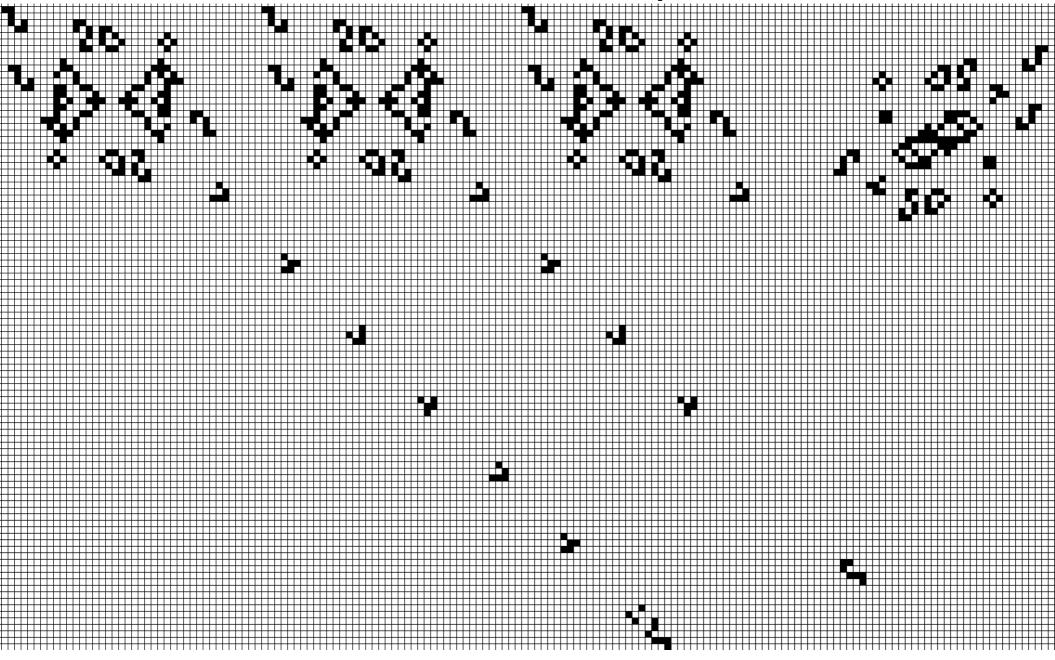


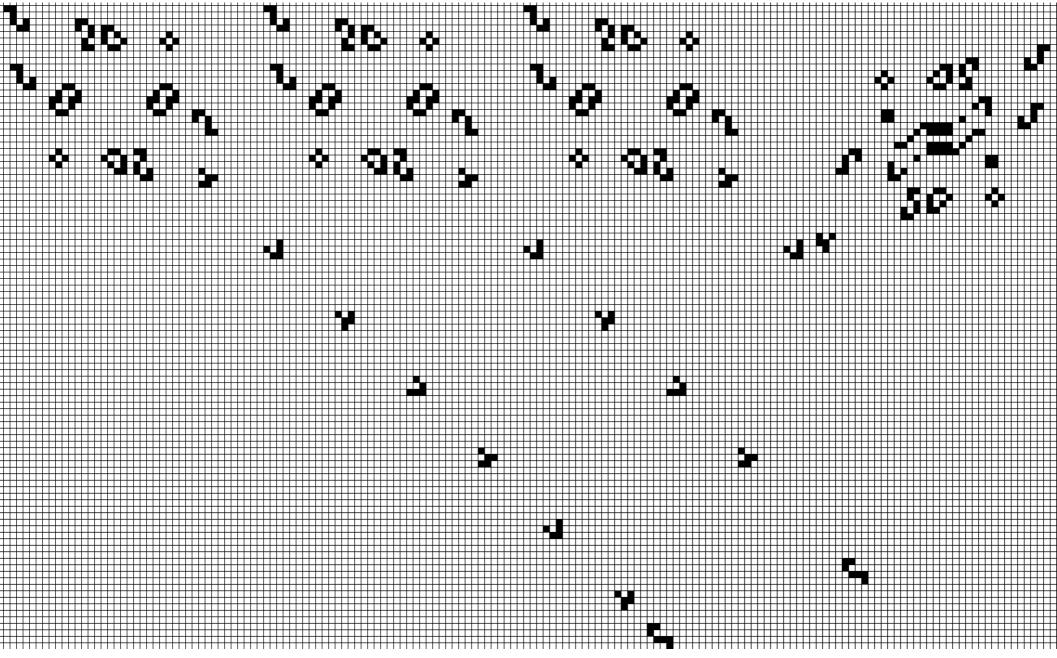


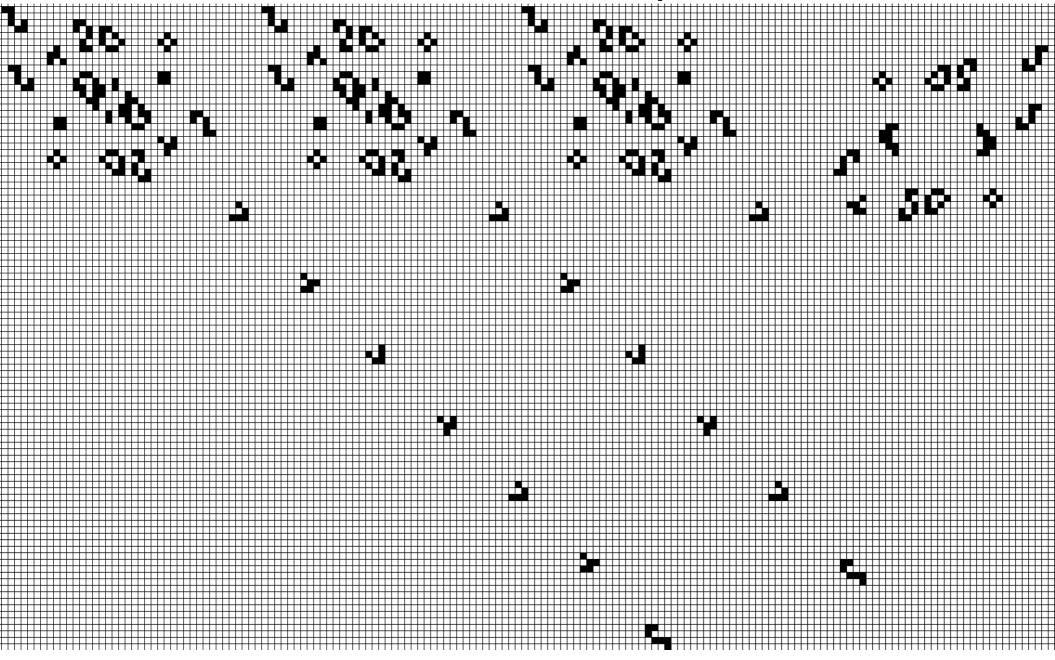


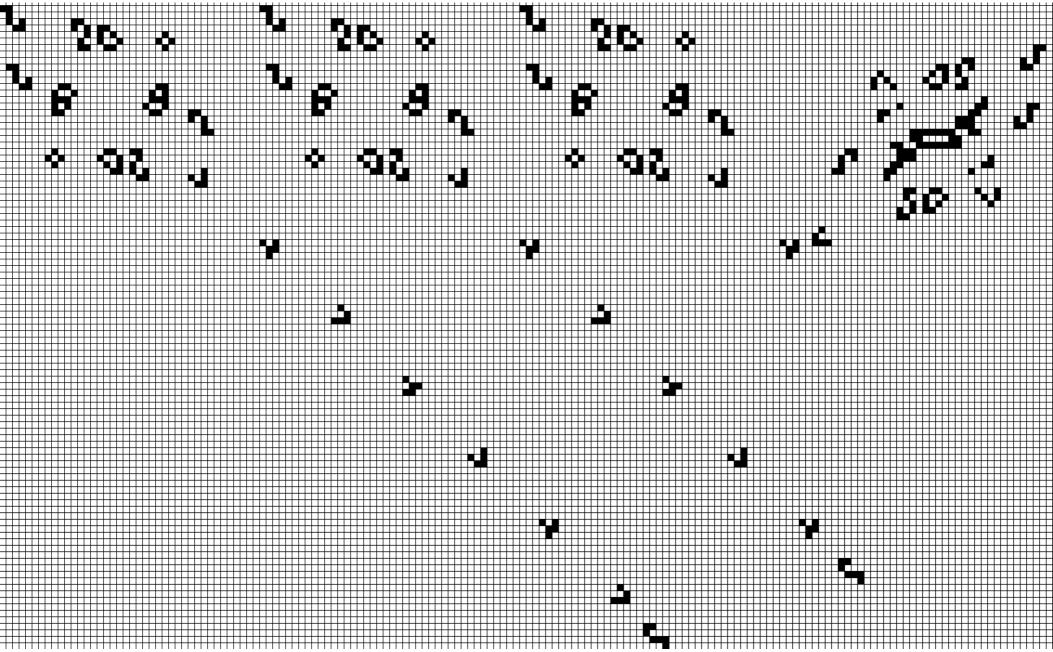


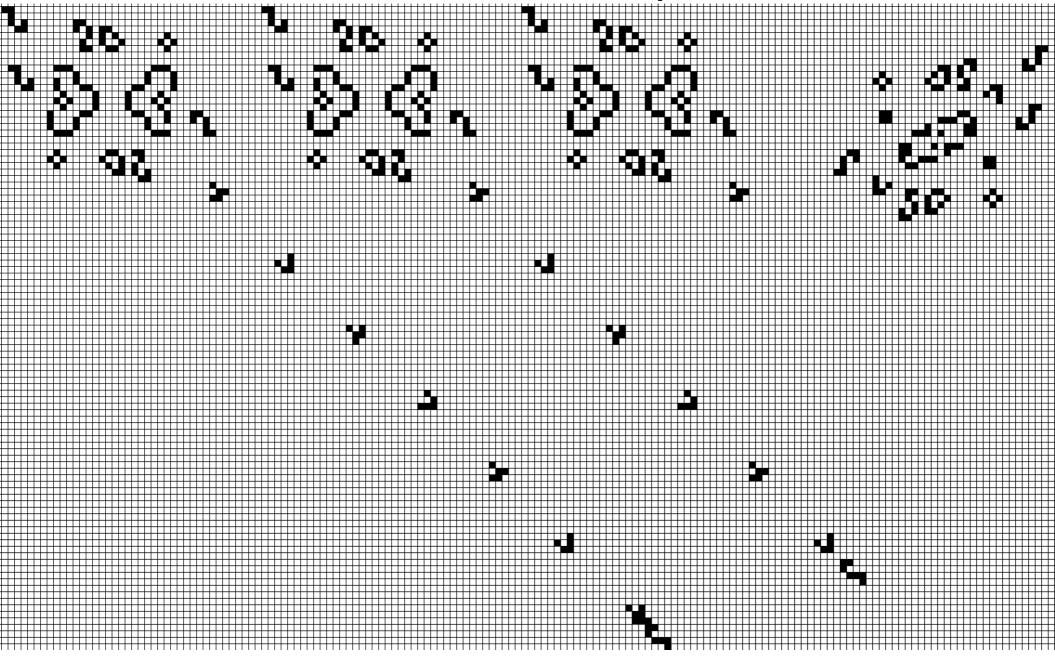


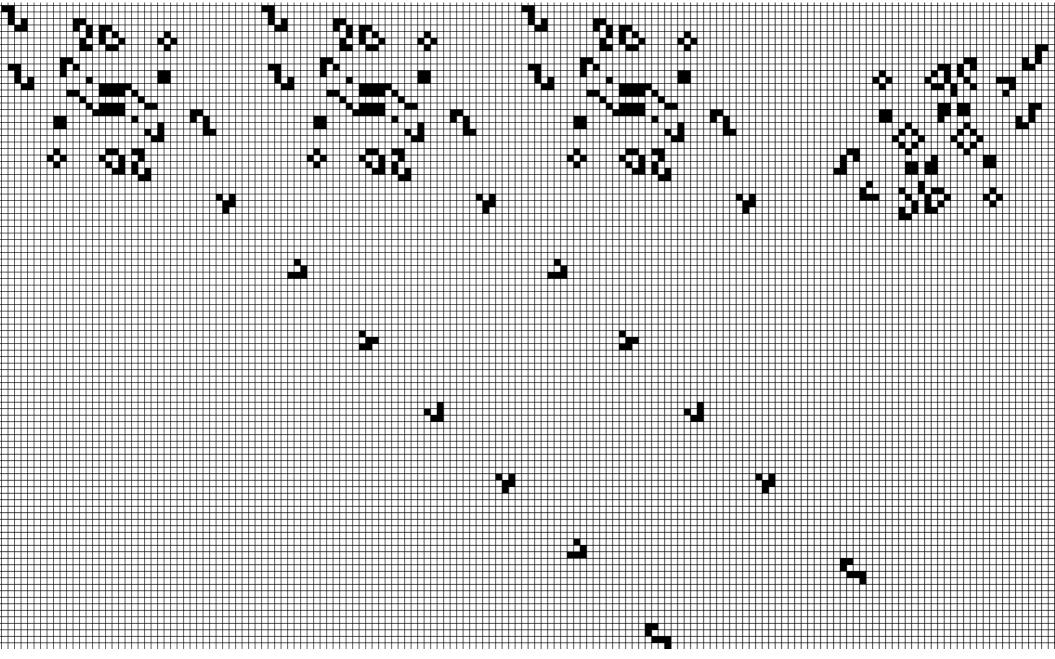












3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

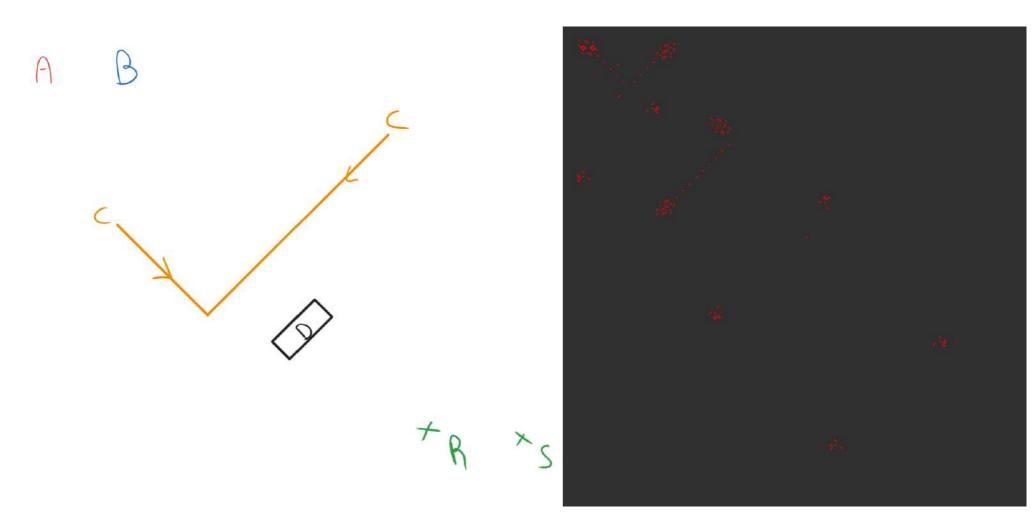
<u>Semi-Additionneur</u>:

S : Bit de poid faible R : Bit de poid fort

\boldsymbol{A}	B	\boldsymbol{S}	R
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1

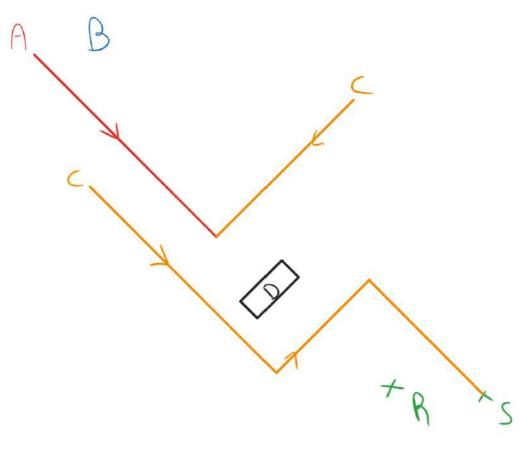
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

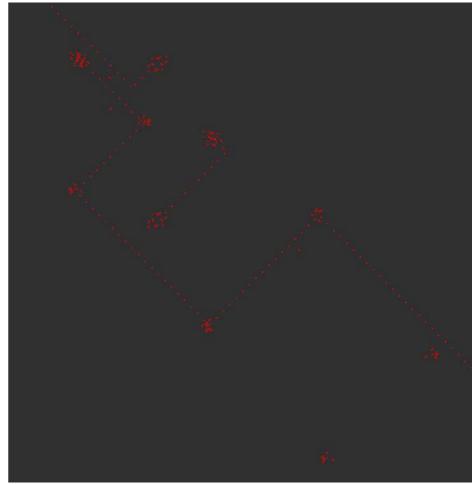
Semi-Additionneur: A=0|B=0|S=0|R=0



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

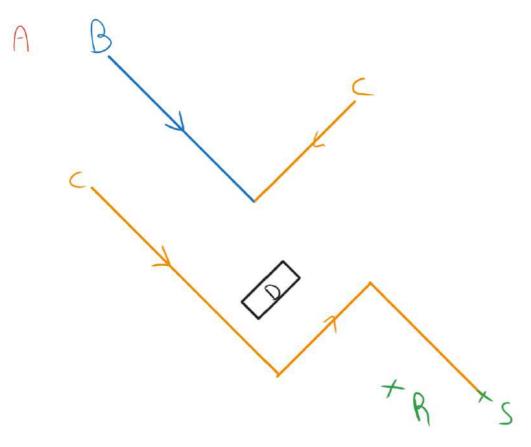
Semi-Additionneur: A=1|B=0|S=1|R=0

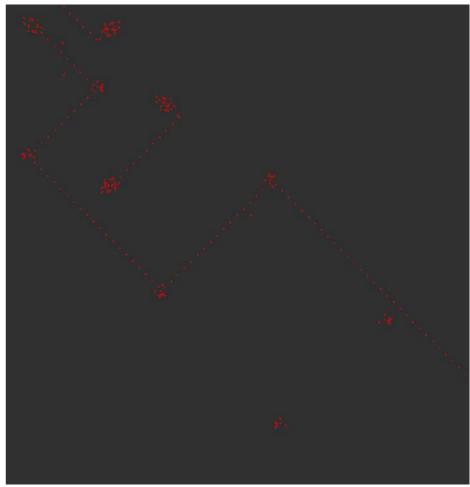




3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

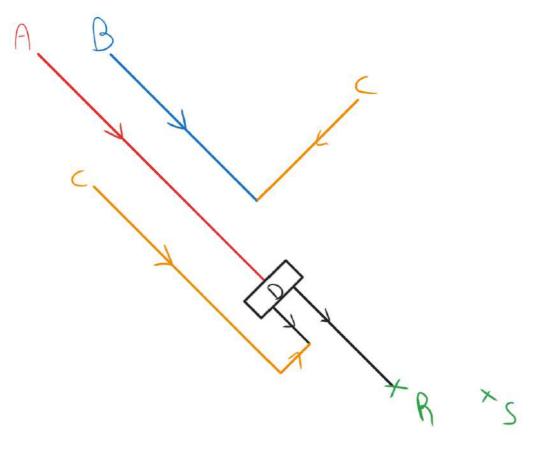
<u>Semi-Additionneur</u>: $A = 0 \mid B = 1 \mid S = 1 \mid R = 0$

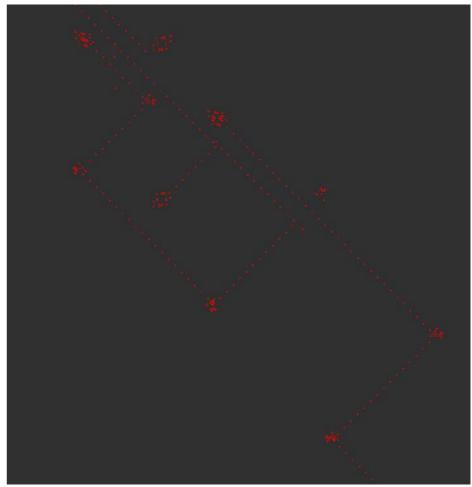




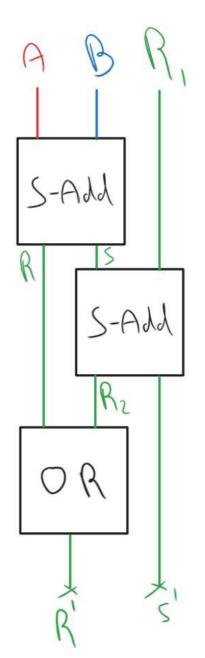
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Semi-Additionneur: A=1|B=1|S=0|R=1





3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

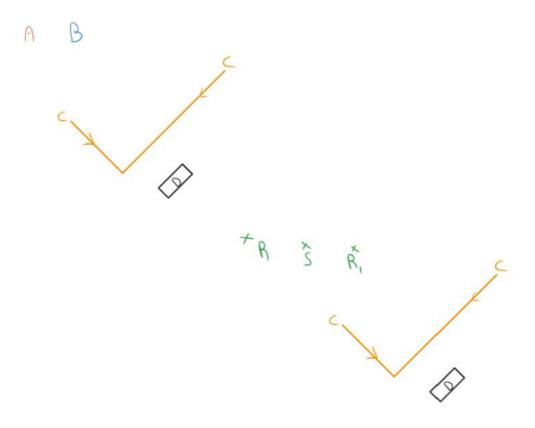


Additionneur:

A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur:
$$A = 0 | B = 0 | R_1 = 0$$

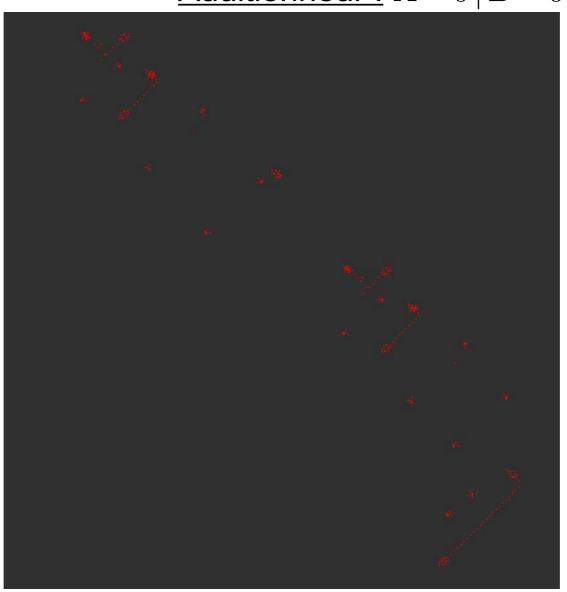


A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



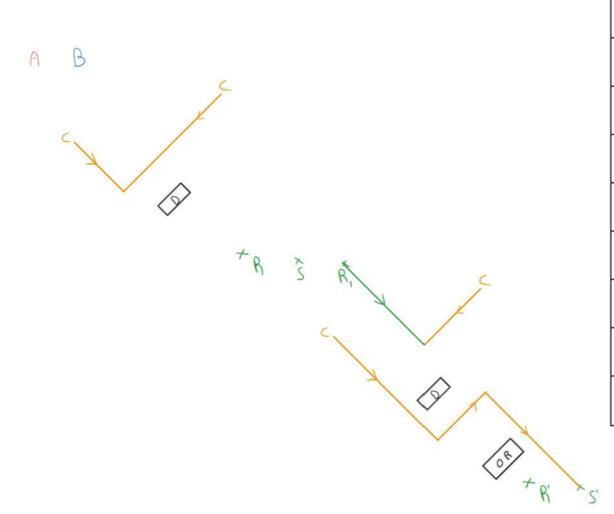
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur: $A = 0 | B = 0 | R_1 = 0$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

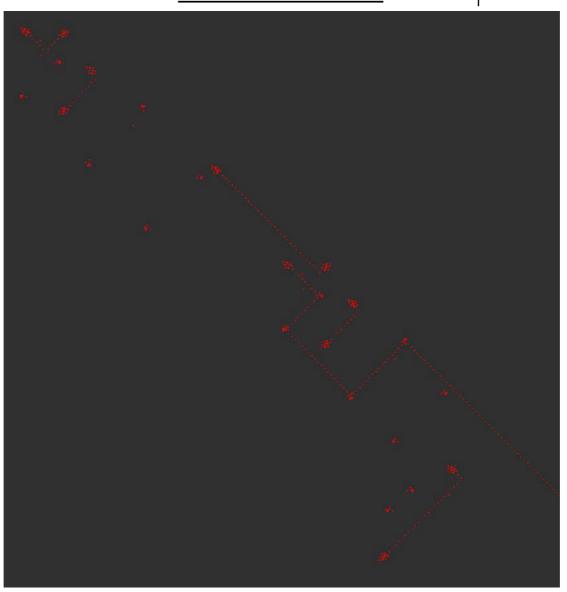
Additionneur : $A = 0 | B = 0 | R_1 = 1$



\boldsymbol{A}	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

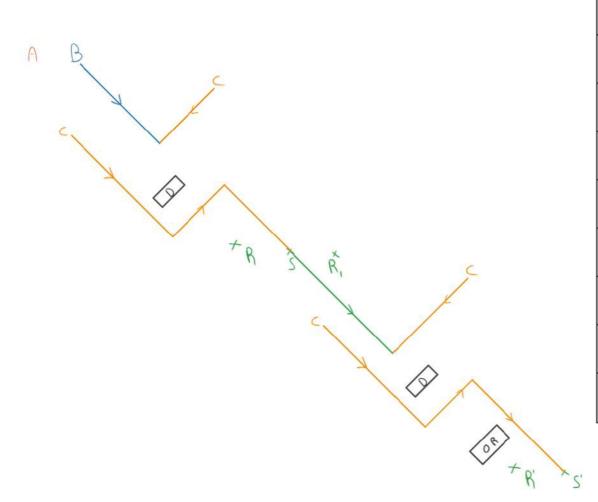
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur : $A = 0 | B = 0 | R_1 = 1$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

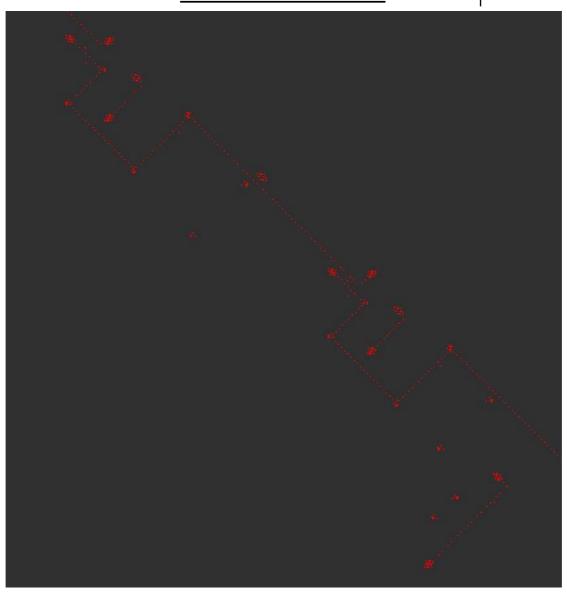
Additionneur:
$$A = 0 | B = 1 | R_1 = 0$$



A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

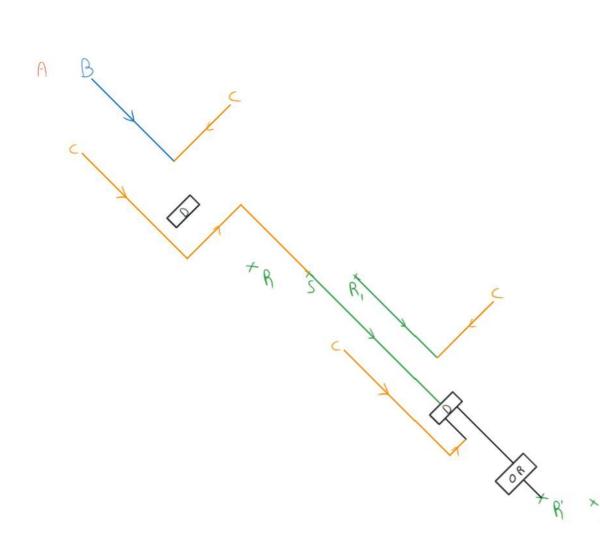
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur: $A = 0 | B = 1 | R_1 = 0$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

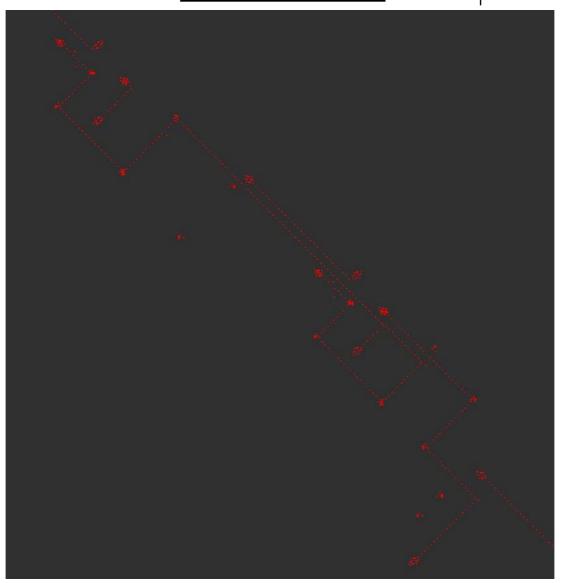
Additionneur:
$$A = 0 | B = 1 | R_1 = 1$$



A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

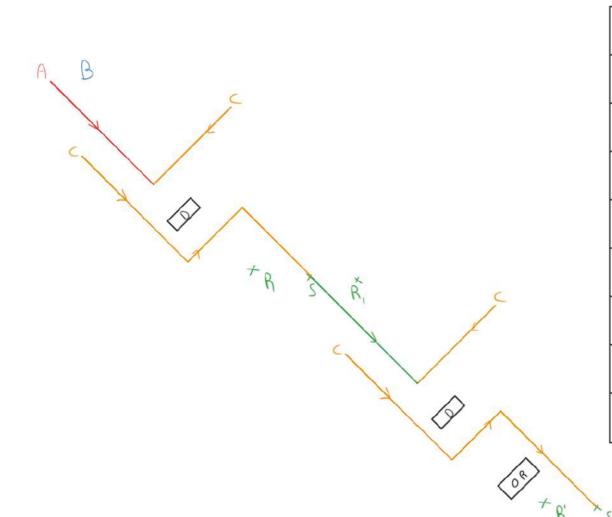
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur : $A = 0 | B = 1 | R_1 = 1$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

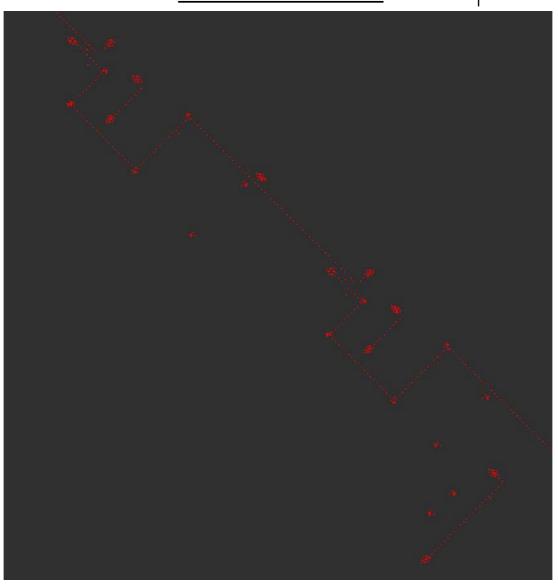
Additionneur : $A = 1 | B = 0 | R_1 = 0$



\boldsymbol{A}	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

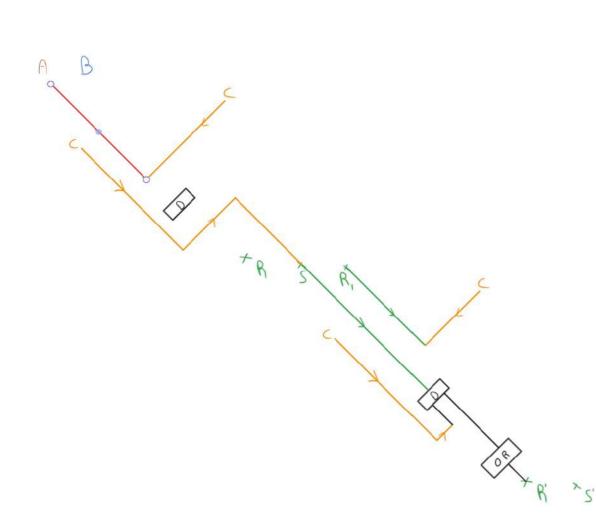
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur: $A = 1 | B = 0 | R_1 = 0$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

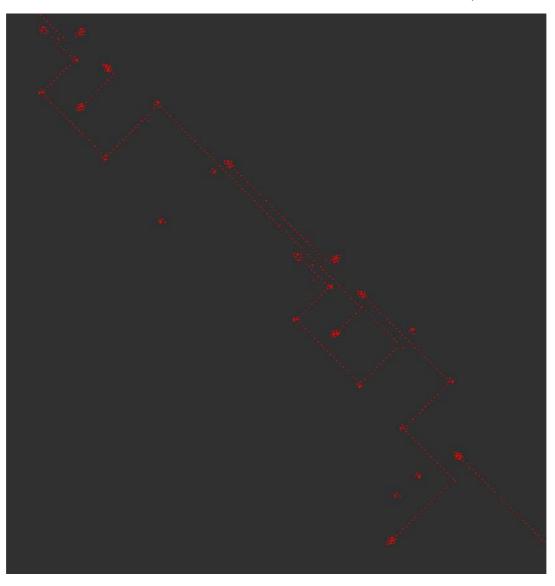
Additionneur :
$$A = 1 | B = 0 | R_1 = 1$$



A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

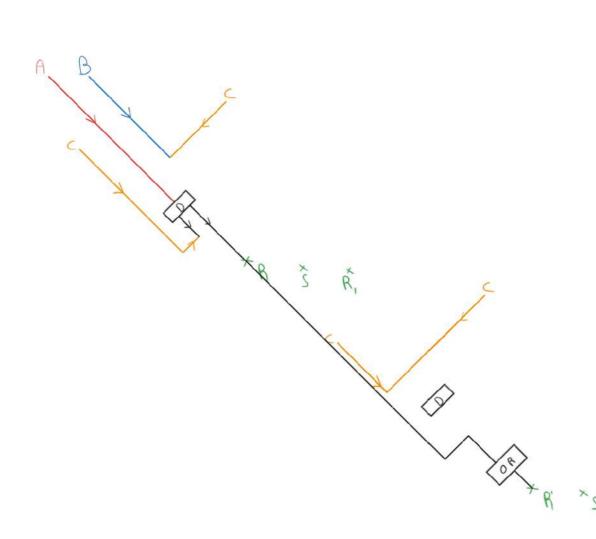
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur : $A = 1 | B = 0 | R_1 = 1$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

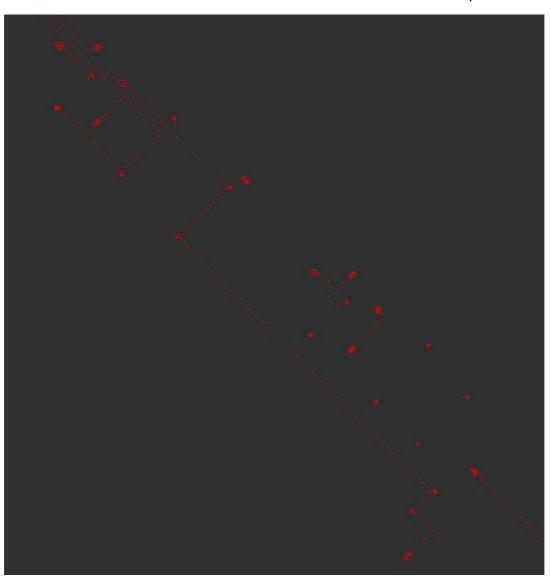
Additionneur :
$$A = 1 | B = 1 | R_1 = 0$$



A	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

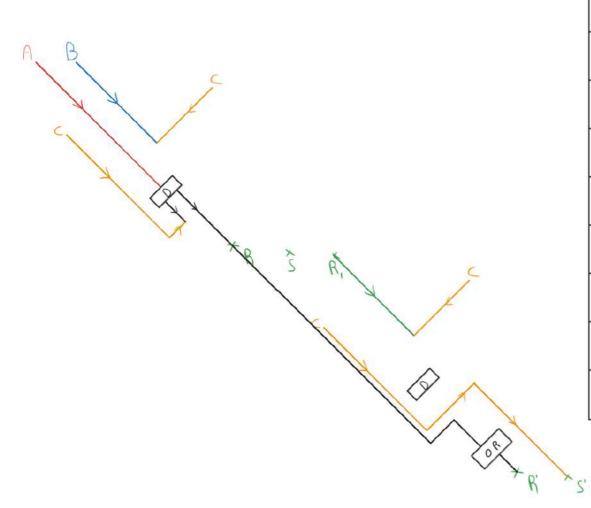
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur: $A = 1 | B = 1 | R_1 = 0$



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

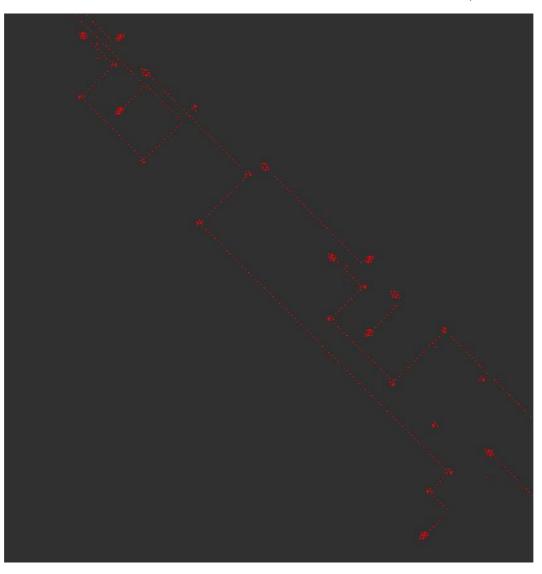
Additionneur :
$$A = 1 | B = 1 | R_1 = 1$$



\boldsymbol{A}	B	R_1	S'	R'
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

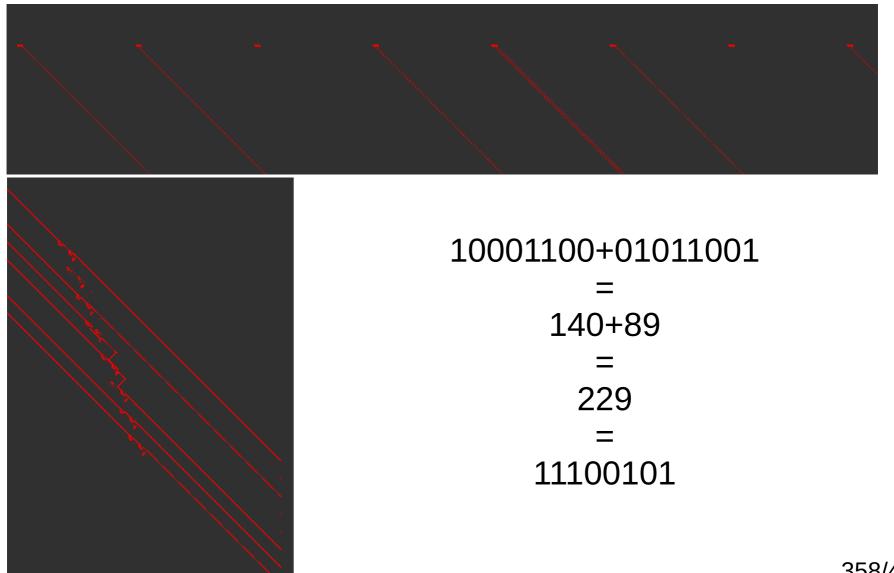
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur: $A = 1 | B = 1 | R_1 = 0$



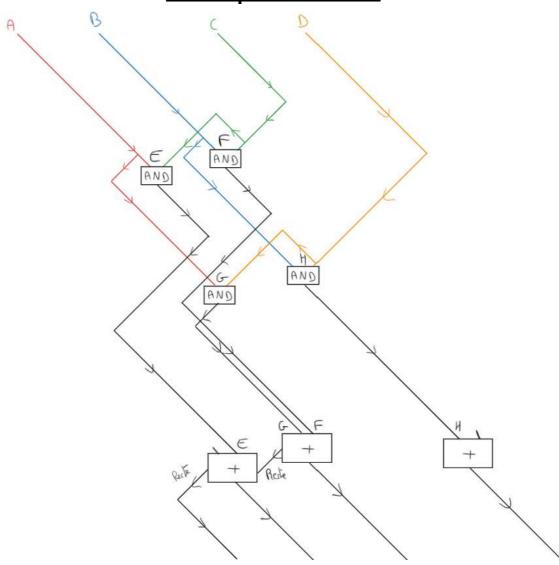
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Additionneur 8 bits:



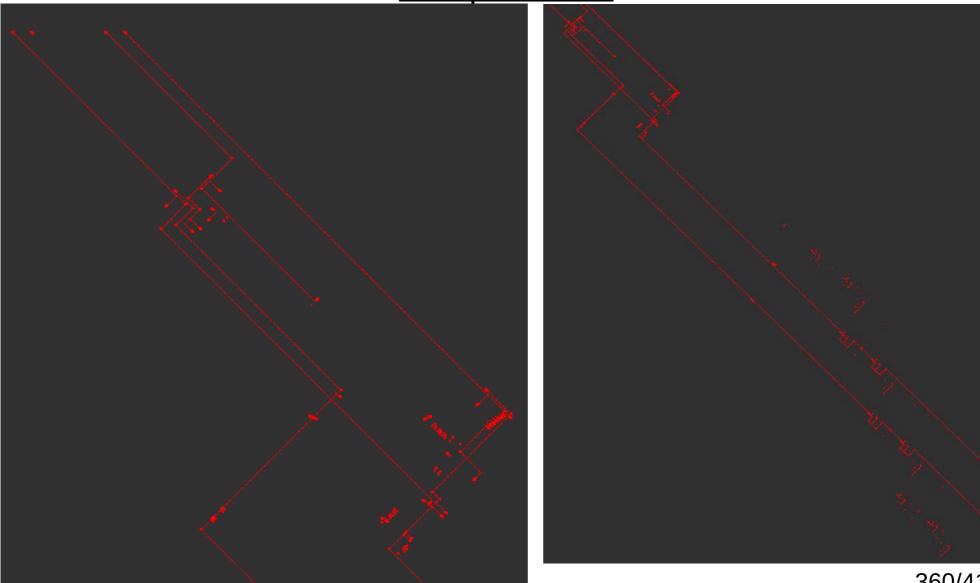
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Multiplicateur:



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Multiplicateur:



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Multiplicateur 4x3 bits :

Soient $A, B, C, D, E, F, G \in \{0, 1\}$,

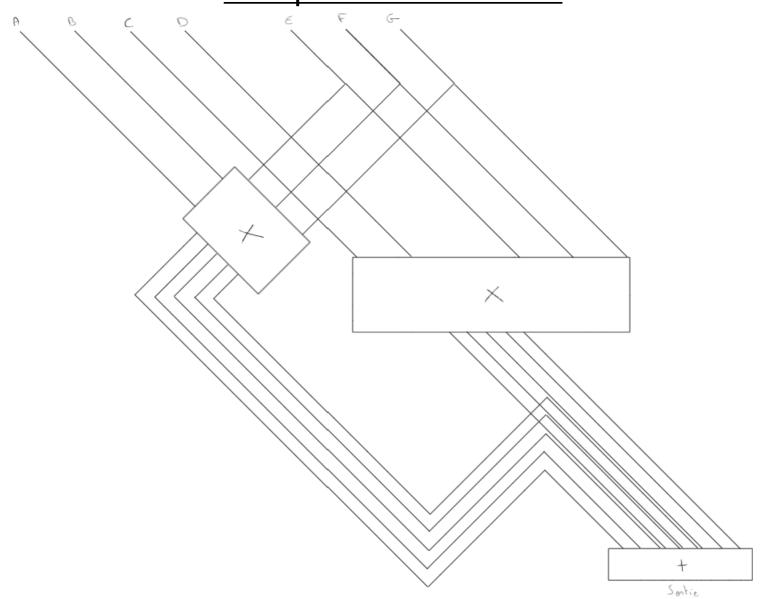
$$(A2^{3} + B2^{2} + C2^{1} + D2^{0})(E2^{2} + F2^{1} + G2^{0})$$

$$= 2^{2}(A2^{1} + B2^{0})(E2^{2} + F2^{1} + G2^{0})$$

$$+ (F2^{1} + G2^{0})(E2^{2} + F2^{1} + G2^{0})$$

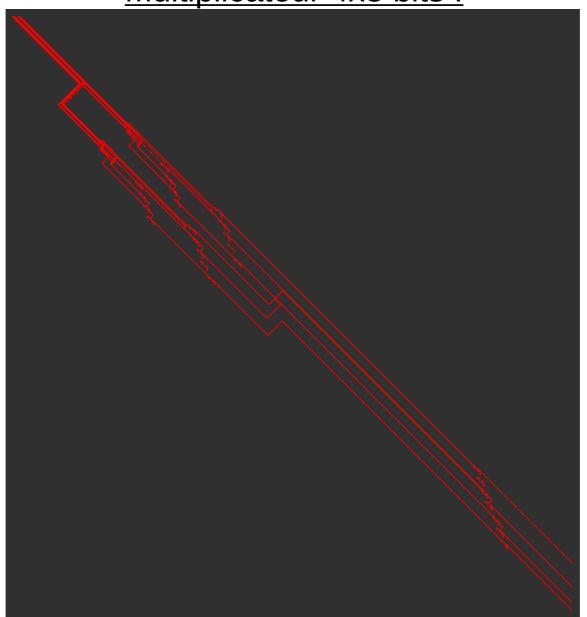
3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

Multiplicateur 4x3 bits :



3. Additionneur et multiplicateur

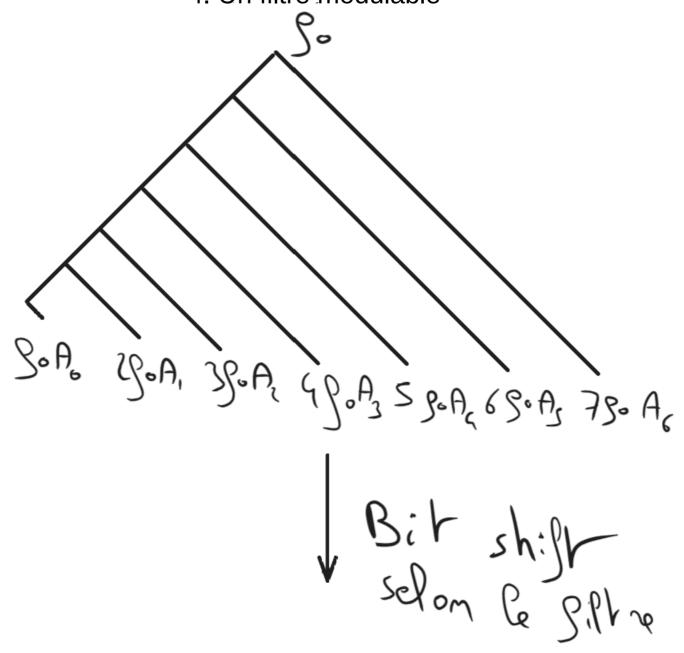
Multiplicateur 4x3 bits:



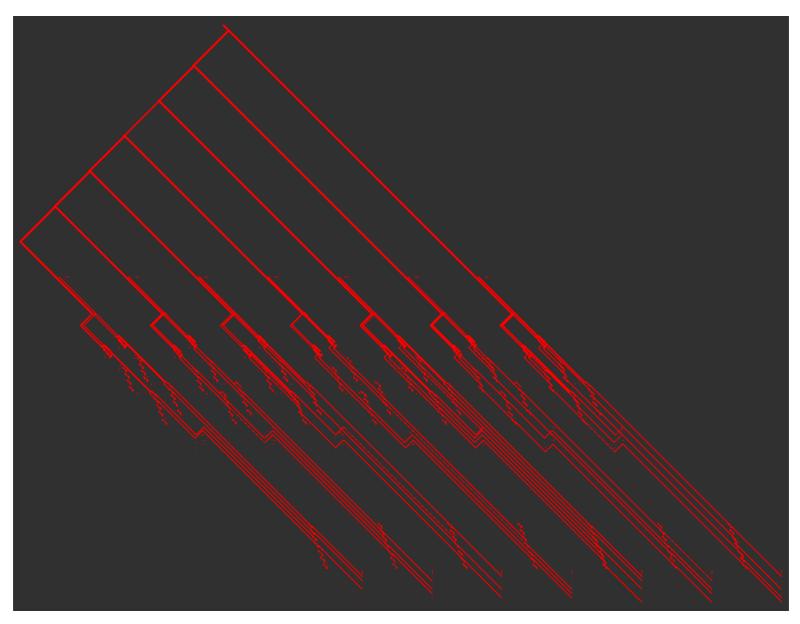
```
1111 x 11
=
15 x 7
=
105
=
1101001
```

4. Un filtre modulable

4. Un filtre modulable

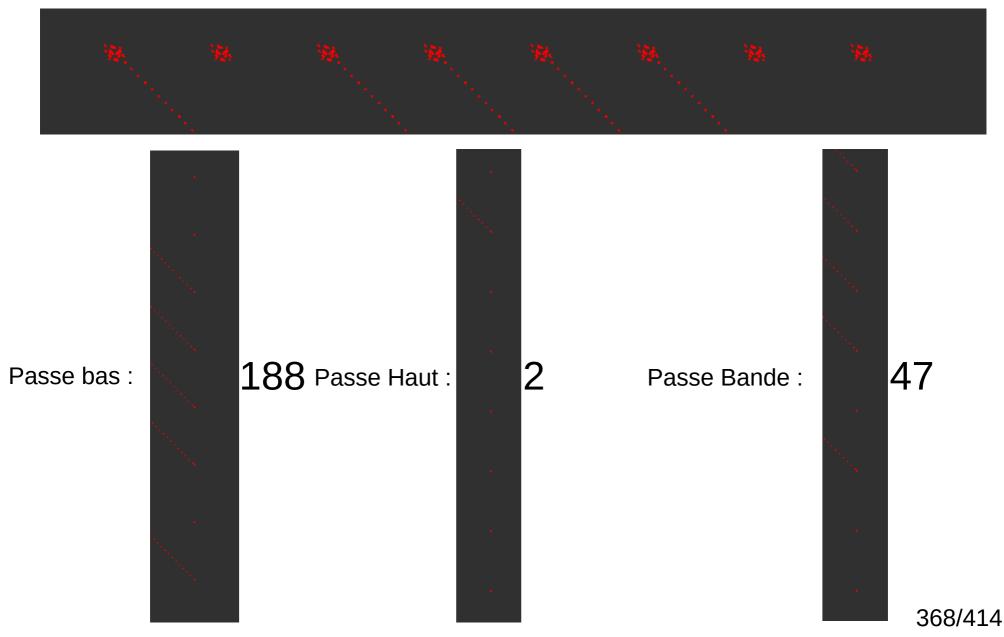


4. Un filtre modulable

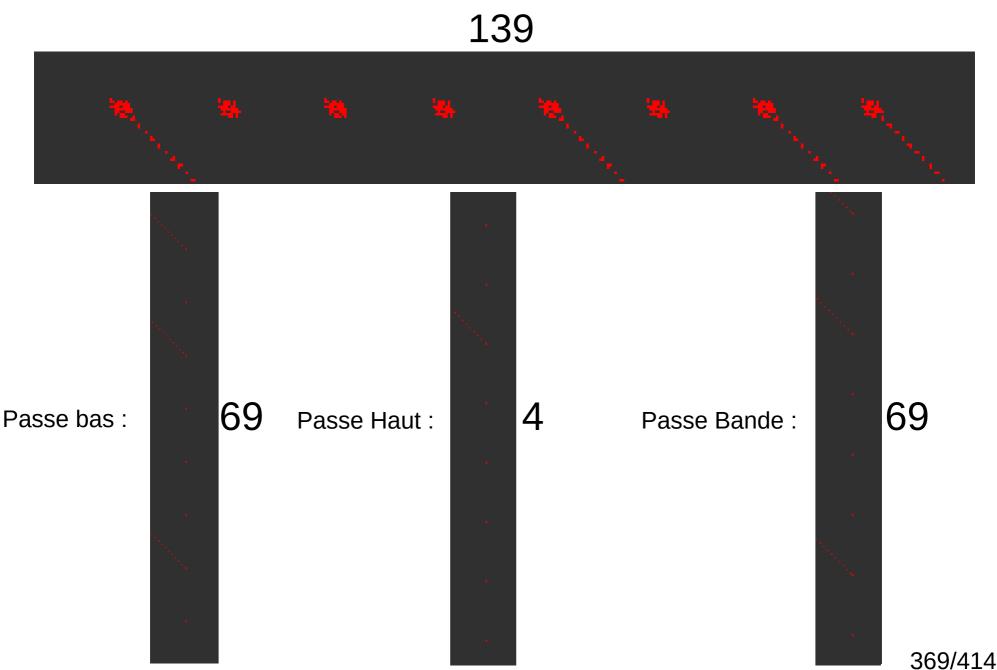


1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres

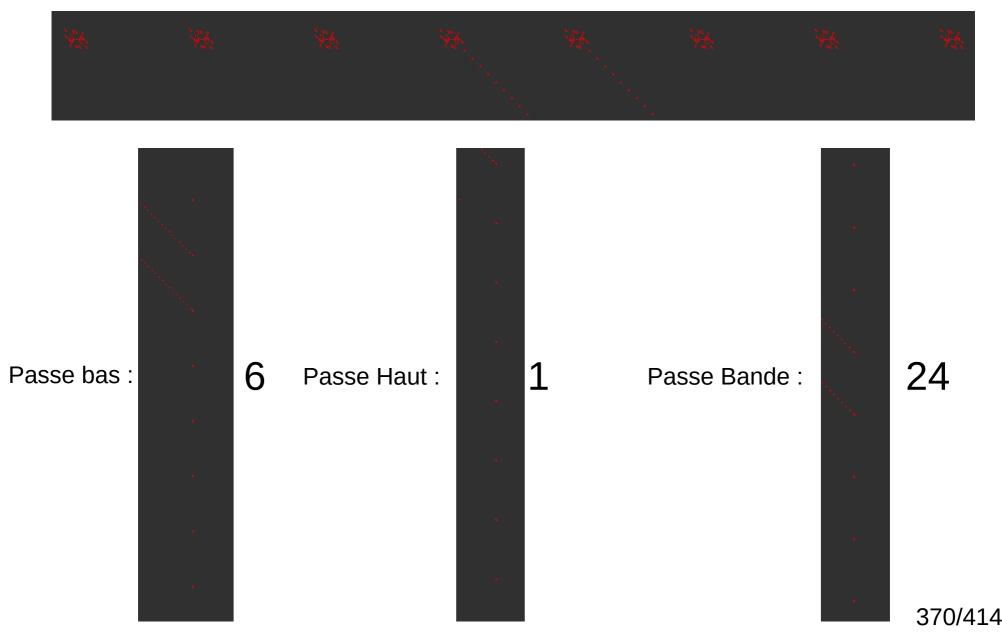
1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres



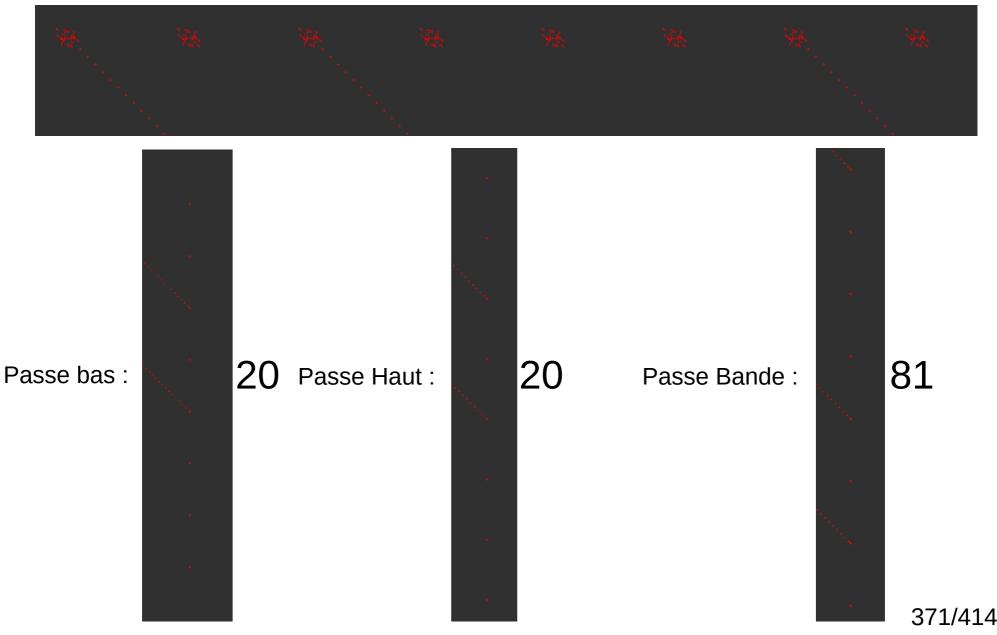
1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres



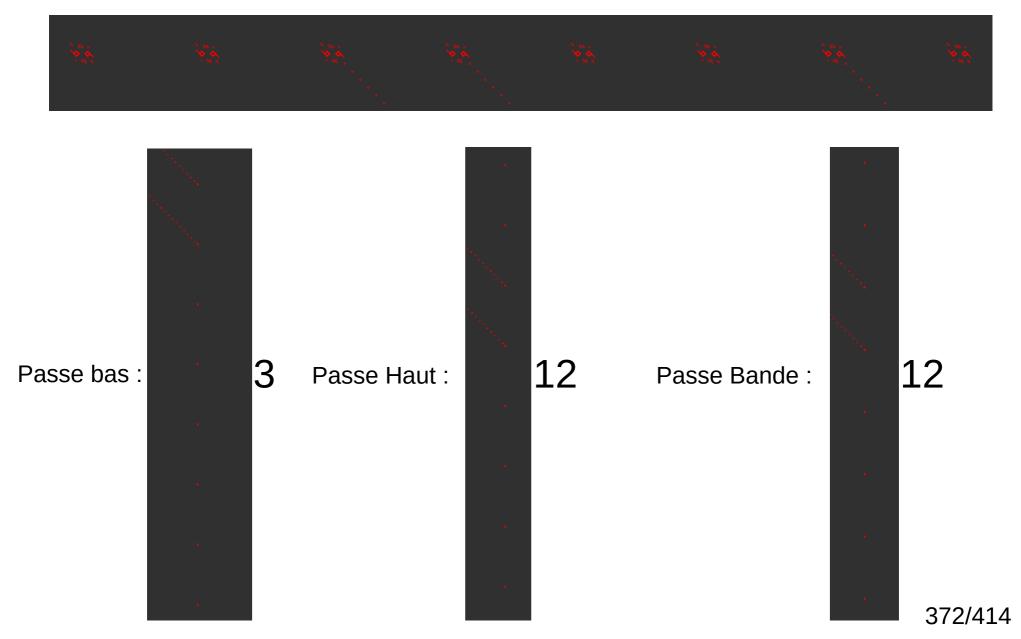
1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres



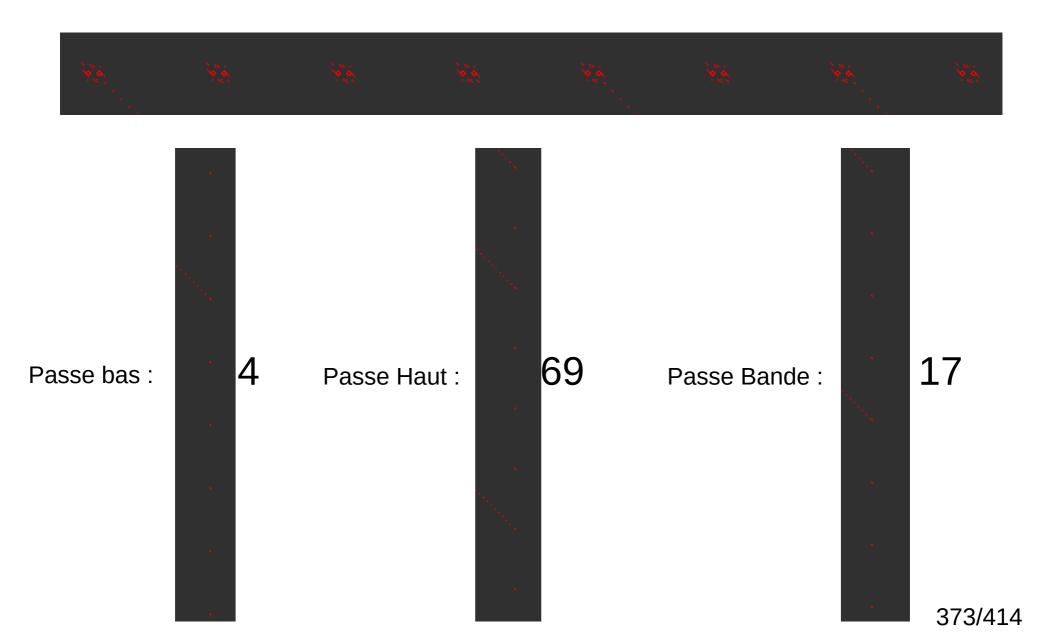
1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres



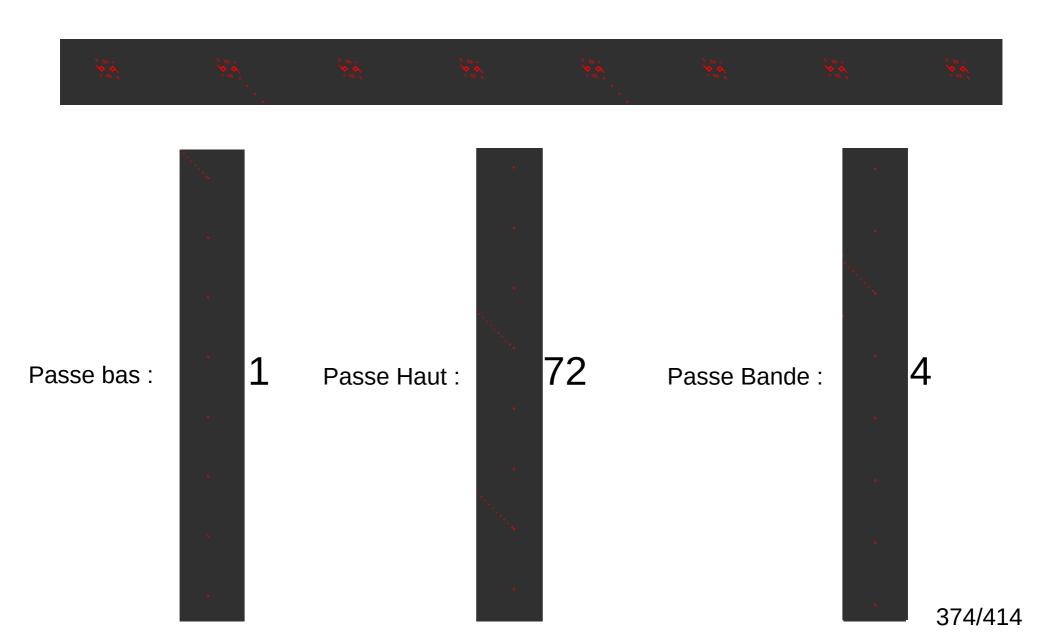
1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres



1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres

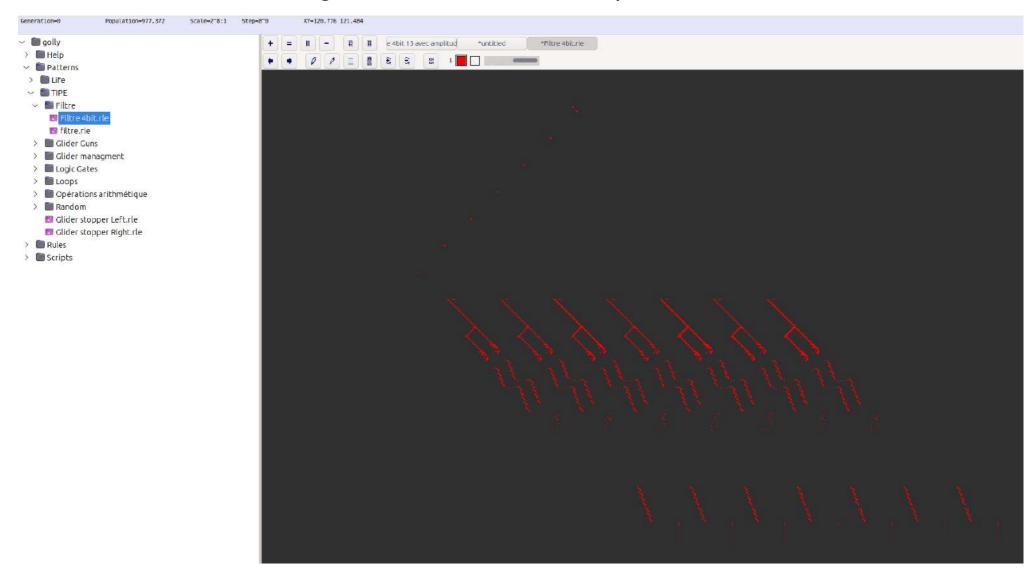


1. Essai de différentes fréquences fondementales (Amplitude fixée) appliqués à ces différenents filtres

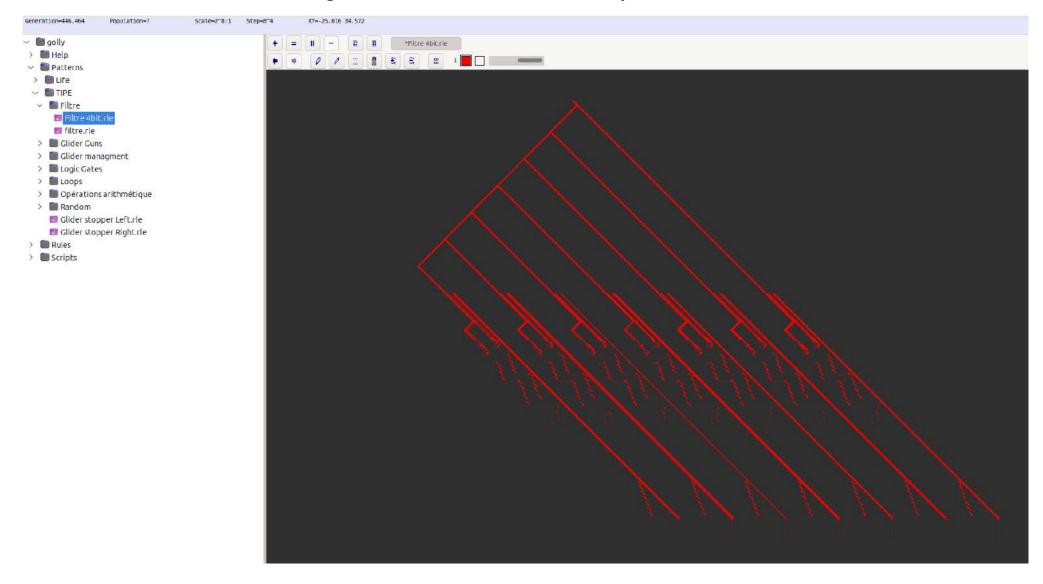


2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat

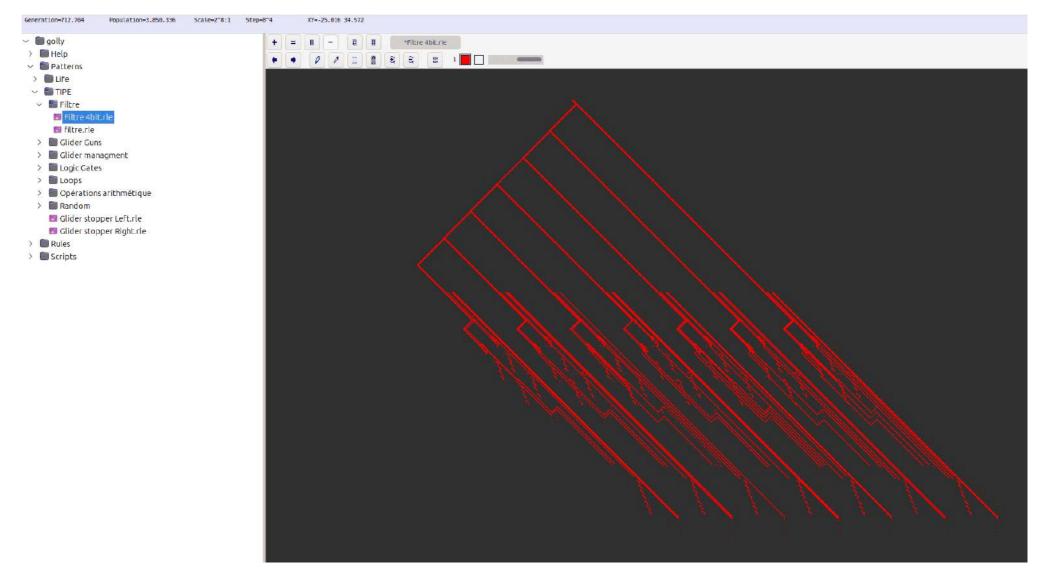
2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat



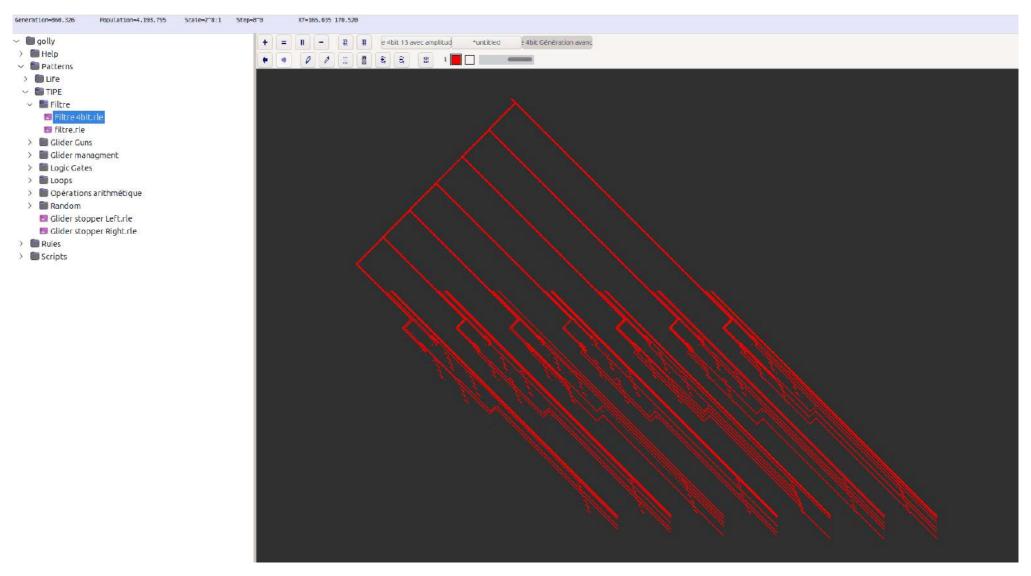
2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat



2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat



2. Nombre de générations nécessaires pour arriver au resultat



Générations : 860,326





```
typedef struct var{
--- SDL Window-*window;
SDL Renderer *renderer;
SDL Texture *texture;
int *KEY DOWN STATUS;
matrix *XY CASE MAT;
--- matrix *coordLivingCells;
SDL Rect *camera;
SDL Rect *gridDestRect;
```



```
void evolution(Var *var){
matrix NEW XY CASE MAT = CREATE MATRIX(var->XY CASE MAT->width, var->XY CASE MAT->height);
for (int i = 0; i < var->XY CASE MAT->width; i++){
for (int j = 0; j < var->XY CASE MAT->height; <math>j++){
int nbreCellAutour = nbreCellulesAutour(*var->XY CASE MAT, i, j);
    int cellVal = var->XY CASE MAT-> mat[i][j];
    if (nbreCellAutour == 3)
       NEW XY CASE MAT.mat[i][j] = 1;
     ····if (cellVal != 1){
    DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(var, i, j, 1);
        else if (nbreCellAutour == 2)
         NEW XY CASE MAT.mat[i][j] = cellVal;
else if (cellVal == 1){
DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(var, i, j, 0);
*var->XY CASE MAT = NEW XY CASE MAT;
```

3. Implémentation en C

```
elio@Elio-Vivobook:~/Documents/Prepa/MPI/TIPE/Programme$ gcc -o main Lib/*.c main.c -l SDL2_ttf $(sd
l2-config --cflags --libs) && ./main
Vesrion : 2.30.0
ERREUR : Texture dimensions are limited to 16384x16384
```

Filtre:

270,051 x 204,492

FIN

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <stdbool.h>
                                           Main.c
 4
    #include <string.h>
    #include <SDL.h>
 5
 6
    /*-!!! ATTENTION-!!! */
    /* --- Toutes les fichiers sont dépendants --- */
    /* --- Changer l'ordre mènerait à la perte de toute logique ---*/
    #include "Lib/GlobalDef.h"
10
    #include-"Lib/Error.h"
11
12
    #include-"Lib/Array.h"
13
    #include-"Lib/Matrix.h"
14
    #include-"Lib/Var.h"
15
    #include-"Lib/Grid.h"
    #include-"Lib/Conversion RLE.h"
16
    #include "Lib/Evolution.h"
17
    #include "Lib/eventGestion.h"
18
19
20
21
22
    int main(int argc, char **argv){
     // ----- Vérifie si il y des erreur sur les définitions ----- //
23
24
     ---- DefinitionError();
25
     // ----- Initialisation de la fenetre, du rendu et des textures ----- //
26
27
     --- SDL Window *window = NULL;
28
     SDL Renderer *renderer = NULL;
     SDL Texture *texture = NULL;
29
30
31
32
33
     --- SDL version nb;
     SDL VERSION(&nb);
34
35
     printf("Vesrion : %d.%d.%d \n", nb.major, nb.minor, nb.patch);
36
37
     ----// Initialisation
     ---- VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL Init(SDL INIT VIDEO), "INIT VIDEO"); // SDL INIT VIDEO | SDL INIT AUDIO
38
30
```

```
Main.c
     ....// ----- Creation de la fenêtre : -----//
45
46
47
48
     window = SDL CreateWindow("Fenêtre Titrée", 70, 0, RENDER WIDTH, RENDER HEIGHT, 0); // Pour le dernier on peut mettre un flag : SDL WINDOW FULLSCREEN par exemple
     ---if(window == NULL){
49
50
     .... ExitWithError("Window creation failed");
51
     ----}
52
53
     ....// ----- Creation du rendu -----//:
54
     renderer = SDL CreateRenderer(window, -1, SDL RENDERER TARGETTEXTURE);
55
     --- if(renderer == NULL){
     ExitWithError("Renderer creation failed");
56
57
     ----}
58
59
60
     /* Flags (pour le deuxième argument de create renderer) :
61
     .... SDL RENDERER SOFTWARE (plus le proc)
     SDL RENDERER ACCELERATED (plus pour la carte graphique MDRRR)
62
63
     SDL RENDERER PRESENTVSYNC (TT est dans le nom)
     SDL RENDERER TARGETTEXTURE (jsp)
64
65
     */
66
67
     ---/*
     Sinon pour la création de la fenêtre et du rendu : -----
68
69
     if(SDL CreateWindowAndRender(800, 600, &window, &renderer)!=0){
70
     SDL ExitWithError("Window or renderer creation failed");
71
     ....}
72
     ---*/
73
74
     ....// ----- Création de la texture -----//
75
     texture = SDL CreateTexture(renderer, PIXEL FORMAT, TEXTURE ACCESS, TEXTURE WIDTH, TEXTURE HEIGHT);
76
     · · · · if · (texture == NULL) {
77
     ---- ExitWithError(SDL GetError());
78
     ----}
79
80
81
     ....// ----- Création des rectangles -----//
82
     SDL Rect *camera = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
83
     SDL Rect *gridDestRect = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
84
85
86
87
     camera -> x = 0;
88
     camera -> v = 0;
89
     camera->w = GRID DISP WIDTH;
90
     camera->h = GRID DISP HEIGHT;
91
92
     qridDestRect->x = 0;
93
     qridDestRect->y = 0;
94
     gridDestRect->w = GRID DISP WIDTH;
95
     gridDestRect->h = GRID DISP HEIGHT;
96
```

```
....// ----- Déclaration des variables ----- //
98
                                                  Main.c
      SDL bool program launched = SDL TRUE;
99
100
      ---// Tableau des touches abaissés
101
102
      int * KEY DOWN STATUS = NULL;
      KEY DOWN STATUS = CREATE TAB 0(315);
103
104
105
      // Variable pour savoir si la souris est pressée
106
         bool* isMouseButtonPressed = malloc(sizeof(bool));
107
108
      *isMouseButtonPressed = false;
109
      // savoir si la souris à précédement été bougée
110
111
      bool* MOUSE MOVING = malloc(sizeof(bool));
         *MOUSE MOVING = false;
112
113
114
115
      ....// Matrice des cases de la grille
116
      --- matrix matmp = CREATE MATRIX(CASE NUMBER WIDTH, CASE NUMBER HEIGHT);
117
118
      --- matrix *XY CASE TAB = malloc(sizeof(matrix));
119
      XY CASE TAB = &matmp;
120
121
122
123
      124
      --- Var *var = malloc(sizeof(var));
125
      --- MALLOC VAR(var);
126
127
      var->window = window;
128
      var->renderer = renderer;
     var->texture = texture;
129
      var->KEY DOWN STATUS = KEY DOWN STATUS;
130
131
      var->XY CASE MAT = XY CASE TAB;
      --- var->camera = camera;
132
133
      var->gridDestRect = gridDestRect;
134
```

```
123
     Var ----//
     --- Var *var = malloc(sizeof(var));
124
125
                                                  Main.c
126
     --- MALLOC VAR(var);
     --- var->window = window;
127
128
     var->renderer = renderer;
     var->texture = texture;
129
     var->KEY DOWN STATUS = KEY DOWN STATUS;
130
131
      var->XY CASE MAT = XY CASE TAB;
132
      var->camera = camera;
133
      var->gridDestRect = gridDestRect;
134
135
      --- while (program launched)
136
137
      . . . .
138
139
      SDL Event *event = malloc(sizeof(SDL Event));
      program launched = GESTION(var, *event, isMouseButtonPressed, MOUSE MOVING);
140
141
142
      ----// Actualise le rendu
143
      -----VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderCopy(var->renderer, var->texture, var->camera, var->gridDestRect), "RenderCopy");
144
      SDL RenderPresent(var->renderer);
145
146
147
      ----printf("quit-\n");
148
149
150
151
      ....//----- Clear le rendu + vérif erreur -----//
152
153
      ----VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderClear(var->renderer), "RenderClear");
154
155
156
157
158
     ----//-FREE-//
159
     --- DESTROY VAR(var);
160
161
162
     ---SDL Quit();
     --- return EXIT SUCCESS;
163
164
165
```

```
#include < < stdio.h>
     #include < < stdlib.h>
     #include-<stdbool.h>
     #include < string.h>
     #include < < SDL.h>
     #include - "GlobalDef.h"
     #include - "Error.h"
     #include-"Array.h"
     #include - "Matrix.h"
10
     #include - "Var.h"
     #include-"Grid.h"
11
     #include-"Conversion RLE.h"
12
     #include - "Evolution.h"
13
     #include-"eventGestion.h"
14
```

Array.h

```
#ifndef ARRAY H
#define ARRAY H
int * CREATE TAB 0 (const int len);
#endif
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
                         Array.c
    #include <stdbool.h>
    #include <string.h>
 5
    #include <SDL.h>
     #include "GlobalDef.h"
    #include "Error.h"
   #include "Array.h"
    #include "Matrix.h"
10
   #include "Var.h"
11
  #include "Grid.h"
12
   #include "Conversion RLE.h"
13
   #include "Evolution.h"
14
    #include "eventGestion.h"
15
16
    int * CREATE TAB 0(const int len){
     int *tab = malloc(len * sizeof(int));
17
18
     if (tab == NULL) {
19
     ---- ExitWithError("Space allocution failed");
20
     ....
21
22
     ---- for (int i = 0; i < len; i++)
23
     ----tab[i] = 0;
24
25
     1/1/1/1
26
27
     ---- return tab:
28
```

Conversion_RLE.h

```
#ifndef CONVERSION RLE H
#define CONVERSION RLE H

void ajouter_fin_chaine(char *chaine, char caractere);
int string_to_int(char *chaine);

void AJOUTER_CELLULE(Var *var, int CASE_X, int CASE_Y);

void CONVERSION_RLE(Var *var, char* file_name);

#endif
#endif
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <stdbool.h>
                        Conversion RLE.c
   #include <string.h>
    #include <SDL.h>
    #include "GlobalDef.
    #include "Error.h"
    #include "Array.h"
   #include "Matrix.h"
10
   #include "Var.h"
11
   #include "Grid.h"
12 #include "Conversion RLE.h"
   #include "Evolution.h"
14
    #include "eventGestion.h"
15
16
    void ajouter fin chaine(char *chaine, char caractere){
17
    /*Ajoute caractere à la fin de chaine*/
18
    size t len = strlen(chaine);
19
    chaine[len] = caractere;
20
    chaine[len+1] = '\0';
21
22
    int string to int(char *chaine){
23
24
    /*Converti chaine en un entier qui est renvoyé*/
25
    ---int nombre;
26
     --- nombre = atoi(chaine);
27
28
    ---return-nombre;
29
30
    void AJOUTER CELLULE(Var *var, int CASE X, int CASE Y) {
31
    /*Ajoute une cellule vivante dans la grille et dans le tableau*/
32
33
    if ((0 > CASE X || CASE X > CASE NUMBER WIDTH) || (0 > CASE Y || CASE Y > CASE NUMBER HEIGHT))
34
    ----
    ExitWithError("AJOUTER CELLULE ");
35
36
     . . . . .
37
    else
38
     . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
    CASE CLICK CASE DISPLAY(var, CASE X, CASE Y);
39
40
     . . . . .
41
42
43
44
45
```

```
void CONVERSION RLE(Var *var, char* file_name){
                                   inversion RLE.c
    ---/*
48
    --- Algorithme de conversion d'un-
49
    file name : nom du fichier à ouvrir avec son extension
50
51
52
    ATTENTION NE PAS METTRE D'ESPACE DANS LA CHAINE file name
53
    ---*/
54
    --- if (file name == NULL){
    ---- ExitWithError("NOM DU FICHIER RLE NON DÉFINI");
55
56
    < + < - }
57
    ----FILE *file = fopen(file name, "r");
58
    ----if (file == NULL){
59
    ---- ExitWithError("FICHIER-RLE NON-OUVERT");
60
61
62
    --- else{
    ---- char caractere;
63
    ---- char ligne[255];
64
    ----int nombre;
    int CASE X = 10;
66
    int CASE Y = 10;
    caractere = fgetc(file);
68
69
70
    .... while (caractere != '!'){
71
    ----if(caractere == 'x' || caractere == '#'){
72
    ---- fgets(ligne, 255, file);
73
    ---- caractere = fgetc(file);
74
75
    76
77
    ----else{
78
    char nombre str[1000] = "0";
79
    while (caractere != 'o' && caractere != 'b' && caractere != '$' && caractere != '\n' && caractere != '!')
80
    81
82
    ajouter fin chaine(nombre str, caractere);
    caractere = fqetc(file);
83
84
```

```
87
88
   nombre = string to int(nombre str);
89
90
                       Conversion RLE.c
         ···if (caractere == 'o'){
91
   .... (nombre == 0)
92
93
94
     AJOUTER CELLULE(var, CASE X, CASE Y);
95
     96
   97
   -----else{
98
     for (int i = 0; i < nombre; i++)
99
     ......
100
     AJOUTER CELLULE(var, CASE X, CASE Y);
101
     102
   103
   104
105
106
   else if (caractere == 'b'){
107
   ....if (nombre == 0)
108
   109
   ---- CASE X++;
110
   111
   ....else
   .....
112
113
   CASE X += nombre;
114
   115
   ....
116
   else if (caractere == '$'){
117
   ---- CASE X = 10;
118
   ....if(nombre == 0){
119
   CASE Y++;
   120
121
   ---- else{
   .... CASE Y += nombre;
122
123
   124
   125
126
   caractere = fgetc(file);
127
128
129
130
131
   132
133
   .....
134
135
   ----fclose(file);
136
   ----
137
138
139
140
```

Error.h

```
#ifndef ERROR H
#define ERROR H

void SDL ExitWithError(const char *message);

void ExitWithError(const char *message);

void VERIF SDL COMMAND(int command, char *nameCommand);

void DefinitionError();

#endif
#endif
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
                                                     Error.c
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <stdbool.h>
   #include <string.h>
   #include <SDL.h>
    #include "GlobalDef.h"
    #include "Error.h"
   #include "Array.h"
    #include "Matrix.h"
    #include "Var.h"
10
11
    #include "Grid.h"
    #include "Conversion RLE.h"
   #include "Evolution.h"
13
14
    #include "eventGestion.h"
15
    void SDL ExitWithError(const char *message) {
16
    ---- SDL Log("ERREUR : %s > %s \n", message, SDL GetError());
17
    ---exit(EXIT FAILURE);
18
19
20
    void ExitWithError(const char *message){
21
     printf("ERREUR : %s \n", message);
22
    ---exit(EXIT FAILURE);
23
24
25
26
27
    void VERIF SDL COMMAND(int command, char *nameCommand){
    ----if(command != 0){
28
    SDL ExitWithError(strcat("%s failed ! \n", nameCommand));
29
30
    . . . . }
31
32
33
34
    void DefinitionError(){
35
36
    if (TEXTURE HEIGHT < RENDER HEIGHT) {
    ExitWithError("La taille du rendu est supérieure au nombre de carrés que l'on veut afficher (Effet : strech texture)");
37
    }
38
39
```

40

eventGestion.h

```
#ifndef EVENT GESTION H
#define EVENT_GESTION_H

SDL_bool GESTION(Var *var, SDL_Event event, bool *isMouseButtonPressed, bool *MOUSE_MOVING);

#endif
```

```
int-time;
17
   int velocity = 500;
18
19
20
   SDL bool GESTION(Var *var, SDL Event event, bool* isMouseButtonPressed, bool* MOUSE MOVING){
   while (SDL PollEvent(&event)){ // Elle va lire tout les évènements
   /*on a aussi : SDL WaitEvent(&event) mais ca bloque la fenêtre*/
23
   switch (event.type) // Le switch c'est comme un match en ocaml mais que pour les int
24
25
26
   ---- case SDL KEYDOWN :
27
28
   -----switch (event.key.keysym.sym)
29
30
31
   case SDLK SPACE:
32
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK b] = 1;
    evolution(var);
34
   ----continue;
35
   . . . . . . . . . . . . .
36
   case SDLK RETURN:
37
   ----//-Trigger
   if (var->KEY_DOWN_STATUS[SDLK_RETURN] == 0){
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK RETURN] = 1;
39
40
   41
    else{
                                                     eventGestion.c
    var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK RETURN] = 0;
43
    // INITIALISATION DU TIMESTAMP
44
45
   time = SDL GetTicks();
46
47
   .....continue;
48
49
   ---- case SDLK KP PLUS:
50
   ----if(velocity >= 50){
51
   -----velocity -= 50;
52
    53
   .....continue;
54
55
   ---- case SDLK KP MINUS:
57
    velocity += 50;
58
   ....continue;
59
60
    ---- case SDLK c:
61
    var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK c] = 1;
62
    GRID DISPLAY CREATION(var);
    .....continue;
64
65
    case SDLK o:
    conversion RLE(var, "RLE FILES/main.rle");
67
   ----continue;
68
   case SDLK LCTRL:
69
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[306] = 1; // SDLK LCTRL = 306
71
   .....continue;
72
```

```
---- case SDLK z:
74 ---- var->KEY DOWN STATUS[306] = 1;
75 -----if (var->KEY DOWN STATUS[306] == 1){
   // REMETTRE LA GRILLE AU TABLEAU ENTREGISTRÉ LORS de l'activation de ENTER
   continue;
79
81 default:
   .....continue;
   85
   ---- case SDL KEYUP :
   switch (event.key.keysym.sym)
   ........
89
   ---- case SDLK b:
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK b] = 0;
   ---- continue;
93
94
   ---- case SDLK c:
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK c] = 0;
   -----continue;
97
                                               eventGestion.c
   ---- case SDLK q:
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK q] = 0;
101
   ----continue;
102
103
   ---- case SDLK d:
    ----var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK d] = 0;
   -----continue;
106
107
   .... case SDLK z:
    var->KEY_DOWN_STATUS[SDLK_z] == 0;
109
   -----continue;
110
   case SDLK s:
112
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[SDLK s] = 0;
113
   ....continue;
114
115
   case SDLK LCTRL:
   var->KEY DOWN STATUS[306] = 0;
117
   ----continue;
[18
119
   -----default:
   ---- continue;
121
[22
123
124
   ---- case SDL MOUSEMOTION :
   //printf("Coordonée : (%d, %d) \n", event.motion.x, event.motion.y);
   //printf("Vitesse : (%d, %d) \n", event.motion.xrel, event.motion.yrel);
```

```
124
125
     ----case SDL MOUSEMOTION :
     //printf("Coordonée : (%d, %d) \n", event.motion.x, event.motion.y);
126
127
     //printf("Vitesse : (%d, %d) \n", event.motion.xrel, event.motion.yrel);
128
129
     // ---- Actualisation du déplacement de la caméra avec la souris ---- //
130
     if(*isMouseButtonPressed && event.motion.x <= GRID DISP WIDTH && event.motion.y <
131
     MOVE CAMERA MOUSE(var->renderer, var->texture, var->camera, event.motion.xrel
132
     *MOUSE MOVING = true;
133
     134
135
     ----continue;
136
137
     ---- case SDL MOUSEBUTTONDOWN :
138
     *isMouseButtonPressed = true;
139
     //printf("x : %d, y : %d \n", event.motion.x, event.motion.y);
140
     //printf("Case x : %d, Case y : %d \n", GET CASE FROM COORD X(event.motion.x), GE
141
142
     .....continue;
143
144
     ---- case SDL MOUSEBUTTONUP :
145
     *isMouseButtonPressed = false;
146
     ----if (!(*MOUSE MOVING))
147
148
     CASE CLICK DISPLAY(var, event.motion.x, event.motion.y);
                                                           eventGestion.c
149
     150
     *MOUSE MOVING = false;
151
152
     ....continue;
153
154
     ---- case SDL QUIT :
155
     ---- return SDL FALSE;
156
     ---- break;
157
158
159
    ----default:
160
     ---- break;
161
162
163
164
     1 - -- }
166
167
     . . . . .
168
169
     */ Evolution continue */
170
     if(var->KEY_DOWN_STATUS[SDLK_RETURN] == 1 && (SDL_GetTicks()- time > velocity)){
171
     ....evolution(var);
172
     time = SDL GetTicks();
173
     ----
174
175
176
177
    ----return-SDL TRUE;
178
179
```

Evolution.h

```
#ifndef EVOLUTION H
#define EVOLUTION H

void evolution(Var *var);
int nbreCellulesAutour(matrix mat, int X, int Y);

void test(Var *var);

#ifndef EVOLUTION H

and with the EVOLUTION H

#ifndef EVOLUTION H

and with the EVOLUTION H

#ifndef EVOLUTION H

word evolution(Var *var);

#ifndef EVOLUTION H

word evolution(Var *var);

#ifndef EVOLUTION H

#ifndef Evolution(Var *var);

#ifndef Evolution(Var *var);
```

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
 3 #include <stdbool.h>
 4 #include <string.h>
5 #include <SDL.h>
6 #include "GlobalDef.h"
                    Evolution.c
7 #include "Error.h"
8 #include "Array.h"
9 #include "Matrix.h"
10 #include "Var.h"
11 #include-"Grid.h"
12 #include "Conversion RLE.h"
13 #include "Evolution.h"
14 #include "eventGestion.h"
15
16 int nbreCellulesAutour(matrix mat, int X, int Y){
17 int nbre = θ;
18 --- for (int l = -1; l < 2; l++)
19
20
   if ((0 <= X+l) && (X+l < mat.width))
21
22 for (int k = -1; k < 2; k++)
   ....
   if (((0 <= Y+k) && (Y+k < mat.height)))
   if(!(l == 0 && k == 0)){
28
   ....
29 ----}
30
31 ----}
   ----}
32
33
   --- return nbre;
35
36
37
38 void evolution(Var *var){
39 --- matrix NEW XY CASE MAT = CREATE MATRIX(var->XY CASE MAT->width, var->XY CASE MAT->height);
   for (int i = 0; i < var->XY CASE MAT->width; i++){
41
  for (int j = 0; j < var->XY_CASE_MAT->height; j++){
42
    int nbreCellAutour = nbreCellulesAutour(*var->XY_CASE_MAT, i, j);
   int cellVal = var->XY CASE MAT-> mat[i][j];
45
   if (nbreCellAutour == 3)
   ....
47 NEW XY CASE MAT.mat[i][j] = 1;
   ....if (cellVal != 1){
   DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(var, i, j, 1);
   51 ----}
52 else if (nbreCellAutour == 2)
53
    ----
   NEW XY CASE MAT.mat[i][j] = cellVal;
   55
56 ---- else if (cellVal == 1){
57
   DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(var, i, j, 0);
58
   59
   *var->XY CASE MAT = NEW XY CASE MAT;
52
```

```
#ifndef GLOBAL DEF H
    #define GLOBAL DEF H
    /* ----- Variables Globales et Définition préprocésseur ----- */
    /* Pour que le rendu s'adapte parfaitement aux cases (qu'elles soient pas coupés)
    Pour 20 pixel d'espace mettre : 1840, 1120
    --- Pour 25 pixel d'espace mettre : 1850, 1125
    --- Pour 30 pixel d'espace mettre : 1830, 1110 */
10 // Longeur et hauteur du rendu
11 #ifndef RENDER WIDTH
12 #define RENDER WIDTH 3775
13 #endif
14
15 #ifndef RENDER HEIGHT
16 #define RENDER HEIGHT 1180
17 #endif
18
19 // Nombre de pixels de large pour une case
20 #ifndef SQUARE WIDTH
21 #define SQUARE WIDTH 10
22 #endif
23
24 // Longeur et hauteur de l'affichage de la grille
25 #ifndef GRID DISP WIDTH
26 #define GRID DISP WIDTH RENDER WIDTH
27 #endif
28
29 #ifndef GRID DISP HEIGHT
30 #define GRID DISP HEIGHT RENDER HEIGHT
31 #endif
                                                                     GlobalDef.h
32
33
34 // Nombre de cases en longeur de l'écran
35 #ifndef CASE NUMBER WIDTH
36 #define CASE NUMBER WIDTH 1638
37 #endif
38
39 // Nombre de cases en heuteur de l'écran
40 #ifndef CASE NUMBER HEIGHT
41 #define CASE_NUMBER_HEIGHT 1638
42 #endif
43
44' // Longeur et hauteur de la texture
45 #ifndef TEXTURE WIDTH
46 #define TEXTURE WIDTH (CASE NUMBER WIDTH*SQUARE WIDTH)
47 #endif
49 #ifndef TEXTURE HEIGHT
    #define TEXTURE HEIGHT (CASE NUMBER HEIGHT*SQUARE WIDTH)
51 #endif
52
    // Variables générales de la texture
54 #ifndef PIXEL FORMAT
    #define PIXEL FORMAT SDL PIXELFORMAT RGBA32
56
57
58 #ifndef TEXTURE ACCESS
59 #define TEXTURE ACCESS SDL TEXTUREACCESS TARGET
60
    #endif
61
    #endif
```

Grid.h

```
#ifndef GRID H
     #define GRID H
3
     /* Fonction qui créée la grille de départ */
     void CREATE GRID(SDL Renderer *renderer, const int X, const int Y);
     /* Fonction qui créée la grille de départ a partir des cases */
8
     void CREATE GRID CASE(SDL Renderer *renderer, const int caseX, const int caseY);
9
10
     /* Fonction qui affiche la grille sur la texture du rendu voulue */
11
     void GRID DISPLAY CREATION(Var *var);
12
     /* Fonction qui affiche la case en blanc ou en noir quand on clique dessus */
13
14
     void CASE CLICK DISPLAY(Var *var , const int x, const int y);
15
     /* Bouge la grille quand on click + bouge avec la souris */
16
     void MOVE CAMERA MOUSE(SDL Renderer *renderer, SDL Texture *texture, SDL Rect *camera, int xRel, int yRel);
17
18
19
     void CASE CLICK COORDS(Var *var, const int x, const int y);
     void CASE CLICK DISPLAY(Var *var , const int x, const int y);
20
21
22
     void CASE CLICK CASE(Var *var, const int CASE X, const int CASE Y);
23
     void CASE CLICK CASE DISPLAY(Var *var , const int CASE X, const int CASE Y);
24
     void DRAW RECT EVOLUTION(Var *var, const int CASE X, const int CASE Y, int STATE);
25
     void DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(Var *var, const int CASE X, const int CASE Y, int STATE);
26
27
28
     int GET CASE FROM COORD X(int x);
29
    int GET CASE FROM COORD Y(int y);
30
     #endif
31
```

```
int color = \theta;
17
    void CREATE GRID (SDL Renderer *renderer, const int X, const int Y) {
18
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(renderer, 255-color, 255-color, 255-color, SDL_ALPHA_OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor");
19
20
     ---- SDL RenderClear(renderer);
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(renderer, color, color, solor, SDL ALPHA OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor"); // On peut mettre 255 a la place de SDL opaque
21
22
23
24
25
     for (int i = 0; i <= TEXTURE WIDTH/X; i++) {
26
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderDrawLine(renderer, i*X, 0, i*X, TEXTURE HEIGHT), "RenderDrawLine");
     ----}
27
28
29
     for(int j = 0; j <= TEXTURE HEIGHT/Y; j++){
30
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderDrawLine(renderer, 0, j*Y, TEXTURE WIDTH, j*Y), "RenderDrawLine");
31
     ....}
32
33
     --- SDL RenderPresent (renderer);
34
35
36
37
     void CREATE GRID CASE(SDL Renderer *renderer, const int caseX, const int caseY){
38
     CREATE GRID (renderer, SQUARE WIDTH, SQUARE WIDTH);
39
40
41
42
43
    void GRID DISPLAY CREATION(Var *var){
44
45
     // On met en cible du dessin la texture
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, var->texture), "SetRenderTarget");
46
47
     // On nétoie entièrement la texture du rendu
48
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderClear(var->renderer), "RenderClear");
49
      CREATE GRID CASE(var->renderer, CASE NUMBER WIDTH, CASE NUMBER HEIGHT);
50
51
52
     // On remet la cible du rendu sur la fenètre en entier
53
     ---VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, NULL), "SetRenderTarget");
54
55
56
57
     // Variables globales utilisées : RENDER WIDTH, CASE NUMBER WIDTH
    int GET CASE FROM COORD X(int x){
58
     /* Fonction qui renvoie le numéro de la case à la coordonée x */
59
     --- return x/SQUARE WIDTH;
60
61
62
    // Variables globales utilisées : RENDER HEIGHT, CASE NUMBER HEIGHT
63
    int GET CASE FROM COORD Y(int y){
64
     /* Fonction qui renvoie le numéro de la case à la coordonée y */
65
66
     --- return y/SQUARE WIDTH;
67
68
```

Grid.c

```
void DRAW RECT EVOLUTION(Var *var, const int CASE X, const int CASE Y, int STATE) {
70
71
      /* Fonction spécifique à l'évolution qui dessine un rectangle dans la case
72
      -----Var
73
      ---- CASE X
74
      ---- CASE Y
75
      STATE : État de la cellule a la case : (CASE X, CASE_Y) que l'on veut dessiner
76
77
      ----if(STATE == 0){
      // On change la couleur du rectangle en noir
78
      VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(var->renderer, 255-color, 255-color, SDL ALPHA OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor"); // On peut mettre 255 a la place de SDL opaque
79
80
      ----}
81
      --- else{
      // On change la couleur du rectangle en blanc
      VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(var->renderer, color, color, solor, SDL ALPHA OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor"); // On peut mettre 255 a la place de SDL opaque
83
84
      . . . . . . . . . . .
85
86
87
      ....// Création graphique du rectangle
88
      // Les +- 1 servent a ne pas redessiner sur la ligne de la grille
89
      --- SDL Rect *rectangle = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
90
      rectangle->x = CASE X*SQUARE WIDTH+1;
      rectangle->y = CASE Y*SQUARE WIDTH+1;
91
92
         rectangle->w = SQUARE WIDTH-1;
93
       rectangle->h = SQUARE WIDTH-1;
 94
95
         -VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderFillRect(var->renderer, rectangle), "RenderFillRect");
96
97
       SDL RenderPresent(var->renderer);
98
99
      -- free(rectangle);
100
101
102
103
      void DRAW RECT EVOLUTION DISPLAY(Var *var, const int CASE X, const int CASE Y, int STATE){
104
      /* Fonction spécifique à l'évolution qui affiche un rectangle dans la case*/
105
      ---// On met en cible du dessin la texture
      VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, var->texture), "SetRenderTarget");
106
107
108
       DRAW RECT EVOLUTION(var, CASE X, CASE Y, STATE);
109
110
      // On remet la cible du rendu sur la fenètre en entier
111
      VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, NULL), "SetRenderTarget");
112
113
114
```

Grid.c

```
void CASE_CLICK_CASE(Var *var, const int CASE_X, const int CASE_Y){
118
      ---/* Fonction qui dessine un rectangle dans la case */
119
120
121
      ---// Ajout de la case dans la matrice
122
      if((0 \le CASE\ X \le (var->XY\ CASE\ MAT->width)) \& (0 \le CASE\ Y \le (var->XY\ CASE\ MAT->height)))
123
      int Case = var->XY CASE MAT -> mat[CASE X][CASE Y];
124
      ----if(Case == 0){
125
126
              var->XY CASE MAT -> mat[CASE X][CASE Y] = 1;
127
128
129
              // On change la couleur du rectangle en blanc (ou noir suivant le background)
130
       VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(var->renderer, color, color, solor, SDL ALPHA OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor"); // On peut mettre 255 a la place de SDL opaque
131
132
       . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
133
      ----else{
134
                 var->XY CASE MAT -> mat[CASE X][CASE Y] = 0;
135
136
      // On change la couleur du rectangle en noir (ou blanc suivant le background)
137
                 VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderDrawColor(var->renderer, 255-color, 255-color, SDL ALPHA OPAQUE), "SetRenderDrawColor"); // On peut mettre 255 a la place de SDL opaque
138
      ----}
139
140
141
142
      ---// Création graphique du rectangle
143
      // Les +- 1 sevent a ne pas redéssiner sur la ligne de la grille
144
      SDL Rect *rectangle = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
145
      rectangle->x = CASE X*SQUARE WIDTH+1;
146
      rectangle->y = CASE Y*SQUARE WIDTH+1;
147
      rectangle->w = SQUARE WIDTH-1;
148
      rectangle->h = SQUARE WIDTH-1;
149
150
       ---VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL RenderFillRect(var->renderer, rectangle), "RenderFillRect");
151
152
        --SDL RenderPresent(var->renderer);
153
154
       ---free(rectangle);
155
      ....}
156
157
      -- else{
158
      ----- ExitWithError("Out of range of the matrix");
159
      .....
160
161
162
163
```

```
164 // Fonction qui dessine un rectangle dans la case
165 // Variables globales utilisées : RENDER WIDTH, RENDER HEIGHT, SQUARE WIDTH
166  void CASE CLICK COORDS(Var *var, const int x, const int y){
167 /* Fonction qui dessine un rectangle dans la case */
168
     // Case de la texture sur lequel on est :
169
     int CASE X = GET CASE FROM COORD X(x);
     int CASE Y = GET CASE FROM COORD Y(y);
170
171
172
     if (0 \le x \le TEXTURE WIDTH) & (0 \le y \le TEXTURE HEIGHT))
173
     ---- CASE CLICK CASE(var, CASE X, CASE Y);
174
     ----}
175
     -- else
176
     ExitWithError("Out of range of the matrix");
177
     ----
178
179
180
181
182
     void CASE CLICK DISPLAY(Var *var , const int x, const int y){
183
     if (x <= GRID DISP WIDTH && y <= GRID DISP HEIGHT){
184
     ---// On met en cible du dessin la texture
185
     VERIF_SDL_COMMAND(SDL_SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, var->texture), "SetRenderTarget");
186
187
     CASE CLICK COORDS(var, x+(var->camera->x), y+(var->camera->y));
188
189
     // On remet la cible du rendu sur la fenètre en entier
190
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, NULL), "SetRenderTarget");
191
    ----
192
193
194
    void CASE CLICK CASE DISPLAY(Var *var , const int CASE X, const int CASE Y){
195
     if (CASE X <= CASE NUMBER WIDTH && CASE Y <= CASE NUMBER HEIGHT) {
196
     // On met en cible du dessin la texture
197
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, var->texture), "SetRenderTarget");
198
199
     CASE CLICK CASE(var, CASE X, CASE Y);
200
201
     // On remet la cible du rendu sur la fenètre en entier
202
     VERIF SDL COMMAND(SDL SetRenderTarget(var->renderer, NULL), "SetRenderTarget");
     ---}
203
204
     - else
205
     ExitWithError("CASE CLICK CASE DISPLAY : Out of range");
206
     ---}
207
208
209
210
     void MOVE CAMERA MOUSE(SDL Renderer *renderer, SDL Texture *texture, SDL Rect *camera, int xRel, int yRel){
211
     int x = camera -> x - xRel;
212
     int y = camera -> y - yRel;
213
214
     if (0 <= x && x <= TEXTURE WIDTH-RENDER WIDTH && 0 <= y && y <= TEXTURE HEIGHT-RENDER HEIGHT) {
215
     camera -> x = x;
216
     camera -> y = y;
217
     . . . . }
218
219
```

Matrix.h

```
#ifndef MATRIX H
     #define MATRIX H
 3
4
5
6
7
8
     typedef struct Matrix{
     - int-width;
     int height;
     int **mat;
     } matrix;
     matrix CREATE MATRIX(int width, int height);
10
     void DESTROY MATRIX(matrix mat);
     void DESTROY POINTER MATRIX(matrix-* mat);
13
     #endif
14
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #include <stdlib.h>
    #include <stdbool.h>
                          Matrix.c
    #include <string.h>
    #include <SDL.h>
    #include "GlobalDef.h"
     #include-"Error.h"
    #include-"Array.h"
    #include-"Matrix.h"
    #include-"Var.h"
10
    #include "Grid.h"
11
    #include "Conversion RLE.h"
12
    #include "Evolution.h"
13
14
     #include "eventGestion.h"
15
16
17
    matrix CREATE MATRIX(int width, int height){
18
     /* Create a matrix */
19
    --- matrix matr;
20
     --- matr.width = width;
21
     matr.height = height;
22
23
        matr.mat = malloc(width * sizeof(int*));
24
25
     for (int i = 0; i < width; i++) {
26
     matr.mat[i] = CREATE TAB 0(height);
27
     ----
28
29
     --- return matr;
30
31
32
    void DESTROY MATRIX(matrix mat){
33
     for (int i = 0; i < mat.width; i++)
34
     ----
35
     free(mat.mat[i]);
36
     ---
37
     free(mat.mat);
38
39
40
     void DESTROY POINTER MATRIX(matrix * mat){
41
     -- DESTROY MATRIX(*mat);
42
     --- free(mat);
43
```

```
1 - #ifndef VAR H
                           Var.h
    #define VAR H
 3
 4
     //-----Structure des variables importantes -----//
     ..../* Liste :
 6
 7
     ---- window
 8
     · · · · renderer
 9
     ----texture
10
11
     ---- KEY DOWN STATUS
12
     ---- XY CASE TAB
13
14
    ---- camera
     ---- gridDestRect
15
16
    ---*/
17 v typedef struct var{
18
     --- SDL Window *window;
    SDL Renderer *renderer;
19
20
     SDL Texture *texture;
21
    int *KEY DOWN STATUS;
22
     --- matrix *XY CASE MAT;
23
24
     matrix *coordLivingCells;
25
26
     SDL Rect *camera;
27
     ---- SDL Rect *gridDestRect;
28
29
30
     } Var;
31
32
    void MALLOC VAR(Var *var);
33
    void DESTROY VAR(Var *var);
34
35
36
    #endif
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
     #include <stdlib.h> Var.C
     #include <stdbool.h>
     #include <string.h>
     #include <SDL.h>
     #include "GlobalDef.h"
     #include-"Error.h"
     #include "Array.h"
     #include "Matrix.h"
 9
     #include "Var.h"
10
11
     #include-"Grid.h"
12
     #include-"Conversion RLE.h"
     #include-"Evolution.h"
13
14
     #include-"eventGestion.h"
15
16
     void MALLOC VAR(Var *var){
17
     var->KEY DOWN STATUS = malloc(sizeof(int*));
18
     var->XY CASE MAT = malloc(sizeof(matrix));
19
     ---var->coordLivingCells = malloc(sizeof(matrix));
20
     var->camera = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
21
     var->gridDestRect = malloc(sizeof(SDL Rect));
22
23
24
     void DESTROY VAR(Var *var){
25
     ---- SDL DestroyWindow(var->window);
26
     ---- SDL DestroyRenderer(var->renderer);
27
     --- SDL DestroyTexture(var->texture);
     --- free(var->KEY DOWN STATUS);
28
29
     ---- DESTROY MATRIX(*var->XY CASE MAT);
30
     DESTROY MATRIX(*var->coordLivingCells);
31
     --- free(var->camera);
32
     free(var->gridDestRect);
33
34
```