

CSE 333

Mini-lecture 13 - revisiting references

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Administrivia

Midterm Friday

- Closed book, no notes, etc. (We can ask more straightforward questions that way)
- Topics: everything from lectures, exercises, project, etc. up to HW2 & basics of C++ (including references, classes, constructors, destructors, new/delete, etc.; no templates, STL, smart pointers, et seq.)
- Review in sections tomorrow
- Old exams and topic list on the web now

HW2 due next Thursday night, 11 pm

∃ confusion about references

When should they be used?

- as arguments?
- as return values?

When can using them cause trouble?

Let's go through examples

I'll show you some code, you tell me whether:

- (a) we must use a reference
- (b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference
- (c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference
- (d) we must NOT use a reference

see `arg1.cc`

arg1.cc

- (a) we must use a reference
- (b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference
- (c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference**
- (d) we must NOT use a reference

For simple primitive types (int, float, etc.), passing in a const reference results in a correct program, but the performance benefit is questionable.

see [arg2.cc](#)

arg2.cc

- (a) we must use a reference
- (b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference**
- (c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference
- (d) we must NOT use a reference

For complex types (structs, object instances), passing in a const reference results in a correct program and likely gives you some performance benefits.

- pop quiz: why not pass in a pointer instead?

see ret1.cc

ret1.cc

- (a) we must use a reference
- (b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference
- (c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference
- (d) we must NOT use a reference**

Never return a reference to a local (stack allocated) variable; it's the same error as returning a pointer to one.

see `Complex1.h`

Complex1.h

(a) we must use a reference

(b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference

(c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference

(d) we must NOT use a reference

A copy constructor must have a reference parameter (that identifies it as a copy ctr). `const` could be omitted but is almost always used. It is correct, safe, and efficient.

see `Complex2.h`

Complex2.h

- (a) we must use a reference
- (b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference
- (c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference
- (d) we must NOT use a reference**

Because we don't want to return <a reference to *this>, but instead <a copy of a local variable>, we cannot use a reference in this case.

- pop quiz: does chaining work if we correct the code?

see `Complex3.h`

Complex3.h

(a) we must use a reference

(b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference

(c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference

(d) we must NOT use a reference

We must use a reference so chaining works correctly. It is also more efficient to use a reference.

- pop quiz: why does chaining break if we don't use a reference? give an example of chained code that breaks.

see `Complex4.h`

Complex4.h

(a) we must use a reference

(b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference

(c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference

(d) we must NOT use a reference

This is the same case as the plain assignment operator; we must return a reference so that chaining works.

see `Complex5.h`

Complex5.h

(a) we must use a reference

(b) it's OK and encouraged to use a reference

(c) it's OK but discouraged to use a reference

(d) we must NOT use a reference

This is the same case as the assignment operator; we must return a reference so that chaining works. More so, copying `std::cout` doesn't make sense (and is prevented)!

See you on Friday!*

*But wait, we're not done yet...