

Optional Homework - Computational Logic

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Chapter 1

Class Index

1.1 Class List

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

Number	Class implementing the Number data-type interface	5
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Chapter 2

File Index

2.1 File List

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

src/ convert.hpp	
Base conversion algorithms	11
src/ number.hpp	
Implements generic base number interface	14
src/ tools.hpp	
Implements various helper functions used in Number and convert implementations	14

Chapter 3

Class Documentation

3.1 Number Class Reference

Class implementing the [Number](#) data-type interface.

```
#include <number.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Number](#) (const unsigned int [base](#), const std::string &value_string)
- [Number](#) (const [Number](#) &other)
- [Number](#) ([Number](#) &&other)
- std::string [get_value](#) () const
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Number](#) &other) const
- [Number](#) & [operator=](#) (const [Number](#) &other)
- [Number](#) & [operator=](#) ([Number](#) &&other)
- [Number](#) [operator+](#) (const [Number](#) &other) const
- [Number](#) [operator-](#) (const [Number](#) &other) const
- [Number](#) [operator*](#) (const [Number](#) &digit) const
- std::pair< [Number](#), [Number](#) > [operator/](#) (const [Number](#) &digit) const

Static Public Member Functions

- static bool [validate_value_string](#) (const unsigned int [base](#), const std::string &value_string)

Public Attributes

- const unsigned int [base](#)

3.1.1 Detailed Description

Class implementing the [Number](#) data-type interface.

The class implements number handling in various bases (currently 2-16 are supported).

Basic functionality includes value validation and arithmetic operations:

- addition
- subtraction (with subtrehand > minuend)
- multiplication (by digit)
- division (by digit)

3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

3.1.2.1 [Number\(\)](#) [1/3]

```
Number::Number (
    const unsigned int base,
    const std::string & value_string )
```

Constructor the [Number](#) instance.

Parameters

<i>value_string</i>	the value of the created number
<i>base</i>	the base of the created number

See also

[validate_value_string\(\)](#)

Exceptions

<i>std::runtime_error</i>	on validation vail
---------------------------	--------------------

3.1.2.2 [Number\(\)](#) [2/3]

```
Number::Number (
    const Number & other )
```

Copy constructor

3.1.2.3 Number() [3/3]

```
Number::Number (
    Number && other )
```

Move constructor

3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

3.1.3.1 get_value()

```
std::string Number::get_value ( ) const
```

Returns the value string of the [Number](#).

3.1.3.2 operator*()

```
Number Number::operator* (
    const Number & digit ) const
```

Multiplication operator

Implements the multiplication operation, using the algorithm studied in class.

The multiplication can be done only by a digit (other)

Parameters

<i>other</i>	the digit Number instance to multiply by
--------------	--

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on other not being a digit and on different bases
---------------------------------	---

Returns

the [Number](#) representing the sum of the numbers.

3.1.3.3 operator+()

```
Number Number::operator+ (
    const Number & other ) const
```

Addition operator

Implements the addition operation, using the algorithm studied in class.

Parameters

<i>other</i>	the Number instance to add with
--------------	---

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on subtrahend < minuend and on different bases
---------------------------------	--

Returns

the [Number](#) representing the sum of the numbers.

3.1.3.4 operator-()

```
Number Number::operator- (
    const Number & other ) const
```

Subtraction operator

Implements the subtraction operation, using the algorithm studied in class.

The subtrahend (this) must be equal or bigger than the minuend (other).

Parameters

<i>other</i>	the Number instance to be subtracted
--------------	--

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on subtrahend < minuend. and on different bases
---------------------------------	---

Returns

the [Number](#) representing the sum of the numbers.

3.1.3.5 operator/()

```
std::pair< Number, Number > Number::operator/ (
    const Number & digit ) const
```

Division operator

Implements the division operation, using the algorithm studied in class.

The division can be done only by a digit (other)

Parameters

<i>other</i>	the digit Number instance to multiply by
--------------	--

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on other not being a digit and on different bases
---------------------------------	---

Returns

pair of [Number](#) instances, where first is the quotient and second the remainder

3.1.3.6 operator=() [1/2]

```
Number & Number::operator= (
    const Number & other )
```

Assignment operator

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on different bases
---------------------------------	--------------------

3.1.3.7 operator=() [2/2]

```
Number & Number::operator= (
    Number && other )
```

Move assignment operator

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	on different bases
---------------------------------	--------------------

3.1.3.8 operator==()

```
bool Number::operator== (
    const Number & other ) const
```

Equality operator

Checks if two [Number](#) instances have the same base and string value.

Returns

true on equality, false otherwise

3.1.3.9 validate_value_string()

```
bool Number::validate_value_string (
    const unsigned int base,
    const std::string & value_string ) [static]
```

Checks if a value string is valid in the given base

A valid value string is defined as one that has each "digit" contained in the set of characters used by the base.

Parameters

<i>base</i>	the base to be checked in
<i>value_string</i>	the value string to be checked

Returns

true on success, false on fail

3.1.4 Member Data Documentation**3.1.4.1 base**

```
const unsigned int Number::base
```

The base of the [Number](#).

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

- [src/number.hpp](#)
- [src/number.cpp](#)

Chapter 4

File Documentation

4.1 src/convert.hpp File Reference

Base conversion algorithms.

```
#include "number.hpp"
```

Functions

- [Number convert_fast](#) (unsigned int dstBase, const [Number](#) &number)
Converts number in another base using rapid conversion.
- [Number convert_substitution](#) (unsigned int dstBase, const [Number](#) &number)
Converts number in another base using the substitution method.
- [Number convert_successive_division](#) (unsigned int dstBase, const [Number](#) &number)
Converts number in another base using the successive division method.
- [Number convert_base](#) (unsigned int dstBase, const [Number](#) &number)
General base conversion dispatcher.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Base conversion algorithms.

Author

Stefan Stefanache (916/2)

Date

11.12.2020

4.1.2 Function Documentation

4.1.2.1 `convert_base()`

```
Number convert_base (
    unsigned int dstBase,
    const Number & number )
```

General base conversion dispatcher.

Under the hood, the following conversion implementations are used:

- `convert_fast` if the source and destination bases are powers of two
- `convert_substitution` if `srcBase < dstBase`
- `convert_successive` if `srcBase > dstBase`

Parameters

<i>dstBase</i>	the destination base
<i>number</i>	the Number to be converted

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	if <code>dstBase</code> is not supported
---------------------------------	--

See also

[isBaseSupported\(\)](#)

Returns

converted [Number](#) instance

4.1.2.2 `convert_fast()`

```
Number convert_fast (
    unsigned int dstBase,
    const Number & number )
```

Converts number in another base using rapid conversion.

Warning

This should be used only if both the source base and the destination base are powers of 2.

Parameters

<i>dstBase</i>	the destination base
<i>number</i>	the Number to be converted

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	if dstBase is not supported or the bases are not powers of two
---------------------------------	--

Returns

converted [Number](#) in dstBase

4.1.2.3 convert_substitution()

```
Number convert_substitution (
    unsigned int dstBase,
    const Number & number )
```

Converts number in another base using the substitution method.

Warning

This should be used only if dstBase > srcBase

Parameters

<i>dstBase</i>	the destination base
<i>number</i>	the Number to be converted

Exceptions

<code>std::runtime_error</code>	if dstBase is not supported or dstBase <= srcBase
---------------------------------	---

Returns

converted [Number](#) in dstBase

4.1.2.4 convert_successive_division()

```
Number convert_successive_division (
    unsigned int dstBase,
    const Number & number )
```

Converts number in another base using the successive division method.

Warning

This should be used only if dstBase < srcBase

Parameters

<i>dstBase</i>	the destination base
<i>number</i>	the Number to be converted

Exceptions

<i>std::runtime_error</i>	if <i>dstBase</i> is not supported or <i>dstBase</i> \geq <i>srcBase</i>
---------------------------	--

Returns

converted [Number](#) in *dstBase*

4.2 src/number.hpp File Reference

Implements generic base number interface.

```
#include <string>
#include <stdexcept>
#include "tools.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [Number](#)

Class implementing the [Number](#) data-type interface.

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Implements generic base number interface.

Author

Stefan Stefanache (916/2)

Date

11.12.2020

4.3 src/tools.hpp File Reference

Implements various helper functions used in [Number](#) and convert implementations.

```
#include <string>
#include <vector>
```

Functions

- `std::string get_base_characters` (const unsigned int base)
Returns std::vector of characters used in the given base.
- `bool isBaseSupported` (const unsigned int base)
Checks if the given base is supported.
- `bool is_power_of_two` (const unsigned int number)
Checks if a given number is a power of two.
- `unsigned int digitToValue` (const char character)
Returns the decimal value of a digit.
- `char valueToDigit` (const unsigned int value)
Returns the corresponding digit for a decimal value.
- `unsigned int get_the_power_of_two` (const unsigned int number)
Returns $\log_2(n)$ if the given number is a power of 2.

Variables

- `constexpr unsigned int BINARY_DIGIT_MAX_LENGTH = 4`
The maximum binary digit "pack" size used in fast conversion.
- `const std::string HEX_BASE_CHARACTERS`
The characters used in hexadecimal representations.
- `const std::vector< std::string > RAPID_CONVERSION_STRINGS`
The binary digit packs used in fast conversion.

4.3.1 Detailed Description

Implements various helper functions used in [Number](#) and convert implementations.

Author

Stefan Stefanache (916/2)

Date

11.12.2020

4.3.2 Function Documentation

4.3.2.1 digitToValue()

```
unsigned int digitToValue (
    const char character )
```

Returns the decimal value of a digit.

e.g. `digitToValue('E') = 14`

4.3.2.2 get_base_characters()

```
std::string get_base_characters (
    const unsigned int base )
```

Returns `std::vector` of characters used in the given base.

e.g. `get_base_characters(4)` returns `{ '0', '1', '2', '3' }`

Parameters

<i>base</i>	the base to be used.
-------------	----------------------

4.3.2.3 get_the_power_of_two()

```
unsigned int get_the_power_of_two (  
    const unsigned int number )
```

Returns $\log_2(n)$ if the given number is a power of 2.

Otherwise, returns 0

4.3.2.4 isBaseSupported()

```
bool isBaseSupported (  
    const unsigned int base )
```

Checks if the given base is supported.

Currently only bases in the interval 2-16 are supported.

4.3.2.5 valueToDigit()

```
char valueToDigit (  
    const unsigned int value )
```

Returns the corresponding digit for a decimal value.

e.g. `valueToDigit(14) = 'E'`

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