

LANGUAGE0

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Chapter 1

Class Index

1.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

Bigram

It represents a pair of characters. It is used to store pairs of consecutive characters from a text.
It uses a string to store the pair of characters

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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

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

include/Bigram.h	11
src/Bigram.cpp	12
src/main.cpp	14

Chapter 3

Class Documentation

3.1 Bigram Class Reference

It represents a pair of characters. It is used to store pairs of consecutive characters from a text. It uses a string to store the pair of characters.

```
#include <Bigram.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Bigram](#) (const std::string &text="__")
It builds a [Bigram](#) object with `text` as the text of the bigram. If the string `text` contains a number of characters other than two, then the text of the bigram will be initialized with "__".
- [Bigram](#) (char first, char second)
It builds a [Bigram](#) object using the two characters passed as parameters of this constructor as the text of the bigram.
- std::string [getText](#) () const
Obtains a copy of the text of this bigram as a string object.
- std::string [toString](#) () const
Obtains a copy of the text of this bigram as a string object.
- const char & [at](#) (int index) const
Gets a const reference to the character at the given position.
- char & [at](#) (int index)
Gets a reference to the character at the given position.

3.1.1 Detailed Description

It represents a pair of characters. It is used to store pairs of consecutive characters from a text. It uses a string to store the pair of characters.

Definition at line 20 of file Bigram.h.

3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.2.1 **Bigram()** [1/2]

```
Bigram::Bigram (  
    const std::string & text = "" )
```

It builds a [Bigram](#) object with `text` as the text of the bigram. If the string `text` contains a number of characters other than two, then the text of the bigram will be initialized with `""`.

Parameters

<i>text</i>	the text for the bigram. It should be a string with just two characters.
-------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

3.1.2.2 Bigram() [2/2]

```
Bigram::Bigram (
    char first,
    char second )
```

It builds a [Bigram](#) object using the two characters passed as parameters of this constructor as the text of the bigram.

Parameters

<i>first</i>	the first character for the bigram
<i>second</i>	the second character for the bigram

Definition at line 24 of file Bigram.cpp.

```
24                                     {
25     _text += first;
26     _text += second;
27 }
```

3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

3.1.3.1 at() [1/2]

```
char & Bigram::at (
    int index )
```

Gets a reference to the character at the given position.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	the position to consider
--------------	--------------------------

Exceptions

<i>std::out_of_range</i>	Throws a <code>std::out_of_range</code> exception if the index is not equals to 0 or 1
--------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Returns

A reference to the character at the given position

Definition at line 53 of file Bigram.cpp.

```

53     {
54     if (index!=0 && index!=1){
55         string err;
56         err += "char& Bigram::at(int index)";
57         err += "\n";
58         err += "Invalid position " + to_string(index);
59
60         throw std::out_of_range (err);
61     }
62
63     return _text.at(index);
64 }
```

3.1.3.2 at() [2/2]

```

const char & Bigram::at (
    int index ) const
```

Gets a const reference to the character at the given position.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	the position to consider
--------------	--------------------------

Exceptions

<i>std::out_of_range</i>	Throws a std::out_of_range exception if the index is not equals to 0 or 1
--------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Returns

A const reference to the character at the given position

Definition at line 40 of file Bigram.cpp.

```

40     {
41     if (index!=0 && index!=1){
42         string err;
43         err += "const char& Bigram::at(int index) const";
44         err += "\n";
45         err += "Invalid position " + to_string(index);
46
47         throw std::out_of_range (err);
48     }
49
50     return _text.at(index);
51 }
```

3.1.3.3 getText()

```

string Bigram::getText ( ) const
```

Obtains a copy of the text of this bigram as a string object.

Returns

The text of this bigram as a string object

Definition at line 30 of file Bigram.cpp.

```

30     {
31     return _text;
32 }
```

3.1.3.4 toString()

```
string Bigram::toString ( ) const
```

Obtains a copy of the text of this bigram as a string object.

Returns

The text of this bigram as a string object

Definition at line 35 of file Bigram.cpp.

```
35     {  
36         return _text;  
37     }
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [include/Bigram.h](#)
- [src/Bigram.cpp](#)

Chapter 4

File Documentation

4.1 include/Bigram.h File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
```

Classes

- class [Bigram](#)

It represents a pair of characters. It is used to store pairs of consecutive characters from a text. It uses a string to store the pair of characters.

Functions

- bool [isValidCharacter](#) (char character, const std::string &validCharacters)
- void [toUpper](#) ([Bigram](#) &bigram)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Author

arturoolvrs

Date

2 de marzo de 2023, 10:52

4.1.2 Function Documentation

4.1.2.1 isValidCharacter()

```
bool isValidCharacter (
    char character,
    const std::string & validCharacters )
```

Checks if the given character is contained in `validCharacters`. That is, if the given character can be considered as part of a word.

Parameters

<i>character</i>	The character to check
<i>validCharacters</i>	The set of characters that we consider as possible characters in a word. Any other character is considered as a separator.

Returns

true if the given character is contained in `validCharacters`; false otherwise

Definition at line 66 of file `Bigram.cpp`.

```
66                                     {
67
68     return validCharacters.find(character) != std::string::npos;
69 }
```

4.1.2.2 toUpper()

```
void toUpper (
    Bigram & bigram )
```

Converts lowercase letters in the given bigram to uppercase

Parameters

<i>bigram</i>	
---------------	--

Definition at line 72 of file `Bigram.cpp`.

```
72                                     {
73
74     for (int i=0; i<2; i++)
75         bigram.at(i) = toupper(bigram.at(i));
76
77 }
```

4.2 src/Bigram.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Bigram.h"
```

Functions

- bool `isValidCharacter` (char character, const std::string &validCharacters)
- void `toUpper` (Bigram &bigram)

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Author

arturoolvrs

Date

2 de marzo de 2023, 10:52

4.2.2 Function Documentation

4.2.2.1 isValidCharacter()

```
bool isValidCharacter (
    char character,
    const std::string & validCharacters )
```

Checks if the given character is contained in `validCharacters`. That is, if the given character can be considered as part of a word.

Parameters

<i>character</i>	The character to check
<i>validCharacters</i>	The set of characters that we consider as possible characters in a word. Any other character is considered as a separator.

Returns

true if the given character is contained in `validCharacters`; false otherwise

Definition at line 66 of file Bigram.cpp.

```
66                                     {
67
68     return validCharacters.find(character) != std::string::npos;
69 }
```

4.2.2.2 toUpper()

```
void toUpper (
    Bigram & bigram )
```

Converts lowercase letters in the given bigram to uppercase

Parameters

<i>bigram</i>	
---------------	--

Definition at line 72 of file Bigram.cpp.

```
72         {  
73  
74     for (int i=0; i<2; i++)  
75         bigram.at(i) = toupper(bigram.at(i));  
76  
77 }
```

4.3 src/main.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>  
#include <string>  
#include "Bigram.h"
```

Functions

- void [toLower](#) (string &cad)
It converts a string to lowercase.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Author

arturoolvrs

Date

2 de marzo de 2023, 10:52

4.3.2 Function Documentation

4.3.2.1 toLower()

```
void toLower (  
    string & cad )
```

It converts a string to lowercase.

This program reads a text (without spaces) with a undefined number of characters and a text with two characters (bigram). It finds the bigrams contained in the first text, storing them in an array of [Bigram](#). After that, the bigrams of the array are shown in the standard output. Then it converts to uppercase the bigrams in the array that are equals to the bigram of the second text. Finally the bigrams of the array are shown again in the standard output.

Parameters

<i>cad</i>	string to convert to lowercase
------------	--------------------------------

Definition at line 29 of file main.cpp.

```
29         {  
30  
31     for (int i=0; i<cad.length(); i++)  
32         cad.at(i)=tolower(cad.at(i));  
33 }
```


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