Lab5

Sheharyar Alam Khan

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Contents

1	main.h	1
2	main.cpp	Ę
3	testCase.cpp	31

1 main.h

#include <iostream>

```
Node
```

This Node structure is a common way to implement a node. it hold a pointer to the next node and the data, or in the case the key. I've called it "key" because it holds the key to its corresponding set of blocks stored in the map. This Node structure also has a constructor that sets the key equal to the string provided as a parameter.

```
struct Node
{
     Node* next = nullptr;
     std::string key = "";
     Node(std::string key);
};
```

Queue

The Queue structure holds the head and tail node pointer of the linked list queue. I've Implemented a linked list queue because I am quite comfortable with linked lists and I am certainly more comfortable dealing with linked lists than I am dealing with a circular array. The Queue has built in push and pop functions as well.

```
struct Queue
{
         Node* head = nullptr;
         Node* tail = nullptr;
         void push(std::string key);
         void pop();
};

Node::Node(std::string key)
{
         this->key = key;
}
```

```
push
```

The push function adds a node to back of the list. I decided to make a Queue that adds to the tail and pops from the head because in order to pop from the tail we would have to traverse through the linked list. this inefficient compared to the method I am using which does not require traversing through the entire list.

```
void Queue::push(std::string key)
{
         Node* newnode = new Node(key);
         if(head == nullptr){
                tail = newnode;
                head = newnode;
         }
         else
         {
                tail->next = newnode;
               tail = newnode;
                }
}
```

2 main.cpp

File Block HandlerSince files can be created and deleted, we use blocks of fixed sizeto hold the data in the file. We need to maintain a set of blocks that are free to be used for a file, and when file is deleted, to add thoseblocks to a queue of files waiting to have their blocks freed.i.e. There are 2 sets: free blocks and used blocks. A file is a subsetof the used blocks. The queue has the files that are waiting to be freed.

Included Libraries

```
I have used many libraries in this program. many of which were required.
   FL/Fl_Cairo_Window.H : required in order to use an fltk cairo window with cairo
   graphics and the cairo functions.
   FL/Fl_Button.H : required in order to use fltk buttons
   FL/Fl_Value_Input.H : required in order to use fltk input boxes
   config.h : required in order to configure fltk
   <iomanip> : required in order to use setw function
   <cmath> : required in order to use sqrt function
    <set>: required in order to use sets
    <map> : required in order to use maps
    <iterator> : required in order to use iterators
    <sstream> : required in order to use osstream
    <algorithm> : required in order to use set_union
#include "config.h"
#include "main.h"
#include <iomanip>
#include "FL/Fl_Cairo_Window.H"
#include "FL/Fl_Button.H"
#include "FL/Fl_Value_Input.H"
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
#include <cmath>
#include <set>
#include <map>
#include <iterator>
#include <algorithm>
```

Global Variables

Although the use of global variables is discouraged and may be considered bad practice, I had to use several in order to make this program work. They had to be made global because if I would have to pass all of them by reference into each of the functions being called. We can acheive the same goal by making the variables global and simplify our code.

Queue deleted : deleted is a Queue structure. it is the queue that will hold all the deleted files and delete them after a certain period.

Fl_Input*fileName: this is a pointer to the fltk input box we use to get the file name from the user.

Fl_Input*fileBlocks: this is a pointer to the fltk input box we use to get the number of memory blocks to allocate to the file from the user.

int WIDTH: this is the width of the window.

int HEIGHT: this is the height of the window.

Fl_Button*bc: this is pointer to an fltk button. we will later use this pointer to point to the create button in our program.

Fl_Button*bd: this is pointer to an fltk button. we will later use this pointer to point to the delete button in our program.

typedef unsigned int BLOCKS: this is a type definition. it allows us to substitute a word for a type. in this case we are substituting the word BLOCKS for the type unsigned int.

std::set<BLOCKS> allBlocks : this creates a set of blocks called allBlocks. This is an empty set for now.

std::set<BLOCKS> usedBlocks : this creates a set of blocks called usedBlocks. This is an empty set for now.

std::set<BLOCKS> freeBlocks: this creates a set of blocks called freeBlocks. This set has the number from 0 to 15.

std::map<std::string,std::set<BLOCKS>> files : this creates a map from a string to a
set of blocks.

Fl_Cairo_Window cw(WIDTH, HEIGHT): This make an fltk cairo window of dimensions WIDTH*HEIGHT by calling an overloaded constructor. this will allow us to call redraw in all of the below functions without passing it as a parameter. the redraw function

```
is essential for this program because we need to remove text and in order to do that we
   need to redraw the window.
   const int N = 16: Right now we're assuming that the number of memory blocks on the
   disk is 16.
Queue deleted:
Fl_Input* fileName;
Fl_Input* fileBlocks;
const int WIDTH = 400;
const int HEIGHT = 400;
F1_Button* bc;
Fl_Button* bd;
typedef unsigned int BLOCKS;
std::set < BLOCKS > allBlocks; empty set
std::set < BLOCKS > usedBlocks;
std::set<BLOCKS> freeBlocks = {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15};
std::map<std::string,std::set<BLOCKS>> files;
Fl_Cairo_Window cw(WIDTH, HEIGHT);
const int N = 16; for now, assume 16 blocks on disk
```

displayState()

The display state function displays the state of the blocks and the queue on to the console.

we're using a range based loop. auto allows the compiler to selct whichever data type fits best instead of having to manually type it in. the ':' makes the a "for each" loop and this is a new kind of for loop that traverses through each of the elements without the progammer having to worry about the when the list ends.

```
std::string displayState(){
      std::cout << "Current State" << std::endl:</pre>
      std::cout << "All blocks:" << std::endl:</pre>
   for (auto e:allBlocks) std::cout << e <<" ";
   std::cout <<std::endl;</pre>
   std::cout<<"-----"<<std::endl:
   std::cout << "Free blocks:" << std::endl:</pre>
   for (auto e:freeBlocks) std::cout << e <<" ";</pre>
   std::cout << std::endl:
   std::cout<<"-----"<<std::endl:
   std::cout << "Used blocks:" << std::endl:</pre>
   for (auto e:usedBlocks) std::cout << e <<" ":
   std::cout << std::endl:
   std::cout <<"-----"<<std::endl:
   std:: ostringstream oss;
   std::cout << "file blocks:"<< std::endl:</pre>
   std::cout << "File Name"<< "\t" << "Memory Blocks" << std::endl:
   std::cout << "----"<< "\t" << "-----" << std::endl;
   for (auto f:files)
            oss << f.first << std::setw(16);
      for (auto e:f.second)
         oss << e <<" ";
```

This is console output by the program but mostly the displayState function.							
Current State							
All blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15							
Free blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15							
Used blocks:							
file blocks: File Name Memory Blocks							
Deletion Queue							
Created file description File Name: alpha Memory Blocks: 3							
Current State							
All blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15							

Free blocks: 0 1 2 4 5 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15
Used blocks: 3 6 9
file blocks: File Name Memory Blocks
alpha 3 6 9
Deletion Queue
=======================================
=======================================
Created file description
File Name: beta
Memory Blocks: 5
Current State
State
All blocks:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Free blocks:
0 1 2 4 5 7 8 14
Used blocks:

3 6 9 10 11 12 13 15
file blocks: File Name Memory Blocks
alpha 3 6 9 beta 10 11 12 13 15
Deletion Queue
Created file description File Name: gamma Memory Blocks: 7
Current State
All blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Free blocks: 0
Used blocks: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
file blocks: File Name Memory Blocks

alpha 3 6 9
beta 10 11 12 13 15
gamma 1 2 4 5 7 8 14
Deletion Queue
=======================================
file added to deletion queue: beta
Current State
All blocks:
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Free blocks:
0
Used blocks:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
file blocks:
File Name Memory Blocks
alpha 3 6 9
beta 10 11 12 13 15
gamma 1 2 4 5 7 8 14
Deletion Queue
20200201 44040

Current State	
file added to deletion queue: alpha	beta
Current State	
All blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Free blocks: 0 10 11 12 13 15 Used blocks: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 14 file blocks: File Name Memory Blocks alpha 3 6 9 gamma 1 2 4 5 7 8 14 Deletion Queue alpha file added to deletion queue: gamma file added to deletion queue: gamma	======================================
All blocks: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	
0 10 11 12 13 15	All blocks:
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 14	
File Name Memory Blocks	
gamma 1 2 4 5 7 8 14	
gamma 1 2 4 5 7 8 14	alpha 3 6 9
Deletion Queue	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
alpha file added to deletion queue: gamma	
alpha file added to deletion queue: gamma	•
file added to deletion queue: gamma	
file added to deletion queue: gamma	аїрна
	Current State

All blocks:				
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15			
Free blocks:				
0 10 11 12 13 15				
Used blocks:				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	14			
file blocks:				
File Name Memory B	locks			
alpha	3 6 9			
gamma	1 2 4 5 7 8 14			
=======================================				
Deletion Queue				
=======================================				
alpha				
gamma				
===============	=======================================			

createCB

This is the callback for the create button. It selects random blocks of free memory. it adds thos blocks to a new set, adds them to the usedBlocks set, and removes the block from the freeBlocks set. it then maps the new set to the filename provided by the user. It then redraws the image. void createCB(void*, void*){ std::cout << "Created file description" << std::endl;</pre> std::cout << "File Name: " << fileName->value() << std::endl;</pre> std::cout << "Memory Blocks: " << fileBlocks->value() << std::endl;</pre> Select users number of blocks needed from free set move those from free set int x = 3; std::set<BLOCKS> f; std::set<BLOCKS>::iterator i: int BLKS = atoi(fileBlocks->value()); int found = 0: while(found < BLKS && !freeBlocks.empty())</pre> i = freeBlocks.find(rand() % (N)); // find block 3 if(i != freeBlocks.end()) f.insert(*i): usedBlocks.insert(*i); freeBlocks.erase(*i): found++: } std::string filename = fileName->value(); files[filename] = f; displayState(); cw.redraw();

}

callback

This is the callback function. it gets called every 10 seconds. id pops one element from the queue and adds the blocks associated to that file back to freeBlocks set and removes it from the used block set. It then redraws the window.

deleteCB

}

This function is a callback for the delete button it pushes the selected file to the queue for deletion. then it displays the state and redraws the window.

void deleteCB(void*, void*){

//push this file of blocks on the queue

std::cout<<"file added to deletion queue: ";

std::string key = fileName->value();

std::cout << key << std::endl;

deleted.push(key);
displayState();
cw.redraw();

drawCB

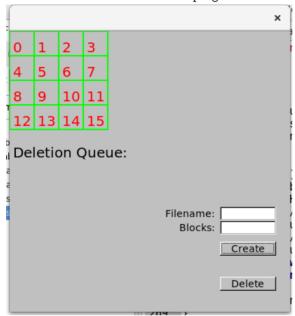
This function draws the blocks, displays the file names, and displays the deletion queue.

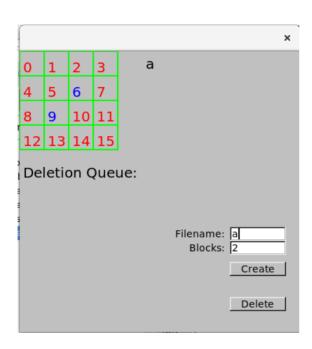
```
void drawCB(Fl_Cairo_Window* win, cairo_t* cr){
    cairo set font size(cr.20):
    const int s = 35; //scale: pixels per unit
    const int offset = 5; //moving text away from corner
   int COLS = std::sqrt(N);
    int ROWS = COLS:
   for(int i = 0; i < COLS; i++){
        for (int j=0; j < ROWS; j++){
            cairo_set_source_rgb(cr,0,1,0); //qreen
            cairo_rectangle(cr,i*s,j*s,s,s);
            cairo_stroke(cr);
            cairo_move_to(cr,i*s+offset,j*s+s-offset);
            int blockNumber = i+j*std::sqrt(N);
            std::string b = std::to_string(blockNumber);
            if(freeBlocks.find(blockNumber) != freeBlocks.end())
                    cairo set source rgb(cr.1.0.0)://red
                else
                    cairo_set_source_rgb(cr,0,0,1);//blue
            cairo_show_text(cr,b.c_str());
    }
    std::string str;
    int i = 0;
    for(auto file:files)
                str = file.first:
                cairo_set_source_rgb(cr,0,0,0);
                cairo_move_to(cr,180,25+20*i);
```

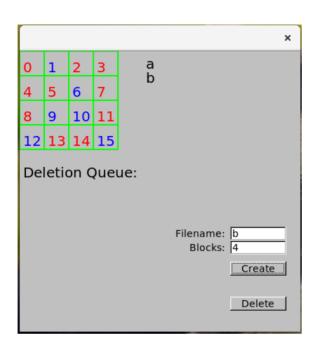
```
cairo_show_text(cr,str.c_str());
                <u>i</u>++;
        }
        cairo_move_to(cr,5,180);
        cairo_set_source_rgb(cr,0,0,0);
        str = "Deletion Queue:";
        cairo_show_text(cr,str.c_str());
        cairo_move_to(cr,5,215);
        i = 1;
        Node* trav = deleted.head;
        while(trav != nullptr)
        {
                str = trav->key;
                cairo_show_text(cr,str.c_str());
                cairo_move_to(cr,5,215+25*i);
                trav = trav->next;
                i++;
        }
}
```

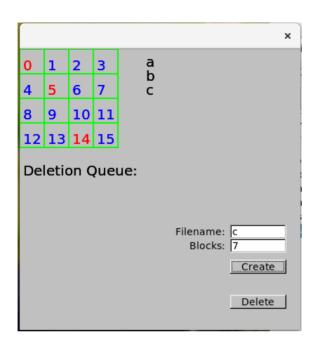
```
main
   The main function runs the program. and places the button on their position on the
   window.
int main (void)
{
    Fl::add_timeout(1.0, callback);
    std::cout << std::endl:</pre>
    std::set_union(usedBlocks.begin(),usedBlocks.end(),
                    freeBlocks.begin(),freeBlocks.end(),
                    std::inserter(allBlocks,allBlocks.begin()));
    displayState();
    cw.set_draw_cb(drawCB);
    int x = 3*WIDTH/4; int y = 3*HEIGHT/4; const char* tc = "Create";
    int w = WIDTH/5; int h = HEIGHT/20;
    bc = new Fl_Button(x,y,w,h,tc);
                                       bc->callback((Fl_Callback*)createCB);
        x=3*WIDTH/4; y = 7*HEIGHT/8; const char* td = "Delete";
    bd = new Fl_Button(x,y,w,h,td); bd->callback((Fl_Callback*)deleteCB);
    fileName = new Fl_Input(x,y-80-h,w,h,"Filename: ");
    fileBlocks = new Fl_Input(x,y-80,w,h,"Blocks: ");
    cw.show():
    return Fl::run();
}
```

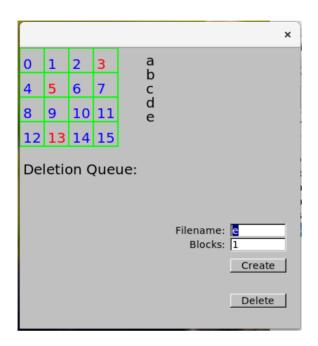
I've Include screenshots from the program.

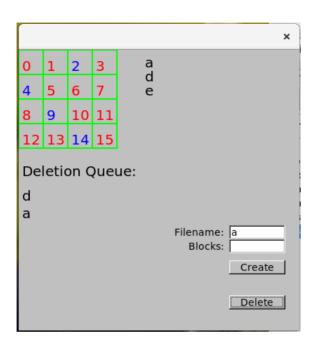


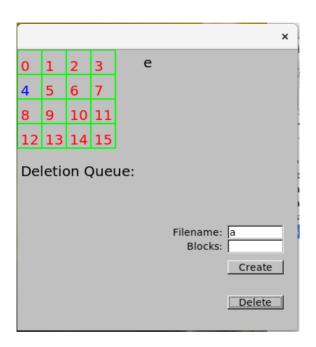












3 testCase.cpp

```
#include "main.h"
#include "catch.hpp"
```

Test Cases

}

These are the test cases I used to ensure my queue was working as intended. All of the test cases passed so I can conclude that everything is working as intended.

I have include a compact version of the unit testing below.

```
testCase.cpp:9: passed: queue != nullptr for: 0x000055a92b38bc00 != nullptr
testCase.cpp:10: passed: queue->head == nullptr for: nullptr == nullptr
testCase.cpp:11: passed: queue->tail == nullptr for: nullptr == nullptr
testCase.cpp:16: passed: queue->head == nullptr for: nullptr == nullptr
testCase.cpp:18: passed: queue->tail != nullptr for: 0x000055a92b38bb60 != nullptr
testCase.cpp:20: passed: queue->tail->key == "beta" for: "beta" == "beta"
testCase.cpp:22: passed: queue->tail->key == "gamma" for: "gamma" == "gamma"
testCase.cpp:24: passed: queue->tail->key == "delta" for: "delta" == "delta"
testCase.cpp:26: passed: queue->tail->key == "epsilon" for: "epsilon" == "epsilon"
testCase.cpp:31: passed: queue->head->key == "alpha" for: "alpha" == "alpha"
testCase.cpp:33: passed: queue->head->key == "beta" for: "beta" == "beta"
testCase.cpp:35: passed: queue->head->key == "gamma" for: "gamma" == "gamma"
testCase.cpp:37: passed: queue->head->key == "delta" for: "delta" == "delta"
testCase.cpp:39: passed: queue->head->key == "epsilon" for: "epsilon" == "epsilon"
testCase.cpp:41: passed: queue->head == nullptr for: nullptr == nullptr
Passed all 3 test cases with 15 assertions.
Queue* queue;
TEST_CASE("Make an empty Queue")
         queue = new Queue;
         REQUIRE(queue != nullptr);
         REQUIRE(queue->head == nullptr);
```

REQUIRE(queue->tail == nullptr);

```
TEST_CASE("Pushing to the Queue")
{
        REQUIRE(queue->head == nullptr);
        queue ->push("alpha");
        REQUIRE(queue->tail != nullptr);
        queue ->push("beta");
        REQUIRE(queue->tail->key == "beta");
        queue ->push ("gamma");
        REQUIRE(queue->tail->key == "gamma");
        queue ->push("delta");
        REQUIRE(queue->tail->key == "delta");
        queue ->push("epsilon");
        REQUIRE(queue->tail->key == "epsilon");
}
TEST_CASE("Pop from the Queue")
        REQUIRE(queue->head->key == "alpha");
        queue ->pop();
        REQUIRE(queue->head->key == "beta");
        queue ->pop();
        REQUIRE(queue->head->key == "gamma");
        queue ->pop();
        REQUIRE(queue->head->key == "delta");
        queue ->pop();
        REQUIRE(queue->head->key == "epsilon");
        queue ->pop();
        REQUIRE(queue->head == nullptr);
}
```