

PIC 10A 2B

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Today...

- 2-D Vectors
- Classes
- Exercise on Classes + 2-D Vectors: the **MATRIX** class
- HW6 Questions?

2-D Vectors

- A vector of vectors is called a 2-D vectors, because it looks like a 2-D array if you visualize it



v is a vector of vectors, where

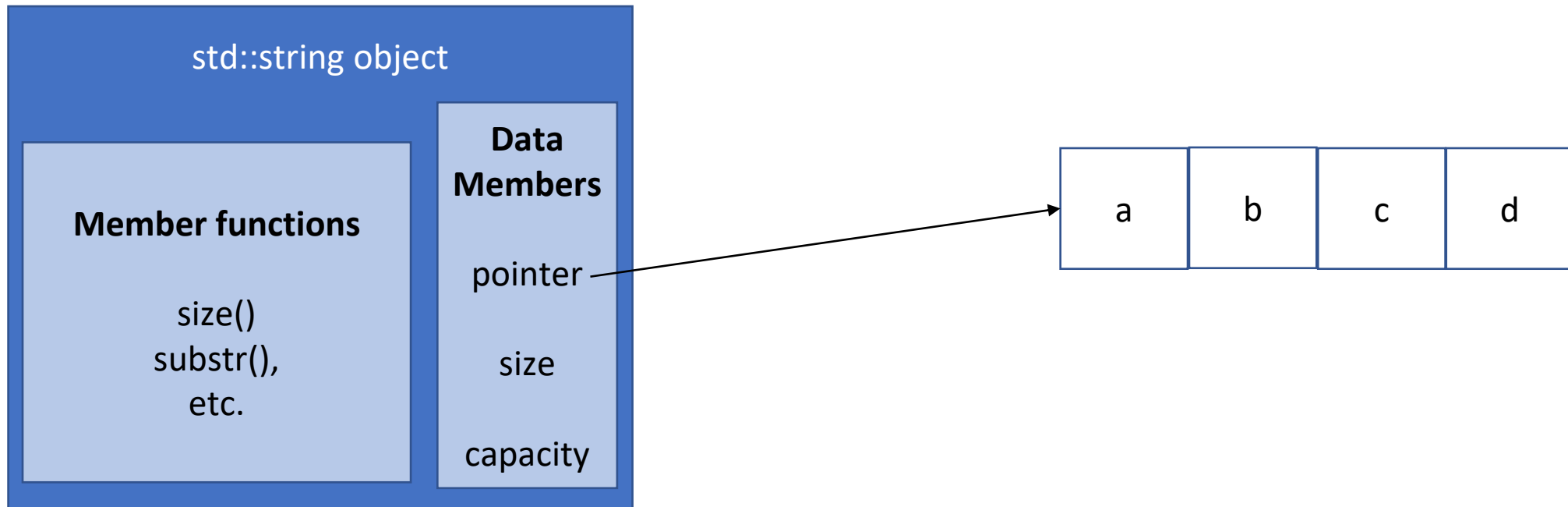
- $v[0]$ is a vector of length 3
- $v[1]$ has length 5
- $v[2]$ has length 4
- $v[3]$ has length 2
- ...

C++ Classes

Concepts, Examples, and Exercise Problems

Classes

- Roughly speaking, a class is a user-defined type that contains a collection of data members with other features (methods)
- e.g. “std::string” has data members like
 - the pointer to the char array (actual string data)
 - size and capacity variables, and some other members
 - useful member functions like size(), substr(), and operators([], ==, <, +, etc.)



Classes

- Default accessibility of data members/functions is *private* for classes
 - On the other hand, a very similar data structure, “struct” has *public* members by default
- To access the members, use the “.”(dot) operator
- Initialization is done by a “constructor”

e.g. `string str = "ABCDE";`
`int len = str.length();`

```
class B {  
public:  
    void b() const;  
    B();  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    B b_object;  
}
```

Calling the default constructor here

Classes

- If a class has several data members, a proper initialization may be important

```
class B {  
public:  
    string name;  
    double salary;  
    int age;  
    void b() const;  
    B();  
    //(another c'tor)  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    B b_object;  
    B John("John Doe", 60000, 25);  
}
```

Calling the default constructor here.

Setting the name = "", salary = 0.0 and age = 0 in the default constructor can be a good initialization

Calling another type of constructor here
(not declared in the class interface yet)

What's the correct signature of this constructor?

```
B(string _name, double _salary, int _age);
```

Classes

- Always use the *constructor initializer list* for initialization

```
class B {  
public:  
    string name;  
    double salary;  
    int age;  
    void b() const;  
    B();  
};
```

```
B(string _name, double _salary, int _age)  
    : name(_name), salary(_salary), age(_age) {}
```

```
int main() {  
    B b_object;  
    B John("John Doe", 60000, 25);  
}
```

The constructor's **body** is empty in this case

“Matrix” Class

- We implement a class “Matrix” to handle matrices (mathematical objects)
- Each matrix has the following member variables
 - number of rows
 - number of columns
 - 2-D vector for storing the entries
- And the following member functions
 - A.size(): returns the dimension as a vector of length two (nRows, nCols)
 - A.at(i, j): returns the reference of the element at (i-th row and j-th column)
 - A.isEqualDim(B): check if the dimensions of A and B are the same
 - A.add(B): adds A and B and return the sum A+B
 - A.subtract(B): returns A-B
 - A.scalarMultiplication(c): returns cA, where c is a scalar and A is a matrix
 - A.multiplication(B): returns AB (matrix multiplication)
 - A.transpose(): transposes the matrix (does not return anything)
 - A.print(): prints the matrix on the console
- Constructors accepting the dimension (default: 1x1, filled with 0)

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ m \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3+4=7

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{matrix} 2 \times 4 \\ 4 \times 3 \end{matrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \\ & & & \begin{matrix} 2 \times 3 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$c_{11} = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{13}b_{31} + a_{14}b_{41}$

$$\begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & b_{43} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{matrix} 2 \times 4 \\ 4 \times 3 \end{matrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix} \\ & & & \begin{matrix} 2 \times 3 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$c_{22} = a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{23}b_{32} + a_{24}b_{42}$




HW6 Questions?

- 1. Transform a vector (input) to a 2-D vector
- 2. Print the 2-D vector
- 3. check the row-sums, the column-sums, and the diagonal-sums
 - It should be $34 = (1+2+\dots+16)/4$
 - If any of the sums is not equal to 34, it is not a magic square

Your Feedback is welcome

- Don't hesitate to give a feedback on the discussion
- Use the link on my Github repo, or the link below:
 - <https://forms.gle/erZj1iSgHNrHQuXk6>

My Github repo on the web looks like:

 code	Week2 Tu
 LICENSE	Initial commit
 README.md	Update README.md

README.md

PIC10A

PIC10A discussion 2B, UCLA for Fall 2022

Google form link for feedbacks: <https://forms.gle/erZj1iSgHNrHQuXk6>

[Click this link](https://forms.gle/erZj1iSgHNrHQuXk6)