

# GNOME Lib

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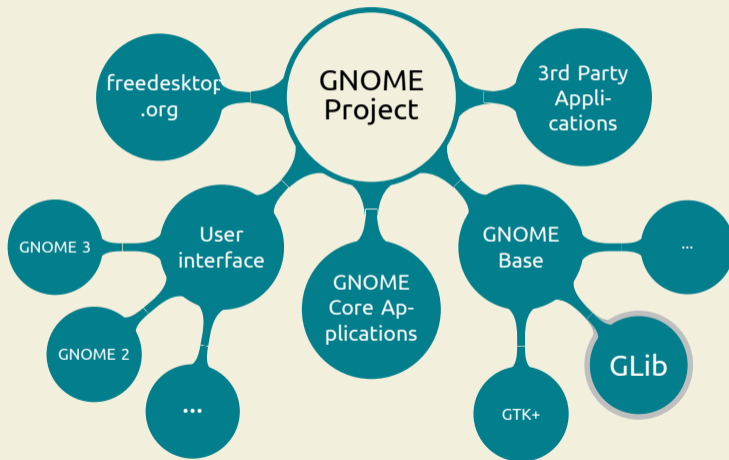
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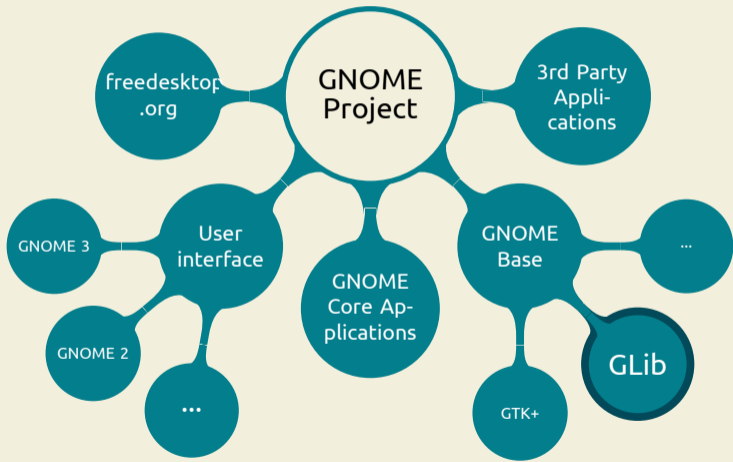
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# GNOME Project



# GNOME Project



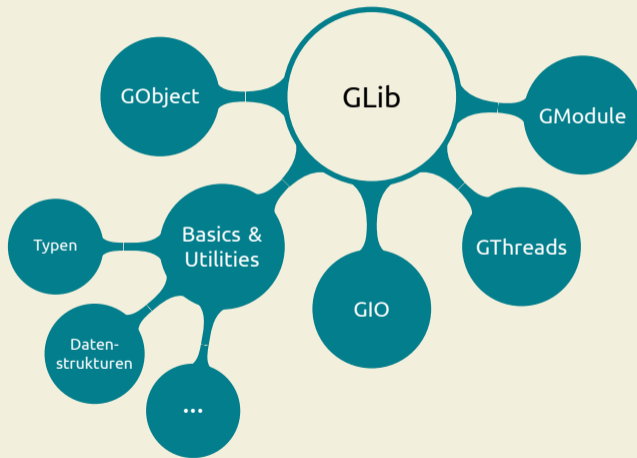
# Einleitung

- GTK+ - UI-Framework
- Frei & Plattform unabhängig
- Abhängigkeit: libc
- Debian : apt-get install libglib2.0-dev
- Windows: <http://www.gtk.org/download/win32.php>

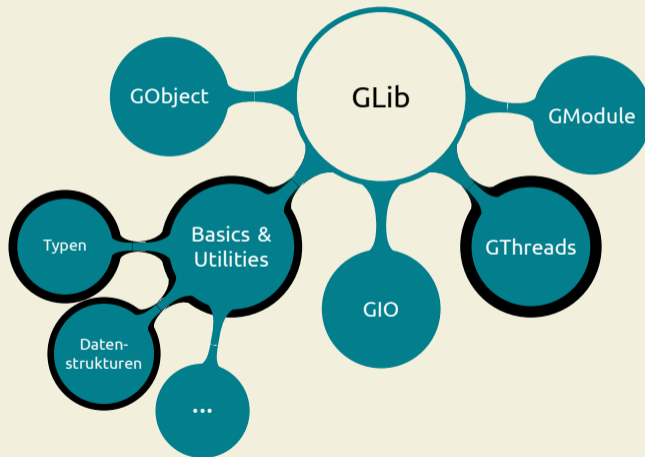
```
#include <glib.h>
```

```
gcc foobar.c -o foobar `pkg-config --cflags --libs glib-2.0`
```

# GNOME Project



# GNOME Project



# Basic-Types

- gint8, gint16, gint32, guint32, gboolean, gpointer ...

gpointer    NULL

gboolean    FALSE, TRUE

- Benannte 'Basic-Types':

gsize    (uint)

GPid    (int)

goffset    (gint64)



# GFunc

- GFunc Funktionszeiger
- GCompareFunc Zeiger auf eine Funktion, die zwei Datenstrukturen vergleicht (Siehe Java *Comparable*)
- GHashFunc Zeiger auf eine Hashfunktion. (Siehe Java *Object.hashCode()*)
- ...

# GError

- Error Reporting

```
1      struct GError {  
2          GQuark      domain;  
3          gint        code;  
4          gchar       *message;  
5      };
```

## Listen: GList & GList

- GList: Einfach verkettet
- GList: Doppelt verkettet

```
1      struct GList {  
2          gpointer data;  
3          GList *next;  
4          GList *prev; // Nicht in Single-Linked List  
5      };
```

## Beispiel: GList

```
1 GList *liste = NULL;
2
3 liste = g_list_append(liste, "Erstes_Element");
4 liste = g_list_append(liste, "Zweites_Element");
5 liste = g_list_append(liste, "Drittes_Element");
6
7 for (GList *li = liste; li != NULL; li = li->next) {
8     g_printf("%s\n", li->data);
9 }
```

Ausgabe:

Erstes Element  
Zweites Element  
Drittes Element

## Beispiel: GList

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```

Ausgabe:

Erstes Element  
Zweites Element  
Drittes Element

## Map & Set: GHashTable

- Key → Value
- siehe Java *Map* & *Set*

GHashTable erzeugen:

```
1  GHashTable* g_hash_table_new(GHashFunc hash_func,  
2                               GCompareFunc comp_func);
```

Key-Value-Pair einfügen:

```
1  void g_hash_table_insert(GHashTable *table,  
2                            gpointer key, gpointer value);
```

Value von einem Key abfragen:

```
1  gpointer g_hash_table_lookup(GHashTable *table,  
2                               gconstpointer key);
```

## Map & Set: GHashTable

- Key → Value
- siehe Java *Map* & *Set*

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```

# GString

- UTF-8
- Einfachere Handhabung
- Viele Funktionen

```
1  struct GString {  
2      gchar *str;  
3      gsize len;  
4      gsize allocated_len;  
5  };
```



# Ausgabe von Strings

```
#include <glib/gprintf.h>
```

```
1 GString * stringA = g_string_new("Ich bin ein");  
2 GString * stringB = g_string_new("String!");  
3 GString * stringC = g_string_append(stringA, stringB->str);  
4  
5 g_printf(stringC->str);
```

Ausgabe:

Ich bin ein String!

# Ausgabe von Strings

```
#include <glib/gprintf.h>
```

```
1 GString * stringA = g_string_new("Ich bin ein");  
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4  
5 g_printf(stringC->str);
```

Ausgabe:

Ich bin ein String!

## String Kodierung

`gchar` UTF-8 character

`gunichar2` UTF-16 character

`gunichar` UTF-32 character

```
1 gboolean * g_convert (const gchar *str ,  
2     gssize len ,  
3     const gchar *to_charset , const gchar *from_charset ,  
4     gsize *bytes_read , gsize *bytes_written ,  
5     GError **error );
```

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1 gpointer * g_convert (const gchar *str ,  
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3     const gchar *to_charset , const gchar *from_charset ,  
4     gsize *bytes_read , gsize *bytes_written ,  
5     GError **error );
```

## Beispiel: String Kodierung

```

1  GString* str_utf8;
2  gunichar2* str_utf16;
3
4  str_utf8 = g_string_new("Ich bin ein String!\n");
5  str_utf16 = g_convert(str_utf8->str, -1,
6                      "UTF-16BE", "UTF-8",
7                      NULL, NULL, NULL );

```

Memory:

```

0049 0063 0068 0020 0062 0069 006E 0020
0065 0069 006E 0020 0053 0074 0072 0069
006E 0067 0021 000A 0000

```

Ich bin ein String!\n\0

# GMainLoop

- Hauptbestandteil einer GLib-Anwendung
- Mögliche Event-Quellen:
  - Timeout (Zeitintervall)
  - 'File-Watch' (GI/O)
  - Signals
  - 'Child-Watch'
- Idle Funktionen

# GMainLoop

GMainLoop erstellen:

```
1 GMainLoop* g_main_loop_new ( GMainContext context ,  
2 gboolean is_running );
```

GMainLoop starten:

```
1 void g_main_loop_run ( GMainLoop *loop );
```

GMainLoop beenden:

```
1 void g_main_loop_quit ( GMainLoop *loop );
```

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```

GMainLoop beenden:

```
1 void g_main_loop_quit ( GMainLoop *loop );
```

## Hinzufügen von Quellen

### Timeout Event-Quelle:

```
1  guint g_timeout_add ( guint intervall ,  
2                          GSourceFunc func ,  
3                          gpointer data );
```

### Idle-Funktion:

```
1  guint g_idle_add ( GSourceFunc func ,  
2                          gpointer data );
```

### Child-Watch:

```
1  guint g_child_watch_add ( GPid child_pid ,  
2                          GChildwatchFunc func ,  
3                          gpointer data );
```

## Hinzufügen von Quellen

### Timeout Event-Quelle:

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```

### Child-Watch:

```
1  guint g_child_watch_add ( GPid child_pid ,  
2                          GChildwatchFunc func ,  
3                          gpointer data );
```

# Beispiel

```
1  int    main() {
2      GMainLoop *mainloop = g_main_loop_new( NULL , FALSE );
3      g_timeout_add( 1000 , countdown , mainloop );
4      g_main_loop_run( mainloop );
5      g_main_loop_unref( mainloop );
6      return 0;
7  }
8
9  gboolean  countdown(gpointer data) {
10     static int counter = 5;
11     g_printf("%d...", counter);
12     if (counter <= 0) {
13         g_main_loop_quit( (GMainLoop*)data );
14         return FALSE;
15     }
16     counter--;
17     return TRUE;
18 }
```

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6     return 0;
7 }
```

Ausgabe: 5..



## Beispiel

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6         return 0;
7 }
```

Ausgabe: 5..4..

## Beispiel

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Ausgabe: 5..4..3..

## Beispiel

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Ausgabe: 5..4..3..2..

## Beispiel

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1 int    main() {
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Ausgabe: 5..4..3..2..1..

## Beispiel

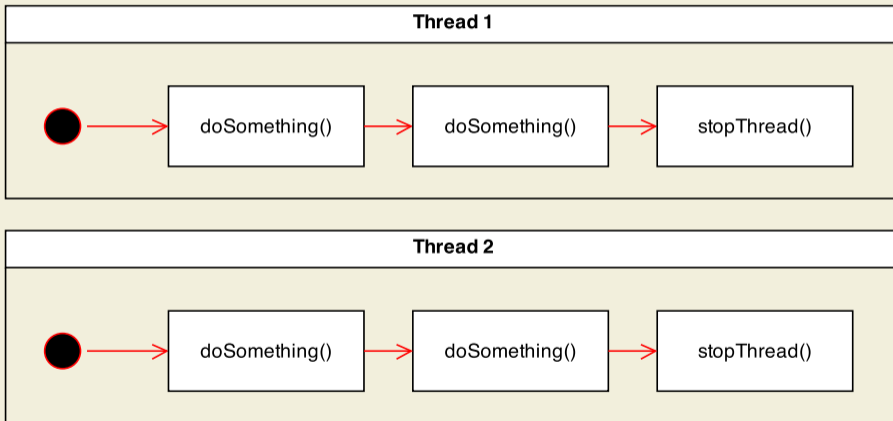
```
1 int    main() {
2     GMainLoop *mainloop = g_main_loop_new( NULL , FALSE );
3     g_timeout_add( 1000 , countdown , mainloop );
4     g_main_loop_run( mainloop );
5     g_main_loop_unref( mainloop );
6     return 0;
7 }
```

Ausgabe: 5..4..3..2..1..0..

# Was geht noch?

- Mehrere Eventloops
- Eigene Eventquellen
- Verknüpfen mit einer GUI

# GThread



# GThread

GThread erstellen:

```
1  GThread * g_thread_create (GThreadFunc func ,  
2                               gpointer data ,  
3                               gboolean joinable ,  
4                               GError **error );
```

GThread 'joinen':

```
1  gpointer g_thread_join (GThread *thread );
```

GThreadFunc Signatur:

```
1  gpointer (*GThreadFunc) (gpointer data );
```



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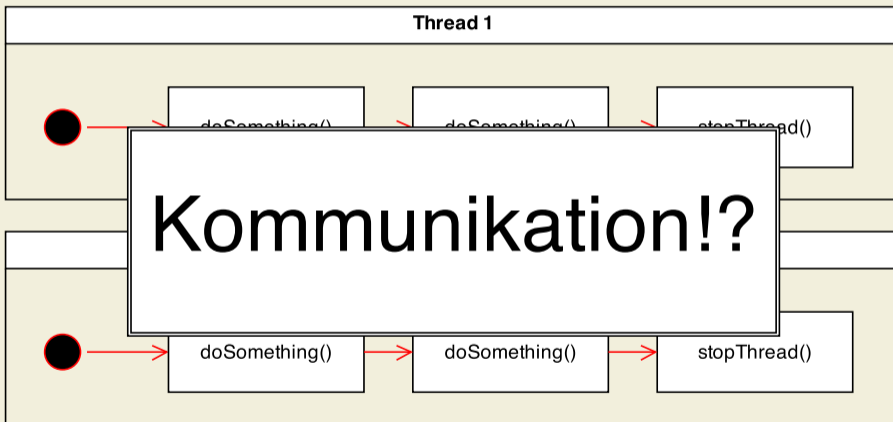
GThread 'joinen':

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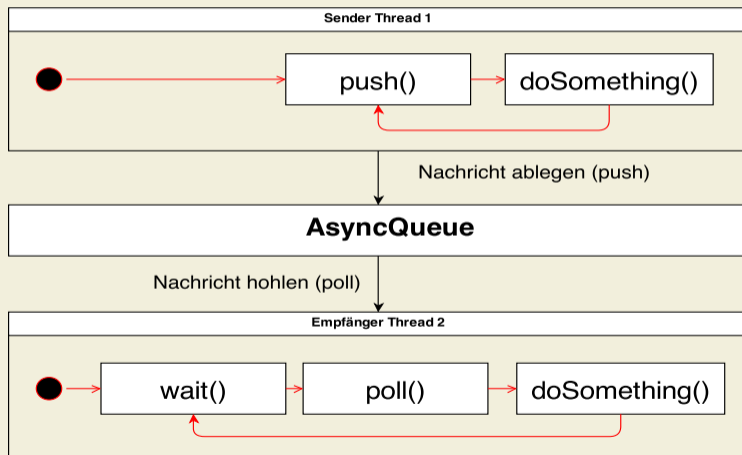
GThreadFunc Signatur:

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1  gpointer (*GThreadFunc) (gpointer data );
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# GThread

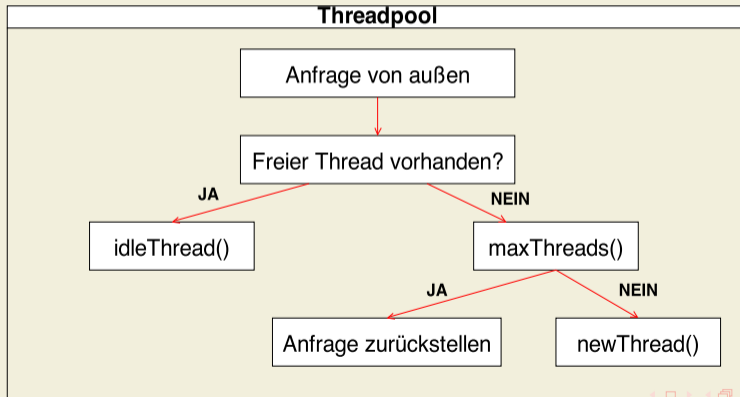


# GAsyncQueue



# GThreadPool

- Thread-Verwalter
- Häufige Threaderstellung vermeiden



# Zusammenfassung

- Einfache Datenstrukturen: Listen, Hashtable
- GString - String's und Kodierung
- GMainLoop - Eventloops
- GThread, GAsyncQueue, GThreadpools

## Vor und Nachteile

- + Umfangreiche Dokumentation
- + Freie Software
- + Plattform unabhängig
- + Verwendung in großen Projekten (Gnome Desktop, GIMP, ...)
  
- - Wenige Beispiele in der Dokumentation
- - Umfangreichere Konkurrenz (Qt-Project)
- - GObject im Vergleich zu Hochsprachen sehr kompliziert

# Ausblick

- Queues, Stacks
- Dynamische Arrays
- Binär- und '*n-way*'-Bäume
- Timer
- Pseudo-Zufallsgenerator
- ...



# Ausblick: GObject

- Objekt- & Typsystem
- Objective-C
- GObject
  - GObjectClass
  - GObjectInstance
- Vala basiert auf GObject

# Ausblick

- GModule - Ein Pluginsystem
- GIO - Ein- und Ausgabe Funktionalitäten
- Testing-Framework (gtester, Assertions)
- Vorgefertigte Makros jeglicher Art (ByteOrder, Pointer-to-Int, ...)

# Quellen

- <http://developer.gnome.org/glib/stable/>  
(Stand: 04.06.2014)
- <http://book.huihoo.com/gtk+-gnome-application-development/ggad.html>  
(Stand: 04.06.2014)
- <http://docs.huihoo.com/symbian/nokia-symbian3-developers-library-v0.8/GUID-94D67092-5EB3-4D83-A164-CA628F2E2DB0.html>  
(Stand: 04.06.2014)
- <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/GObject>  
(Stand: 03.06.2014)