

Genealogical Tree

Find all the descendant on any level of ancestry

0.0.1_e55b1b6

Generated:
Thu Jul 2 2015 07:22:14 on user@Andress-MacBook-Pro.local

Git Commit Hash:
e55b1b6

Git Details:
e55b1b6 (HEAD, origin/develop, origin/HEAD, develop) Adding header.tex info into images. Extra internal links

Contents

1	Genealogical Tree	1
2	Test your application	7
3	Measure your application	9
4	Application Core Code	11
5	File Index	13
5.1	File List	13
6	File Documentation	15
6.1	src/main.cpp File Reference	15
6.1.1	Function Documentation	15
6.1.1.1	main	15
6.2	src/version.h File Reference	15
6.2.1	Detailed Description	16
6.2.2	Macro Definition Documentation	16
6.2.2.1	DEFINE_VERSION	16
	Index	17

Chapter 1

Genealogical Tree

Summary

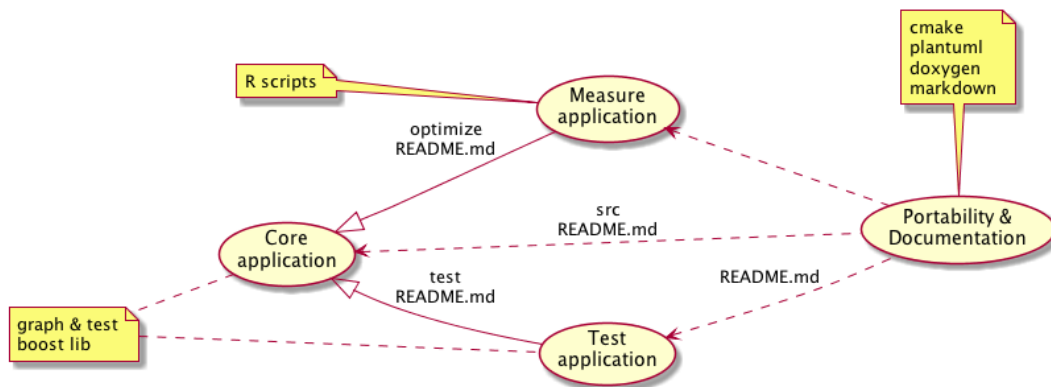
Program should be able to **find all the descendant with name Bob for all the ascendants with name Will on any level of ancestry**. In order to present the capabilities of your app:

- implement the application to optimize the initialization time.
- application should have built in data about genealogical tree of people living in particular country.
- please generate a representative data that has sample people and relationships between them. Use all varieties of names (can be also generated) but also put two test names (Bob and Will) and connect them in different relationships.
- the application should possess tests that are checking possible edge cases and ensure the stability of the application.
- the designed data structure should ensure optimized search time on following fields: name, last name, date of birth and location.

Approach

Instead of starting directly with the problem core, don't test thoroughly edge cases, leaping into too early optimization, don't document your results/decisions/mistakes and ending with an app that only runs partially on your development environment, the **approach** will be the opposite one.

1. Ensure a minimum of portability on different environments.
2. Document as much automatically as possible to draw conclusions from your mistakes and let others reproduce your results.
3. [Write meaningful tests](#) to cover your app and let you tackle optimizations knowing you're not breaking previous development.
4. [Measure your application](#) in order to compare improvements/regressions during the optimization stage.
5. [Solve the core problem](#) in the most simple and maintainable way at our disposal.



No doubt this approach is an overkill for a pet project but it's way more realistic for big, long C++ ones.

Portability and documentation

A Modern C++ GNU compiler, *g++* 4.9.2 or above, and a recent *cmake*, 3.1 or above, are the minimum for binaries. As well a valid *boost* library is supposed to be installed.

Regarding to documentation, *doxygen*, *latex*, *graphviz* and *plantuml.jar* are needed. For example, if you work with Xubuntu 15.04 or its **Docker** equivalent, the following commands might do the trick for you:

```

sudo apt-get -y install git build-essential libboost-all-dev
sudo apt-get -y install doxygen doxygen-latex openjdk-8-jdk graphviz
sudo add-apt-repository -y ppa:george-edison55/cmake-3.x
sudo apt-get -y update
sudo apt-get -y install cmake
sudo apt-get -y upgrade
sudo mkdir /opt/plantuml && sudo chmod a+wr /opt/plantuml
wget http://sourceforge.net/projects/plantuml/files/plantuml.jar/download \
  -O /opt/plantuml/plantuml.jar

```

For other O.S., have a look to [Homebrew](#) or [Git/MinGW](#)

Generate binaries & documentation

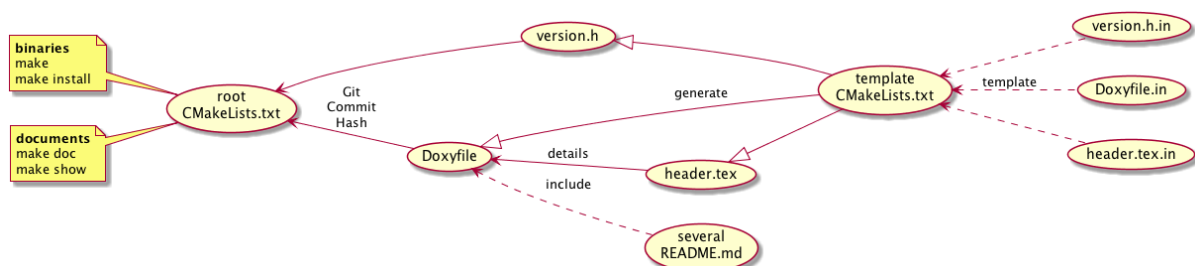
Usual commands:

```

mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make
make doc

```

Optionally you can invoke *make install* to install binaries or *make show* to install documentation utility.



Note: If you happen to work with *OSX* and [Homebrew](#), don't forget to invoke *cmake* pointing to the **GNU** compiler:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++-5 ..
```

Note: If you happen to work with *Windows* and *Git/MinGW*, don't forget to invoke *cmake* pointing to the **GNU** generator:

```
cmake -G "MSYS Makefiles" ..
```

As well a script, called **show** or something similar, will be created in your *home* directory as a shortcut for generating & viewing documentation. Don't hesitate to use it as a *template* for your specific environment.

Generate only documentation

Similar commands to the previous ones:

```
mkdir build
cd build
cmake -DONLY_DOC=TRUE ..
make doc
```

Note: If you happen to work with *Windows* and *Git/MinGW*, don't forget to invoke *cmake* pointing to the **GNU** generator:

```
cmake -G "MSYS Makefiles" -DONLY_DOC=TRUE ..
```

Note: If your **make** utility is not installed in the default place, define *CMAKE_BUILD_TOOL*

```
cmake -G "MSYS Makefiles" -DCMAKE_BUILD_TOOL=<your location> -DONLY_DOC=TRUE ..
```

As well, if you installed the documentation utility with **make show**, you're supposed to be able to recreate and view that documentation PDF through usual *ssh* connection with enabled X11:

```
ssh -X <user>@<location> "./show"
```

Development details

In order to generate binaries & documentation, the following versions were used:

For code

Pay attention to *cmake* and *gcc* versions. A minimum is required to work on several O.S. using modern C++. Feel free to locally hack **CMakeLists.txt** to meet your needs.

Linux (Xubuntu 15.04)

- **cmake 3.2.2**
- **gcc 4.9.2**
- **boost 1.55**

OSX (Yosemite 10.10.4)

- **cmake 3.2.2**
- **gcc 5.1**
- **boost 1.58**

Note: If you happen to work with *OSX* and *Homebrew*, don't forget to compile **boost** with the previous **gcc** compiler, not with the default *clang* one:

```
brew install gcc
brew install boost --cc=gcc-5
```

Windows (Win7 x64)

- **cmake** 3.3.0
- **gcc** 5.1
- **boost** 1.58

For documentation

Environment variables to locate PlantUML *jar* and default *PDF* viewer can be defined to overwrite default values. See **CMakeLists.txt** for further information on your platform.

Linux

- **doxygen** 1.8.9.1
- **latex/pdfTeX** 2.6-1.40.15
- **graphviz/dot** 2.38.0
- **java/plantuml** 1.8.0_45/8026

OSX

- **doxygen** 1.8.9.1
- **latex/pdfTeX** 2.6-1.40.15
- **graphviz/dot** 2.38.0
- **java/plantuml** 1.8.0_40/8026

Windows

- **doxygen** 1.8.9.1
- **latex/pdfTeX** 2.9.5496-1.40.15
- **graphviz/dot** 2.38.0
- **java/plantuml** 1.8.0_45/8026

Note: Don't forget configure *Doxyfile* and *CMakeLists.txt* to use **README.md** as *Main Page* for **latex** documentation.

For IDE

To use **NetBeans** don't forget to configure a *cmake* project with *custom build* folder. Add at that moment any extra customization in the command line used by *cmake* instruction. For example:

- -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++-5 for **OSX**
- -ONLY_DOC=TRUE for only documentation on **Linux/OSX**
- -G "MSYS Makefiles" for **Windows**
- -G "MSYS Makefiles" -ONLY_DOC=TRUE for only documentation on **Windows**

Note: If you happen to use *jVi* plugin on *OSX*, don't forget to use "-lc" instead of just "-c" for its /bin/bash flag.

GIT Commit Hash

In order to add the specific **git commit hash** into code & documentation, *templates* are defined in the *template* folder for **Doxyfile**, **header.tex** & **version.h** files.



Chapter 2

Test your application

Taking advantage of *boost* test cases as explained at [An Engineer's Guide to Unit Testing](#).

Chapter 3

Measure your application

Scripts to gather information on performance. Basically *statistical information* on execution time of different approaches.

Chapter 4

Application Core Code

Source folder for headers & code files directly involved with the core problem.

Generate Files

[version.h](#) is generated with *GIT* information by *cmake*

Chapter 5

File Index

5.1 File List

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

src/ main.cpp	15
src/ version.h	15

Chapter 6

File Documentation

6.1 src/main.cpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <utility>
#include <algorithm>
#include <boost/graph/graph_traits.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/adjacency_list.hpp>
#include <boost/graph/dijkstra_shortest_paths.hpp>
#include "version.h"
```

Functions

- int `main` (int argc, char **argv)
Main function.

6.1.1 Function Documentation

6.1.1.1 int main (int argc, char ** argv)

Main function.

Parameters

<i>argc</i>	An integer argument count of the command line arguments
<i>argv</i>	An argument vector of the command line arguments

Returns

an integer 0 upon exit success

6.2 src/version.h File Reference

Macros

- #define `DEFINE_VERSION_FIRST` "0"
- #define `DEFINE_VERSION_MIDDLE` "0"
- #define `DEFINE_VERSION_LAST` "1"

- `#define DEFINE_GIT_DETAILS "e55b1b6 (HEAD, origin/develop, origin/HEAD, develop) Adding header.tex info into images. Extra internal links"`
- `#define DEFINE_GIT_COMMIT_HASH "e55b1b6"`
- `#define DEFINE_VERSION`

Variables

- static const char * **VERSION** = "VERSION = " DEFINE_VERSION
- static const char * **GIT_DETAILS** = "GIT_DETAILS = " DEFINE_GIT_DETAILS

6.2.1 Detailed Description

This metadata information might be located through **strings** command

- Linux/Solaris/Mac:

```
strings <binary> | grep VERSION
strings <binary> | grep GIT_DETAILS
```

- Windows (MinGW):

```
strings <binary> | findstr VERSION
strings <binary> | findstr GIT_DETAILS
```



6.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

6.2.2.1 #define DEFINE_VERSION

Value:

```
DEFINE_VERSION_FIRST "." \
  DEFINE_VERSION_MIDDLE "." DEFINE_VERSION_LAST \
  "_" DEFINE_GIT_COMMIT_HASH
```

Index

DEFINE_VERSION
version.h, [16](#)

main
main.cpp, [15](#)
main.cpp
main, [15](#)

src/main.cpp, [15](#)
src/version.h, [15](#)

version.h
DEFINE_VERSION, [16](#)