

# C++ Templates

## CSE 333 Fall 2023

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# Relevant Course Information

- ❖ Midterm grades out later this week
  - More feedback after grading is complete
- ❖ Exercise 7 due Wednesday (11/1)
- ❖ Exercise 8 will go out early
  - For those ready to begin
  - *Note*: STL won't be covered until Wednesday's lecture
- ❖ Homework 2 due ~~(10/30)~~ **tomorrow (10/31) by 10pm**
  - Don't forget to clone your repo to double-/triple-/quadruple-check compilation!

# Tagging Your Homework Correctly

- ❖ Purpose of Homework 0 is to understand this process
- ❖ Leniency on Homework 1 if you failed to tag properly
  - If you did not tag your homework 1 correctly then:
    1. Properly tag a commit that was pushed to the server by the deadline, and push that tag to gitlab server.
    2. Open a regrade request explaining you incorrectly tagged your Hw1 and confirm you corrected the tag on the server.
- ❖ No exceptions going forward on tagging

# Lecture Outline

## ❖ Templates

# Suppose that...

- ❖ You want to write a function to compare two `ints`
- ❖ You want to write a function to compare two `strings`
  - Function overloading!

```
// returns 0 if equal, 1 if value1 is bigger, -1 otherwise
int compare(const int& value1, const int& value2) {
    if (value1 < value2) return -1;
    if (value2 < value1) return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

```
// returns 0 if equal, 1 if value1 is bigger, -1 otherwise
int compare(const string& value1, const string& value2) {
    if (value1 < value2) return -1;
    if (value2 < value1) return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

# Hmm...

- ❖ The two implementations of `compare` are nearly identical!
  - What if we wanted a version of `compare` for *every* comparable type?
  - We could write (many) more functions, but that's obviously wasteful and redundant
- ❖ What we'd prefer to do is write "*generic code*"
  - Code that is `type-independent`
  - Code that is `compile-type polymorphic` across types

# C++ Parametric Polymorphism

- ❖ C++ has the notion of **templates**
  - A function or class that accepts a ***type*** as a parameter
    - You define the function or class once in a type-agnostic way
    - When you invoke the function or instantiate the class, you specify (one or more) types or values as arguments to it
  - At ***compile-time***, the compiler will generate the “specialized” code from your template using the types you provided
    - Your template definition is NOT runnable code
    - Code is *only* generated if you use your template

# Function Templates

- ❖ Template to **compare** two “things”:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

// returns 0 if equal, 1 if value1 is bigger, -1 otherwise
template <typename T> // <...> can also be written <class T>
int compare(const T &value1, const T &value2) {
    if (value1 < value2) return -1;
    if (value2 < value1) return 1;
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    std::string h("hello"), w("world");
    std::cout << compare<int>(10, 20) << std::endl;
    std::cout << compare<std::string>(h, w) << std::endl;
    std::cout << compare<double>(50.5, 50.6) << std::endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```



# Compiler Inference

- ❖ Same thing, but letting the compiler infer the types:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

// returns 0 if equal, 1 if value1 is bigger, -1 otherwise
template <typename T>
int compare(const T &value1, const T &value2) {
    if (value1 < value2) return -1;
    if (value2 < value1) return 1;
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    std::string h("hello"), w("world");
    std::cout << compare(10, 20) << std::endl; // ok
    std::cout << compare(h, w) << std::endl;   // ok
    std::cout << compare("Hello", "World") << std::endl; // hm...
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

# Template Non-types

- ❖ You can use non-types (constant values) in a template:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

...
// return pointer to new N-element heap array filled with val
// (not entirely realistic, but shows what's possible)
template <typename T, int N>
T* valarray(const T &val) {
    T* a = new T[N];
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        a[i] = val;
    return a;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int *ip = valarray<int, 10>(17);
    string *sp = valarray<string, 17>("hello");
    ...
}
```

# What's Going On?

- ❖ The compiler doesn't generate any code when it sees the template function definition
  - It doesn't know what code to generate yet, since it doesn't know what types are involved *Different behavior for different types*
- ❖ When the compiler sees the function being used, then it understands what types are involved
  - It generates the ***instantiation*** of the template and compiles it (kind of like macro expansion)
    - The compiler generates template instantiations for *each* type used as a template parameter

# This Creates a Problem

```
#ifndef COMPARE_H_
#define COMPARE_H_

template <typename T>
int comp(const T& a, const T& b);

#endif // COMPARE_H_
```

compare.h

```
#include <iostream>
#include "compare.h"

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    cout << comp<int>(10, 20);
    cout << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

main.cc

```
#include "compare.h"

template <typename T>
int comp(const T& a, const T& b) {
    if (a < b) return -1;
    if (b < a) return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

compare.cc

# Solution #1 (Google Style Guide prefers)

```
#ifndef COMPARE_H_
#define COMPARE_H_

template <typename T>
int comp(const T& a, const T& b) {
    if (a < b) return -1;
    if (b < a) return 1;
    return 0;
}

#endif // COMPARE_H_
```

compare.h

```
#include <iostream>
#include "compare.h"

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    cout << comp<int>(10, 20);
    cout << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

main.cc

# Solution #2 (you'll see this sometimes)

```
#ifndef COMPARE_H_
#define COMPARE_H_

template <typename T>
int comp(const T& a, const T& b);

#include "compare.cc"

#endif // COMPARE_H_
```

compare.h

```
#include <iostream>
#include "compare.h"

using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    cout << comp<int>(10, 20);
    cout << endl;
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

main.cc

```
template <typename T>
int comp(const T& a, const T& b) {
    if (a < b) return -1;
    if (b < a) return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

compare.cc

# Class Templates

- ❖ Templates are useful for classes as well
  - (In fact, that was one of the main motivations for templates!)
- ❖ Imagine we want a class that holds a pair of things that we can:
  - Set the value of the first thing
  - Set the value of the second thing
  - Get the value of the first thing
  - Get the value of the second thing
  - Swap the values of the things
  - Print the pair of things

# Pair Class Definition

Pair.h

```
#ifndef PAIR_H_
#define PAIR_H_

template <typename Thing> class Pair {
public:
    Pair() { };

    Thing get_first() const { return first_; }
    Thing get_second() const { return second_; }
    void set_first(const Thing& copyme);
    void set_second(const Thing& copyme);
    void Swap();

private:
    Thing first_, second_;
};

#include "Pair.cc"

#endif // PAIR_H_
```



# Pair Function Definitions

Pair.cc

```
template <typename Thing>
void Pair<Thing>::set_first(const Thing& copyme) {
    first_ = copyme;
}

template <typename Thing>
void Pair<Thing>::set_second(const Thing& copyme) {
    second_ = copyme;
}

template <typename Thing>
void Pair<Thing>::Swap() {
    Thing tmp = first_;
    first_ = second_;
    second_ = tmp;
}

template <typename T>
std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& out, const Pair<T>& p) {
    return out << "Pair(" << p.get_first() << ", "
               << p.get_second() << ")";
}
```

# Using Pair

usepair.cc

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

#include "Pair.h"

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    Pair<std::string> ps;
    std::string x("foo"), y("bar");

    ps.set_first(x);
    ps.set_second(y);
    ps.Swap();
    std::cout << ps << std::endl;

    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

# Class Template Notes (look in *Primer* for more)

- ❖ `Thing` is replaced with template argument when class is instantiated
  - The class template parameter name is in scope of the template class definition and can be freely used there
  - Class template member functions are template functions with template parameters that match those of the class template
    - These member functions must be defined as template function outside of the class template definition (if not written inline)
      - The template parameter name does *not* need to match that used in the template class definition, but really should
  - Only template methods that are actually called in your program are instantiated (but this is an implementation detail)

# Review Questions (Classes and Templates)

- ❖ Why are only `get_first()` and `get_second()` `const`?
- ❖ Why do the accessor methods return `Thing` and not references?
- ❖ Why is `operator<<` not a `friend` function?
- ❖ What happens in the default constructor when `Thing` is a class?
- ❖ In the execution of `Swap()`, how many times are each of the following invoked (assuming `Thing` is a class)?

ctor \_\_\_\_\_

cctor \_\_\_\_\_

op= \_\_\_\_\_

dtor \_\_\_\_\_