# **Unit Test Documentation**

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# Contents

I	Uni	t Test Library	2
1	1.1	Dduction         Namespace test	<b>3</b> 3
2		Index File List	<b>4</b> 4
3	File	Documentation	5
	3.1	DatastructuresTest.h File Reference	5
		3.1.1 Detailed Description	5
	3.2	DatastructuresTest.cpp File Reference	5
		3.2.1 Detailed Description	5
	3.3	masterTestHolder.h File Reference	6
		3.3.1 Detailed Description	6
	3.4	masterTestHolder.cpp File Reference	6
		3.4.1 Detailed Description	6
	3.5	singleTest.h File Reference	7
		3.5.1 Detailed Description	7
	3.6	singleTest.cpp File Reference	7
		3.6.1 Detailed Description	8
	3.7	TestSuite.h File Reference	8
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3.7.1 Detailed Description	8
	3.8	TestSuite.cpp File Reference	8
	0.0	3.8.1 Detailed Description	8
	3.9	UnitTest.h File Reference	9
	0.0	3.9.1 Detailed Description	9
	3 10	UnitTest.cpp File Reference	9
	0.10	3.10.1 Detailed Description	9
	2 11	UnitTestLog.h File Reference	10
		UnitTestExceptions.h File Reference	10
	5.12	3.12.1 Detailed Description	11
		J. 12.1 Detailed Description	1 1
4	Clas	ss Index	12
-		Clase Liet	12

5	Nan	nespac	e Documentation 13	3
	5.1	test N	amespace Reference	3
		5.1.1	Typedef Documentation	ļ
		5.1.2	Function Documentation	ļ
		5.1.3	Variable Documentation	5
6	Clas	ss Doci	umentation 16	5
•			eneralTestException Class Reference	
	•	6.1.1	Detailed Description	
		6.1.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		6.1.3	Member Function Documentation	
		6.1.4	Member Data Documentation	3
	6.2		braryTests Class Reference	
	0	6.2.1	Detailed Description	
		6.2.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		6.2.3	Member Function Documentation	
		6.2.4	Member Data Documentation	
	6.3		nasterTestHolder Class Reference	
	0.0	6.3.1	Detailed Description	
		6.3.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		6.3.3	Member Function Documentation	
		6.3.4	Member Data Documentation	
	6.4		ullFunctionException Class Reference	
	0.4	6.4.1	Detailed Description	
		6.4.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
	6.5		ingleFunctionTest Class Reference	
	0.5	6.5.1	Detailed Description	
		6.5.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		6.5.3	Member Function Documentation	
		6.5.4	Member Data Documentation	
	6.6		ingleTest Class Reference	
	0.0	6.6.1	Detailed Description	
		6.6.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		6.6.3	Member Function Documentation	
		6.6.4	Member Data Documentation	
	6.7		estSuite Class Reference	
	0.7	6.7.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
			Member Function Documentation	
			Member Data Documentation	
	6.8		nknownException Class Reference	
	0.0	6.8.1	·	
			Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
		0.0.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	,
II	Da	ıtastru	ıctures Library 41	
			•	
7		oductio		
	7.1	Unit To	· ·	
	7.2	ıvame	space os	_

8	File	Index	13
	8.1	File List	43
9	File	Documentation 4	15
	9.1	Datastructures.h File Reference	45
		9.1.1 Detailed Description	45
	9.2	abstractSorting.h File Reference	45
		9.2.1 Detailed Description	46
	9.3	ads.h File Reference	46
		9.3.1 Detailed Description	47
	9.4		47
			17
	9.5		48
			48
	9.6		48
			49
	9.7	·	49
		' '	49
	9.8	·	49
			50
	9.9	·	50
			53
		·	54
	9.10		33
			34
	9.11		34
	• • • •		34
	9.12	·	34
	•		36
	9.13	·	36
	00		36
	9.14	·	37
	•		7C
		·	70
	9 15		74
	00		74
	9 16	·	75
	0.10		75
		on a standard boots prioritis in the standard st	
10	Clas	s Index	76
	10.1	Class List	76
11	Nam	espace Documentation 7	78
•		•	78
		·	31
		* *	33
		**	34
			20

12 Class Documentation	90
12.1 os::adnode< dataType > Class Template Reference	. 90
12.1.1 Detailed Description	
12.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
12.1.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.1.4 Member Data Documentation	
12.2 os::ads< dataType > Class Template Reference	
12.2.1 Detailed Description	
12.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	-
12.2.3 Member Function Documentation	_
12.2.4 Member Data Documentation	
12.3 os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference	
12.3.1 Detailed Description	
12.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
12.3.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.3.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	
12.3.5 Member Data Documentation	
12.4 os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference	
12.4.1 Detailed Description	
12.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
12.4.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.4.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	
12.4.5 Member Data Documentation	
12.5 os::AVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference	
12.5.1 Detailed Description	
12.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
12.5.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.5.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	
12.5.5 Member Data Documentation	
12.6 os::AVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference	
12.6.1 Detailed Description	
12.6.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.6.4 Member Data Documentation	
12.7 os::constantPrinter Class Reference	
12.7.1 Detailed Description	
12.7.2 Constructor & Destruction Documentation	
12.7.4 Member Parta Documentation	
12.8 os::eventReceiver< senderType > Class Template Reference	
12.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	
12.8.3 Member Function Documentation	
12.8.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	
12.8.5 Member Data Documentation	
12.9 os::eventSender< receiverType > Class Template Reference	
12.9.1 Detailed Description	
12.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	. 132

12.9.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation	33
12.9.5 Member Data Documentation	33
12.10s::indirectMatrix< dataType > Class Template Reference	33
12.10.1Detailed Description	35
12.10.2Constructor & Destructor Documentation	35
12.10.3Member Function Documentation	36
12.10.4Friends And Related Function Documentation	39
12.10.5Member Data Documentation	39
12.11os::matrix< dataType > Class Template Reference	39
12.11.1Detailed Description	40
12.11.2Constructor & Destructor Documentation	41
12.11.3Member Function Documentation	42
12.11.4Friends And Related Function Documentation	44
12.11.5Member Data Documentation	44
	45
	45
	46
	46
	46
	48
	48
	51
	56
	57
	58
	58
	59
	61
	61
	62
	62
	63
	65
	65
	66
·	66
	66
	67
	67
	68
	70
·	<i>.</i> 0
	<i>.</i> 0
	, o 78
	78
	, o 81
	81
	82
	91
	٠.

# Part I Unit Test Library

# Introduction

The UnitTest library contains classes which preform automated unit tests while a project is under development. Utilizing C++ exceptions, the UnitTest library separates its test battery into libraries tested, suites in libraries and tests in suites. The UnitTest library iterates through instantiated libraries running every test suite in the library.

## 1.1 Namespace test

The test namespace is designed to hold all of the classes and functions related to unit testing. Classes and functions in the test namespace should not be included in the final release application. It is expected that libraries add to this namespace and place their own testing assets here. Note that the test namespace uses elements from the os namespace, all of these elements are defined in the Datastructures library.

# 1.2 Datastructures Testing

The Datastructures library is rigorously unit tested by the UnitTest library, and the Datastructures unit tests are automatically included in any system unit test unless specifically removed. The Datastructures UnitTests are particularly important because the Datastructures library serves as a base for memory management and data organization. These tests fall broadly into two categories: deterministic and random.

Deterministic tests preform the exact same test every iteration. Deterministic tests are used to ensure that specific functions and operators are returning expected data. Deterministic tests don't merely identify the existence of an error, but usually identify the precise nature of the error as well.

Random tests use a random number generator to preform a unique test with every iteration. This allows unit tests to, over time, catch edge cases with complex data structures. In contrast to deterministic tests, random testing will usually not identify the precise nature of the error.

Note that as a general rule, the implementation of tests is not documented. The location of test suites is documented, through both .h and .cpp files, but the classes and functions which make up these tests are not included.

# File Index

# 2.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:	
DatastructuresTest.cpp	
Datastructures library test implementation	5
DatastructuresTest.h	
Datastructures library test	5
defaultTestInit.cpp	
Default UnitTest initializer function	•
masterTestHolder.cpp	
Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton implementations	3
masterTestHolder.h	
Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton	3
singleTest.cpp	
Single test class implementation	7
singleTest.h	
Single test class	7
TestSuite.cpp	
Single test class	3
TestSuite.h	
Single test class	3
UnitTest.cpp	
Unit Test logging and global functions	9
UnitTest.h	
Unit Test header file	9
UnitTestExceptions.h	
Common exceptions thrown by unit tests	)
UnitTestLog.h	)
UnitTestMain.cpp	
UnitTest entry point	)

# File Documentation

## 3.1 DatastructuresTest.h File Reference

Datastructures library test.

#### 3.1.1 Detailed Description

Datastructures library test.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/4/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Contains the declaration of the Datastructures library test. Note that this library test is automatically added to all Unit Test executables.

# 3.2 DatastructuresTest.cpp File Reference

Datastructures library test implementation.

#### 3.2.1 Detailed Description

Datastructures library test implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Implements the Datastructures library test. These tests are designed to guarantee the functionality of each of the elements in the Datastructures library.

#### 3.3 masterTestHolder.h File Reference

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton.

#### Classes

• class test::libraryTests

Library test group.

• class test::masterTestHolder

Unit Test singleton.

#### Namespaces

test

#### 3.3.1 Detailed Description

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton. Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/11/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for the library test base class and **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 25) singleton class. This file represents the top level of the Unit Test driver classes.

# 3.4 masterTestHolder.cpp File Reference

 $Library\ tests,\ master Test Holder\ singleton\ implementations.$ 

#### 3.4.1 Detailed Description

Library tests, masterTestHolder singleton implementations. Jonathan Bedard

#### Date

4/11/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains implementations for the library test base class and **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 25) singleton class. Consult **masterTestHolder.h** (p. 6) for details.

# 3.5 singleTest.h File Reference

Single test class.

#### Classes

• class test::singleTest

Single unit test class.

• class test::singleFunctionTest

Single unit test from function.

#### Namespaces

test

## Typedefs

typedef void(\* test::testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

#### 3.5.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/6/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a single unit test. Unit tests can be defined as separate class or a simple test function.

# 3.6 singleTest.cpp File Reference

Single test class implementation.

#### 3.6.1 Detailed Description

Single test class implementation. Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/6/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains implementation for a single unit test. Consult singeTest.h for details.

#### 3.7 TestSuite.h File Reference

Single test class.

Classes

• class test::testSuite

Namespaces

• test

#### 3.7.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/11/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a test suite. Test suites contain lists of unit tests.

## 3.8 TestSuite.cpp File Reference

Single test class.

#### 3.8.1 Detailed Description

Single test class.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations for a test suite. Consult testSuite.h (p. 8) for details.

## 3.9 UnitTest.h File Reference

Unit Test header file.

#### Namespaces

test

#### **Functions**

• void test::startTests ()

Print out header for Unit Tests.

• void test::endTestsError (os::smart ptr< std::exception > except)

End tests in error.

• void test::endTestsSuccess ()

End tests successfully.

• void test::testInit (int argc=0, char \*\*argv=NULL)

Test initialization.

#### 3.9.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test header file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/2/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Packages all headers required for the UnitTest library and declares a number of global test functions used for initializing and ending a Unit Test battery.

# 3.10 UnitTest.cpp File Reference

Unit Test logging and global functions.

#### 3.10.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test logging and global functions.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

#### Date

2/4/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

Implements logging in the test namespace. Implements a number of global test functions used for initializing and ending a Unit Test battery.

#### 3.11 UnitTestLog.h File Reference

#### Namespaces

test

#### **Functions**

- std::ostream & test::testout\_func ()
   Standard out object for test namespace.
- std::ostream & test::testerr\_func ()

  Standard error object for test namespace.

#### Variables

- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > test::testout\_ptr Standard out pointer for test namespace.
- os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > test::testerr\_ptr Standard error pointer for test namespace.

# 3.12 UnitTestExceptions.h File Reference

Common exceptions thrown by unit tests.

#### Classes

- class test::generalTestException
  - Base class for test exceptions.
- class test::unknownException

Unknown exception class.

• class test::nullFunctionException

NULL function exception class.

#### Namespaces

test

# 3.12.1 Detailed Description

Common exceptions thrown by unit tests. Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/19/2016

## Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a number of common test exceptions used by unit tests. All of these classes extend std::exception.

# Class Index

# 4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:	
test::generalTestException	
Base class for test exceptions	16
test::libraryTests	
Library test group	18
test::masterTestHolder	
Unit Test singleton	25
test::nullFunctionException	
NULL function exception class	28
test::singleFunctionTest	
Single unit test from function	29
test::singleTest	
Single unit test class	30
test::testSuite	33
test::unknownException	
Unknown exception class	39

# Namespace Documentation

## 5.1 test Namespace Reference

#### Classes

• class generalTestException

Base class for test exceptions.

• class libraryTests

Library test group.

• class masterTestHolder

Unit Test singleton.

• class nullFunctionException

NULL function exception class.

• class singleFunctionTest

Single unit test from function.

• class singleTest

Single unit test class.

- class testSuite
- class unknownException

Unknown exception class.

#### **Typedefs**

• typedef void(\* testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

#### **Functions**

• void startTests ()

Print out header for Unit Tests.

• void endTestsError (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except)

End tests in error.

• void endTestsSuccess ()

End tests successfully.

void testInit (int argc=0, char \*\*argv=NULL)

Test initialization.

• std::ostream & testout\_func ()

Standard out object for test namespace.

• std::ostream & testerr\_func ()

Standard error object for test namespace.

#### Variables

os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > testout\_ptr
 Standard out pointer for test namespace.

• os::smart\_ptr< std::ostream > testerr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for test namespace.

#### 5.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef void(\* test::testFunction) ()

Typedef for single test function.

This typedef defines what a single test function looks like. For simplicity, a single unit test can be defined by a function of this type instead of inheriting from **test::singleTest** (p. 30).

Returns

void

#### 5.1.2 Function Documentation

void test::endTestsError ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except )

End tests in error.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then the information provided in the exception passed to the function then another global division block

#### **Parameters**

in	except	Exception which caused the error
----	--------	----------------------------------

#### Returns

void

void test::endTestsSuccess ( )

End tests successfully.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then the test results data provided by the **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 25) then another global division block

#### Returns

void

```
void test::startTests ( )
```

Print out header for Unit Tests.

Prints out a global division block line of '=' characters, then 'Unit Test Battery' and then another global division block.

Returns

void

```
std::ostream& test::testerr_func ( )
```

Standard error object for test namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "test::testerr." Logging is achieved by using "test::testerr" as one would use "std::cerr."

```
void test::testInit ( int argc = 0, char ** argv = NULL )
```

Test initialization.

This function is re-implemented by each executable which uses the UnitTest library. This function is used to bind all of the library tests, except the Datastructures library test.

Returns

void

```
std::ostream& test::testout_func ( )
```

Standard out object for test namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "test::testout." Logging is achieved by using "test::testout" as one would use "std::cout."

#### 5.1.3 Variable Documentation

```
os::smart ptr<std::ostream> test::testerr ptr
```

Standard error pointer for test namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard error for the test namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard error for the test namespace.

```
os::smart_ptr<std::ostream> test::testout_ptr
```

Standard out pointer for test namespace.

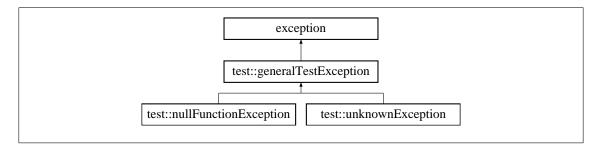
This std::ostream is used as standard out for the test namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard out for the test namespace.

# Class Documentation

## 6.1 test::generalTestException Class Reference

Base class for test exceptions.

Inheritance diagram for test::generalTestException:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• generalTestException (std::string err, std::string loc)

Construct exception with error and location.

• virtual ~generalTestException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual const char \* what () const throw ()

std::exception overload

• const std::string & getLocation () const

Location description.

• const std::string & getString () const

Error description.

#### **Private Attributes**

• std::string location

The location where the error came from.

• std::string \_error

A description of the error.

• std::string total\_error

Combination of the error and location.

#### 6.1.1 Detailed Description

Base class for test exceptions.

This class defines an exception which has a location. Because this class holds multiple std::string objects, the error description can be dynamically set.

#### 6.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::generalTestException::generalTestException ( std::string err, std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with error and location.

Constructs the exception with an error string and a location string. Also builds the **test::general** ← **TestException::total\_error** (p. 18) string for use by the "what()" function.

#### **Parameters**

in	err	Error string
in	loc	Location string

virtual test::generalTestException::~generalTestException( ) throw) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 6.1.3 Member Function Documentation

const std::string& test::generalTestException::getLocation ( ) const [inline]

Location description.

Returns

test::generalTestException::location (p. 18)

 $const\ std::string\&\ test::generalTestException::getString\ (\quad)\ const\quad [inline]$ 

Error description.

Returns

test::generalTestException::\_error (p. 18)

virtual const char\* test::generalTestException::what ( ) const throw ) [inline], [virtual]

std::exception overload

Overloaded from std::exception. This function outputs the complete description, which contains both the error description and location description.

Returns

character pointer to the complete description

#### 6.1.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::generalTestException::\_error [private]

A description of the error.

std::string test::generalTestException::location [private]

The location where the error came from.

std::string test::generalTestException::total\_error [private]

Combination of the error and location.

This string is constructed in the constructor so that "what()" can refer to a location in memory. This std::string is a combination of test::generalTestException::\_error (p. 18) and test::general ← TestException::location (p. 18).

## 6.2 test::libraryTests Class Reference

Library test group.

**Public Member Functions** 

• libraryTests (std::string ln)

Library test constructor.

• virtual ~libraryTests ()

Virtual destructor.

void runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the test suites.

• virtual void onSetup ()

Runs on shutdown of the group.

• virtual void onTeardown ()

Runs on teardown of the group.

• void logBegin ()

Logs the beginning of a library test.

bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs the end of a library test.

• int getNumSuites () const

Number of suites in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of suites successfully completed.

• int getNumRun () const

Number of suites attempted to run.

• void **pushSuite** (os::smart\_ptr< **testSuite** > suite)

Add suite to the set.

• void removeSuite (os::smart\_ptr< testSuite > suite)

Remove suite from the set.

• bool operator== (const libraryTests &lt) const

Equality comparison.

• bool operator!= (const libraryTests &lt) const

Not-equals comparison.

• bool operator> (const libraryTests &lt) const

Greater-than comparison.

• bool operator< (const libraryTests &lt) const

Less-than comparison.

• bool operator>= (const libraryTests &lt) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

• bool operator<= (const libraryTests &lt) const

Less-than or equal to comparison.

#### **Private Attributes**

• std::string libName

Name of library to be tested.

• os::smartSet< testSuite > suiteList

Set of test suites.

int suitesCompleted

Number of suites successfully completed.

• int suitesRun

Number of suites attempted to run.

#### 6.2.1 Detailed Description

#### Library test group.

This class contains a set of test suites which are designed to a specific library. Each library must define it's own version of this class in-order to be tested.

# 6.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::libraryTests::libraryTests ( std::string In )

## Library test constructor.

This constructor initializes the number of suites completed and number of suites run to 0, along with sets the name of library being tested.

#### **Parameters**

in In Name of library to be	etested
-----------------------------	---------

```
virtual test::libraryTests::~libraryTests( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 6.2.3 Member Function Documentation

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumRun ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites attempted to run.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suitesRun (p. 25)
```

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites successfully completed.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suitesCompleted (p. 25)
```

```
int test::libraryTests::getNumSuites ( ) const [inline]
```

Number of suites in the set.

Returns

```
test::libraryTests::suiteList.size()
```

```
void test::libraryTests::logBegin ( )
```

Logs the beginning of a library test.

Outputs the name of the library to be tested along with a line break made of '+' characters.

Returns

void

```
bool test::libraryTests::logEnd ( os::smart_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL )
```

Logs the end of a library test.

Outputs the number of suites run and how many of these suites were both successful and how many of these suites failed.

Returns

True if all suites successful, else false

virtual void test::libraryTests::onSetup ( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on shutdown of the group.

Each library group calls this funciton as it starts up, allowing groups to define actions performed to setup the group.

Returns

void

virtual void test::libraryTests::onTeardown( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on teardown of the group.

Guranteed to run even if the group itself fails. A custom tear-down for the group can re-impliment this class.

Returns

void

bool test::libraryTests::operator!= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

Not-equals comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the two names are not-equal, the library tests are not-equal.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->libName!=lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator< ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

Returns

this->libName<lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator<= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]</pre>

Less-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->libName<=lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator== ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

#### Equality comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the two names are equal, the library tests are equal.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->libName==lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator> ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

#### Greater-than comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->libName>lt.libName

bool test::libraryTests::operator>= ( const libraryTests & lt ) const [inline]

#### Greater-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two test::libraryTest based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::libraryTest to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->libName>=lt.libName

void test::libraryTests::pushSuite ( os::smart ptr< testSuite > suite ) [inline]

Add suite to the set.

Adds a **test::testSuite** (p. 33) to the set of suites to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	suite	Test suite to be added to set

#### Returns

void

void test::libraryTests::removeSuite ( os::smart\_ptr< testSuite > suite ) [inline]

Remove suite from the set.

Removes a **test::testSuite** (p. 33) from the set of suites to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	suite	Test suite to be removed from the set
----	-------	---------------------------------------

#### Returns

void

void test::libraryTests::runTests ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >)

Runs all of the test suites.

Runs all test suites bound to this class. Each suite should manage its own errors, but it is possible that this function will throw an error of type os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>.

#### Returns

void

#### 6.2.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::libraryTests::libName [private]

Name of library to be tested.

os::smartSet<**testSuite**> test::libraryTests::suiteList [private]

Set of test suites.

int test::libraryTests::suitesCompleted [private]

Number of suites successfully completed.

int test::libraryTests::suitesRun [private]

Number of suites attempted to run.

#### 6.3 test::masterTestHolder Class Reference

Unit Test singleton.

#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~masterTestHolder ()

Virtual destructor.

bool runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the library tests.

• int getNumLibs () const

Number of libraries in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of libraries successfully completed.

• int getNumRun () const

Number of libraries attempted to run.

• void **pushLibrary** (os::smart\_ptr< **libraryTests** > lib)

Add library to the set.

• void removeLibrary (os::smart\_ptr< libraryTests > lib)

Remove library from the set.

#### Static Public Member Functions

• static os::smart\_ptr< masterTestHolder > singleton () Singleton access.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• masterTestHolder ()

Private constructor.

#### Private Attributes

 $\bullet \ \, \text{os::smartSet} < \textbf{libraryTests} > \textbf{libraryList} \\$ 

Set of library tests.

• int libsCompleted

Number of libraries successfully completed.

• int libsRun

Number of libraries attempted to run.

#### 6.3.1 Detailed Description

Unit Test singleton.

This class contains a set of library tests. Every library test must add itself to this class in-order to be tested. The **test::masterTestHolder::runTests()** (p. 27) function runs all of the library tests.

#### 6.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::masterTestHolder::masterTestHolder( ) [private]

Private constructor.

The **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 25) class is a singleton class. This constructor initializes the number of libraries completed and number of libraries run to 0.

virtual test::masterTestHolder::~masterTestHolder( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 6.3.3 Member Function Documentation

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumLibs ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries in the set.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libraryList.size()

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumRun ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries attempted to run.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libsRun (p. 28)

int test::masterTestHolder::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline]

Number of libraries successfully completed.

Returns

test::masterTestHolder::libsCompleted (p. 28)

void test::masterTestHolder::pushLibrary ( os::smart ptr< libraryTests > lib ) [inline]

Add library to the set.

Adds a **test::libraryTests** (p. 18) to the set of library tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

in	lib	Library test to be added to set

#### Returns

void

void test::masterTestHolder::removeLibrary ( os::smart\_ptr< libraryTests > lib ) [inline]

Remove library from the set.

Removes a **test::libraryTests** (p. 18) from the set of library tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

	in	lib	Library test to be removed from the set
--	----	-----	---

#### Returns

void

 $bool\ test::masterTestHolder::runTests\ (\quad)\ throw\ os::smart\_ptr<\ std::exception>)$ 

Runs all of the library tests.

Runs all library tests bound to this class. Each library should manage its own errors, but it is possible that this function will throw an error of type os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>.

Returns

True if all the tests were successful, else, false

static os::smart ptr<masterTestHolder> test::masterTestHolder::singleton( ) [static]

Singleton access.

This function constructs the single reference to the **test::masterTestHolder** (p. 25) class if needed. Then, it returns a pointer to this single reference.

#### Returns

Singleton reference to test::masterTestHolder (p. 25)

#### 6.3.4 Member Data Documentation

os::smartSet<libraryTests> test::masterTestHolder::libraryList [private]

Set of library tests.

int test::masterTestHolder::libsCompleted [private]

Number of libraries successfully completed.

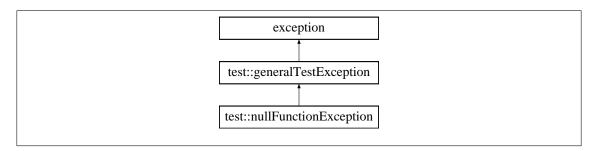
int test::masterTestHolder::libsRun [private]

Number of libraries attempted to run.

# 6.4 test::nullFunctionException Class Reference

NULL function exception class.

Inheritance diagram for test::nullFunctionException:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• nullFunctionException (std::string loc)

Construct exception with location.

• virtual ~nullFunctionException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

#### 6.4.1 Detailed Description

NULL function exception class.

This class defines the common exception case where a NULL function pointer is received.

#### 6.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::nullFunctionException::nullFunctionException ( std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with location.

Constructs a **test::generalTestException** (p. 16) with the provided location and the static string for a NULL function exception.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>loc</i>	Location string
---------------	-----------------

virtual test::nullFunctionException::~nullFunctionException( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

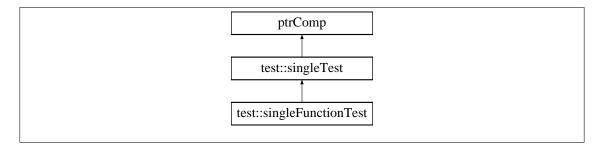
#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.5 test::singleFunctionTest Class Reference

Single unit test from function.

Inheritance diagram for test::singleFunctionTest:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• singleFunctionTest (std::string tn, testFunction f)

Single unit test constructor.

• virtual ~singleFunctionTest ()

Virtual destructor.

void test () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Call unit test function.

#### **Private Attributes**

• testFunction func

Reference to unit test function.

#### 6.5.1 Detailed Description

Single unit test from function.

This class allows a **test::singleTest** (p. 30) to be defined by a single test function.

#### 6.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::singleFunctionTest::singleFunctionTest ( std::string tn, testFunction f )

Single unit test constructor.

#### **Parameters**

in	tn	Name of unit test
in	f	Function which defines test

virtual test::singleFunctionTest::~singleFunctionTest( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 6.5.3 Member Function Documentation

void test::singleFunctionTest::test ( ) throw os::smart ptr< std::exception >) [virtual]

Call unit test function.

Calls the function bound to this class in the constructor pointed to by **test::singleFunctionTest ::func** (p. 30). If the function pointed to by the function pointer throws an exception, this function will throw the same exception.

Returns

void

Reimplemented from test::singleTest (p. 33).

#### 6.5.4 Member Data Documentation

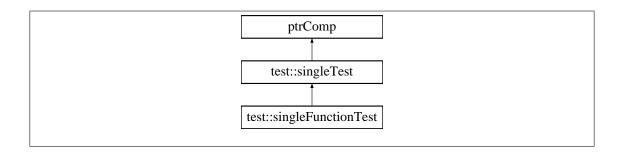
testFunction test::singleFunctionTest::func [private]

Reference to unit test function.

# 6.6 test::singleTest Class Reference

Single unit test class.

Inheritance diagram for test::singleTest:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• singleTest (std::string tn)

Single unit test constructor.

• virtual ~singleTest ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual void setupTest () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms any test set-up.

• virtual void **test** () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms core unit-test.

• virtual void **teardownTest** () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Preforms any test tear-down.

• void logBegin ()

Prints out the name of the test.

bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs errors for test.

#### Private Attributes

• std::string testName

Name of unit test.

## 6.6.1 Detailed Description

Single unit test class.

This class acts as the base class for all unit tests. It inherits from the os::ptrComp class to allow it to be inserted into abstract data-structures.

#### 6.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::singleTest::singleTest ( std::string tn )

Single unit test constructor.

Parameters

in	tn	Name of unit test

virtual test::singleTest::~singleTest( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 6.6.3 Member Function Documentation

void test::singleTest::logBegin ( )

Prints out the name of the test.

Returns

void

bool test::singleTest::logEnd ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL )

#### Logs errors for test.

If the passed exception is NULL, no logging is preformed. Otherwise, the "what()" function of the exception is printed. This function return true if NULL is passed as the exception.

#### **Parameters**

	in	except	Exception to be printed, NULL by default
--	----	--------	--

#### Returns

True if except is NULL

virtual void test::singleTest::setupTest ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Preforms any test set-up.

This function is designed to preform any set-up a test requires. This is especially useful if a class of tests require the same set-up routine. This function assumes that the **test::testSuite** (p. 33) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

#### Returns

void

virtual void test::singleTest::teardownTest ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >) [inline],
[virtual]

## Preforms any test tear-down.

This function is designed to preform any tear-down a test requires. This is especially useful if a class of tests require the same tear-down routine. This function assumes that the **test::testSuite** (p. 33) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

void

virtual void test::singleTest::test ( ) throw os::smart ptr< std::exception >) [virtual]

Preforms core unit-test.

This function is designed to preform the actual unit test. This function assumes that the **test**← ::testSuite (p. 33) will catch exceptions in this function if they are thrown.

Returns

void

Reimplemented in test::singleFunctionTest (p. 30).

# 6.6.4 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::singleTest::testName [private]

Name of unit test.

# 6.7 test::testSuite Class Reference

**Public Member Functions** 

• testSuite (std::string sn)

Test suite constructor.

• virtual ~testSuite ()

Virtual destructor.

• void runTests () throw (os::smart\_ptr<std::exception>)

Runs all of the tests.

• virtual void onSetup ()

Runs on shutdown.

• virtual void onTeardown ()

Runs on teardown of the suite.

• void logBegin ()

Logs the beginning of a suite test.

• bool logEnd (os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except=NULL)

Logs the end of a suite test.

• int getNumTests () const

Number of tests in the set.

• int getNumSuccess () const

Number of tests successfully completed.

• int **getNumRun** () const

Number of tests attempted to run.

void pushTest (os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst)

Add test to the set.

• void removeTest (os::smart ptr< singleTest > tst)

Remove test to the set.

• virtual void **pushTest** (std::string str, **testFunction** tst)

Add test to the set.

• bool operator== (const testSuite &lt) const

Equality comparison.

• bool operator!= (const testSuite &lt) const

Not-equals comparison.

• bool operator> (const testSuite &lt) const

Greater-than comparison.

• bool operator< (const testSuite &lt) const

Less-than comparison.

• bool operator>= (const testSuite &lt) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

• bool operator<= (const testSuite &lt) const

Less-than or equal to comparison.

#### **Private Attributes**

• std::string suiteName

Name of test suite.

• os::smartSet< singleTest > testList

Set of tests.

• int testsCompleted

Number of tests successfully completed.

• int testsRun

Number of tests attempted to run.

# 6.7.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::testSuite::testSuite ( std::string sn )

Test suite constructor.

This constructor initializes the number of tests completed and number of tests run to 0, along with sets the name of suite being tested.

#### **Parameters**

in sn Name of suite to be teste	ġ
---------------------------------	---

virtual test::testSuite::~testSuite( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

6.7.2 Member Function Documentation

the suite.

# int test::testSuite::getNumRun ( ) const [inline] Number of tests attempted to run. Returns test::testSuite::testsRun (p. 39) int test::testSuite::getNumSuccess ( ) const [inline] Number of tests successfully completed. Returns test::testSuite::testsCompleted (p. 39) int test::testSuite::getNumTests ( ) const [inline] Number of tests in the set. Returns test::testSuite::testList.size() void test::testSuite::logBegin ( ) Logs the beginning of a suite test. Outputs the name of the suite to be tested along with a line break made of '-' characters. Returns void bool test::testSuite::logEnd ( os::smart\_ptr< std::exception > except = NULL ) Logs the end of a suite test. Outputs the number of tests run and how many of these tests were both successful and how many of these tests failed. Returns True if all tests successful, else false virtual void test::testSuite::onSetup ( ) [inline], [virtual] Runs on shutdown.

Each suite calls this funciton as it starts up, allowing suites to define actions performed to setup

void

virtual void test::testSuite::onTeardown( ) [inline], [virtual]

Runs on teardown of the suite.

Guranteed to run even if the suite itself fails. A custom tear-down for the suite can re-impliment this class.

#### Returns

void

bool test::testSuite::operator!= ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

Not-equals comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the library name. If the two names are not-equal, the suites are not-equal.

#### **Parameters**

	in	lt	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 33) to be compared against	
--	----	----	--	--

#### Returns

this->suiteName!=It.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator< ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 33) to be compared against	
----	----	---	--

#### Returns

this->suiteName<It.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator<= ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]</pre>

Less-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the library name. If the name of this object is less than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

	1 .	
in	It	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 33) to be compared against

this->suiteName<=lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator== ( const **testSuite** & lt ) const [inline]

#### Equality comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the suite name. If the two names are equal, the suites are equal.

#### **Parameters**

in	lt	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 33) to be compared against
----	----	---

#### Returns

this->suiteName==lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator> ( const testSuite & lt ) const [inline]

#### Greater-than comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

	in	lt	Reference to <b>test::testSuite</b> (p. 33) to be compared against	
--	----	----	--	--

#### Returns

this->suiteName>lt.suiteName

bool test::testSuite::operator>= ( const **testSuite** & lt ) const [inline]

Greater-than or equal to comparison.

Compares two **test::testSuite** (p. 33) based on the library name. If the name of this object is greater than or equal to the name of the reference object, return true.

#### **Parameters**

in	It	Reference to test::testSuite (p. 33) to be compared against
----	----	---

# Returns

this->suiteName>=It.suiteName

void test::testSuite::pushTest ( os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst ) [inline]

Add test to the set.

Adds a **test::singleTest** (p. 30) to the set of tests to be tested.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

void

virtual void test::testSuite::pushTest ( std::string str, testFunction tst ) [inline], [virtual]

Add test to the set.

Adds a **test::testFunction** (p. 14) to the set of tests to be tested. Constructs a **test::singleTest** (p. 30) from a function and a test name

#### **Parameters**

in	str	Test name
in	tst	Function which defines test

#### Returns

void

void test::testSuite::removeTest ( os::smart\_ptr< singleTest > tst ) [inline]

# Remove test to the set.

Removes a **test::singleTest** (p. 30) from the set of tests to be tested.

# **Parameters**

in	tst	Test to be removed from the set
----	-----	---------------------------------

#### Returns

void

void test::testSuite::runTests ( ) throw os::smart\_ptr< std::exception >)

Runs all of the tests.

Runs all tests bound to this class. This function catches exceptions thrown by **test::singleTest** (p. 30) and logs the results.

Returns

void

#### 6.7.3 Member Data Documentation

std::string test::testSuite::suiteName [private]

Name of test suite.

os::smartSet<**singleTest**> test::testSuite::testList [private]

Set of tests.

int test::testSuite::testsCompleted [private]

Number of tests successfully completed.

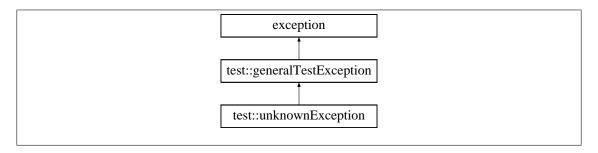
int test::testSuite::testsRun [private]

Number of tests attempted to run.

# 6.8 test::unknownException Class Reference

Unknown exception class.

Inheritance diagram for test::unknownException:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• unknownException (std::string loc)

Construct exception with location.

• virtual ~unknownException () throw ()

Virtual destructor.

# 6.8.1 Detailed Description

Unknown exception class.

This class defines the common exception case where the precise nature of the exception is unknown.

# 6.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

test::unknownException::unknownException ( std::string loc ) [inline]

Construct exception with location.

Constructs a **test::generalTestException** (p. 16) with the provided location and the static string for an unknown exception.

# Parameters

in <i>loc</i>	Location string
---------------	-----------------

virtual test::unknownException::~unknownException( ) throw ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# Part II Datastructures Library

# Chapter 7

# Introduction

The Datastructures library contains a series of utility classes and template classes used for the organization and management of data. Most notably, this library allow dynamic memory management through the smart\_ptr class and provides a flexible runtime data container in the ads (Abstract Data Structure) template and its children.

# 7.1 Unit Testing

The testing of the Datastructures library is preformed within the UnitTest library. Since the UnitTest library uses the functionality of the Datastructures library, the Datastructures library cannot be dependent on the UnitTest library as the UnitTest library is already dependent on the Datastructures library

# 7.2 Namespace os

Datastructures extends the os namespace. The os namespace is designed for tools, algorithms and data-structures used in programs of all types. Structures in this library do not implement operating system specific interfaces such as sockets and file I/O. The osMechanics library also extends the os namespace.

# Chapter 8

# File Index

# 8.1 File List

	st of all files with brief descriptions:	
		45
ads.h		
	Abstract datastructure interface	46
async <i>A</i>	AVL.h	
	Asynchronous AVL tree	47
AVL.h		
	AVL tree	48
Datastı	ructures.h	
	Master Datastructures header file	45
eventD	river.cpp	
	Event driver implementation	49
eventD	river.h	
	Event sender and receiver	48
list.h		
	Doubly Linked List	49
matrix.	h	
	Matrix templates	50
osLogg	·	
		64
osLogo	ger.h	
		63
osVect		
	Vector templates	64
set.h		
	Smart Set	66
smartP	Pointer.h	
	Template declaration of os::smart_ptr (p. 146)	67
staticC	constantPrinter.cpp	
	Constant printing support, implementation	75

staticConstantPrinter.h												
Constant printing support	 										 	74

# Chapter 9

# File Documentation

# 9.1 Datastructures.h File Reference

Master Datastructures header file.

# 9.1.1 Detailed Description

Master Datastructures header file.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/14/2016

Bug No known bugs.

All of the headers in the Datastructures library are held in this file. When using the Datastructures library, it is expected that this header is included instead of the individual required headers.

# 9.2 abstractSorting.h File Reference

Template for sorting arrays.

Namespaces

• os

#### **Functions**

template < class dataType >
 int os::defaultCompareSort (const dataType &v1, const dataType &v2)
 Basic compare.

• template<class dataType >

int os::pointerCompareSort (smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr1, smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr2)

Raw pointer compare.

template<class dataType >

void os::quicksort (dataType \*arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(const dataType &, const dataType &)=&defaultCompareSort)

Template quick-sort.

• template<class dataType >

void **os::pointerQuicksort** (smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType >> arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(smart\_ptr< dataType >, smart\_ptr< dataType >)=&pointerCompare  $\leftarrow$  Sort)

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

# 9.2.1 Detailed Description

Template for sorting arrays.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/15/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is thread safe.

# 9.3 ads.h File Reference

Abstract datastructure interface.

#### Classes

• class os::ptrComp

Pointer compare interface.

class os::adnode< dataType >

Abstract data-node.

class os::ads< dataType >

Abstract datastructure.

#### Namespaces

• os

# 9.3.1 Detailed Description

Abstract datastructure interface.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains definitions of a set of class interfaces used by abstract datastructures and classes interfacing with abstract datastructures.

# 9.4 asyncAVL.h File Reference

Asynchronous AVL tree.

#### Classes

- class os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >
   Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.
- class os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >
   Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

# Namespaces

• os

# 9.4.1 Detailed Description

Asynchronous AVL tree.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is thread safe.

# 9.5 AVL.h File Reference

AVL tree.

#### Classes

- class os::AVLNode< dataType > Node for usage in an AVL tree.
- class os::AVLTree< dataType > Balanced binary search tree.

# Namespaces

• os

# 9.5.1 Detailed Description

AVL tree.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of an AVL tree and its nodes. This tree has insertion, search and deletion of O(log(n)) where n is the number of nodes in the tree. This tree is not thread safe.

# 9.6 eventDriver.h File Reference

Event sender and receiver.

#### Classes

- class os::eventSender< receiverType >
  - Class which enables event sending.
- class os::eventReceiver< senderType >

Class which enables event receiving.

# Namespaces

• os

#### Variables

std::recursive\_mutex \* os::eventLock
 Event processing mutex.

# 9.6.1 Detailed Description

Event sender and receiver.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

5/9/2016

Bug No known bugs.

Both **os::eventReceiver** (p. 128) and **os::eventSender** (p. 131) are experimental classes and have not been tested or utilized.

# 9.7 eventDriver.cpp File Reference

Event driver implementation.

# 9.7.1 Detailed Description

Event driver implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/28/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements **os::eventLock** (p. 89) for **os::eventSender** (p. 131) and **os::eventReceiver** (p. 128). These are experimental class and not yet used or tested

# 9.8 list.h File Reference

Doubly Linked List.

#### Classes

• class os::unsortedListNode< dataType >

Node for usage in a linked list.

class os::unsortedList< dataType >

Unsorted linked list.

# Namespaces

os

# 9.8.1 Detailed Description

Doubly Linked List.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/1/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class definition of a linked list and its nodes. This list has insertion, find and delete of O(n). The linked list provided is doubly linked, allowing for forward and backward traversal. This list is not thread safe.

# 9.9 matrix.h File Reference

Matrix templates.

#### Classes

• class os::matrix< dataType >

Raw matrix.

• class os::indirectMatrix< dataType >

Indirect matrix.

# Namespaces

• os

# **Functions**

• template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2) Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

template<class dataType >

bool **os::compareSize** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool os::testCross (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool **os::testCross** (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::matrix < dataType > &m1, const os::matrix < dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for equality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< data ← Type > &m2)

Test for equality.

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Test for inequality.

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< data

Type > &m2)

Test for inequality.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Addition.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os ::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator+ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Addition.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator- (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect ← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator- (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Subtraction.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::matrix<
dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const os ::matrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const os::indirect ← Matrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Cross-product.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const dataType &d1, const os::matrix< dataType > &m1)

Scalar multiplication.

• template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)

Scalar multiplication.

template<class dataType >

os::matrix< dataType > operator/ (const os::matrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)
Scalar division.

• template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const dataType &d1, const os::indirectMatrix<
dataType > &m1)

Scalar multiplication.

• template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator\* (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const
dataType &d1)

Scalar multiplication.

template<class dataType >

os::indirectMatrix< dataType > operator/ (const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const dataType &d1)

Scalar division.

• template<class dataType >

std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const os::matrix< dataType > &dt)

Prints out a matrix.

• template<class dataType >

std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > &dt)

Prints out a matrix.

#### 9.9.1 Detailed Description

Matrix templates.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

#### Date

2/2/2016

# Bug No known bugs.

This file contains two template class definitions for matrices. One of these is an "indirect" matrix, meaning that the is an array of pointers, and the other is a direct matrix, meaning the matrix is an array of values.

# 9.9.2 Function Documentation

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

# False if exactly equivalent

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::indirectMatrix < dataType > & m1, const <math>os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

# Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ operator! = (\ const\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < \ dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

#### Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ operator! = (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

# Test for inequality.

Calls '==' and then inverts the result. Depends on the '!=' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

j	in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
j	in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### False if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::matrix} < dataType > operator* ( const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::matrix} < dataType > \&\ m2 )$ 

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator\* ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

# Cross-product.

Preforms the cross-product. The cross- product is undefined if the width of m1 does not equal the height of m2. If the cross-product is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '\*' and '+=' operator of the dataType.

# **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 x m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::matrix**<dataType> operator\* ( const dataType & d1, const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the dataType.

in	d1	Scalar data type
in	m1	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::matrix**<dataType> operator\* ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::indirectMatrix**<dataType> operator\* ( const dataType & d1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m1 )

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the data $\leftarrow$  Type.

#### **Parameters**

in	d1	Scalar data type
in	m1	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (indirect matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > operator* (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ dataType\ \&\ d1\ )$ 

#### Scalar multiplication.

Multiplies an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '\*' operator of the data $\leftarrow$  Type.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

d1 \* m1 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

ir	m1	Indirect matrix reference
ir	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator+ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Addition.

Preforms matrix addition. Matrix addition is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '+' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 + m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const os::matrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::matrix<dataType> operator- ( const os::matrix< dataType > & m1, const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m2 )

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

m1 - m2 (raw matrix)

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > operator- (\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

#### Subtraction.

Preforms matrix subtraction. Matrix subtraction is undefined if the two matrices are of different size. If the operation is undefined, a matrix of size (0,0) will be returned. Depends on the '-' operator of dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

m1 - m2 (indirect matrix)

template<class dataType > **os::matrix**<dataType> operator/ ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar division.

Divides a matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '/' operator of the dataType. No zero check, as the dataType is not defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

m1/d (raw matrix)

template<class dataType > os::indirectMatrix<dataType> operator/ ( const os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & m1, const dataType & d1 )

#### Scalar division.

Divides an indirect matrix by a constant. This function depends on the '/' operator of the dataType. No zero check, as the dataType is not defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	d1	Scalar data type

#### Returns

m1/d (raw matrix)

template < class data Type > std::ostream & operator << ( std::ostream & os, const os::matrix < data Type > & dt )

#### Prints out a matrix.

Prints out the entire matrix in the provided output stream. This matrix will be printed out in text form and requires the dataType of the matrix to define an ostream operator.

	[in/out]	os std::ostream reference
in	dt	Raw matrix reference

#### std::ostream os

template<class dataType > std::ostream& operator<< ( std::ostream & os, const
os::indirectMatrix< dataType > & dt )

#### Prints out a matrix.

Prints out the entire matrix in the provided output stream. This matrix will be printed out in text form and requires the dataType of the matrix to define an ostream operator.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	os std::ostream reference
in	dt	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

#### std::ostream os

template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::matrix < dataType > & m1, const os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

## Returns

# True if exactly equivalent

template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::indirectMatrix < dataType > & m1, const <math>os::matrix < dataType > & m2)

# Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

True if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const **os::matrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if exactly equivalent

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m1, const **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType > & m2 )

#### Test for equality.

Tests the two matrices for equal size and then tests each matrix element for equality as well. This function is dependent on the '!=' definition of the dataType.

#### Parameters

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if exactly equivalent

# 9.10 osLogger.h File Reference

Logging for os namespace.

# Namespaces

• os

# **Functions**

• std::ostream & os::osout\_func ()

Standard out object for os namespace.

• std::ostream & os::oserr\_func ()

Standard error object for os namespace.

#### Variables

- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > os::osout\_ptr
   Standard out pointer for os namespace.
- smart\_ptr< std::ostream > os::oserr\_ptr
   Standard error pointer for os namespace.

# 9.10.1 Detailed Description

Logging for os namespace.

Jonathan Bedard

Date

1/30/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains declarations which are used for logging within the os namespace.

# 9.11 osLogger.cpp File Reference

Logging for os namespace, implementation.

# 9.11.1 Detailed Description

Logging for os namespace, implementation. Jonathan Bedard

Jonat

Date

2/15/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains global functions and variables used for logging in the os namespace.

# 9.12 osVectors.h File Reference

Vector templates.

#### Classes

class os::vector2d< dataType >

2-dimensional vector

class os::vector3d< dataType >

3-dimensional vector

# Namespaces

os

# **Typedefs**

- typedef vector2d< int8\_t > os::vector2d\_88 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint8\_t > os::vector2d\_u8
   unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int16\_t > os::vector2d\_1616 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint16\_t > os::vector2d\_u16 unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int32\_t > os::vector2d\_3232 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint32\_t > os::vector2d\_u32
   unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< int64\_t > os::vector2d\_6464 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< uint64\_t > os::vector2d\_u64
   unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< float > os::vector2d\_f
   float 2-d vector
- typedef vector2d< double > os::vector2d\_d
   double 2-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int8\_t > os::vector3d\_88 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint8\_t > os::vector3d\_u8
   unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int16\_t > os::vector3d\_16
   16 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint16\_t > os::vector3d\_u16
   unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int32\_t > os::vector3d\_3232 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint32\_t > os::vector3d\_u32
   unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< int64\_t > os::vector3d\_64
   64 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< uint64\_t > os::vector3d\_u64
   unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< float > os::vector3d\_f float 3-d vector
- typedef vector3d< double > os::vector3d\_d
   double 3-d vector

# 9.12.1 Detailed Description

Vector templates.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

3/12/2016

#### Bug No known bugs.

This file contains two template classes defining vector objects. Vectors can, in a broad sense, be used for any class which defines general mathematical operations. This particular file offers vector type definitions for all of the basic integer and floating point types.

# 9.13 set.h File Reference

Smart Set.

#### Classes

class os::smartSet< dataType >
 Smart set abstract data-structures.

Namespaces

• os

#### Enumerations

• enum os::setTypes { os::def\_set =0, os::small\_set, os::sorted\_set }

Index of abstract data-structures.

# 9.13.1 Detailed Description

Smart Set.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

2/12/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template class defining a "smart set." A smart set wraps other forms of abstract data structures, allowing applications to define abstract data-structures by numbered indexes.

# 9.14 smartPointer.h File Reference

Template declaration of os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

#### Classes

• class os::smart\_ptr< dataType >

Reference counted pointer.

# Namespaces

os

# **Typedefs**

typedef void(\* os::void\_rec) (void \*)
 Deletion function typedef.

#### Enumerations

enum os::smart\_pointer\_type {
 os::null\_type =0, os::raw\_type, os::shared\_type\_array,
 os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete }

Enumeration for types of os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

# **Functions**

template<class targ , class src >
 smart\_ptr< targ > os::cast (const os::smart\_ptr< src > &conv)
 os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) cast function

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const dataType \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template < class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator== (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator==** (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template < class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const void \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator!= (const long c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator!=** (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**< (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const long c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator< (const unsigned long c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const dataType \*c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const void \*c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

• template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator<= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**<= (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*&c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const dataType \*&c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const int c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const int c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool **operator**> (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const long c1, const  $os::smart\_ptr$ < dataType > &c2)

template<class dataType >

bool operator> (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)

- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**> (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const dataType \*&c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const dataType \*&c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const void \*c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const void \*c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c1, const int c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool operator>= (const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const long c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c1, const unsigned long c2)
- template<class dataType >
  - bool **operator**>= (const unsigned long c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > &c2)

#### 9.14.1 Detailed Description

Template declaration of os::smart ptr (p. 146).

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/18/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a template declaration of **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) and supporting constants and functions. Note that because **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) is a template class, the implimentation of **os**← **::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) occurs here as well.

#### 9.14.2 Function Documentation

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

```
template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const dataType * c2 ) [inline]
```

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const dataType \* c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const void \*
c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const void \* c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const int c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator!= ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf c1}$, const long c2 ) [inline] $$$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const long c1, const  $os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c2$  ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const unsigned long c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator!= ( const unsigned long c1, const  $os::smart\_ptr < dataType > \& c2$ ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > \& c1, const $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ * c2 ) [inline]$ 

template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const dataType \* c1, const **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $\label{lem:const} template < class \ data Type > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > \& \ c1, \ const \ void * c2 \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const void \* c1, const  $os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2$ ) [inline]

 $template < class \ data Type > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > \& \ c1, \ const \ int \ c2 \ )$  [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

 $template < class \ data Type > bool \ operator < ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > \& \ c1, \ const \ long \ c2 \\) \ \ [inline]$ 

```
template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const long c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator< ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator < ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
dataType * c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator <= ( const dataType * c1, const os::smart_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const void *
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator <= ( const void * c1, const os::smart ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const long
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const long c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator<= ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr<
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const
os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
dataType * c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const dataType * c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
```

template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const void \*

c2 ) [inline]

```
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const void * c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const int c1, const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const long
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const long c1, const os::smart ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator== ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator == ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
os::smart ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c1, const
dataType *& c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const dataType *& c1, const os::smart ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart_ptr< dataType > & c1, const void *
c2 ) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const void * c1, const os::smart_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const int c2 )
[inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator> ( const int c1, const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c2 )
[inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const long c2
) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const long c1, const os::smart ptr < dataType > & c2
) [inline]
template<class dataType > bool operator> ( const os::smart ptr< dataType > & c1, const
unsigned long c2 ) [inline]
template < class dataType > bool operator > ( const unsigned long c1, const os::smart ptr <
```

dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const  $os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1$ , const dataType \*& c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const dataType \*& c1, const os::smart\_ptr <
dataType > & c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const  $os::smart_ptr < dataType > & c1, const void * c2 ) [inline]$ 

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const void \* c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const int c2
) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const int c1, const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c2
) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > & c1, const long c2 ) [inline]

template<class dataType > bool operator>= ( const long c1, const os::smart\_ptr< dataType > &
c2 ) [inline]

template < class dataType > bool operator >= ( const os::smart\_ptr < dataType > & c1, const unsigned long c2 ) [inline]

template < class data Type > bool operator >= ( const unsigned long c1, const  $os::smart_ptr < data Type > & c2$ ) [inline]

## 9.15 staticConstantPrinter.h File Reference

Constant printing support.

#### Classes

#### • class os::constantPrinter

Prints constant arrays to files.

#### Namespaces

os

#### 9.15.1 Detailed Description

Constant printing support.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

1/31/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file contains a class which helps facilitate printing massive tables of constants. It outputs .h and .cpp files with configured arrays of constants.

## 9.16 staticConstantPrinter.cpp File Reference

Constant printing support, implementation.

## 9.16.1 Detailed Description

Constant printing support, implementation.

Author

Jonathan Bedard

Date

4/618/2016

Bug No known bugs.

This file implements **os::constantPrinter** (p. 124). Consult **staticConstantPrinter.h** (p. 74) for detailed documentation.

# Chapter 10

# Class Index

## 10.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:
os::adnode< dataType >
Abstract data-node
os::ads< dataType >
Abstract datastructure
os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >
Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree
os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >
Asynchronous balanced binary search tree
os::AVLNode< dataType >
Node for usage in an AVL tree
os::AVLTree< dataType >
Balanced binary search tree
os::constantPrinter
Prints constant arrays to files
os::eventReceiver< senderType >
Class which enables event receiving
os::eventSender< receiverType >
Class which enables event sending
os::indirectMatrix< dataType >
Indirect matrix
os::matrix< dataType >
Raw matrix
os::ptrComp
Pointer compare interface
os::smart_ptr< dataType >
Reference counted pointer
os::smartSet< dataType >
Smart set abstract data-structures
os::unsortedList< dataType >
Unsorted linked list

os::unsortedListNode< dataType >	
Node for usage in a linked list	165
os::vector2d< dataType >	
2-dimensional vector	168
os::vector3d< dataType >	
3-dimensional vector	178

## Chapter 11

## Namespace Documentation

## 11.1 os Namespace Reference

#### Classes

• class adnode

Abstract data-node.

• class ads

Abstract datastructure.

• class asyncAVLNode

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

• class asyncAVLTree

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

• class AVLNode

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

• class AVLTree

Balanced binary search tree.

• class constantPrinter

Prints constant arrays to files.

• class eventReceiver

Class which enables event receiving.

• class eventSender

Class which enables event sending.

• class indirectMatrix

Indirect matrix.

class matrix

Raw matrix.

class ptrComp

Pointer compare interface.

class smart\_ptr

Reference counted pointer.

• class smartSet

Smart set abstract data-structures.

class unsortedList

Unsorted linked list.

class unsortedListNode

Node for usage in a linked list.

• class vector2d

2-dimensional vector

class vector3d

3-dimensional vector

## **Typedefs**

typedef vector2d< int8\_t > vector2d\_88 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint8\_t > vector2d\_u8
 unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector

• typedef vector2d< int16\_t > vector2d\_16

16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint16\_t > vector2d\_u16
 unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< int32\_t > vector2d\_3232 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint32\_t > vector2d\_u32
 unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< int64\_t > vector2d\_64
 64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d< uint64\_t > vector2d\_u64
 unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector

• typedef vector2d< float > vector2d\_f

float 2-d vector

 typedef vector2d< double > vector2d\_d double 2-d vector

typedef vector3d< int8\_t > vector3d\_88 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint8\_t > vector3d\_u8
 unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< int16\_t > vector3d\_16
 16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint16\_t > vector3d\_u16

typedef vector3d< int32\_t > vector3d\_3232 bit 3-d vector

unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector

• typedef vector3d< uint32\_t > vector3d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< int64\_t > vector3d\_64

64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< uint64\_t > vector3d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< float > vector3d\_f

float 3-d vector

typedef vector3d< double > vector3d\_d

double 3-d vector

• typedef void(\* void\_rec) (void \*)

Deletion function typedef.

#### Enumerations

• enum setTypes { def\_set =0, small\_set, sorted\_set }

Index of abstract data-structures.

• enum smart pointer type {

null\_type =0, raw\_type, shared\_type, shared\_type\_array, shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete }

Enumeration for types of os::smart ptr (p. 146).

#### **Functions**

• template<class dataType >

int **defaultCompareSort** (const dataType &v1, const dataType &v2)

Basic compare.

template<class dataType >

int pointerCompareSort (smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr1, smart\_ptr< dataType > ptr2)

Raw pointer compare.

template<class dataType >

void quicksort (dataType \*arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort\_comparison)(const dataType &,
const dataType &)=&defaultCompareSort)

Template quick-sort.

• template<class dataType >

void **pointerQuicksort** (**smart\_ptr**< **smart\_ptr**< dataType > > arr, unsigned int length, int(\*sort ← comparison)(**smart\_ptr**< dataType >)=&**pointerCompareSort**)

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

• template<class dataType >

bool compareSize (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

 $bool\ \textbf{compareSize}\ (const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&m1,\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&m2)$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **compareSize** (const **matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

• template<class dataType >

bool **compareSize** (const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Compares the size of two matrices.

template<class dataType >

bool **testCross** (const **matrix**< dataType > &m1, const **matrix**< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

template<class dataType >

bool testCross (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m1, const matrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool testCross (const matrix< dataType > &m1, const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• template<class dataType >

bool **testCross** (const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m1, const **indirectMatrix**< dataType > &m2)

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

• std::ostream & osout\_func ()

Standard out object for os namespace.

std::ostream & oserr\_func ()

Standard error object for os namespace.

• template<class targ , class src >

smart\_ptr< targ > cast (const os::smart\_ptr< src > &conv)

os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) cast function

#### Variables

• std::recursive mutex \* eventLock

Event processing mutex.

• smart\_ptr< std::ostream > osout\_ptr

Standard out pointer for os namespace.

• smart\_ptr< std::ostream > oserr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for os namespace.

#### 11.1.1 Typedef Documentation

typedef vector2d<int16 t> os::vector2d 16

16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int32\_t> os::vector2d\_32

32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int64\_t> os::vector2d\_64

64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<int8\_t> os::vector2d\_8

8 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<double> os::vector2d\_d

double 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<float> os::vector2d\_f

float 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint16\_t> os::vector2d\_u16

unsigned 16 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint32\_t> os::vector2d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint64\_t> os::vector2d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector2d<uint8\_t> os::vector2d\_u8

unsigned 8 bit 2-d vector

typedef vector3d<int16\_t> os::vector3d\_16

16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int32\_t> os::vector3d\_32

32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int64\_t> os::vector3d\_64

64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<int8\_t> os::vector3d\_8

8 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<double> os::vector3d\_d

double 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<float> os::vector3d\_f

float 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint16\_t> os::vector3d\_u16

unsigned 16 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint32\_t> os::vector3d\_u32

unsigned 32 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint64\_t> os::vector3d\_u64

unsigned 64 bit 3-d vector

typedef vector3d<uint8\_t> os::vector3d\_u8

unsigned 8 bit 3-d vector

typedef void(\* os::void\_rec) (void \*)

Deletion function typedef.

The **os::void\_rec** (p. 83) function pointer typedef is used by **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) when it is of type **os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 84) to destroy non-standard pointers, usually when interfacing with C code.

#### **Parameters**

|--|

Returns

void

## 11.1.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

enum os::setTypes

Index of abstract data-structures.

This enumeration contains a numbered reference to all of the available abstract data-structures. Enumerator

def\_set Default set enumeration. Currently defaults to a small set.

small\_set Small memory burden set. The small set uses an unsorted linked list to store data.
sorted\_set Sorted set. The sorted set uses an AVL tree to store data.

enum os::smart\_pointer\_type

Enumeration for types of os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

Defines types of **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146). These types are used to define the deletion behaviour of the pointer.

#### Enumerator

- null\_type No type. os::null\_type (p. 84) pointers are the default type of os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).
  Any os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) of type os::null\_type (p. 84) can be guaranteed to hold a N←
  ULL pointer.
- raw\_type Raw pointer. os::raw\_type (p. 84) pointers are the default type of os::smart ptr (p. 146) when instantiated with a standard pointer. Any os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) of type os::raw\_type (p. 84) is not responsible for the deletion of it's pointer and makes no guarantees as to the availability of it's pointer.
- shared\_type Reference counted pointer. os::shared\_type (p. 84) pointers must be instantiated from an os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) of this type or explicitly through os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) constructor arguments. os::shared\_type (p. 84) pointers will automatically delete the pointer contained within the object when the reference count of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) reaches 0.
- shared\_type\_array Reference counted array. Similar in usage and instantiation to os::raw ← type (p. 84). os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) of type os::shared\_type\_array (p. 84) are designed to be used with array and will run delete [] when the reference count reaches 0 instead of delete.
- shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete Reference pointer with non-standard deletion. Similar in usage and instantiation to os::raw\_type (p. 84). os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) of type os::shared type\_dynamic\_delete (p. 84) are used when the deletion of a pointer is not contained within the object destructor. This is specifically designed for interface with C code not using "new" and "delete."

#### 11.1.3 Function Documentation

 $template < class \ targ \ , \ class \ src > \textbf{smart\_ptr} < targ > os::cast \ ( \ const \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < src > \& \ conv \ )$   $\lceil inline \rceil$ 

#### os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) cast function

Casts an os::smart\_ptr<src> to and os::smart\_ptr<targ>. This function is a template function, targ and src are the templates respectively. Note that the is an explicit cast and is not guranteed to be safe.

#### **Parameters**

in	conv	Reference to os::smart_ptr <src> to be converted</src>
----	------	--

#### Returns

New os::smart ptr<targ> constructed from the received os::smart ptr (p. 146)

template<class dataType > bool os::compareSize ( const matrix< dataType > & m1, const matrix< dataType > & m2 )

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of two raw matrices. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os::compareSize\ (\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of an indirect matrix and a raw matrix in that order. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os::compareSize\ (\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of a raw matrix and an indirect matrix in that order. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

template < class dataType > bool os::compareSize ( const indirectMatrix < dataType > & m1, const indirectMatrix < dataType > & m2 )

Compares the size of two matrices.

Compares the size of two indirect matrices. If both have the same width and the same height, they are considered to be the same size.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the matrices are the same size

template<class dataType > int os::defaultCompareSort ( const dataType & v1, const dataType & v2 )

#### Basic compare.

Acts as a default comparison function for sorting. This function compares the data as if it is in integer form.

#### Parameters

in	v1	Reference 1 to compare	
in	v2	Reference 2 to compare	

#### Returns

1 if greater than, -1 if less than, 0 if equal to

std::ostream& os::oserr\_func ( )

Standard error object for os namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "os::oserr." Logging is achieved by using "os::oserr" as one would use "std::cerr."

std::ostream& os::osout func ( )

Standard out object for os namespace.

#define statements allow the user to call this function with "os::osout." Logging is achieved by using "os::osout" as one would use "std::cout."

 $template < class\ dataType > int\ os::pointerCompareSort\ (\ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ptr1,\ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ptr2\ )$ 

Raw pointer compare.

Acts as a default comparison function for pointer sorting. Compares the raw pointer values of the two arguements and returns the result.

#### **Parameters**

in	ptr1	Pointer 1 to compare
in	ptr2	Pointer 2 to compare

#### Returns

1 if greater than, -1 if less than, 0 if equal to

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os::pointerQuicksort \ ( \ smart\_ptr < smart\_ptr < \ dataType >> arr, unsigned int length, int(*)(smart\_ptr < dataType >>, smart\_ptr < dataType >) sort\_comparison = &pointerCompareSort \ )$ 

Template for quick-sort, pointer version.

Preforms quick sort on the provided array of the given length where the array is of pointers to the data type instead of the data type.

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	array Set of data to be sorted
in	length	Length of array to be sorted
in	sort_comparison	Comparison function definition

#### Returns

void

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os:: quicksort ( \ dataType * arr, \ unsigned \ int \ length, \ int(*)(const \ dataType \&, \ const \ dataType \&) \ sort\_comparison = \& \textbf{defaultCompareSort} )$ 

Template quick-sort.

Preforms quick sort on the provided array of the given length with the given comparison function. The default comparison function is one which uses the comparison operators

#### **Parameters**

	[in/out]	array Set of data to be sorted
in	length	Length of array to be sorted
in	sort_comparison	Comparison function definition

#### Returns

void

template<class dataType > bool os::testCross ( const matrix< dataType > & m1, const matrix< dataType > & m2 )

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ os::testCross \ ( \ const \ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m1, \ const \ \textbf{matrix} < \ dataType > \& \ m2 \ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Raw matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os:: testCross\ (\ const\ \textbf{matrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Raw matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

 $template < class\ dataType > bool\ os:: testCross\ (\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m1,\ const\ \textbf{indirectMatrix} < dataType > \&\ m2\ )$ 

Tests if the cross-product is a legal operation.

Compares the width of the first matrix versus the height of the second. If the two are equal, the cross-product is defined.

#### **Parameters**

in	m1	Indirect matrix reference
in	m2	Indirect matrix reference

#### Returns

True if the cross-product is defined

#### 11.1.4 Variable Documentation

std::recursive mutex\* os::eventLock

#### Event processing mutex.

Locks when events are being created, destroyed, bound or triggered. This allows events to be thread safe. The mutex is declared to be recursive to allow for nested event calls.

smart\_ptr<std::ostream> os::oserr\_ptr

Standard error pointer for os namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard error for the os namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard error for the os namespace.

smart\_ptr<std::ostream> os::osout\_ptr

Standard out pointer for os namespace.

This std::ostream is used as standard out for the os namespace. This pointer can be swapped out to programmatically redirect standard out for the os namespace.

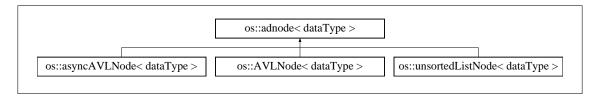
## Chapter 12

## Class Documentation

## 12.1 os::adnode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Abstract data-node.

Inheritance diagram for os::adnode< dataType >:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• adnode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~adnode ()

Virtual destructor.

• int compare (smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > inp, bool rawComp=false)

Compares two abstract data-nodes.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & getData ()

Return a reference to the data pointer.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator\* ()

Return a reference to the data pointer.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Find the previous node.

#### Protected Attributes

• smart\_ptr< dataType > data

Data pointer.

#### 12.1.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::adnode < dataType >

#### Abstract data-node.

A generalized node class used for linked lists, trees, queues and various other abstract data structures. Primarily, this structure is focused on providing access to the node data and allowing traversal of the data-structure.

### 12.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::adnode < dataType > ::adnode ( smart\_ptr < dataType > d )
[inline]

#### Abstract data-node constructor.

An abstract data-node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node.

#### **Parameters**

Data to be bound to t	o the node
-----------------------	------------

template<class dataType> virtual **os::adnode**< dataType >::~adnode( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 12.1.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > int  $os::adnode < dataType > ::compare ( smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > > inp, bool rawComp = false ) [inline]$ 

#### Compares two abstract data-nodes.

Abstract data nodes use the comparison functions defined by their data pointers to determine their comparison

#### **Parameters**

in inp Data-node beir	ng compared with
-----------------------	------------------

#### Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::adnode< dataType >::getData ( )
[inline]

Return a reference to the data pointer.

Returns

```
adnode<datqType>::data (p. 93)
```

```
template<class dataType> virtual smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::adnode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. By default, or if this node either cannot be found or does not exist, a NULL pointer is returned.

Returns

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > (p. 100), os::asyncAVLNode< sender  $\leftarrow$  Type > (p. 100), os::asyncAVLNode< receiverType > (p. 100), os::AVLNode< dataType > (p. 113), and os::unsortedListNode< dataType > (p. 166).

```
template < class dataType > virtual smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > > os::adnode < dataType
>::getPrev( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. By default, or if this node either cannot be found or does not exist, a NULL pointer is returned.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented in os::AVLNode< dataType > (p. 114), os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > (p. 100), os::asyncAVLNode< senderType > (p. 100), os::asyncAVLNode< receiverType > (p. 100), and os::unsortedListNode< dataType > (p. 167).

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::adnode< dataType >::operator\* ( )
[inline]

Return a reference to the data pointer.

Returns

adnode<datqType>::data (p. 93)

#### 12.1.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::adnode< dataType >::data [protected]

#### Data pointer.

A pointer to the data being held by the node. This is used to compare nodes as well.

## 12.2 os::ads< dataType > Class Template Reference

#### Abstract datastructure.

Inheritance diagram for os::ads< dataType >:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• ads ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~ads ()

Virtual destructor.

virtual bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data pointer.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the datastructure.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

virtual bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node and removes it.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

virtual smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

virtual bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an entire datastructure.

bool rawInsert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data pointer.

• bool rawCompare () const

Return state of raw compare.

• void setRawCompare (bool rwcmp)

Set raw-compare.

#### Protected Attributes

#### • bool \_rawCompare

Allows for raw compare data-structures.

### 12.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template < class dataType >
class os::ads < dataType >
```

#### Abstract datastructure.

A generalized datastructure class which acts as an interface for all datastructures classes. If not extended, the abstract datastructures class is useless.

#### 12.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template<class dataType> os::ads< dataType >::ads ( ) [inline]
```

#### Default constructor.

This constructor does nothing, as there are no objects to initialize.

```
template<class dataType> virtual os::ads< dataType>::~ads( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 12.2.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType> virtual smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::ads< dataType > ::find ( smart_ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

#### Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

The found node if applicable, else NULL

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 120), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 107), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 107), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 107), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 163), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 159).

template < class dataType > virtual bool os::ads < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType >
x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node and removes it.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function. After finding a node, it will be removed from the datastructure.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 121), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 108), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 108), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 108), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 163), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 159).

template<class dataType> virtual smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::ads< dataType >::getFirst
( ) [inline], [virtual]

Returns the first node.

Each datastructure has a different definition of what defines "first." By default, this function returns NULL. Datastructures which inherit from this class must re-implement this function.

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 109), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 122), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 163), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 159).

template<class dataType> virtual smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::ads< dataType >::getLast
( ) [inline], [virtual]

Returns the last node.

Each datastructure has a different definition of what defines "last." By default, this function returns NULL. Datastructures which inherit from this class must re-implement this function.

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 109), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 122), os $\leftarrow$ ::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 164), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 160).

template < class dataType > virtual bool os::ads < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data pointer.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." Each datastructure which inherits from this class will re-implement this function

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

#### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 123), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 110), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 110), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 110), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 164), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 160).

template < class dataType > virtual bool **os::ads** < dataType > ::insert (  $smart_ptr < ads < dataType > > x$  ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts an entire datastructure.

This function may be redefined to speed-up insertion. Currently, this function will be O(n \* insertionTime) where n is the number of elements in x

[in] x datastructure of type dataType to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented in os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 123), os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 109), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 109), os::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 164), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 160).

template<class dataType> bool **os::ads**< dataType >::rawCompare ( ) const [inline]

Return state of raw compare.

Returns

\_rawCompare

template < class dataType > bool os::ads < dataType > ::rawInsert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline]

Inserts a data pointer.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This function disabiguates certain calls to insert. [in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template<class dataType> void **os::ads**< dataType>::setRawCompare ( bool rwcmp ) [inline] Set raw-compare.

Parameters

in rwcmp Value of raw compare to set

Returns

void

template < class dataType > virtual unsigned int os::ads < dataType >::size ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Returns the number of elements in the datastructure.

This function must be re-implemented by all classes which inherit from this class. By default, this function returns 0.

Returns

number of elements as an unsigned integer

Reimplemented in os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > (p. 110), os::asyncAVLTree< senderType > (p. 110), os::asyncAVLTree< receiverType > (p. 110), os::AVLTree< dataType > (p. 123), os $\rightleftharpoons$ ::unsortedList< dataType > (p. 164), and os::smartSet< dataType > (p. 161).

#### 12.2.4 Member Data Documentation

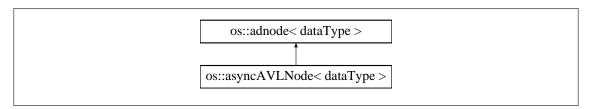
template < class dataType > bool os::ads < dataType >::\_rawCompare [protected]

Allows for raw compare data-structures.

## 12.3 os::asyncAVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

- asyncAVLNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d, asyncAVLTree< dataType > \*master)
  - Abstract data-node constructor.
- virtual ~asyncAVLNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Find the previous node.

#### **Protected Member Functions**

• smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getParent ()

Returns the parent node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getChild (int x)

Returns a child by index.

• int getHeight () const

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

• void setHeight ()

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

void setChild (smart ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > c, bool rawCompare)

Add a child to this node.

void setParent (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > self\_pointer, bool \_rawCompare)

Sets the parent node.

void removeChild (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > c, bool \_rawCompare)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeChild (int pos)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeParent ()

Remove the parent node.

• void remove ()

Remove all children and parents.

#### **Protected Attributes**

• smart ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > parent

Parent node one level up in the tree.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > child1

Left child one level down in the tree.

• smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > child2

Right child one level down in the tree.

• int height

The height of the tree.

• asyncAVLTree< dataType > \* masterTree

Reference to source tree.

## Friends

• class asyncAVLTree< dataType >

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

### 12.3.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::asyncAVLNode < dataType >

Node for usage in an asynchronous AVL tree.

The AVL node class implements a number of functions unique to an AVL tree. This node has knowledge of the structure of the AVL tree through its parent and children.

#### 12.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::asyncAVLNode< dataType >::asyncAVLNode ( smart\_ptr< dataType > d, asyncAVLTree< dataType > \* master ) [inline]

Abstract data-node constructor.

An AVL node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Parent and children nodes are, by default, initialized to 0.

#### **Parameters**

	in	d	Data to be bound to the node
--	----	---	------------------------------

template<class dataType> virtual **os::asyncAVLNode**< dataType >::~asyncAVLNode ( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 12.3.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::getChild ( int x ) [inline], [protected]

Returns a child by index.

Returns child node by index. 0 indicates the left child, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 102). 1 indicates the right child, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 102). All other indices will return NULL.

Returns

os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 102) for x==0, asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 102) for x==1

template < class dataType > int os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::getHeight ( ) const [inline],
[protected]

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

#### Returns

#### os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::height (p. 103)

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [virtual]
```

Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the next node.

Returns

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented from os::adnode < dataType > (p. 92).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::getParent( ) [inline], [protected]
```

Returns the parent node.

Returns

```
os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::parent (p. 103)
```

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode< dataType
>::getPrev( ) [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the previous node.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented from os::adnode< dataType > (p. 92).

```
template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType >::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]
```

Remove all children and parents.

This function is important because nodes are of type **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146), since there are co-dependencies, failure to run this function on deletion of the tree will cause a memory leak.

Returns

void

```
template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( smart_ptr <
asyncAVLNode < dataType > > c, bool _rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]
```

Remove a child from this node.

Checks os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 102) and os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> ← ::child2 (p. 102) for equality with the the node received as a parameter.

#### **Parameters**

in c	Node to be removed
------	--------------------

#### Returns

void

 $template < class \ data Type > void \ \textbf{os::asyncAVLNode} < \ data Type > :: remove Child \ ( \ int \ pos \ ) \\ [inline], [protected]$ 

Remove a child from this node.

Remove os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 102) if position is 0 and os::asyncAVL $\hookleftarrow$ Node<dataType>::child2 (p. 102) if position is 1.

#### **Parameters**

	in	pos	Node index to be removed
--	----	-----	--------------------------

#### Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::removeParent( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove the parent node.

Returns

void

 $template < class \ dataType > void \ os::asyncAVLNode < \ dataType > ::setChild ( \ smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < \ dataType > > c, \ bool\_rawCompare ) \ [inline], [protected]$ 

Add a child to this node.

Set os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 102) or os::asyncAVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 102) based on the comparison of the node to be inserted with the current node.

#### **Parameters**

in	С	Node to be inserted

#### Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::setHeight ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

Uses the height of the sub-tree of the node's children to calculate the heigh of the sub-tree of this node.

#### Returns

void

template<class dataType> void os::asyncAVLNode< dataType>::setParent ( smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType>> p, smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType> > self\_pointer, bool \_rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]

Sets the parent node.

Sets the parent node of the current node. This function requires a pointer to the current node for memory management.

#### **Parameters**

in	p	Parent node
in	self_pointer	Pointer to self, with memory management

#### Returns

void

#### 12.3.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template < class dataType > friend class asyncAVLTree < dataType > [friend]

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

Since the AVL node implements many of the unique functions of the AVL tree, the tree must be aware of the private members of it's nodes.

#### 12.3.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> **smart\_ptr**<**asyncAVLNode**<dataType> > **os::asyncAVLNode**<dataType> ::child1 [protected]

Left child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::child2 [protected]

Right child one level down in the tree.

template < class dataType > int os::asyncAVLNode < dataType > ::height [protected]

The height of the tree.

This variable is kept to reduce computation time. It is dependent on the height of a node's children nodes. The **asyncAVLNode**<**dataType**>::**setHeight()** (p. 102) resets the height based on the height of the node's children.

template<class dataType> **asyncAVLTree**<dataType>\* **os::asyncAVLNode**< dataType >::masterTree [protected]

Reference to source tree.

This reference to the source tree is used when incrementing or decrementing the node, locking the tree temporarily.

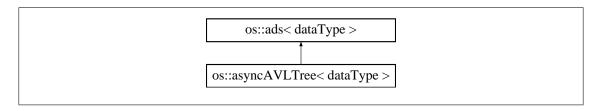
template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLNode<
dataType >::parent [protected]

Parent node one level up in the tree.

## 12.4 os::asyncAVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• asyncAVLTree ()

Default constructor.

virtual ~asyncAVLTree ()

Virtual destructor.

bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > getRoot ()

Return the root of the tree.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

 $\bullet \ \, \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \textbf{adnode} < \texttt{dataType} > > \textbf{find} \ \, (\textbf{smart\_ptr} < \textbf{adnode} < \texttt{dataType} > > \textbf{x}) \\$ 

Finds by adnode node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds by asyncAVLNode (p. 97) node.

bool findDelete (smart ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• bool findDelete (long x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds and delete by node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Finds and delete a matching node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

## **Protected Member Functions**

• bool balanceDelete (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x, bool \_rawCompare)

Removes a node and balances the tree.

bool checkBalance (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

void balanceUp (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

bool balance (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances a single node.

bool singleRotation (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Rotates a node

bool doubleRotation (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Double-rotate a node.

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > findBottom (smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< data⇔
Type > > x, int dir)

Find first or last node in a tree.

## **Protected Attributes**

smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > root

Root node of the tree.

• unsigned int numElements

Number of elements in the tree.

std::mutex mtx

Mutex to ensure synchronous access.

#### Friends

## class asyncAVLNode< dataType >

AVL Node must have access to mutex.

## 12.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template < class dataType >
class os::asyncAVLTree < dataType >
```

Asynchronous balanced binary search tree.

The AVL Tree rigorously balances a binary search tree. As a template class, it can hold any kind of dataType so long as the data type implements basic comparison functions.

### 12.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template < class dataType > os::asyncAVLTree < dataType > ::asyncAVLTree ( ) [inline]
```

Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the root to NULL.

```
template<class dataType> virtual os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::~asyncAVLTree ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The AVL tree must explicitly force deletion through the **async**← **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::remove() (p. 100) function.

### 12.4.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::balance ( smart_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType>> x ) [inline], [protected]
```

Balances a single node.

#### **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be balanced
----	---	---------------------

### Returns

true if the node is already balanced, else, false

```
template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::balanceDelete ( smart_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x, bool _rawCompare ) [inline], [protected]
```

Removes a node and balances the tree.

Must receive as an argument a node in the tree. This function removes the node from the tree and re-balances the tree.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be deleted
TIL	^	Trode to be deleted

#### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template<class dataType> void os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::balanceUp (  $smart_ptr$ < asyncAVLNode< dataType>> x ) [inline], [protected]

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

Balances the current node then orders it's parent node to be balanced as well. This process continues until a node has no parent (indicating the node is the root)

## **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be balanced
----	---	---------------------

### Returns

void

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::checkBalance (  $smart\_ptr$ < asyncAVLNode< dataType> > x ) [inline], [protected]

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

Checks if the received node is balanced. This operation is inexpensive as it merely involves comparing the heights of the children nodes.

### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be checked

### Returns

true if balanced, false if not

 $\label{template} $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{class}}$ $ \ensuremath{\mathsf{dataType}} > \ensuremath{\mathsf{bool}}$ $ \ensuremath{\mathsf{os::asyncAVLTree}} < \ensuremath{\mathsf{dataType}} > \ensuremath{\mathsf{r}}, \ensuremath{\mathsf{inline}}, \ensuremath{\mathsf{[protected]}} $ $ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ensuremath{\mathsf{chall}}}} $ $ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ensuremath{\mathsf{ensuremath{\mathsf{ensuremath{\mathsf{chall}}}}}} $ $ \ensuremath{\mathsf{ensurem$ 

Double-rotate a node.

Double-rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

## **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

true if successful, else, false

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::find ( smart ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType>>). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 94).

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::find ( smart ptr< adnode< dataType > > x ) [inline]

### Finds by adnode node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType>>). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::adnode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

 $\label{template} template < class \ data Type > \\ smart_ptr < \\ async AVLNode < \\ data Type > \\ :: find ( \\ smart_ptr < \\ async AVLNode < \\ data Type > > \\ x ) [inline]$ 

#### Finds by asyncAVLNode (p. 97) node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < dataType > > os::asyncAVLTree <
dataType > ::findBottom ( smart\_ptr < asyncAVLNode < dataType > > x, int dir ) [inline],
[protected]

Find first or last node in a tree.

Finds the first or last node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Starting node
in	dir	Direction node to search in

#### Returns

First or last node in sub-tree

template < class dataType > bool os::asyncAVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType>>). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::findDelete ( long x ) [inline]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::findDelete ( smart\_ptr< asyncAVLNode< dataType > > x ) [inline]

Finds and delete by node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<data

Type> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::asyncAVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::getFirst( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Returns the first node.

For the AVL tree, the first node is defined as the child at index 1. Note that while an os⇔ ::adnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::asyncAVLNode<data⇔ Type>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree< dataType
>::getLast( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Returns the last node.

For the AVL tree, the last node is defined as the child at index 0. Note that while an os⇔ ::adnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::asyncAVLNode<data⇔ Type>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree<
dataType >::getRoot( ) [inline]
```

Return the root of the tree.

Returns

```
os::asyncAVLTree<dataType>::root (p. 111)
```

```
template < class data Type > bool os::asyncAVLTree < data Type > ::insert ( smart_ptr < ads < data Type > > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 96).

template<class dataType> bool os::asyncAVLTree< dataType >::insert ( smart\_ptr< dataType >
x ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the binary tree and balance the tree. This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

template<class dataType> bool **os::asyncAVLTree**< dataType >::singleRotation ( **smart\_ptr**< **asyncAVLNode**< dataType > > r, int dir ) [inline], [protected]

Rotates a node.

Rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

### Returns

true if successful, else, false

template<class dataType> virtual unsigned int **os::asyncAVLTree**< dataType >::size ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Returns

os::asyncAVLTree<dataType>::numElements (p. 111)

Reimplemented from os::ads < dataType > (p. 97).

## 12.4.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class asyncAVLNode< dataType > [friend]

AVL Node must have access to mutex.

When the **AVLNode** (p. 111) finds the next element or finds the previous element, it must lock the mutex to prevent insertion and deletion into the tree.

### 12.4.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> std::mutex os::asyncAVLTree< dataType>::mtx [protected]

Mutex to ensure synchronous access.

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::asyncAVLTree < dataType >::numElements
[protected]

Number of elements in the tree.

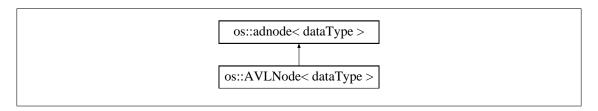
template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<asyncAVLNode<dataType> > os::asyncAVLTree<
dataType >::root [protected]

Root node of the tree.

# 12.5 os::AVLNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::AVLNode< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• AVLNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~AVLNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Find the next node.

 $\bullet \ \, \textbf{smart\_ptr} < \textbf{adnode} < \texttt{dataType} > > \textbf{getPrev} \; () \\$ 

Find the previous node.

## **Protected Member Functions**

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getParent ()

Returns the parent node.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getChild (int x)

Returns a child by index.

• int getHeight () const

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

• void setHeight ()

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

void setChild (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > c)

Add a child to this node.

void setParent (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > self\_pointer)

Sets the parent node.

• void removeChild (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > c)

Remove a child from this node.

void removeChild (int pos)

Remove a child from this node.

• void removeParent ()

Remove the parent node.

• void remove ()

Remove all children and parents.

## **Protected Attributes**

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > parent

Parent node one level up in the tree.

• smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > child1

Left child one level down in the tree.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > child2

Right child one level down in the tree.

• int height

The height of the tree.

## Friends

class AVLTree< dataType >

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

## 12.5.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType> class os::AVLNode< dataType >

Node for usage in an AVL tree.

The AVL node class implements a number of functions unique to an AVL tree. This node has knowledge of the structure of the AVL tree through its parent and children.

### 12.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::AVLNode < dataType > ::AVLNode ( smart\_ptr < dataType > d )
[inline]

### Abstract data-node constructor.

An AVL node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Parent and children nodes are, by default, initialized to 0.

#### **Parameters**

template < class dataType > virtual os::AVLNode < dataType >::~AVLNode ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

### 12.5.3 Member Function Documentation

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::getChild ( int x ) [inline], [protected]
```

## Returns a child by index.

Returns child node by index. 0 indicates the left child, **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::**child1** (p. 116). 1 indicates the right child, **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::**child2** (p. 116). All other indices will return NULL.

#### Returns

```
os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 116) for x==0, AVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 116) for x==1
```

template < class dataType > int os::AVLNode < dataType > ::getHeight ( ) const [inline],
[protected]

Returns the height of the sub-tree.

### Returns

## os::AVLNode<dataType>::height (p. 116)

## Find the next node.

This functions attempts to search for the next node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the next node.

Pointer to the next node in the structure

Reimplemented from os::adnode< dataType > (p. 92).

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::getParent( ) [inline], [protected]
```

Returns the parent node.

Returns

```
os::AVLNode<dataType>::parent (p. 116)
```

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType > ::getPrev
( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Find the previous node.

This functions attempts to search for the previous node in the structure. This trips the traverse flag of the current node and traverses the tree looking for the previous node.

Returns

Pointer to the previous node in the structure

Reimplemented from os::adnode < dataType > (p. 92).

```
template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]
```

Remove all children and parents.

This function is important because nodes are of type **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146), since there are co-dependencies, failure to run this function on deletion of the tree will cause a memory leak.

Returns

void

```
template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( <math>smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > c ) [inline], [protected]
```

Remove a child from this node.

Checks os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 116) and os::AVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 116) for equality with the the node received as a parameter.

**Parameters** 

in c	Node to be removed
------	--------------------

void

template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::removeChild ( int pos ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove a child from this node.

Remove os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 116) if position is 0 and os::AVLNode<data

Type>::child2 (p. 116) if position is 1.

#### **Parameters**

### Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType >::removeParent( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove the parent node.

Returns

void

template < class dataType > void os::AVLNode < dataType > ::setChild ( smart\_ptr < AVLNode <
dataType > > c ) [inline], [protected]

Add a child to this node.

Set os::AVLNode<dataType>::child1 (p. 116) or os::AVLNode<dataType>::child2 (p. 116) based on the comparison of the node to be inserted with the current node.

#### **Parameters**

in c	Node to be inserted
------	---------------------

### Returns

void

template<class dataType > void os::AVLNode< dataType >::setHeight ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Sets the height of the sub-tree.

Uses the height of the sub-tree of the node's children to calculate the heigh of the sub-tree of this node.

void

template<class dataType > void os::AVLNode< dataType >::setParent ( smart\_ptr< AVLNode<
dataType > > p, smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > self\_pointer ) [inline], [protected]

Sets the parent node.

Sets the parent node of the current node. This function requires a pointer to the current node for memory management.

#### **Parameters**

in	р	Parent node
in	self_pointer	Pointer to self, with memory management

### Returns

void

## 12.5.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType > friend class AVLTree< dataType > [friend]

AVL Tree must know details of node implementation.

Since the AVL node implements many of the unique functions of the AVL tree, the tree must be aware of the private members of it's nodes.

### 12.5.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::child1 [protected]

Left child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLNode< dataType
>::child2 [protected]

Right child one level down in the tree.

template<class dataType > int os::AVLNode< dataType >::height [protected]

The height of the tree.

This variable is kept to reduce computation time. It is dependent on the height of a node's children nodes. The **AVLNode**<**dataType**>::setHeight() (p. 115) resets the height based on the height of the node's children.

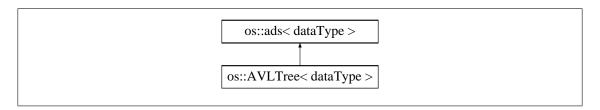
template<class dataType > **smart\_ptr**<**AVLNode**<dataType> > **os::AVLNode**< dataType >::parent [protected]

Parent node one level up in the tree.

# 12.6 os::AVLTree< dataType > Class Template Reference

Balanced binary search tree.

Inheritance diagram for os::AVLTree< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• AVLTree ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~AVLTree ()

Virtual destructor.

bool insert (smart\_ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > getRoot ()

Return the root of the tree.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > x)

Finds by adnode node.

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds by **AVLNode** (p. 111) node.

bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Finds and delete by node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Finds and delete a matching node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Returns the first node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Returns the last node.

### **Protected Member Functions**

• bool balanceDelete (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Removes a node and balances the tree.

bool checkBalance (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

void balanceUp (smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

bool balance (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x)

Balances a single node.

• bool singleRotation (smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Rotates a node.

bool doubleRotation (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir)

Double-rotate a node.

smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > findBottom (smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x, int dir)

Find first or last node in a tree.

### **Protected Attributes**

• smart\_ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > root

Root node of the tree.

• unsigned int numElements

Number of elements in the tree.

## 12.6.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType> class os::AVLTree< dataType >

#### Balanced binary search tree.

The AVL Tree rigorously balances a binary search tree. As a template class, it can hold any kind of dataType so long as the data type implements basic comparison functions.

## 12.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template < class dataType > os::AVLTree < dataType > ::AVLTree ( ) [inline]
```

### Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the root to NULL.

```
template < class dataType > virtual os::AVLTree < dataType >::~AVLTree ( ) [inline],
[virtual]
```

## Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The AVL tree must explicitly force deletion through the AVL Node (0. 114) function.

### 12.6.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > bool  $os::AVLTree < dataType > ::balance ( smart_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]$ 

Balances a single node.

#### Parameters

in	X	Node to be balanced
----	---	---------------------

### Returns

true if the node is already balanced, else, false

template < class dataType > bool  $os::AVLTree < dataType > ::balanceDelete ( <math>smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]$ 

Removes a node and balances the tree.

Must receive as an argument a node in the tree. This function removes the node from the tree and re-balances the tree.

#### **Parameters**

in x	Node to be deleted
------	--------------------

### Returns

true if successful, false if failed

template < class dataType > void os::AVLTree < dataType > ::balanceUp ( smart\_ptr < AVLNode <
dataType > > x ) [inline], [protected]

Balances this node and ancestor nodes.

Balances the current node then orders it's parent node to be balanced as well. This process continues until a node has no parent (indicating the node is the root)

### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be balanced

## Returns

void

 $\label{lem:lemplate} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf bool}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf os::AVLTree}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf linline}}$, [protected] $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf ensuremath{\sf dataType}}$ > $$ x $ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$, [protected] $$ $$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf ensuremath{\sf linline}}$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf lensuremath{\sf linline}}$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$$ = $$ \ensuremath{\sf linline}$$$ = $$ \ensure$ 

Checks if a sub-tree is balanced.

Checks if the received node is balanced. This operation is inexpensive as it merely involves comparing the heights of the children nodes.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be checked

#### Returns

true if balanced, false if not

```
template<class dataType > bool os::AVLTree< dataType >::doubleRotation ( smart_ptr<
AVLNode< dataType > > r, int dir ) [inline], [protected]
```

### Double-rotate a node.

Double-rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	X	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

#### Returns

true if successful, else, false

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType > ::find ( smart_ptr< dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

## Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType>>). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 94).

```
\label{template} $$ \ensuremath{\sf template}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf class}$ $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ \ensuremath{\sf smart\_ptr}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf adnode}$ < $$ \ensuremath{\sf dataType}$ > $$ x $$ ) $$ [inline]
```

#### Finds by adnode node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::adnode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType > ::find ( smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType > > x ) [inline]

### Finds by AVLNode (p. 111) node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::AVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

#### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::findBottom ( smart ptr< AVLNode< dataType >> x, int dir ) [inline], [protected]
```

Find first or last node in a tree.

Finds the first or last node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

#### **Parameters**

in	х	Starting node
in	dir	Direction node to search in

#### Returns

First or last node in sub-tree

template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

### Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

template < class dataType > bool  $os::AVLTree < dataType > ::findDelete ( <math>smart\_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > x ) [inline]$ 

Finds and delete by node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer to a node and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<data $\leftarrow$  Type> >). This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree and will re-balance the tree

[in] x os::AVLNode<dataType> pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found and deleted, else false

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType > ::getFirst (
) [inline], [virtual]

Returns the first node.

For the AVL tree, the first node is defined as the child at index 1. Note that while an oscilladnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::AVLNode<dataType>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The first node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::getLast()
 [inline], [virtual]

Returns the last node.

For the AVL tree, the last node is defined as the child at index 0. Note that while an oscilladnode<dataType> is returned, the true type of the pointer returned is os::AVLNode<dataType>. This function is O(log(n)).

Returns

The last node, if it exists

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType
>::getRoot( ) [inline]
```

Return the root of the tree.

Returns

os::AVLTree<dataType>::root (p. 124)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 96).

template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the binary tree and balance the tree. This function takes O(log(n)) where n is the number of elements in the tree.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).

template < class dataType > bool os::AVLTree < dataType > ::singleRotation (  $smart_ptr < AVLNode < dataType > > r$ , int dir ) [inline], [protected]

Rotates a node.

Rotates a node based on the dir argument provided. Note that 0 and 1 are the only valid directions.

### **Parameters**

in	Χ	Node to be rotated
in	dir	Direction node is to be rotated

## Returns

true if successful, else, false

template < class dataType > virtual unsigned int os::AVLTree < dataType >::size ( ) const [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

## os::AVLTree<dataType>::numElements (p. 124)

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 97).

## 12.6.4 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::AVLTree < dataType >::numElements [protected]

Number of elements in the tree.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<AVLNode<dataType> > os::AVLTree< dataType >::root
[protected]

Root node of the tree.

## 12.7 os::constantPrinter Class Reference

Prints constant arrays to files.

### **Public Member Functions**

• constantPrinter (std::string fileName, bool has cpp=false)

Single constructor.

• virtual ~constantPrinter ()

Virtual destructor.

• void addInclude (std::string includeName)

Add include file.

• void addNamespace (std::string namesp)

Add a namespace.

• void removeNamespace ()

Remove namespace.

void addComment (std::string comment)

Insert a comment.

• bool hasCPP () const

Returns if the object is writing to a .cpp file.

• bool **good** () const

Checks file status.

• void addArray (std::string name, uint32\_t \*arr, unsigned int length)

Add a uin32\_t\* array.

### **Private Member Functions**

• std::string capitalize (std::string str) const

Capitalizes the string argument.

• std::string tabs () const

Returns current tab depth.

## Private Attributes

• std::ofstream hFile

Output file for the .h file.

• std::ofstream cppFile

Output file for the .cpp file.

• bool \_has\_cpp

Holds if the object is generating a .cpp.

• unsigned int namespaceDepth

Current namespace depth.

## 12.7.1 Detailed Description

Prints constant arrays to files.

This class outputs configured and populated constant arrays into .h and .cpp files, depending on the configuration. This class is meant to be used as a tool for automatically generating source code files.

## 12.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

os::constantPrinter::constantPrinter ( std::string fileName, bool has\_cpp = false )

Single constructor.

Creates a file of "filename.h" and, if has\_cpp is set to "true," "filename.cpp" with appropriate include guards and a comment indicating the source of the file.

## Parameters

in	fileName	String representing the file name
in	has_cpp	Optional boolean defining if a .cpp will be written

virtual os::constantPrinter::~constantPrinter( ) [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Closes all namespaces and #ifdefs, closes the .h file and .cpp if appropriate.

## 12.7.3 Member Function Documentation

void os::constantPrinter::addArray ( std::string name, uint32\_t \* arr, unsigned int length )

Add a uin32\_t\* array.

Added an unsigned 32 bit integer array to the .h and .cpp file. Note that this array will be declared as constant.

#### **Parameters**

in	arr	Array to be written to the files
----	-----	----------------------------------

### **Parameters**

	in	length	Length of the received array	
--	----	--------	------------------------------	--

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addComment ( std::string comment )

## Insert a comment.

Adds a comment. If the comment is a single line, '//' will be used, otherwise, a standard multi-line comment format will be used.

### **Parameters**

i	in comment
---	------------

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addInclude ( std::string includeName )

## Add include file.

Prints out "#include includeName" to the .h file. Since the .cpp file includes the .h file, it will include all of the .h file's includes

### **Parameters**

|--|

### Returns

void

void os::constantPrinter::addNamespace ( std::string namesp )

### Add a namespace.

Adds a new namespace. Namespaces nest, so this function increments **constantPrinter** *⇔* ::namespaceDepth (p. 128). Both the .h and .cpp file have this namespace added.

## **Parameters**

in	namesp	Namespace added to the file
----	--------	-----------------------------

void

std::string os::constantPrinter::capitalize ( std::string str ) const [private]

Capitalizes the string argument.

Primarily used for #ifdef and #define include guards, this function returns the string it is passed but with every single letter capitalized.

### **Parameters**

in	str	String to be capitalized
----	-----	--------------------------

#### Returns

std::string with each letter capitalized

bool os::constantPrinter::good ( ) const [inline]

Checks file status.

Checks to ensure that both the .h and .cpp file can be written to. Will not consider the .cpp file if the .cpp file is not being written to.

Returns

file status

bool os::constantPrinter::hasCPP( ) const [inline]

Returns if the object is writing to a .cpp file.

Returns

constantPrinter::\_has\_cpp (p. 128)

void os::constantPrinter::removeNamespace ( )

Remove namespace.

Ends the current namespace with a '}' in both the .h and .cpp file. Decrements **constantPrinter** ← ::namespaceDepth (p. 128).

Returns

void

std::string os::constantPrinter::tabs ( ) const [private]

Returns current tab depth.

Again used to streamline large projects. This function returns an std::string with tab characters equal to the current number of nested namespaces.

## std::string containing os::constantPrinter::namespaceDepth (p. 128) tabs

## 12.7.4 Member Data Documentation

bool os::constantPrinter::\_has\_cpp [private]

Holds if the object is generating a .cpp.

std::ofstream os::constantPrinter::cppFile [private]

Output file for the .cpp file.

std::ofstream os::constantPrinter::hFile [private]

Output file for the .h file.

unsigned int os::constantPrinter::namespaceDepth [private]

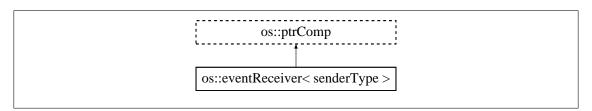
Current namespace depth.

In order to streamline large projects, arrays of constants should be placed inside namespaces. This variable allows for the creation and management of nested namespaces.

# 12.8 os::eventReceiver< senderType > Class Template Reference

Class which enables event receiving.

Inheritance diagram for os::eventReceiver< senderType >:



### **Public Member Functions**

• eventReceiver ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~eventReceiver ()

Virtual destructor.

void pushSender (smart\_ptr< senderType > ptr)

Add a sender to the list.

• void removeSender (smart ptr< senderType > ptr)

Remove sender from the sender list.

### **Private Member Functions**

• virtual void receiveEvent (smart ptr< senderType > src)

Receive event notification.

### Private Attributes

• asyncAVLTree< senderType > senders

List of sender.

## Friends

template<typename receiverType > class eventSender

## 12.8.1 Detailed Description

template<class senderType>
class os::eventReceiver< senderType >

Class which enables event receiving.

Each receiver contains a list of senders. When the receiver is destroyed, it removes itself from all senders to which it is registered.

### 12.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class senderType > os::eventReceiver< senderType >::eventReceiver( ) [inline]

#### Default constructor.

The default constructor for the smart set configures the only data type in this class properly. No additional constructor arguments are required.

 $template < class \ sender Type > virtual \ \textbf{os::eventReceiver} < sender Type > :: \sim \textbf{eventReceiver} \ ( \ ) \\ [virtual]$ 

### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.8.3 Member Function Documentation

 $template < class \ sender Type > void \ \textbf{os::eventReceiver} < sender Type > ::push Sender ( \ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < sender Type > ptr )$ 

### Add a sender to the list.

Adds a sender of the sender type expected by this receiver type. Note that the sender type is expected to inherit from **os::eventSender** (p. 131).

### **Parameters**

ptr | Sender to be added to the set

#### Returns

void

template<class senderType > virtual void os::eventReceiver< senderType >::receiveEvent (
smart\_ptr< senderType > src ) [inline], [private], [virtual]

Receive event notification.

This function is meant to be reimplemented by all event receivers to do some action on the event.

## **Parameters**

#### Returns

void

template<class senderType > void **os::eventReceiver**< senderType >::removeSender ( **smart\_ptr**< senderType > ptr )

Remove sender from the sender list.

Removes a sender from the sender list. Note that this also removes this receiver from the receiver list of the sender which it is passed.

### Parameters

ptr	Sender to be removed to the set

## Returns

void

## 12.8.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class senderType > template<typename receiverType > friend class eventSender
[friend]

The sender must be able to remove itself from the private senders list inside the event receiver. Additionally, the sender must be able to send an event to the receiver.

## 12.8.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class senderType > asyncAVLTree<senderType> os::eventReceiver< senderType
>::senders [private]

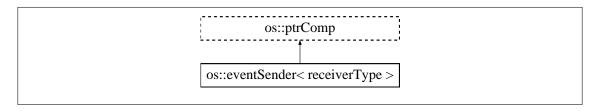
#### List of sender.

When the receiver is destroyed, this list is used to remove itself from all its senders.

# 12.9 os::eventSender< receiverType > Class Template Reference

Class which enables event sending.

Inheritance diagram for os::eventSender< receiverType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• eventSender ()

Default constructor.

virtual ~eventSender ()

Virtual destructor.

void pushReceivers (smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr)

Add a receiver to the list.

• void removeReceivers (smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr)

Remove receiver from the receiver list.

## **Protected Member Functions**

• virtual void **sendEvent** (**smart\_ptr**< receiverType > ptr)

Receive event notification.

• void triggerEvent ()

Sends an event to all receivers.

## **Private Attributes**

• asyncAVLTree< receiverType > receivers

List of receivers.

## Friends

template<typename senderType > class eventReceiver

## 12.9.1 Detailed Description

template<class receiverType>
class os::eventSender< receiverType >

Class which enables event sending.

Each sender contains a list of receivers. When an event is triggered, the sender iterates through the list to send the event to all receivers.

## 12.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class receiverType > os::eventSender < receiverType > ::eventSender ( ) [inline]

Default constructor.

The default constructor for the smart set configures the only data type in this class properly. No additional constructor arguments are required.

template<class receiverType > virtual os::eventSender< receiverType >::~eventSender ( )
[virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.9.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class receiverType > void os::eventSender< receiverType >::pushReceivers (
smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr )

Add a receiver to the list.

Adds a receiver of the receiver type expected by this sender type. Note that the receiver type is expected to inherit from **os::eventReceiver** (p. 128).

### **Parameters**

ptr Receiver to be added to the set

Returns

void

template < class receiverType > void os::eventSender < receiverType > ::removeReceivers ( smart\_ptr < receiverType > ptr )

Remove receiver from the receiver list.

Removes a receiver from the receiver list. Note that this also removes this sender from the sender list of the receiver which it is passed.

### **Parameters**

ptr | Receiver to be removed to the set

void

template<class receiverType > virtual void os::eventSender< receiverType >::sendEvent (
smart\_ptr< receiverType > ptr ) [protected], [virtual]

#### Receive event notification.

This function can be re-implemented by event senders. This function allows some function other than "receiveEvent" to be sent by the event sender to an event receiver.

#### **Parameters**

ptr The target of the event

### Returns

void

template<class receiverType > void os::eventSender< receiverType >::triggerEvent ( )
[protected]

Sends an event to all receivers.

Iterates through the set of receivers and sends an event to each one. This calls the os::event ← Sender<receiverType>::sendEvent (p. 133) function with each receiver as an argument.

### Returns

void

### 12.9.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class receiverType > template<typename senderType > friend class **eventReceiver** [friend]

The receiver must be able to remove itself from the private receivers list inside the event sender.

## 12.9.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class receiverType > asyncAVLTree<receiverType> os::eventSender< receiverType
>::receivers [private]

#### List of receivers.

This list is used to send events to all receivers. When the sender is destroyed, it must remove itself from all its receivers.

# 12.10 os::indirectMatrix< dataType > Class Template Reference

Indirect matrix.

### **Public Member Functions**

• indirectMatrix (uint32 t w=0, uint32 t h=0)

Default constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const indirectMatrix < dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• indirectMatrix (const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Data array constructor.

• indirectMatrix (smart ptr< smart ptr< dataType > > d, uint32 t w, uint32 t h)

Indirect data array constructor.

virtual ~indirectMatrix ()

Virtual destructor.

• indirectMatrix< dataType > & operator= (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• indirectMatrix< dataType > & operator= (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• smart ptr< dataType > & get (uint32 t w, uint32 t h)

Return pointer to a matrix element.

• const smart ptr< dataType > & constGet (uint32 t w, uint32 t h) const

Return constant pointer to a matrix element.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator() (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return pointer to a matrix element.

smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > getArray ()

Return pointer to the pointer array.

• const smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > getConstArray () const

Return a constant pointer to the pointer array.

• uint32\_t getWidth () const

Return width of matrix.

• uint32\_t getHeight () const

Return height of matrix.

## Private Attributes

• uint32 t width

Width of the matrix.

• uint32\_t height

Height of the matrix.

• smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > data

Data array pointers.

### Friends

## • class matrix< dataType >

Raw matrix interacting with indirect matrix.

## 12.10.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::indirectMatrix < dataType >

### Indirect matrix.

This matrix class contains an array to pointers of the data type. It can interact with os::matrix<data⇔ Type>.

## 12.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType >  $os::indirectMatrix < dataType > ::indirectMatrix ( uint32_t w = 0, uint32_t h = 0 )$ 

### Default constructor.

Constructs array of size w\*h and sets all of the data to 0. If no width and height are provided, the data array is not initialized.

## Parameters

in	W	Width of matrix, default 0	
in	h	Height of matrix, default 0	

template<class dataType> **os::indirectMatrix**< dataType >::**indirectMatrix** ( const **matrix**< dataType > & m )

#### Copy constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from the given raw matrix. The indirect matrix converts the array of object to an array of pointers.

### **Parameters**

in	m	Indirect matrix to be copied

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{os::indirectMatrix} <\ dataType > :: \textbf{indirectMatrix} <\ ( \ constinuity constitution of the constitution of the$ 

## Copy constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from the given indirect matrix. The two indirect matrices do not share data array, the new indirect matrix builds its own array.

#### **Parameters**

in m Indirect matrix t	o be copied
------------------------	-------------

template<class dataType> os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::indirectMatrix ( const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

## Data array constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from an array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new indirect array based on the specified size.

#### **Parameters**

in	d	Data array to be copied	
in	W	Width of matrix	
in	d	Height of matrix	

template<class dataType> os::indirectMatrix< dataType>::indirectMatrix (  $smart_ptr$ <  $smart_ptr$ < dataType> > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

### Indirect data array constructor.

Constructs a new indirect matrix from an indirect array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new indirect array based on the specified size.

## Parameters

in	d	Indirect data array to be copied	
in	W	Width of matrix	
in	d	Height of matrix	

template<class dataType> virtual os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::~indirectMatrix ( )
[inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.10.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> const smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType
>::constGet ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) const

## Return constant pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a constant reference, meaning changes cannot be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Returns

Constant reference to matrix element pointer

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::get ( uint32_t w, uint32_t h )
```

Return pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

### Returns

Modifiable reference to matrix element pointer

```
template<class dataType> smart_ptr<smart_ptr<dataType> > os::indirectMatrix< dataType
>::getArray( ) [inline]
```

Return pointer to the pointer array.

The array which is returned allows for modification of the array. It is up to functions using this array to ensure the integrity of the indirect matrix.

Returns

### os::indirectMatrix<dataType>::data (p. 139)

```
\label{template} template < class \ data Type > const \ \textbf{smart\_ptr} < smart\_ptr < data Type > > \ os::indirect \textbf{Matrix} < data Type > ::get Const Array ( ) const [inline]
```

Return a constant pointer to the pointer array.

The array which is returned allows for access to the array. The provided array may not be modified.

Returns

## os::indirectMatrix<dataType>::data (p. 139)

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::getHeight ( ) const [inline]

Return height of matrix.

### indirectMatrix<dataType>::height (p. 139)

template < class dataType > uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix < dataType > ::getWidth ( ) const
[inline]

Return width of matrix.

Returns

## indirectMatrix<dataType>::width (p. 139)

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::operator() (
uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) [inline]

Return pointer to a matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Returns

Modifiable reference to matrix element pointer

template<class dataType> indirectMatrix<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType>::operator= ( const matrix< dataType > & m )

Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the indirect matrix from a raw matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

### **Parameters**

	in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
--	----	---	----------------------------------

### Returns

## Reference to self

template<class dataType> indirectMatrix<dataType>& os::indirectMatrix< dataType>::operator= ( const indirectMatrix< dataType > & m )

## Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the indirect matrix from another indirect matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
----	---	----------------------------------

#### Returns

Reference to self

## 12.10.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class matrix< dataType> [friend]

Raw matrix interacting with indirect matrix.

The os::matrix<dataType> class must be able to access the size and data of the indirect matrix because and raw matrix can be constructed from an indirect matrix.

## 12.10.5 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < smart\_ptr < dataType > os::indirectMatrix < dataType
>::data [private]

Data array pointers.

For the indirect matrix class, this array contains pointers to all of the data used by the matrix in a block of size width\*height.

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::height [private]

Height of the matrix.

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::indirectMatrix< dataType >::width [private]

Width of the matrix.

# 12.11 os::matrix< dataType > Class Template Reference

Raw matrix.

**Public Member Functions** 

• matrix (uint32\_t w=0, uint32\_t h=0)

Default constructor.

matrix (const matrix < dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• matrix (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Copy constructor.

• matrix (const smart\_ptr< dataType > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Data array constructor.

• matrix (smart\_ptr< smart\_ptr< dataType > > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Indirect data array constructor.

• virtual ~matrix ()

Virtual destructor.

• matrix< dataType > & operator= (const matrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• matrix< dataType > & operator= (const indirectMatrix< dataType > &m)

Equality constructor.

• dataType & get (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return matrix element.

• const dataType & constGet (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h) const

Return constant matrix element.

• dataType & operator() (uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h)

Return matrix element.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > getArray ()

Return pointer to the array.

• const smart\_ptr< dataType > getConstArray () const

Return a constant pointer to the array.

• uint32\_t getWidth () const

Return width of matrix.

• uint32\_t getHeight () const

Return height of matrix.

## **Private Attributes**

• uint32 t width

Width of the matrix.

• uint32\_t height

Height of the matrix.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > data

Data array.

# Friends

• class indirectMatrix< dataType >

Indirect matrix interacting with raw matrix.

## 12.11.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::matrix < dataType >

## Raw matrix.

This matrix class contains an array of the data type. It can interact with os::indirectMatrix<data

Type>.

## 12.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::matrix< dataType>::matrix ( uint32\_t w = 0, uint32\_t h = 0 )

#### Default constructor.

Constructs array of size w\*h and sets all of the data to 0. If no width and height are provided, the data array is not initialized.

#### Parameters

in	W	Width of matrix, default 0
in	h	Height of matrix, default 0

template<class dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::matrix ( const matrix< dataType > & m )

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from the given raw matrix. The two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

in n	n Matr	rix to be copied
------	--------	------------------

template<class dataType> **os::matrix**< dataType>::**matrix** ( const **indirectMatrix**< dataType> & m )

## Copy constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from the given indirect matrix. The raw matrix converts the array of pointers to an array of objects

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Indirect matrix to be copied
----	---	------------------------------

template<class dataType> **os::matrix**< dataType>::**matrix** ( const **smart\_ptr**< dataType> d, uint32 t w, uint32 t h )

## Data array constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from an array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new array based on the specified size.

in	d	Data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> **os::matrix**< dataType>::**matrix** ( **smart\_ptr**< **smart\_ptr**< dataType> > d, uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h )

## Indirect data array constructor.

Constructs a new raw matrix from an indirect array of the correct data type. This constructor will build an new array based on the specified size.

#### **Parameters**

in	d	Indirect data array to be copied
in	W	Width of matrix
in	d	Height of matrix

template<class dataType> virtual **os::matrix**< dataType >::~matrix ( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.11.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> const dataType& **os::matrix**< dataType >::constGet ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h ) const

## Return constant matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a constant reference, meaning changes cannot be made to the matrix.

## Parameters

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Returns

## Constant reference to matrix element

 $template < class \ data Type > \ data Type \\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: get \ ( \ uint 32\_t \ w, \ uint 32\_t \ h \ )$ 

## Return matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

Modifiable reference to matrix element

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::getArray ( )
[inline]

Return pointer to the array.

The array which is returned allows for modification of the array. It is up to functions using this array to ensure the integrity of the matrix.

Returns

```
os::matrix<dataType>::data (p. 144)
```

template<class dataType> const smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::getConstArray (
) const [inline]

Return a constant pointer to the array.

The array which is returned allows for access to the array. The provided array may not be modified.

Returns

```
os::matrix<dataType>::data (p. 144)
```

 $template < class\ data Type > uint 32\_t\ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: get Height\ (\quad)\ const\quad [inline]$ 

Return height of matrix.

Returns

```
matrix<dataType>::height (p. 145)
```

template<class dataType> uint32\_t os::matrix< dataType >::getWidth ( ) const [inline]

Return width of matrix.

Returns

```
matrix<dataType>::width (p. 145)
```

template < class dataType > dataType & os::matrix < dataType >::operator() ( uint32\_t w, uint32\_t h
) [inline]

Return matrix element.

Uses a width and height position to index an element of the array. This function returns a reference, allowing for changes to be made to the matrix.

in	W	X position
in	h	Y position

#### Modifiable reference to matrix element

template<class dataType> matrix<dataType>& os::matrix< dataType >::operator= ( const matrix< dataType > & m )

#### Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the raw matrix from another raw matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

in	m	Reference to matrix being copied
----	---	----------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> matrix<dataType>& os::matrix< dataType >::operator= ( const indirectMatrix< dataType > & m )

### Equality constructor.

Re-constructs the raw matrix from an indirect matrix. Note that the two matrices do not share the same data array.

#### **Parameters**

ir	ı m	Reference to matrix being copied
----	-----	----------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

# 12.11.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template<class dataType> friend class indirectMatrix< dataType> [friend]

Indirect matrix interacting with raw matrix.

The os::indirectMatrix<dataType> class must be able to access the size and data of the raw matrix because and indirect matrix can be constructed from a raw matrix.

# 12.11.5 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType> os::matrix< dataType >::data [private]

## Data array.

For the raw matrix class, this array contains all of the data used by the matrix in a block of size width\*height.

template < class dataType > uint32\_t os::matrix < dataType > ::height [private] Height of the matrix.

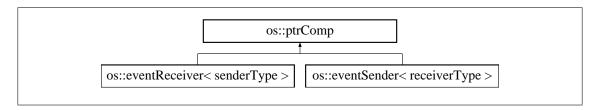
 $template < class \ data Type > \ uint 32\_t \ \textbf{os::matrix} < \ data Type > :: width \quad \texttt{[private]}$ 

Width of the matrix.

# 12.12 os::ptrComp Class Reference

Pointer compare interface.

Inheritance diagram for os::ptrComp:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• virtual ~ptrComp ()

Virtual destructor.

- virtual bool operator== (const ptrComp &I) const Equality test.
- virtual bool **operator**> (const **ptrComp** &I) const

Greater than test.

virtual bool operator< (const ptrComp &I) const</li>

Less than test.

- virtual bool **operator**>= (const **ptrComp** &I) const Greater than/equal to test.
- virtual bool **operator**<= (const **ptrComp** &I) const

Less than/equal to test.

# 12.12.1 Detailed Description

Pointer compare interface.

Allows a class which does not define comparison operators to be placed into an abstract datastructure by defining comparison to be address comparison.

#### 12.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

virtual os::ptrComp::~ptrComp( ) [inline], [virtual]

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.12.3 Member Function Documentation

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator< ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Less than test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator<= ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Less than/equal to test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator== ( const ptrComp & | ) const [inline], [virtual]
Equality test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator> ( const **ptrComp** & I ) const [inline], [virtual] Greater than test.

virtual bool os::ptrComp::operator>= ( const ptrComp & I ) const [inline], [virtual]
Greater than/equal to test.

# 12.13 os::smart\_ptr< dataType > Class Template Reference

Reference counted pointer.

**Public Member Functions** 

• smart\_ptr ()

Default constructor.

smart\_ptr (const smart\_pointer\_type t, const std::atomic< unsigned long > \*rc, const data
 — Type \*rp, const void\_rec f)

Forced constructor.

smart\_ptr (const smart\_ptr< dataType > &sp)

Copy constructor.

• smart\_ptr (const dataType \*rp, smart\_pointer\_type typ=raw\_type)

Standard constructor.

• smart\_ptr (const dataType \*rp, const void\_rec destructor)

Dynamic deletion constructor.

virtual ~smart\_ptr ()

Virtual destructor.

• **smart\_ptr** (const int rp)

Integer constructor.

• **smart\_ptr** (const long rp)

Long constructor.

• smart\_ptr (const unsigned long rp)

Unsigned long constructor.

• smart\_pointer\_type getType () const

Return type.

• dataType \* get ()

Return data.

• const dataType \* get () const

Return constant data.

const dataType \* constGet () const

Return constant data.

• const std::atomic< unsigned long > \* getRefCount () const

Return constant reference count.

• void\_rec getFunc () const

Return deletion function.

• bool operator! () const

Inverted boolean conversion.

• operator bool () const

Boolean conversion.

dataType & operator\* ()

De-reference conversion.

• const dataType & operator\* () const

Constant de-reference conversion.

dataType \* operator-> ()

Pointer pass.

• const dataType \* operator-> () const

Constant pointer pass.

• dataType & operator[] (unsigned int i)

Array de-reference.

• const dataType & operator[] (unsigned int i) const

Constant array de-reference.

• smart ptr< dataType > & bind (smart ptr< dataType > sp)

Bind copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **bind** (const dataType \*rp)

Bind raw copy.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator= (const smart\_ptr< dataType > source)

Equals copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **operator=** (const dataType \*source)

Bind raw copy.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator= (const int source)

Bind integer copy.

• **smart\_ptr**< dataType > & **operator=** (const long source)

Bind long copy.

• smart\_ptr< dataType > & operator= (const unsigned long source)

Bind unsigned long copy.

• int compare (const smart\_ptr< dataType > &c) const

Compare os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

• int compare (const dataType \*c) const

Compare raw pointers.

• int compare (const unsigned long c) const

Compare cast long.

## **Private Member Functions**

• void teardown ()

Delete data.

# Private Attributes

• smart\_pointer\_type type

Stores the type.

• std::atomic< unsigned long > \* ref\_count

Reference count.

dataType \* raw\_ptr

Pointer to data.

void\_rec func

Non-standard deletion.

## 12.13.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::smart\_ptr< dataType >

Reference counted pointer.

The os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) template class allows for automatic memory management. os. ::smart\_ptr (p. 146)'s have a type defined by os::smart\_pointer\_type (p. 84) which defines the copy and deletion behaviour of the object.

# 12.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr( ) [inline]

Default constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) of type **os::null\_type** (p. 84). All private data is set to 0 or NULL.

template<class dataType> **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType >::**smart\_ptr** ( const **smart\_pointer\_type** t, const std::atomic< unsigned long > \* rc, const dataType \* rp, const **void\_rec** f ) [inline]

#### Forced constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) explicitly from each of the parameters provided. This constructor is primarily used for testing purposes.

#### **Parameters**

in	t	Type definition for the object
in,out	rp	Pointer to the reference count
in	rp	Raw pointer object is managing
in	f	Dynamic deletion function

template < class dataType > os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::smart\_ptr ( const smart\_ptr < dataType >
& sp ) [inline]

#### Copy constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from an existing **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146). Will increment the reference count as defined by the received **os::smart\_pointer\_type** (p. 84).

#### Parameters

in,out	sp	Reference to data being copied
--------	----	--------------------------------

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const dataType \* rp, smart\_pointer\_type typ = raw\_type ) [inline]

## Standard constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from a raw pointer and a type. This is the most commonly used **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) constructor, other than the copy constructor. Note that **os::shared\_**  $\leftarrow$  **type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 84) cannot be constructed through this method.

## **Parameters**

in	rp	Raw pointer object is managing
in	typ	Defines reference count behaviour

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const dataType \* rp, const void\_rec destructor ) [inline]

## Dynamic deletion constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from a raw pointer and a destruction function. This constructor generates an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) of type **os::shared\_type\_dynamic\_delete** (p. 84).

#### **Parameters**

ir	ı rp	Raw pointer object is managing
ir	destructor	Defines the function to be executed on destroy

template<class dataType> virtual os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::~smart\_ptr ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

## Virtual destructor.

Calls os::smart ptr<dataType>::teardown() (p. 156) before destroying the object.

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType>::smart\_ptr( const int rp ) [inline] Integer constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from an integer. The assumption is that this integer is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the integer is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

#### **Parameters**

in	rp	Integer cast to raw pointer
----	----	-----------------------------

template<class dataType> os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::smart\_ptr ( const long rp ) [inline]

## Long constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from an long. The assumption is that this long is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the long is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

#### **Parameters**

in	rp	Long cast to raw pointer

template < class dataType > os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::smart\_ptr ( const unsigned long rp )
[inline]

#### Unsigned long constructor.

Constructs an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from an unsigned long. The assumption is that this unsigned long is 0 (or NULL). This function is still legal if the unsigned long is not NULL, this allows for casting, although such usage is discouraged.

ir	rp	Unsigned long cast to raw pointer
----	----	-----------------------------------

# 12.13.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::bind (
smart\_ptr< dataType > sp ) [inline]

## Bind copy.

Binds to an **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146) from an existing **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146). Will increment the reference count as defined by the received **os::smart\_pointer type** (p. 84).

#### Parameters

	in	sp	Reference to data being copied
--	----	----	--------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::bind ( const dataType \* rp ) [inline]

## Bind raw copy.

Binds to an os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) from a dataType pointer. This new os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) will be of type os::raw\_type (p. 84) unless the dataType pointer is NULL, then it will be of type os::null ← \_type (p. 84).

#### **Parameters**

|--|

## Returns

## Reference to self

 $\label{template} $$ \text{template}$ < \text{class dataType} > \text{int } os::smart\_ptr$ < dataType >::compare ( const smart\_ptr$ < dataType > & c ) const [inline]$ 

#### Compare os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

Compares two pointers to the same type by address and returns the result in the form of a 1,0 or -1. Note that the **os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::type** (p. 157) of the objects does not factor into this comparison.

## **Parameters**

	in	С	os::smart_ptr <datatype></datatype>
--	----	---	-------------------------------------

#### Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ data Type > int \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > ::compare \ ( \ const \ data Type * c \ ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

## Compare raw pointers.

Compares a os::smart\_ptr<dataType> and a raw pointer of type dataType and returns the result in the form of a 1,0 or -1.

#### **Parameters**

in c Raw dataTy	ype pointer
-----------------	-------------

#### Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ data Type > int \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ data Type > ::compare \ ( \ const \ unsigned \ long \ c \ )$   $const \ \ [inline]$ 

## Compare cast long.

Compares a os::smart\_ptr<dataType> and an unsigned long, returning the result in the form of a 1.0 or -1.

#### **Parameters**

in	С	Unsigned long cast to dataType pointer
----	---	--

## Returns

1, 0, -1 (Greater than, equal to, less than)

 $template < class \ dataType > const \ dataType * \ \textbf{os::smart\_ptr} < \ dataType > ::constGet \ ( \quad ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

#### Return constant data.

Returns the constant dataType pointer of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

# Returns

dataType\* in constant form, os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156)

template<class dataType> dataType\* os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::get ( ) [inline]

## Return data.

Returns the dataType pointer of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146).

#### Returns

dataType\* in modifiable form, os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156)

```
template<class dataType> const dataType* os::smart_ptr< dataType >::get ( ) const [inline]
Return constant data.
   Returns the constant dataType pointer of the os::smart_ptr (p. 146).
Returns
     dataType* in constant form, os::smart ptr<dataType>::raw ptr (p. 156)
template<class dataType> void rec os::smart ptr< dataType>::getFunc( ) const [inline]
Return deletion function.
   Returns the deletion function if it exists. (Note that the deletion function only exists in os ←
::shared type dynamic delete (p. 84) mode)
Returns
     os::void_rec (p. 83) os::smart_ptr<dataType>::func (p. 156)
template<class dataType> const std::atomic<unsigned long>* os::smart ptr< dataType
>::getRefCount() const [inline]
Return constant reference count.
   Returns a constant pointer of the reference count.
Returns
     unsigned long* in constant form, os::smart ptr<dataType>::ref count (p. 157)
template<class dataType> smart pointer type os::smart ptr< dataType >::getType ( ) const
[inline]
Return type.
   Returns the os::smart pointer type (p. 84) of the os::smart ptr (p. 146).
Returns
     os::smart_pointer_type (p. 84) os::smart_ptr<dataType>::type (p. 157)
template < class dataType > os::smart ptr < dataType > ::operator bool ( ) const [inline]
Boolean conversion.
Returns
     os::smart_ptr<dataType>::raw_ptr (p. 156) cast to boolean
```

template<class dataType> bool **os::smart\_ptr**< dataType>::operator! ( ) const [inline] Inverted boolean conversion.

Returns

Inverse of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) cast to boolean

template<class dataType> dataType& os::smart\_ptr< dataType>::operator\*( ) [inline]

De-reference conversion.

Returns

dataType reference of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) de-referenced

template<class dataType> const dataType& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator\* ( ) const [inline]

Constant de-reference conversion.

Returns

Constant dataType reference of os::smart ptr<dataType>::raw ptr (p. 156) de-referenced

template<class dataType> dataType\* os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator-> ( ) [inline]

Pointer pass.

Returns

os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156)

template<class dataType> const dataType\* os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator-> ( ) const [inline]

Constant pointer pass.

Returns

Constant os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156)

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator= ( const smart\_ptr< dataType > source ) [inline]

Equals copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 151).

**Parameters** 

in	source	Reference to data being copied
----	--------	--------------------------------

Returns

Reference to self

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator= ( const dataType \* source ) [inline]

Bind raw copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 151).

#### **Parameters**

in	source	Reference to dataType pointer
----	--------	-------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> smart\_ptr<dataType>& os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::operator= ( const int source ) [inline]

## Bind integer copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 151) with the integer cast to a dataType pointer.

#### Parameters

in	source	Integer cast to raw pointer
----	--------	-----------------------------

## Returns

#### Reference to self

## Bind long copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 151) with the long cast to a dataType pointer.

#### Parameters

in	source	Long cast to raw pointer

## Returns

#### Reference to self

#### Bind unsigned long copy.

Calls os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::bind (p. 151) with the unsigned long cast to a dataType pointer.

in	source	Unsigned long cast to raw pointer

Reference to self

template < class dataType > dataType & os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::operator[] ( unsigned int i )
[inline]

Array de-reference.

Returns

dataType reference of os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) incremented i de-referenced

template < class dataType > const dataType & os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::operator[] ( unsigned int
i ) const [inline]

Constant array de-reference.

Returns

Constant dataType reference of **os::smart\_ptr**<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) incremented i de-referenced

template<class dataType> void os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::teardown( ) [inline], [private]

Delete data.

Tears down the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146). Decrements the reference counter, if not of os::raw\_type (p. 84) or os::null\_type (p. 84), and delete os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) if needed. Note that if os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) is deleted, so is os::smart\_ptr<data
Type>::ref count (p. 157).

Returns

void

#### 12.13.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> void rec os::smart ptr< dataType >::func [private]

Non-standard deletion.

This is a pointer to a function used when the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) is of type os::shared\_type 
\_dynamic\_delete (p. 84).

template < class dataType > dataType \* os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::raw\_ptr [private]

Pointer to data.

The os::smart\_ptr<dataType>::raw\_ptr (p. 156) holds the pointer to the block of memory to be managed by the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146). If this pointer is NULL, the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) is of type os::null\_type (p. 84).

template < class dataType > std::atomic < unsigned long > \* os::smart\_ptr < dataType > ::ref\_count
[private]

#### Reference count.

This pointer stores the current reference count of the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146). Note that all os ::smart\_ptr (p. 146)'s which point to the same memory address with share the same reference counter. This counter is deleted with the pointer and if this counter is NULL, the os::smart\_ptr (p. 146) is either of type os::null\_type (p. 84) or os::raw\_type (p. 84).

template<class dataType> smart\_pointer\_type os::smart\_ptr< dataType >::type [private]

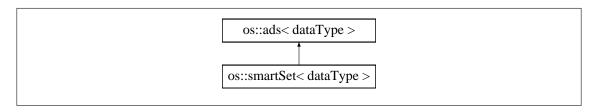
## Stores the type.

Defines the type of the **os::smart\_ptr** (p. 146). See **os::smart\_pointer\_type** (p. 84) for details on the available types.

# 12.14 os::smartSet< dataType > Class Template Reference

Smart set abstract data-structures.

Inheritance diagram for os::smartSet< dataType >:



## **Public Member Functions**

• smartSet (setTypes typ=def set)

Default constructor.

virtual ~smartSet ()

Virtual destructor.

void rebuild (setTypes typ)

Set set type.

• setTypes getType () const

Return set type.

• bool insert (smart ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

• unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the set.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Return the first element.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Return the last element.

#### **Private Member Functions**

• void **build** (**setTypes** typ)

# Private Attributes

setTypes type

Stores the set type.

• smart ptr< ads< dataType > > current struct

Abstract data-structure storing data.

## Additional Inherited Members

## 12.14.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::smartSet < dataType >

Smart set abstract data-structures.

Wraps other forms of abstract data structures, allowing applications to define abstract datastructures by numbered indexes.

# 12.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::smartSet ( setTypes typ = def\_set )
[inline]

Default constructor.

This constructor builds the smart set based on a set type. Will call os::smartSet<dataType> ← ::build (p. 159).

# **Parameters**

_			
	in	typ	Set type, default is os::def_set (p. 83)

 $template < class \ dataType > virtual \ \textbf{os::smartSet} < \ dataType > :: \sim \textbf{smartSet} \ ( \ \ ) \ \ [inline], \\ [virtual]$ 

Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 12.14.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > void os::smartSet < dataType >::build ( setTypes typ ) [inline],
[private]

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::find (
smart\_ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. Adopts the find function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 94).

template < class dataType > bool os::smartSet < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and remove it. Adopts the findDelete function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::getFirst
( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the first element.

Adopts the getFirst function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return NULL.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::current_struct (p. 161)->getFirst() (p. 159)
```

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

```
template < class dataType > smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::smartSet < dataType > ::getLast
( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Return the last element.

Adopts the getLast function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return NULL.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::current_struct (p. 161)->getLast() (p. 160)
```

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{setTypes os::smartSet} < \ data Type > :: getType \ ( \quad ) \ const \quad [inline]$ 

Return set type.

Returns

```
os::smartSet<dataType>::type (p. 161)
```

template < class dataType > bool os::smartSet < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < ads < dataType >
> x ) [inline], [virtual]

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function of os::ads<dataType>

[in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 96).

template < class dataType > bool os::smartSet < dataType > ::insert ( smart\_ptr < dataType > x )
[inline], [virtual]

Inserts a data node.

Adopts the insertion function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return false.

[in] x dataType pointer to be inserted

Returns

true if successful, false if failed

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

template < class dataType > void os::smartSet < dataType >::rebuild ( setTypes typ ) [inline] Set set type.

Sets the type of the set, rebuilding the set if the requested type and current type do not match.

#### **Parameters**

in <i>type</i>	Set type
----------------	----------

#### Returns

void

template < class dataType > unsigned int os::smartSet < dataType >::size ( ) const [inline],
[virtual]

Returns the number of elements in the set.

Adopts the size function of the abstract data-structure used for this set type. If no abstract data-structure exists, return 0.

Returns

os::smartSet<dataType>::current\_struct (p. 161)->size() (p. 161)

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 97).

#### 12.14.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<ads<dataType> > os::smartSet< dataType
>::current\_struct [private]

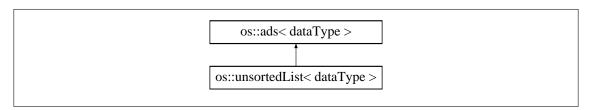
Abstract data-structure storing data.

template < class dataType > setTypes os::smartSet < dataType >::type [private] Stores the set type.

# 12.15 os::unsortedList< dataType > Class Template Reference

Unsorted linked list.

Inheritance diagram for os::unsortedList< dataType >:



#### **Public Member Functions**

• unsortedList ()

Default constructor.

• virtual ~unsortedList ()

Virtual destructor.

• bool insert (smart ptr< ads< dataType > > x)

Inserts an os::ads<dataType>

bool insert (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Inserts a data node.

• virtual unsigned int size () const

Returns the number of elements in the list.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > find (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds a matching node.

• bool findDelete (smart\_ptr< dataType > x)

Finds and delete a matching node.

smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getFirst ()

Return the head.

smart ptr< adnode< dataType > > getLast ()

Return the tail.

#### Private Attributes

• smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > head

Head node

• smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > tail

Tail node.

• unsigned int \_size

Number of elements in the list.

# Additional Inherited Members

# 12.15.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType>

class os::unsortedList< dataType >

#### Unsorted linked list.

The list defined by this class is searchable but unsorted. Insert checks to see if the element being inserted is already contained inside the list. Elements are inserted from the front of the list.

## 12.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template < class dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType > ::unsortedList ( ) [inline]

#### Default constructor.

Sets the number of elements to 0 and the head and tail to NULL.

template < class dataType > virtual os::unsortedList < dataType >::~unsortedList ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called. The list must explicitly force deletion through setting all of the next and previous references of nodes to NULL.

#### 12.15.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType > ::find
( smart ptr < dataType > x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(n) where n is the number of elements in the list.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 94).

template < class dataType > bool os::unsortedList < dataType > ::findDelete ( smart\_ptr < dataType
> x ) [inline], [virtual]

Finds and delete a matching node.

Finds a pointer to an object of type "dataType" given a comparison pointer and removes it. This comparison function is defined by os::adnode<dataType>::compare(smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> >). This function takes O(n) where n is the number of elements in the list.

[in] x dataType pointer to be compared against

Returns

true if the node was found, else false

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

```
template < class dataType > smart_ptr < adnode < dataType > os::unsortedList < dataType
>::getFirst( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Return the head.

This function is O(1)

Returns

os::unsortedList<dataType>::head (p. 165)

Reimplemented from **os::ads**< **dataType** > (p. 95).

```
template<class dataType > smart_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::unsortedList< dataType
>::getLast( ) [inline], [virtual]
Return the tail.
   This function is O(1).
Returns
     os::unsortedList<dataType>::tail (p. 165)
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).
template<class dataType > bool os::unsortedList< dataType >::insert ( smart_ptr< ads<
dataType > > x ) [inline], [virtual]
Inserts an os::ads<dataType>
   Inserts every element in a given abstract datastructure into this tree. Adopts the insertion function
of os::ads<dataType>
   [in] x pointer to os::ads<dataType>
Returns
     true if successful, false if failed
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 96).
template < class dataType > bool os::unsortedList < dataType > ::insert ( smart_ptr < dataType > x
) [inline], [virtual]
Inserts a data node.
   Inserts a pointer to an object of type "dataType." This insertion will place the node into the list at
the beginning. If the node already exists, it will not be inserted. This means that this function must
first attempt to find the node being inserted. This function is O(n).
   [in] x dataType pointer to be inserted
Returns
     true if successful, false if failed
   Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 95).
template < class dataType > virtual unsigned int os::unsortedList < dataType >::size ( ) const
[inline], [virtual]
Returns the number of elements in the list.
Returns
     os::unsortedList<dataType>::numElements
```

Reimplemented from os::ads< dataType > (p. 97).

## 12.15.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType > unsigned int os::unsortedList< dataType >::\_size [private]

Number of elements in the list.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedList<
dataType >::head [private]

#### Head node.

Contains a pointer to the head node in the list. If this node is NULL, the list is empty.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedList<
dataType >::tail [private]

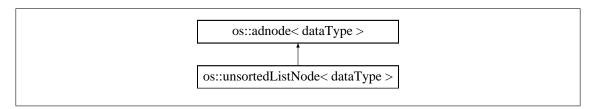
#### Tail node.

Contains a pointer to the tail node in the list. If this node is NULL, the list is empty.

# 12.16 os::unsortedListNode< dataType > Class Template Reference

Node for usage in a linked list.

Inheritance diagram for os::unsortedListNode< dataType >:



# **Public Member Functions**

• unsortedListNode (smart\_ptr< dataType > d)

Abstract data-node constructor.

• virtual ~unsortedListNode ()

Virtual destructor.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getNext ()

Return the next node.

• smart\_ptr< adnode< dataType > > getPrev ()

Return the previous node.

# **Protected Member Functions**

• void remove ()

Remove this node from the list.

#### Protected Attributes

- smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > prev
   Previous node.
- smart\_ptr< unsortedListNode< dataType > > next Next node.

#### Friends

class unsortedList< dataType >

List aware of it's nodes.

## 12.16.1 Detailed Description

template<class dataType>
class os::unsortedListNode< dataType >

#### Node for usage in a linked list.

This class is a simple extension of the os::adnode<dataType> class. It holds the previous and next node inside of it as well as a pointer to its data. Note that the os::unsortedLlst<dataType> class implements the mechanics of the list.

## 12.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

```
template<class dataType > os::unsortedListNode< dataType >::unsortedListNode (
smart ptr< dataType > d ) [inline]
```

## Abstract data-node constructor.

A list node is meaningless without a pointer to it's dataType. The constructor requires this pointer to initialize the node. Next and previous nodes are, by default, initialized to zero.

## Parameters

in	d	Data to be bound to the node

template<class dataType > virtual **os::unsortedListNode**< dataType >::~**unsortedListNode**( ) [inline], [virtual]

#### Virtual destructor.

Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

## 12.16.3 Member Function Documentation

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::unsortedListNode< dataType
>::getNext( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the next node.

Note that os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::next (p. 167) is of type os::unsortedListNode<data⇔
Type>, but this function returns type of os::adnode<dataType>. os::unsortedListNode<data⇔
Type>::next (p. 167) must be case before returning.

Returns

os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::next (p. 167)

Reimplemented from os::adnode< dataType > (p. 92).

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<adnode<dataType> > os::unsortedListNode< dataType
>::getPrev( ) [inline], [virtual]

Return the previous node.

Note that **os::unsortedListNode**<**dataType**>**::prev** (p. 168) is of type os::unsortedListNode<data⇔ Type>, but this function returns type of os::adnode<dataType>. **os::unsortedListNode**<**data**⇔ **Type**>**::prev** (p. 168) must be case before returning.

Returns

os::unsortedListNode<dataType>::prev (p. 168)

Reimplemented from os::adnode< dataType > (p. 92).

template < class dataType > void os::unsortedListNode < dataType >::remove ( ) [inline],
[protected]

Remove this node from the list.

Removes the references to this node from the next and previous node, if they exists. Sets the previous and next nodes to NULL.

Returns

void

## 12.16.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

template < class dataType > friend class unsortedList < dataType > [friend]

List aware of it's nodes.

The unsorted list must be aware of the inner-workings of its nodes. Only the unsorted list is permitted to access the private members of this class.

#### 12.16.5 Member Data Documentation

template < class dataType > smart\_ptr < unsortedListNode < dataType > os::unsortedListNode <
dataType >::next [protected]

Next node.

Contains a pointer to the next node in the list. If this node is the tail of the list, the next node is NULL.

template<class dataType > smart\_ptr<unsortedListNode<dataType> > os::unsortedListNode<
dataType >::prev [protected]

#### Previous node.

Contains a pointer to the previous node in the list. If this node is the head of the list, the previous node is NULL.

# 12.17 os::vector2d< dataType > Class Template Reference

#### 2-dimensional vector

# **Public Member Functions**

vector2d ()

Default constructor.

vector2d (dataType xv, dataType yv)

Value constructor.

vector2d (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

• vector2d< dataType > & operator= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Equality constructor.

• vector2d< dataType > & operator() (const dataType &X, const dataType &Y)

Value setter.

• virtual ~vector2d ()

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

• dataType length () const

Return length of the vector.

vector2d< dataType > & scaleSelf (dataType target=1)

Scales this vector.

• **vector2d**< dataType > **scale** (dataType target=1) const

Return a scaled vector.

- int compare (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const
- bool **operator==** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Equality comparison operator.

bool operator!= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

Not-equals comparison operator.

• bool **operator**< (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

• bool operator<= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than or equals to comparison operator.

• bool **operator**> (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

• bool operator>= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const

- vector2d< dataType > & addSelf (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Add vector to self.
- vector2d< dataType > add (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Add two vectors.
- vector2d< dataType > operator+ (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const
   Add two vectors.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator+= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Add vector to self.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator++ ()

Increment.

vector2d< dataType > operator++ (int dummy)

Increment.

• vector2d< dataType > operator- () const

Invert vector.

- vector2d< dataType > & subtractSelf (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtract vector from self.
- vector2d< dataType > subtract (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Subtract two vectors.
- **vector2d**< dataType > **operator-** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec) const *Subtracts two vectors.*
- vector2d< dataType > & operator-= (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtracts vector from self.
- vector2d< dataType > & operator-- ()

Decrement.

vector2d< dataType > operator-- (int dummy)

Decrement.

- dataType dotProduct (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Dot-product.
- vector2d< dataType > rotate (const vector2d< dataType > &vec) const Rotates a point around 0, 0.
- **vector2d**< dataType > **rotateSelf** (const **vector2d**< dataType > &vec)

  Rotates self around 0, 0.

#### Public Attributes

dataType x

X axis vector component.

• dataType y

Y axis vector component.

# 12.17.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::vector2d < dataType >

## 2-dimensional vector

This template class contains the functions and operators needed to preform arithmetic on a 2 dimensional vector

# 12.17.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d ( ) [inline]

#### Default constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector with x and y as 0.

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d ( dataType xv, dataType yv )
[inline]

## Value constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector with a x and a y value.

#### **Parameters**

in	XV	Value of x dimension
in	yv	Value of y dimension

template<class dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::vector2d ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) [inline]

## Copy constructor.

Constructs a 2 dimensional vector from a 2 dimensional vector

#### **Parameters**

in <i>vec</i>	Vector to be copied
---------------	---------------------

template<class dataType> virtual os::vector2d< dataType >::~vector2d ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

#### 12.17.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > vector2d < dataType > os::vector2d < dataType > ::add ( const vector2d < dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

#### Add two vectors.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+' operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
----	-----	---------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Result of the vector addition

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \&\ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::addSelf\ (\ const\ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \&\ vec\ )\ [inline]$ 

#### Add vector to self.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+=' operator.

#### Parameters

#### Returns

## Reference to self

template < class dataType > int os::vector2d < dataType > ::compare ( const vector2d < dataType >
& vec ) const [inline]

## Compares two vectors

This function compares two vectors for equality. It does not change either vector. This function returns 1 if this object is greater that the object reference received, 0 if the two are equal and -1 if the received reference is greater than the object.

in <i>vec</i> Refe	erence to object compared against
--------------------	-----------------------------------

1 if greater than, 0 if equal to, -1 if less than

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::dotProduct ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

## Dot-product.

Calculates the scalar dot-product. Note that this function does not return a vector, but rather, returns a scalar.

#### **Parameters**

in   vec   Reference to vector	in	ı <i>vec</i>	Reference to vector
--------------------------------	----	--------------	---------------------

#### Returns

## Scalar dot product

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::length ( ) const [inline]

## Return length of the vector.

Returns  $sqrt(x^2+y^2)$ , or the length of the vector.

#### Returns

## Length of the vector

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator! = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Not-equals comparison operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against

#### Returns

# true if vectors are not equal

template<class dataType> **vector2d**<dataType>& **os::vector2d**< dataType >::operator() ( const dataType & X, const dataType & Y ) [inline]

# Value setter.

Sets the values of a 2 dimensional vector with a x and a y value.

in	Χ	Value of x dimension
in	Y	Value of y dimension

#### Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::operator+ ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Add two vectors.

## **Parameters**

## Returns

vector2d<dataType>::add(vec)

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType>& os::vector2d< dataType >::operator++ ( )
[inline]

## Increment.

Increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

Returns

## Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector2d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ data Type > ::operator + + \ ( \ int \ dummy \ ) \ [inline]$ 

#### Increment.

Copies this vector then increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

## **Parameters**

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator
----	-------	---------------------------------------

## Returns

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator += ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

Add vector to self.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added

vector3d<dataType>::addSelf(vec)

#### Invert vector.

Constructs a new vector with an inverted x and inverted y.

## Returns

Inverted vector

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::operator- ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Subtracts two vectors.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

vector2d<dataType>::subtract(vec)

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType>& os::vector2d< dataType >::operator-- ( )
[inline]

#### Decrement.

Decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

#### Returns

Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector2d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ data Type > ::operator-- ( int dummy ) [inline]$ 

## Decrement.

Copies this vector then decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator
----	-------	---------------------------------------

## Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts vector from self.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

vector3d<dataType>::subtractSelf(vec)

template < class dataType > bool os::vector2d < dataType > ::operator < ( const vector2d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector2d< dataType >::operator<= ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than or equals to comparison operator.

#### **Parameters**

	in	vec	Reference to object compared against
--	----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

true if this is less than vec

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Equality constructor.

Set the values of a 2 dimensional vector from a another 2 dimensional vector

in <i>vec</i>	Vector to be copied
---------------	---------------------

## Returns

## Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> bool os::vector2d< dataType >::operator== ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Equality comparison operator.

## Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

true if vectors are equal

template < class dataType > bool os::vector2d < dataType > ::operator > ( const vector2d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

# **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector2d< dataType >::operator>= ( const vector2d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::rotate \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Rotates a point around 0, 0.

in vec Vector representing an an
----------------------------------

# Rotated point

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::rotateSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Rotates self around 0, 0.

## Parameters

in	vec	Vector representing an angle

## Returns

# Rotated point

template < class data Type > vector2d < data Type > const [inline]

Return a scaled vector.

Returns a vector scaled to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

# Parameters

	in	target	Vector length to be scaled to	
--	----	--------	-------------------------------	--

# Returns

# The scaled vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::scaleSelf ( \ dataType \ target = 1 \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Scales this vector.

Scales this vector to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

	in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
--	----	--------	-------------------------------

#### Reference to this

template<class dataType> vector2d<dataType> os::vector2d< dataType >::subtract ( const vector2d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

#### Subtract two vectors.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-' operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Result of the vector subtraction

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector2d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector2d} < \ dataType > ::subtractSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

# Subtract vector from self.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-=' operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

#### Reference to self

# 12.17.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::x

X axis vector component.

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector2d< dataType >::y

Y axis vector component.

# 12.18 os::vector3d< dataType > Class Template Reference

# 3-dimensional vector

## **Public Member Functions**

vector3d ()

Default constructor.

• **vector3d** (dataType xv, dataType yv, dataType zv=0)

Value constructor.

• vector3d (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

vector3d (const vector2d< dataType > &vec)

Copy constructor.

vector3d< dataType > & operator= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Equality constructor.

vector3d< dataType > & operator() (const dataType &X, const dataType &Y, const dataType &Z)

Value setter.

virtual ~vector3d ()

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

• dataType length () const

Return length of the vector.

vector3d< dataType > & scaleSelf (dataType target=1)

Scales this vector.

vector3d< dataType > scale (dataType target=1) const

Return a scaled vector.

- int compare (const vector3d &vec) const
- bool **operator==** (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Equality comparison operator.

• bool operator!= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Not-equals comparison operator.

• bool **operator**< (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than comparison operator.

bool operator<= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Less-than or equal to comparison operator.

bool operator> (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Greater-than comparison operator.

• bool **operator**>= (const **vector3d**< dataType > &vec) const

Greater-than or equal to comparison operator.

vector3d< dataType > & addSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Add vector to self.

 $\bullet \ \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ \text{dataType} > \textbf{add} \ \ (\text{const} \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ \text{dataType} > \& \text{vec}) \ \ \text{const} \\$ 

Add two vectors.

vector3d< dataType > operator+ (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const

Add two vectors.

vector3d< dataType > & operator+= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)

Add vector to self.

• vector3d< dataType > & operator++ ()

Increment.

• **vector3d**< dataType > **operator++** (int dummy)

Increment.

• vector3d< dataType > operator- () const

Invert vector.

- vector3d< dataType > & subtractSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtract vector from self.
- vector3d< dataType > subtract (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Subtract two vectors.
- vector3d< dataType > operator- (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Subtracts two vectors.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator-= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Subtracts vector from self.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator-- ()

Decrement

• vector3d< dataType > operator-- (int dummy)

Decrement

- dataType dotProduct (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Dot-product.
- vector3d< dataType > crossProduct (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Cross-product.
- vector3d< dataType > & crossSelf (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Cross-product to self.
- vector3d< dataType > operator\* (const vector3d< dataType > &vec) const Cross-product.
- vector3d< dataType > & operator\*= (const vector3d< dataType > &vec)
   Self cross-product.

# **Public Attributes**

dataType x

X axis vector component.

• dataType **y** 

Y axis vector component.

• dataType z

Z axis vector component.

# 12.18.1 Detailed Description

template < class dataType >
class os::vector3d < dataType >

# 3-dimensional vector

This template class contains the functions and operators needed to preform arithmetic on a 3 dimensional vector

# 12.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

template<class dataType> os::vector3d< dataType >::vector3d ( ) [inline]

## Default constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z as 0.

template < class data Type > os::vector3d < data Type >::vector3d ( data Type xv, data Type yv, data Type zv = 0 ) [inline]

## Value constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z values. Z, by default, is initialized as 0.

#### **Parameters**

in	χV	Value of x dimension
in	yv	Value of y dimension
in	ZV	Value of z dimension

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > :: \textbf{vector3d} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector from another 3 dimensional vector

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Vector to be copied
----	-----	---------------------

## Returns

# Reference to this vector

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > :: \textbf{vector3d} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector2d} < \ data Type > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

# Copy constructor.

Constructs a 3 dimensional vector from a 2 dimensional vector

in	vec	Vector to be copied
----	-----	---------------------

## Returns

## Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> virtual os::vector3d< dataType >::~vector3d ( ) [inline],
[virtual]

Virtual destructor s\* Destructor must be virtual, if an object of this type is deleted, the destructor of the type which inherits this class should be called.

# 12.18.3 Member Function Documentation

template < class dataType > vector3d < dataType > os::vector3d < dataType > ::add ( const vector3d < dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Add two vectors.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+' operator.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

## Result of the vector addition

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::addSelf ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Add vector to self.

Adds the provided vector to the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '+=' operator.

in	1/00	Reference to vector to be added
111	Vec	helerence to vector to be added

#### Reference to self

template < class data Type > int os::vector3d < data Type > ::compare ( const vector3d < data Type > & vec ) const [inline]

## Compares two vectors

This function compares two vectors for equality. It does not change either vector. This function returns 1 if this object is greater that the object reference received, 0 if the two are equal and -1 if the received reference is greater than the object.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

1 if greater than, 0 if equal to, -1 if less than

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::crossProduct \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

#### Cross-product.

Preform the cross-product computation on this vector and the vector argument provided. Unlike the dot-product, the cross product returns a vector.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed
----	-----	------------------------------------

# Returns

## Result of the cross-product

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::crossSelf \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \quad [inline]$ 

# Cross-product to self.

Preform the cross-product computation on this vector and the vector argument provided. Binds the result to this and returns a reference to this vector.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed
----	-----	------------------------------------

#### Reference to self

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector3d< dataType>::dotProduct ( const vector3d< dataType> & vec ) const [inline]

## Dot-product.

Calculates the scalar dot-product. Note that this function does not return a vector, but rather, returns a scalar.

#### **Parameters**

in   vec   Reference to vector
--------------------------------

## Returns

# Scalar dot product

template<class dataType> dataType os::vector3d< dataType >::length ( ) const [inline]

# Return length of the vector.

Returns  $sqrt(x^2+y^2+z^2)$ , or the length of the vector.

## Returns

# Length of the vector

 $template < class \ dataType > bool \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator! = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Not-equals comparison operator.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

# true if vectors are not equal

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator() \ ( \ const \ dataType \& \ X, \ const \ dataType \& \ Z \ ) \ \ [inline]$ 

# Value setter.

Sets values of a 3 dimensional vector with x, y and z values.

in	X	Value of x dimension

in	Y	Value of y dimension
in	Z	Value of z dimension

# Returns

## Reference to this vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator* ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

# Cross-product.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed with
----	-----	---

## Returns

vector3d<dataType>::crossProduct(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType>& **os::vector3d**< dataType>::operator\*= ( const **vector3d**< dataType > & vec ) [inline]

Self cross-product.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be computed with
----	-----	---

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::crossSelf(vec)

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > \textbf{::operator+} \ ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \ \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Add two vectors.

# **Parameters**

j	in	vec	Reference to vector to be added

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::add(vec)

template<class dataType> vector3d<dataType>& os::vector3d< dataType >::operator++ ( )
[inline]

#### Increment.

Increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

Returns

# Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator + + \ ( \ int \ dummy \ ) \ [inline]$ 

## Increment.

Copies this vector then increments this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

#### **Parameters**

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator	]
----	-------	---------------------------------------	---

#### Returns

## Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \text{::vector3d} < \ dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \text{::vector3d} < dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \text{::operator+= ( const } \textbf{vect$ 

Add vector to self.

# **Parameters**

	in	vec	Reference to vector to be added
--	----	-----	---------------------------------

# Returns

vector3d<dataType>::addSelf(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType> **os::vector3d**< dataType >::operator- ( ) const [inline]

# Invert vector.

Constructs a new vector with an inverted x, inverted y and inverted z.

#### Inverted vector

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator- ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ const \ \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts two vectors.

# **Parameters**

i	ı	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
---	---	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

vector3d<dataType>::subtract(vec)

template<class dataType> **vector3d**<dataType>& **os::vector3d**< dataType >::operator-- ( ) [inline]

#### Decrement.

Decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns a reference to this vector.

#### Returns

# Reference to self

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator -- (introdummy) \ [inline]$ 

## Decrement.

Copies this vector then decrements this vector by the unit vector of the same direction and then returns the original copy.

# **Parameters**

in	dummy	Parameter required to define operator
----	-------	---------------------------------------

# Returns

# Original copy

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \& \ vec \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Subtracts vector from self.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted

vector3d<dataType>::subtractSelf(vec)

template < class dataType > bool os::vector3d < dataType > ::operator < ( const vector3d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than comparison operator.

#### **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

true if this is less than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator<= ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Less-than or equal to comparison operator.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Returns

true if this is less than or equal to vec

 $template < class \ data Type > \textbf{vector3d} < data Type > \& \ \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ data Type > ::operator = ( \ const \ \textbf{vector3d} < \ data Type > \& \ \textbf{vec} \ ) \ [inline]$ 

Equality constructor.

Set the values of a 3 dimensional vector from a another 3 dimensional vector

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Vector to be copied
----	-----	---------------------

# Returns

Reference to this vector

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator== ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Equality comparison operator.

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

#### Returns

true if vectors are equal

template < class dataType > bool os::vector3d < dataType > ::operator > ( const vector3d < dataType
> & vec ) const [inline]

Greater-than comparison operator.

# Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

true if this is greater than vec

template<class dataType> bool os::vector3d< dataType >::operator>= ( const vector3d<
dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

Greater-than or equal to comparison operator.

## Parameters

in	vec	Reference to object compared against
----	-----	--------------------------------------

## Returns

true if this is greater than or equal to vec

 $template < class \ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \textbf{os::vector3d} < \ dataType > ::scale \ ( \ dataType + target = 1 \ ) \ const \ [inline]$ 

Return a scaled vector.

Returns a vector scaled to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
----	--------	-------------------------------

## The scaled vector

template < class data Type > vector3d < data Type > actor3d < data Type > ::scale Self ( data Type target = 1 ) [inline]

## Scales this vector.

Scales this vector to the given target length. This operation, by default, will scale to a distance of 1 (the unit vector)

#### Parameters

i	in	target	Vector length to be scaled to
---	----	--------	-------------------------------

## Returns

## Reference to this

template<class dataType> vector3d<dataType> os::vector3d< dataType >::subtract ( const vector3d< dataType > & vec ) const [inline]

# Subtract two vectors.

Subtracts the provided vector to the current vector and returns a new vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-' operator.

## **Parameters**

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted

#### Returns

# Result of the vector subtraction

 $template < class\ dataType > \textbf{vector3d} < dataType > \&\ os:: \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > :: subtractSelf\ (\ const\ \textbf{vector3d} < \ dataType > \&\ vec\ ) \quad [inline]$ 

## Subtract vector from self.

Subtracts the provided vector from the current vector. This function is essentially the function version of the '-=' operator.

in	vec	Reference to vector to be subtracted
----	-----	--------------------------------------

# Reference to self

# 12.18.4 Member Data Documentation

template<class dataType> dataType **os::vector3d**< dataType>::x
X axis vector component.

template < class dataType > dataType os::vector3d < dataType > ::y
Y axis vector component.

template<class dataType> dataType **os::vector3d**< dataType>::z

Z axis vector component.