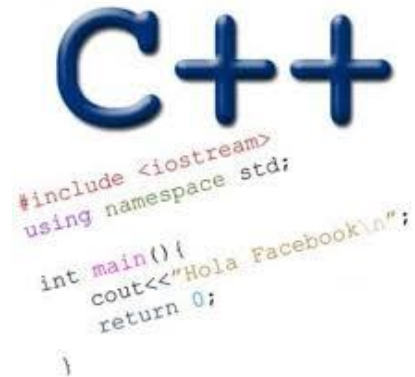


FRIEND FUNCTIONS

GDB

Problem Solving with Computers-II

<https://ucsb-cs24-sp17.github.io/>



Read the syllabus. Know what's required. Know how to get help.

CLICKERS OUT – FREQUENCY AB

Where are you with PA1?

- A. Haven't started
- B. Less than 50% done
- C. Almost done, have trouble testing my code
- D. Done, passed almost all the test cases on submit

Announcements

- Extra open lab hours every week: Mondays 2pm to 4:00pm, 6:30pm to 8:00pm
- Reach out to your mentors!

Passing point objects as parameters (Review)

double distance(point p1, point p2);

//Precondition: p1 and p2 are point objects that have been initialized

//Post condition: returns the Euclidean distance between the two points

Would you implement the above function as a member function or a non-member function? Write your reason and discuss with your peer group.

- A. Member function
- ☒ B. Non-member function
- C. Neither

p1.distance(p2);
Plaus equal emphasis on p1 & p2

Passing point objects as parameters (Review)

```
double distance(point p1, point p2);
```

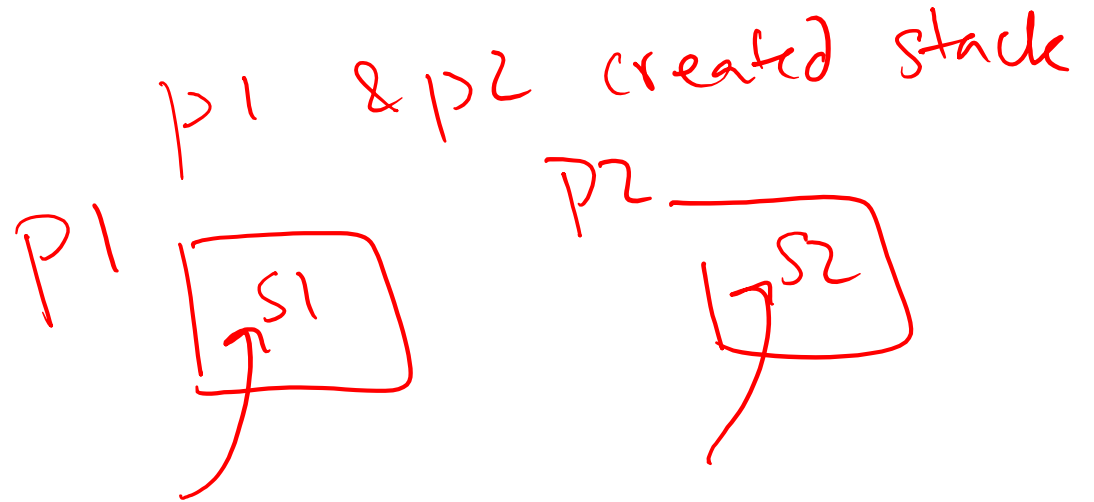
//Precondition: p1 and p2 are point objects that have been initialized

//Post condition: returns the Euclidean distance between the two points

Which of the following is invoked when passing parameters to the distance function is (on line 2):

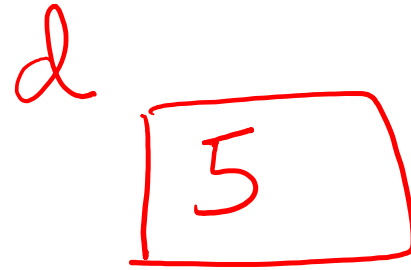
```
point s1(1,1), s2; //line 1  
cout<<distance(s1, s2); //line 2
```

- A. Default constructor
- B. Default assignment operator
- ☒ C. Default copy constructor



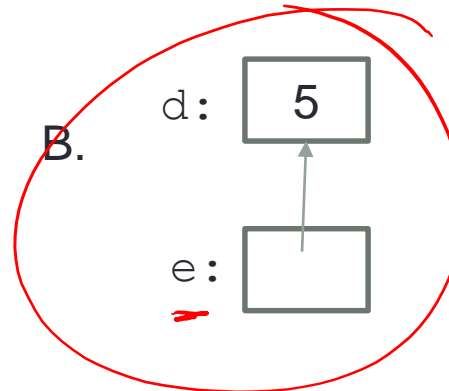
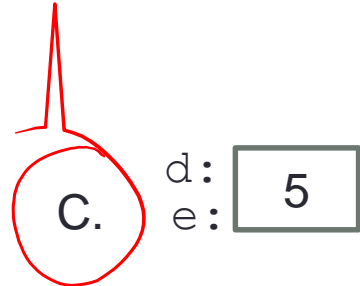
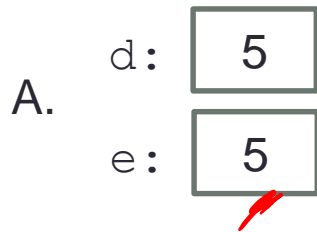
References in C++

```
int main() {
    int d = 5;
    int &e = d;
}
```



Handwritten code: `int &e;`

Which diagram below represents the result of the above code?

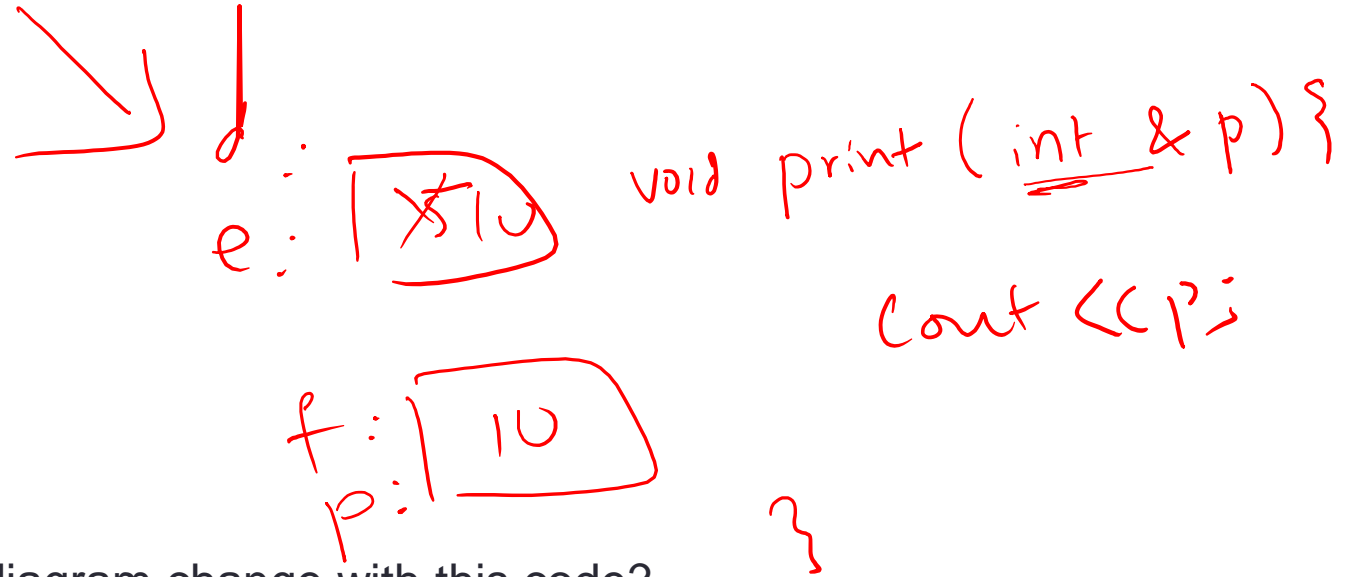


D. This code causes an error

Handwritten code: `int d = 5;`
`int &e;`
`e = &d;`

References in C++

```
int main() {
    int d = 5;
    int &e = d;
    int f = 10;
    e = f;
    print(f);
    cout << p;
}
```



How does the diagram change with this code?

A.

d:	10
e:	

f:	10
----	----

B.

d:	5
----	---

e:	
f:	10

C.

d:	
e:	10
f:	

D. Other or error

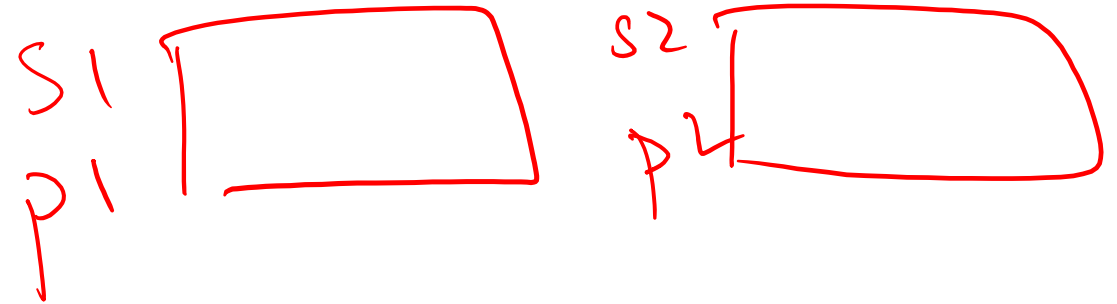
Passing references as parameters

```
double distance(constpoint &p1, constpoint &p2);
```

//Precondition: p1 and p2 are point objects that have been initialized

//Post condition: returns the Euclidean distance between the two points

```
point s1(1,1), s2;  
cout<<distance(s1, s2);
```



What is the benefit of passing references as parameters?

What are the potential dangers?

Operator overloading

In the previous class we overloaded the equality operator

==

bool operator ==(point p1, point p2); //function declaration

So we could use it in the following way:

```
double distance(const point & p1, const point &p2){  
    if(p1 == p2)  
        return 0;  
  
}
```

Printing point objects to output stream

- By overloading the << and >> operators we could do the following :

```
point p(10, 10);
```

```
cout<<p;
```



And this....

```
point p;
```

```
cin>>p; //sets the x and y member variables of p based on user input
```

Demo

- New distance function
- Operator overloading and friend function wrap up
- Separate compilation with makefiles
- Debugging with gdb

Next time

- Container classes