

NAME

Class **ALPSdata** – Constructs an object that has three instance variable vectors that hold the following: problem description input data, parameter solutions from an ALP program, and any user-defined functions that may have been used in the ALP. An object can write the information to disk in the form of a specifically formatted .alps file. An object can also be instantiated from an existing .alps file and can return each of the three components.

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <ALPSdata.h>

ALPSdata();
ALPSdata(const std::string alpsFile);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData,
          std::vector<std::string> paramData);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData,
          std::vector<std::string> paramData,
          std::vector<std::string> functionData);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData,
          std::vector<std::string> paramData,
          std::string functionDataFile);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData, int numCoef,
          double var[], std::vector<char*> name, double obj);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData, int numCoef,
          double var[], std::vector<char*> name, double obj,
          std::vector<std::string> functionData);
ALPSdata(std::vector<std::string> inputData, int numCoef,
          double var[], std::vector<char*> name, double obj,
          std::string functionFileName);
void setInput(const std::string inputDataFile);
void setInput(const std::vector<std::string> inputData);
void setALPSolution(const std::string paramDataFile);
void setALPSolution(const std::vector<std::string> paramData);
void setBasisInfo(const std::string functionDataFile);
void setBasisInfo(const std::vector<std::string> functionData);
std::vector<std::string> getInput();
std::vector<std::string> getALPSolution();
std::vector<std::string> getBasisInfo();
void writeALPSFile(std::string fileName);
void writeBasisInfoFile(std::string fileName);
```

DESCRIPTION

Provides an interface for the user to create and access structured .alps solution files, which contain problem description input parameters, coefficient parameter solutions, and user-defined functions. There are many constructors and methods to allow easy creation of new and access of previous .alps files. This class, used in conjunction with the TaggedValues class, can allow for versatile storage, access, and manipulation of data.

There are eight **ALPSdata()** constructors for the object. The first creates an empty object with no data.

The second takes one parameter, the path for a previous .alps file, with which the object will populate its input, parameter, and function vectors.

The third takes two vector parameters. The first is a vector of strings which represent the input data. The second is a vector of strings which represent the parameters solutions. This constructor is useful when the

user did not use any user-defined functions.

The fourth constructor is the same as the third except that there is a third parameter, a vector of strings representing the user-defined basis functions.

The fifth constructor is the same as the fourth with one difference being that the third parameter, the user-defined functions, is a file path in the form of a string, not a vector of strings.

The final three constructors mimic the preceding three except that that are passed the raw ALP solution parameter information. The new parameters are: *numCoef* - the number of coefficients in the ALP solution (same as the number of basis functions), *var[]* - the array of coefficient values, *name* - a vector of character strings holding the variable names, and *obj* - the objective value.

The **setInput()**, **setALPSolution()**, and **setBasisInfo()** methods are all very similar. There are two versions of each. One version is to provide the data as a vector of strings, and the second provides a string path to a file which contains the data.

The **getInput()**, **getALPSolution()**, and **getBasisInfo()** are also similar. They return their respective data in the form of a vector of strings.

writeALPSFile() takes one parameter, a file path, and writes the data currently stored in the class to the file path on the disk with the provided name.

writeBasisInfoFile() also takes one parameter, a file path, and writes the user-defined function data that is currently stored to a file on disk with the given name. This method can be used when compiling a shared object to be used with an ALP program.

Files written to disk with the two previous methods overwrite any already existing files with the provided names.

SEE ALSO

TaggedValues(3), **ALPSdata(5)**

AUTHOR

The class documented here was written by Taylor Carr and Jonathan Senning, who also wrote the manual page. Copyright © 2009 Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Gordon College, 255 Grapevine Road, Wenham MA, 01984.