

Vježba L01 II

Jakov Spahija

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1. Interfaces

Sučelje je apstraktna klasa samo sa čistim virtualnim funkcijama, bez ikakvog alociranog objekta. Predstavlja zahtjeve koje treba ispuniti objekt koji će implementirati korisnički kod.

```
IAccount.h
5      struct IAccount {
6          virtual bool Deposit(double) = 0;
7          virtual bool Withdraw(double) = 0;
8          virtual void Balance(double) = 0;
9          virtual double Balance() const = 0;
10         ~IAccount();
11     };
```

Svaka klasa koja implementira neko sučelje, mora zadovoljavati potpis funkcije definiranog unutar sučelja.

Implementacija sučelja IAccount unutar druge datoteke:

```
Prijepis 1.1. Account.h
1  #pragma once
2  #include<iostream>
3
4  namespace fin {
5      class Account : public IAccount {
6      private:
7          double _balance;
8      public:
9          Account(double balance) : _balance{ balance } {};
10         virtual bool Deposit(double amount) override {
11             _balance += amount;
12             std::cout << "Deposit: " << amount << std::endl;
13             return _balance;
14         }
15         virtual bool Withdraw(double amount) override {
16             _balance -= amount;
17             std::cout << "Withdraw: " << amount << std::endl;
18             return _balance;
19         }
20         virtual void Balance(double balance) override {
21             _balance = balance;
22             std::cout << "New balance: " << balance << std::endl;
23         }
24         virtual double Balance() const override { return _balance; }
25     };
26 }
```

```
Terminal
Balance: 100
Deposit: 100
Withdraw: 100
Balance: 100
~IAccount
Balance: 1000
Deposit: 100
Withdraw: 100
Balance: 1000
~IAccount
```

2. Operators

Smart pointeri iz prve vježbe implementiramo pomoću *template* konstrukcija koja djeluje kao šablone i vežu za klasu, strukturu ili funkciju koja slijedi nakon definicije predloška.

Prijepis 2.1. Smart Pointer.h: Klasa

```
5      template<typename T>
6      class SmartPtr {
7      private:
8          T* _pointee;
9      public:
10         SmartPtr(T* pT = nullptr) : _pointee{ pT } {}
11         SmartPtr& operator=(SmartPtr&);
12         T const operator*() const;
13         T operator*();
14         T const* operator->() const;
15         T* operator->();
16         ~SmartPtr();
17     };
```

Kod ove implementacije smart pokazivača, *assignment* operator bi trebao 'ukrasti' na ono što pokazuje smart pokazivač sa desne strane jednakosti, efektivno koristeći *move* semantiku.

operator=()

```
19      template<typename T>
20      SmartPtr<T>& SmartPtr<T>::operator=(SmartPtr<T>& p) {
21          std::cout << "SmartPtr::operator=()" << std::endl;
22          if (this != &p) {
23              delete(_pointee);
24              _pointee = std::move(p._pointee);
25              p._pointee = nullptr;
26          }
27          return *this;
28      }
```

Dereference i *arrow* operatori imaju svoje **const** verzije funkcija, kao što je navedeno u Prijepisu 2.1.

operator*()

```
36      template<typename T>
37      T SmartPtr<T>::operator*() {
38          std::cout << "SmartPtr::operator*()" << std::endl;
39          return *_pointee;
40      }
```

		operator->()
48	<code>template<typename T></code>	
49	<code>T* SmartPtr<T>::operator->() {</code>	
50	<code>std::cout << "SmartPtr::operator->()" << std::endl;</code>	
51	<code>return _pointee;</code>	
52	<code>}</code>	

- What would happen if you were to make another call to function `m` on `sp`?

Zbog definicije *assignment* operatora koji *move* semantiku, `sp` pokazivaču je ukraden resurs na koji je pokazivao, te je pozvan destruktor za njega.

		Program.cpp
23	<code>sq = sp;</code>	
24	<code>sq->m();</code>	
25	<code>// sp->m(); Read access violation - null pointer assigned</code>	

		Terminal
		Something konstruktor: 1
		Something konstruktor: 2
		Something konstruktor: 10
		Something konstruktor: 20
		SmartPtr::operator->()
		vrijednost: 10
		(*sq).m()
		SmartPtr::operator*()
		vrijednost: 20
		Something destruktor 20
		sp = sq
		SmartPtr::operator=()
		Something destruktor 20
		SmartPtr::operator->()
		vrijednost: 10
		Something destruktor 10

3. Associations

U ovom zadatku promatramo dvije asocijacije između Boss i Mafia klasa, te Date i Person klasa.

```

Boss.h
7      class Boss {
8      private:
9          std::wstring _name;
10         Mafia* _mafia = nullptr;
```

Prijepis 3.1. Boss.h: Klasa Boss, veza na mafiju

```

18         void SetMafia(Mafia* mafia) {
19             _mafia = mafia;
20             // std::wstring << "Boss -> " << mafia->ToString() <<
                std::endl;
21         }
22         virtual void Order(void) {
23             _mafia->DoIt();
24         }
```

Prijepis 3.2. Date.h

```

1  #pragma once
2  #include<iostream>
3  #include<string>
4
5  namespace abc {
6      struct Date {
7          int day, month, year;
8          Date(int d, int m, int y) : day{ d }, month{ m }, year{ y } {
9              std::cout << "Konstruktor Date(): " << d << " / " << m
                << " / " << y << std::endl;
10         }
11     };
12 }
```

Prijepis 3.3. Person.h

```

1  #pragma once
2  #include<iostream>
3  #include"Date.h"
4  #include<string>
5
6  namespace abc {
```

```

7      struct Person {
8          std::wstring _name;
9          const Date _birhtday;
10         Person(std::wstring name, const Date birthday) : _name{ name },
            _birhtday{ birthday }{
11             std::wcout << L"Konstruktor Person(): " << _name << std
                ::endl;
12         }
13         ~Person() {
14             std::wcout << L"Dekonstruktor ~Person(): " << _name <<
                std::endl;
15         }
16     };
17 }

```

Terminal

```

Konstruktor Boss(): Paulie Walnuts
Konstruktor Mafia(): Naša
Buisness: Igračke
Dekonstruktor ~Mafia(): Naša
Konstruktor Date(): 14 | 2 | 1988
Konstruktor Person(): Tony Baloney
Dekonstruktor ~Person(): Tony Baloney
Dekonstruktor ~Boss(): Paulie Walnuts

```

4. Templates

Template je predložak ili šablona za klasu, strukturu ili funkciju. Može sadržavati *type* parametar (**typename**), običan parametar ili sam template. Kompajler generira kod tijekom *compile time* ovisno o tome koji su argumenti proslijeđeni tijekom korištenja koda.

Cilj zadatka je implementirati stog, koji može biti definiran za bilo koji tip, koristeći **template**.

Prijepis 4.1. Stack klasa

```
6 namespace tpl {
7     template<typename T, size_t N>
8     class Stack {
9     private:
10         std::array<T, N> _elements;
11         size_t _count;
12     public:
13         Stack() : _count{ 0 }, _elements() {};
14         void Push(const T&);
15         void Pop();
16         const T& Top() const;
17         bool Empty() const {
18             return _count; // size_t jest >= 0
19         }
20         size_t Size() const { return _count; }
21     };
```

Prijepis 4.2. Stack.h: Primjer šablona za funkciju

```
39     template<typename T, size_t N>
40     inline void Show(Stack<T, N> stack, int size) {
41         while (stack.Size()) {
42             std::wcout << stack.Top() << L" ";
43             stack.Pop();
44         }
45         std::cout << std::endl;
46     }
```


Variadic template sadržava parametre koji koriste *rest* operator `...`, a ako se žele proširiti u normalni oblik, *rest* operator se stavi kao sufiks na identifikator.

Prijepis 4.3. Variadic.h

```
1  #pragma once
2  #include<iostream>
3
4  namespace tpl {
5      void Print() {
6          std::wcout << std::endl;
7      }
8
9      template<typename T, typename... Ts>
10     inline void Print(T head, Ts... rest) {
11         std::wcout << head << L" ";
12         Print(rest...);
13     }
14 }
```

Terminal

```
2
b
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
a a a
1
1 a
a 1 1 b
```

5. Variadics

Prijepis 5.1. Templates.h

```
1  #pragma once
2  #include<windows.h>
3  #include<string>
4
5  namespace vtl {
6
7  #ifdef DEBUG
8      void Log() {
9          OutputDebugStringW(L"\n");
10     }
11
12     template<typename T, typename... Ts>
13     inline void Log(const T& head, const Ts&... tail) {
14         OutputDebugStringW(head);
15         OutputDebugStringW(L" ");
16         Log(tail...);
17     }
18
19     template<typename T, typename... Ts>
20     inline void Log(const T& head, const Ts&... tail, int a, int b) {
21         if (a && b)
22             Log(head, tail...);
23     }
24 }
25 #else
26 #define Log(x, ...);
27 #endif
28 }
```

Prijepis 5.2. Program.cpp

```
1  #include<iostream>
2
3  #define DEBUG
4  #include"Templates.h"
5  using namespace std;
6  using namespace vtl;
7  using namespace std::string_literals;
8
9  int main() {
10
11     Log(L"a", L"b");
12     // Log(L"a", L"b", 1, 1);
13
14     return 0;
15 }
```

Debug Window

```
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Users\Jakov\FESB\2. semestar\3D
    Simulacije\Izvještaji\vjezba2\Debug\Variadics.exe'. Symbols loaded.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ntdll.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel32.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\KernelBase.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\vcruntime140d.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\ucrtbased.dll'.
The thread 0x34ec has exited with code 0 (0x0).
a b
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\kernel.appcore.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\msvcrt.dll'.
'Variadics.exe' (Win32): Loaded 'C:\Windows\SysWOW64\rpcrt4.dll'.
The thread 0x3c08 has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The thread 0x29ec has exited with code 0 (0x0).
The program '[1696] Variadics.exe' has exited with code 0 (0x0).
```

6. Perfect Forwarding

S obzirom da izrazi imaju i svoju vrijednosnu kategoriju, da bi se pravilno prosljedila kategorija preko *template* argumenta, koristimo koncept *universal reference*. Univerzalna referenca je parametar ili varijabla koja ima kao za svoj tip `T&&`.

Pravila sažimanja reference:

1. `T& &` postane `T&`
2. `T& &&` postane `T&`
3. `T&& &` postane `T&`
4. `T&& &&` postane `T&&`

Pravilo kod dedukcije *template* argumenata:

```
1  template<typename T>
2      void foo(T&&);
```

1. Kad se `foo` prosljedi *lvalue* tipa `A`, tad se `T` zamjeni sa `A&`, a nakon primjene pravila sažimanja postane `A&`
2. Kad se `foo` prosljedi *rvalue* tipa `A`, tad se `T` zamjeni sa `A` a argument postane `A&&`

`std::forward` uspješno prosljeđuje vrijednosnu kategoriju izraza, za razliku od `std::move` koji bezuvjetno pretvara izraz iz *lvalue* kategoriju u *rvalue*.

```
std::forward
1      template<class S>
2      S&& forward(typename remove_reference<S>::type& a) noexcept{
3          return static_cast<S&&>(a);
4      }
```

```
std::move
1      template<class T>
2      typename remove_reference<T>::type&&
3      std::move(T&& a) noexcept{
4          typedef typename remove_reference<T>::type&& RvalRef;
5          return static_cast<RvalRef>(a);
6      }
```

Prijepis 6.1. Functions.h: perfect forwarding

```
7      void f(int& lref) {
8          std::wcout << L"Prenesena vrijednost: " << lref << std::endl;
9      }
10     void f(int&& lref) {
11         std::wcout << L"Prenesena vrijednost: " << lref << std::endl;
12     }
13
14     template<typename T>
15     void Forward(T&& value) {
16         f(std::forward<int&&>(value));
17     }
```

Prijepis 6.2. Functions.h: Variadic primjer

```
19     template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
20     inline mem::SmartPtr<T> MakeSmart(Ts&&... rest){
21         std::cout << "Broj parametara: " << sizeof...(rest) << std::
22             endl;
23         return mem::SmartPtr<T>{new T{ std::forward<Ts>(rest)... }&&};
24     }
```

Terminal

```
Prenesena vrijednost: 1  
Prenesena vrijednost: 2  
Prenesena vrijednost: 3  
Prenesena vrijednost: 1  
Prenesena vrijednost: 2
```

```
Broj parametara: 1  
Konstruktor Something()  
SmartPointer::operator->()  
Vrijednost: 10
```

```
Broj parametara: 3  
Konstruktor Nešto()  
SmartPointer::operator->()  
SmartPointer::operator->()  
SmartPointer::operator->()  
Vrijednost: 10 29.98 abc  
Destruktor ~Nešto()  
Destruktor ~Something()
```