Arrays in Classes

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Fall 2025
last formatted: October 9, 2025



1. Can you make a class around a vector?

You may want a class of objects that contain a vector. For instance, you may want to name your vectors.

```
1 class named_field {
2 private:
3   string name;
4   vector<double> values;

to be instantiated as:
1 name_field stresses("stress",50000);
```

The problem here is when and how that stored vector is going to be created.



2. Create the contained vector

Use initializers for creating the contained vector:

```
1 class named_field {
2 private:
3   string name;
4   vector<double> values;
5 public:
6   named_field( string name,int n )
7   : name(name),
8   values(vector<double>(n)) {
9   };
10 };
```

Even shorter:

```
1  named_field( string name,int n )
2  : name(name),values(n) {
3  };
```



Multi-dimensional arrays



3. Multi-dimensional vectors

Multi-dimensional is harder with vectors:

```
1 vector<float> row(20);
2 vector<vector<float>> rows(10,row);
```

Create a row vector, then store 10 copies of that: vector of vectors.



4. Naive matrix class

```
1 matrix mymatrix(10,50);
```

Naive constructor

```
1 // array/matrixclass.cpp
2 class matrix {
3 private:
    vector<vector<double>>
       matrix data;
    int m,n;
6 public:
    matrix(int m,int n)
   : m(m), n(n)  {
  matrix_data = vector<
     vector<double>(n)
10
        >(m);
11
12 }:
13 };
```

Better constructor

```
1 // array/matrixclass.cpp
2 matrix(int m,int n)
3 : m(m),n(n),
4 matrix_data(
5 vector<vector<double>(n)>(m)
6 ) {};
7 };
```



5. Implementation of a vector

```
std::vector<float>(10);

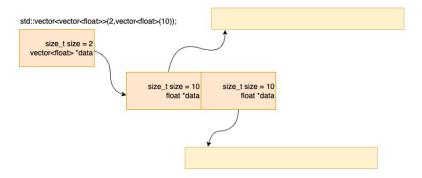
size_t size = 10
float *data

(on the stack)
```

(Don't worry about stack/heap)



6. Vector of vectors





7. Better matrix class

```
1 // array/matrixclass.cpp
2 class matrix {
3 private:
4  vector<double> matrix_data;
5  int m,n;
6 public:
7  matrix(int m,int n)
8  : m(m),n(n),matrix data(m*n) {};
```

Later we will write methods for getting/setting elements.



Write rows() and cols() methods for this class that return the number of rows and columns respectively.



In the matrix class of the previous slide, why are m,n stored explicitly while that would not be needed in the scheme of 6.



Write a method **void set(double)** that sets all matrix elements to the same value.

Write a method double totalsum() that returns the sum of all elements.

```
Code:

1 // array/matrix.cpp
2 A.set(3.);
3 cout << "Sum of elements: "
4 << A.totalsum() << '\n';
```

```
Output:
1 Sum of elements: 30
```



8. Matrix class; naive indexing

Eigearized indexing:

Methods:

```
1 void setij(int i,int j,double v) {
2  matrix_data.at( i*n +j ) = v;
3 };
4 double getij(int i,int j) {
5  return matrix_data.at( i*n +j );
6 };
```



Can you set/get elements by overloading the index operator?



Add methods such as transpose, scale to your matrix class.

Implement matrix-matrix multiplication.



9. Pascal's triangle

Pascal's triangle contains binomial coefficients:

where

$$p_{rc} = \begin{pmatrix} r \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{r!}{c!(r-c)!}.$$

The coefficients can be computed from the recurrence

$$p_{rc} = \begin{cases} 1 & c \equiv 1 \lor c \equiv r \\ p_{r-1,c-1} + p_{r-1,c} \end{cases}$$



- Write a class pascal so that pascal(n) is the object containing
 n rows of the above coefficients. Write a method getvalue(i,j) that
 returns the (i,j) coefficient, or overload the index operator.
- Write a method print that prints the above display.

The object needs to have an array internally. The easiest solution is to make an array of size $n \times n$. Optionally you can optimize your code to use precisely enough space for the coefficients.



Extend the Pascal exercise:

Optimize your code to use precisely enough space for the coefficients.



Write a class storage2d that provides get/set methods that only read from and write to the data structure. The pascal class can then use this and do the coefficient calculation.

- Do you use composition or inheritance?
- If you use composition you can overload the index operator; if you use inheritance this is unfortunately a little tricky.



Extend the storage class:

- Start with an empty triangle;
- If a coefficient outside the triangle-so-far is asked, the triangle should dynamically be extended to the row of that coefficient.
- This requires the storage class to extend the space for the coefficients.
- It also requires the pascal class to track how many rows have been filled in, and possibly compute some missing coefficients.



Optional exercise 10

- First print out the whole pascal triangle; then:
- Write a method print(int m) that prints a star if the coefficient modulo m is nonzero, and a space otherwise.



• Accept any number of integers; for each, print out the triangle module that number. On zero: stop.



Other array stuff



10. Array class

Arrays:

```
1 #include <array>
2 std::array<int,5> fiveints;
```

- Size known at compile time.
- Vector methods that do not affect storage
- Zero overhead.



11. Random walk exercise

```
// walk/walk_lib_vec.cpp
class Mosquito {
private:
  vector<float> pos;
public:
  Mosquito(int d)
    : pos( vector<float>(d,0.f) ) { };
// walk/walk_lib_vec.cpp
void step() {
  int d = pos.size();
  auto incr = random_step(d);
  for (int id=0; id<d; ++id)</pre>
    pos.at(id) += incr.at(id);
};
```

Finish the implementation. Do you get improvement from using the array class?



12. Span

Create a span from a vector, starting at its second element and ending before its last:

```
1 #include <span>
2 vector<double> v;
3 std::span<double> v_span( v.data()+1,v.size()-2 );
```



Array creation

C-style arrays still exist,

```
// array/staticinit.cpp
{
   int numbers[] = {5,4,3,2,1};
   println("{}",numbers[3]);
}
{
   int numbers[5]{5,4,3,2,1};
   numbers[3] = 21;
   println("{}",numbers[3]);
}
```

but you shouldn't use them.

Prefer to use $\frac{1}{2}$ class (not in this course) or $\frac{1}{2}$ (C++20; very advanced)

