## Проблема "одинаковых классов"

http://compscicenter.ru

```
struct ArravInt {
explicit ArrayInt(size_t size)
    : data_(new int[size])
    , size_(size) {}
~ArrayInt() {delete [] data_;}
size t size() const
{ return size_; }
int operator[](size_t i) const
{ return data [i]: }
int & operator[](size_t i)
{ return data [i]: }
private:
    int * data:
    size t size :
};
```

```
struct ArrayFlt {
explicit ArrayFlt(size_t size)
    : data_(new float[size])
    . size (size) {}
~ArrayFlt() {delete [] data_;}
size t size() const
{ return size_; }
float operator[](size_t i) const
{ return data [i]: }
float & operator[](size_t i)
{ return data [i]: }
private:
    float * data :
    size t size :
};
```

#### Решение в стиле С: макросы

```
#define DEFINE_ARRAY(Name, Type)\
struct Name {
explicit Name(size_t size)
    : data_(new Type[size])
    , size_(size) {}
"Name() { delete [] data_; }
size t size() const
{ return size_; }
Type operator[](size_t i) const \
{ return data_[i]; }
Type & operator[](size_t i)
{ return data_[i]; }
private:
   Type * data_;
    size t size :
```

```
DEFINE_ARRAY(ArrayInt, int);
DEFINE_ARRAY(ArrayFlt, float);

int main()
{
    ArrayInt ai(10);
    ArrayFlt af(20);
    ...
    return 0;
}
```

#### Решение в стиле С++: шаблоны классов

```
template <class Type>
struct Array {
explicit Array(size_t size)
    : data_(new Type[size])
    , size_(size) {}
~Array() { delete [] data_; }
size t size() const
{ return size_; }
Type operator[](size_t i) const
{ return data [i]: }
Type & operator[](size_t i)
{ return data_[i]; }
private:
    Type * data_;
    size t size :
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Array<int> ai(10);
    Array<float> af(20);
    ...
    return 0;
}
```

## Шаблоны классов с несколькими параметрами

```
template <class Type,
          class SizeT = size_t,
          class CRet = Type>
struct Array {
explicit Array(SizeT size)
    : data_(new Type[size])
    , size_(size) {}
~Array() {delete [] data_;}
SizeT size() const {return size_;}
CRet operator[](SizeT i) const
{ return data [i]: }
Type & operator[](SizeT i)
{ return data_[i]; }
private:
    Type * data_;
    SizeT
            size :
};
```

```
void foo()
    Array < int > ai(10);
    Array < float > af (20);
    Array < Array < int > ,
           size_t,
           Array < int > const & >
         da(30):
typedef Array <int > Ints;
typedef Array < Ints, size_t,
    Ints const &> IInts;
void bar()
    IInts da(30);
```

## Шаблоны функций: возведение в квадрат

```
// C
      squarei(int x) { return x * x; }
int
float squaref(float x) { return x * x; }
// C++
int
    square(int x) { return x * x; }
float square(float x) { return x * x; }
// C++ + NOP
struct INumber {
    virtual INumber * multiply(INumber * x) const = 0;
}:
struct Int : INumber { ... };
struct Float : INumber { ... };
INumber * square(INumber * x) { return x->multiply(x); }
// C++ + templates
template <typename Num>
Num square(Num x) { return x * x; }
```

## Шаблоны функций: сортировка

```
// C
void qsort(void * base, size_t nitems, size_t size, /*function*/);
// C++
void sort(int * p, int * q);
void sort(double * p, double * q);
// C++ + NOP
struct IComparable {
    virtual int compare(IComparable * comp) const = 0;
    virtual ~IComparable() {}
};
void sort(IComparable ** p, IComparable ** q);
// C++ + templates
template <typename Type>
void sort(Type * p, Type * q);
```

**NB**: у шаблонных функций нет параметров по умолчанию.

# Вывод аргументов (deduce)

```
template <typename Num>
Num square(Num n) { return n * n; }
template <typename Type>
void sort(Type * p, Type * q);
template <typename Type>
void sort(Array<Type> & ar);
void foo() {
   int a = square < int > (3);
   int b = square(a) + square(4); // square<int>(..)
   float * m = new float[10];
   sort(m, &a); // error: sort<float> vs. sort<int>
   Array < double > ad (100);
   sort(ad);
             // sort<double>(ad)
```

## Шаблоны методов

```
template <class Type>
struct Array {
    template < class Other >
    Array ( Array < Other > const& other )
         : data_(new Type[other.size()])
         . size (other.size()) {
         for(size_t i = 0; i != size_; ++i)
             data_[i] = other[i];
    }
    template < class Other >
    Array & operator = (Array < Other > const& other);
};
template < class Type >
template < class Other >
Array < Type > & Array < Type > :: operator = (Array < Other > const & other)
{ ... return *this: }
```

#### Лекция 11. Шаблоны

#### Функции для вывода параметров

```
template < class First, class Second >
struct Pair {
    Pair(First const& first, Second const& second)
        : first(first), second(second) {}
    First first:
    Second second:
};
template < class First, class Second >
Pair < First, Second > makePair (First const& f, Second const& s) {
    return Pair <First, Second > (f, s);
void foo(Pair<int, double> const& p);
void bar() {
    foo(Pair<int, double>(3, 4.5));
    foo(makePair(3, 4.5));
}
```