Informatik - Exercise Session

Vectors and References

There are several ways to shorten this snippet:

```
if (condition) {
    return a;
} else {
    return b;
}
```

```
There are several ways to shorten this snippet:
    if (condition) {
        return a;
    } else {
        return b;
    }
Variant 1:
    if (condition) return a; else return b;
```

```
There are several ways to shorten this snippet:
    if (condition) {
         return a;
    } else {
        return b;
Variant 1:
    if (condition) return a; else return b;
The ternary operator:
    return (condition) ? a : b;
```

```
There are several ways to shorten this snippet:
    if (condition) {
         return a:
    } else {
        return b;
Variant 1:
    if (condition) return a; else return b;
The ternary operator:
    return (condition) ? a : b:
Other ways to use this:
    int i = (condition) ? a : b;
    function1(one, (condition) ? a : b, three);
```

```
There are several ways to shorten this snippet:
    if (condition) {
         return a:
    } else {
         return b;
Variant 1:
    if (condition) return a; else return b;
The ternary operator:
    return (condition) ? a : b:
Other ways to use this:
    int i = (condition) ? a : b:
    function1(one, (condition) ? a : b, three):
There are more ways to use this, but it gets confusing fast, so try not to overdo it.
```

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values
а	

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values
а	3

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values
а	3
b	

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values
а	3
b	\hookrightarrow a

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values	
а	3	
b	\hookrightarrow a	7 ↑

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values	
а	3	7
b	\hookrightarrow a	\hookrightarrow a

What is the output of the following snippet?

```
int a = 3;
int& b = a;
b = 7;
std::cout << a; // Output: ?</pre>
```

Variable	Values	
а	3	7 output
b	\hookrightarrow a	\hookrightarrow a

```
void foo(int i) {
    i = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

```
void foo(int i) {
        i = 5;
   int main() {
       int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values
```

```
void foo(int i) {
        i = 5;
   int main() {
       int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values
```

```
void foo(int i) {
       i = 5;
   int main() {
       int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values foo: variable
                                Values
```

```
void foo(int i) {
    i = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	foo: variable	Values
i	4	i	5

```
void foo(int i) {
       i = 5;
   int main() {
       int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values foo: variable
```

```
void foo(int i) {
        i = 5;
   int main() {
        int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values
                    foo: variable
         4 output
```

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

```
void foo(int& a) {
       a = 5;
   int main() {
       int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values
```

```
void foo(int& a) {
       a = 5;
   int main() {
        int i = 4;
       foo(i);
       std::cout << i;</pre>
Variable
         Values
```

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	- foo: -	Variable	Values
i	4	- 100.	а	

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	foo: -	Variable	Values
i	4	100.	а	

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	foor	Variable	Values	
i	4	- 100	а	\hookrightarrow i	<u>†</u> 5

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

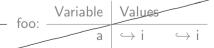
Variable	Values		foo:	Variable	Values	
i	Á	5	100.	а	\hookrightarrow i	\hookrightarrow i

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	foo:	Variable	Values		
i	Ą	5	100.	a	\hookrightarrow i	\hookrightarrow i

```
void foo(int& a) {
    a = 5;
}
int main() {
    int i = 4;
    foo(i);
    std::cout << i;
}</pre>
```

Variable	Values	
i	4	5 output



What applications of references come to mind?

What applications of references come to mind?

► More than one "return value":

```
void midnight(double a, double b, double c, double & x1, double & x2);
```

What applications of references come to mind?

► More than one "return value":

```
void midnight(double a, double b, double c, double & x1, double & x2);
```

Streams cannot be copied:

```
void output(std::ostream out, int i) { out << i; } // error
void output(std::ostream& out, int i) { out << i; } // works</pre>
```

What applications of references come to mind?

More than one "return value": void midnight(double a, double b, double c, double & x1, double & x2);

Streams cannot be copied:

```
void output(std::ostream out, int i) { out << i; } // error
void output(std::ostream& out, int i) { out << i; } // works</pre>
```

Return references:

```
int& increment(int& m) { return ++m; }
int main() {
   int n = 3;
   increment(increment(n));
   std::cout << n; // 5
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

Consider the normalized floating point number system $F^*(\beta, p, e_{\min}, e_{\max})$ with $\beta = 2$, p = 3, $e_{\min} = -4$, $e_{\max} = 4$.

Compute the following expressions as the parentheses suggest, representing each intermediate result (and the final result) in the normalized floating point system according to the rules of computing with floating point numbers.

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10					
decimal	binary		decimal		binary		
10	?????		0.5		?????		
+ 0.5	?????	 +	0.5		?????		
=	?????	=			?????		
+ 0.5	?????	+	10		?????		
= ??	← ?????	=	??	\leftarrow	?????		

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary		decimal	binary		
10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	(0.5	?????		
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+ (0.5	?????		
=	?????	=		?????		
+ 0.5	?????	+ :	10	?????		
= ?? ←	- ?????	= 1	?? ←	?????		

(10+0.5)+0	(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary		decimal	binary			
10	1.01 · 2 ³		0.5	?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	0.5	?????			
=	$1.0101\cdot 2^3$	=		?????			
+ 0.5	?????	+	10	?????			
= ?? ←	?????	=	?? ←	?????			

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary	decimal	binary			
10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	0.5	?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+ 0.5	?????			
=	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=	?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+ 10	?????			
= ?? ←	?????	= ?? ←	- ?????			

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary	decimal	binary			
10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	0.5	?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+ 0.5	?????			
=	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=	?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+ 10	?????			
= 10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	= ?? ←	- ?????			

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.	(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary		decimal	binary			
10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$		0.5	$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	0.5	$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$			
=	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=		?????			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	10	?????			
= 10 ←	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	=	?? ←	- ?????			

(10	(10+0.5)+0.5			(0.5+0.5)+10			
	decimal	binary		decimal		binary	
	10	$1.01\cdot 2^3$		0.5		$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$	
+	0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	0.5		$1.00\cdot 2^{-1}$	
=		$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=			1.00 · 2 ⁰	
+	0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	10		$1010.00 \cdot 2^{0}$	
=	10 ←	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=	??	\leftarrow	?????	

(10+0.5)+0.5			(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary		decimal	binary			
10	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$		0.5	$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	0.5	$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$			
=	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=		$1.00 \cdot 2^{0}$			
+ 0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	10	1010.00 · 2 ⁰			
= 10 ←	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	=	?? ←	- 1011.00 · 2 ⁰			

(10+0.5)+0.5		(0.5+0.5)+10				
decimal	binary	decimal	binary			
10	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	0.5	$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$			
+ 0.5	$0.0001 \cdot 2^3$	+ 0.5	$1.00\cdot 2^{-1}$			
=	$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=	$1.00 \cdot 2^{0}$			
+ 0.5	$0.0001 \cdot 2^3$	+ 10	$1010.00 \cdot 2^{0}$			
= 10 ←	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	= ?? ←	$-1.011 \cdot 2^3$			

(10	(10+0.5)+0.5			(0.5+0.5)+10				
	decimal	binary		decimal		binary		
	10	$1.01\cdot 2^3$		0.5		$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$		
+	0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	0.5		$1.00 \cdot 2^{-1}$		
=		$1.01\cdot 2^3$	=			1.00 · 2 ⁰		
+	0.5	$0.0001\cdot 2^3$	+	10		$1010.00 \cdot 2^0$		
=	10 ←	$1.01 \cdot 2^3$	=	12	\leftarrow	$1.10 \cdot 2^3$		