

# How's your HW5 so far?

done good

not bad

# Today's plan

- Review Ex 10-1
- Recap questions
- In-class Ex 10-2

## Ex 10-1: mean

- `std::vector<double> grades, bool is_sorted`
- `double mean = 0;`
- `for (size_t i = 0; i < grades.size(); ++i) {...}`
- `mean += grades[i];`
- `if (grades.empty()) return -1;`
- `else return mean / grades.size();`



## Ex 10-1: median

- return percentile(50);
- if (grades.empty()) return -1;
- if (grades.size() % 2) return grades[grades.size() / 2];
- else {
- size\_t mid\_idx = grades.size() / 2;
- return (grades[mid\_idx - 1] + grades[mid\_idx]) / 2;
- }

# Ex 10-1: accessing **private** member fields

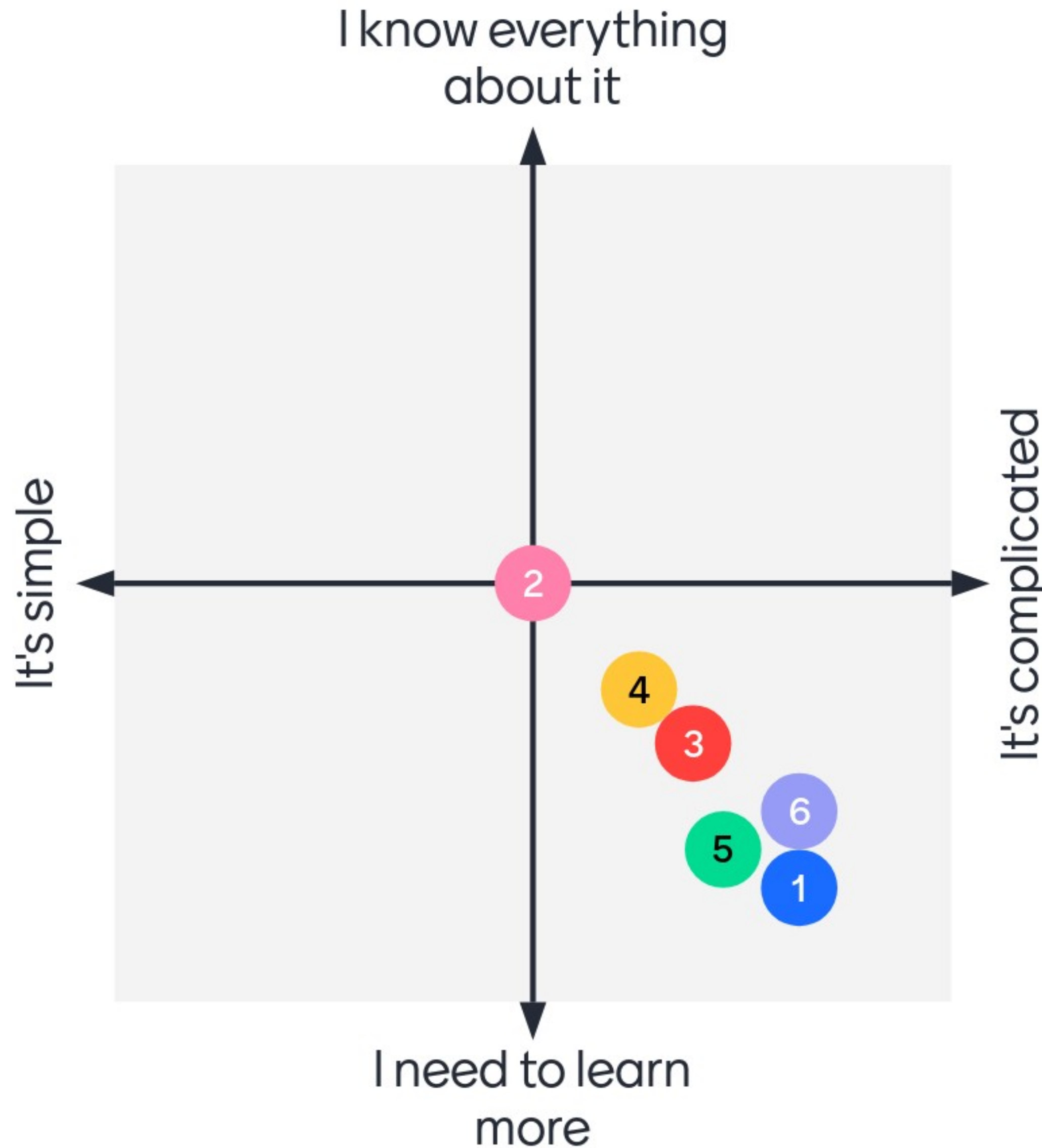
- the field `grades` is private
- we should use the getter to get its value as a const ref
- `gl.grades[i]` -> `gl.get(i)`

## Ex 10-1: add all even numbers 0-100

- Use the add function
- `for (int i = 0; i <= 100; i += 2) gl.add(i);`
- `gl.mean()` to get the mean
- `gl.percentile(xx)` to get the xxth percentile
- `gl.median()` to get the median



# Self evaluation



- 1 Non-default (alternate) constructors
- 2 Default arguments
- 3 Name conflicts, and use of `this` pointer
- 4 When will the compiler generate a default constructor for you?
- 5 `new` and constructor
- 6 Destructors

# What is a non-default (alternate) constructor?

constructor which accepts arguments



not of the class name



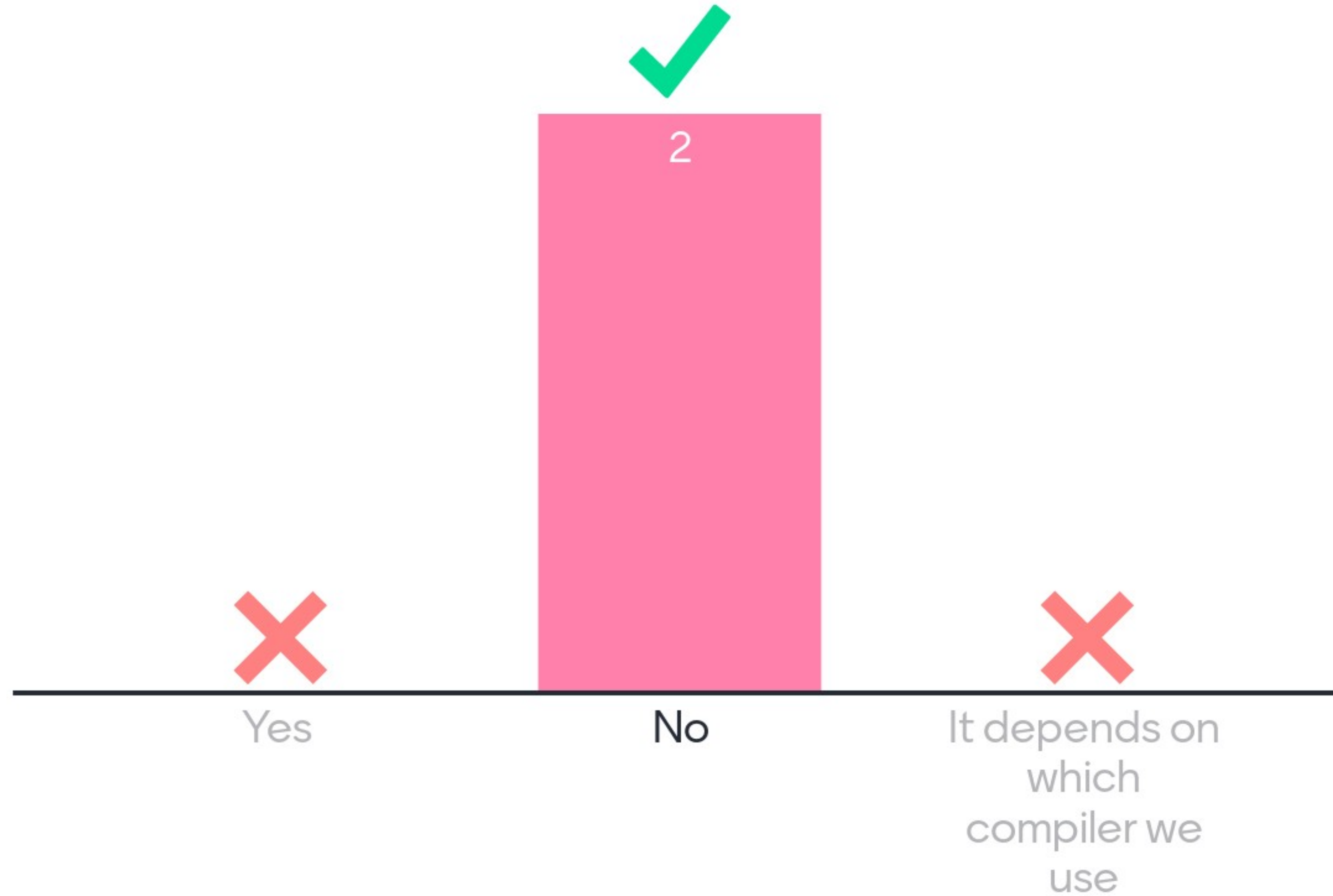
we pass in the value that we want to assign to the variables as parameters



The correct answer is: A constructor that takes arguments for initializing member fields



# If we define a non-default constructor, will C++ generate an implicitly defined default constructor?



# When do we need to use the **this** keyword?

when comparing to another object's attributes to avoid confusion ✕

refer to field ✕

when the parameter name of a function which is not the constructor is the same as one of the member field ✕

The correct answer is: When the local variables hide the member fields (except constructor's initializer list).



# What is a destructor? When do we need to call it?

destructor is to free dynamically allocated objects. don't need to explicitly call it



invoked when the object goes out of scope



To release the memory when out of the life span of a variable; when we dynamically allocate a memory

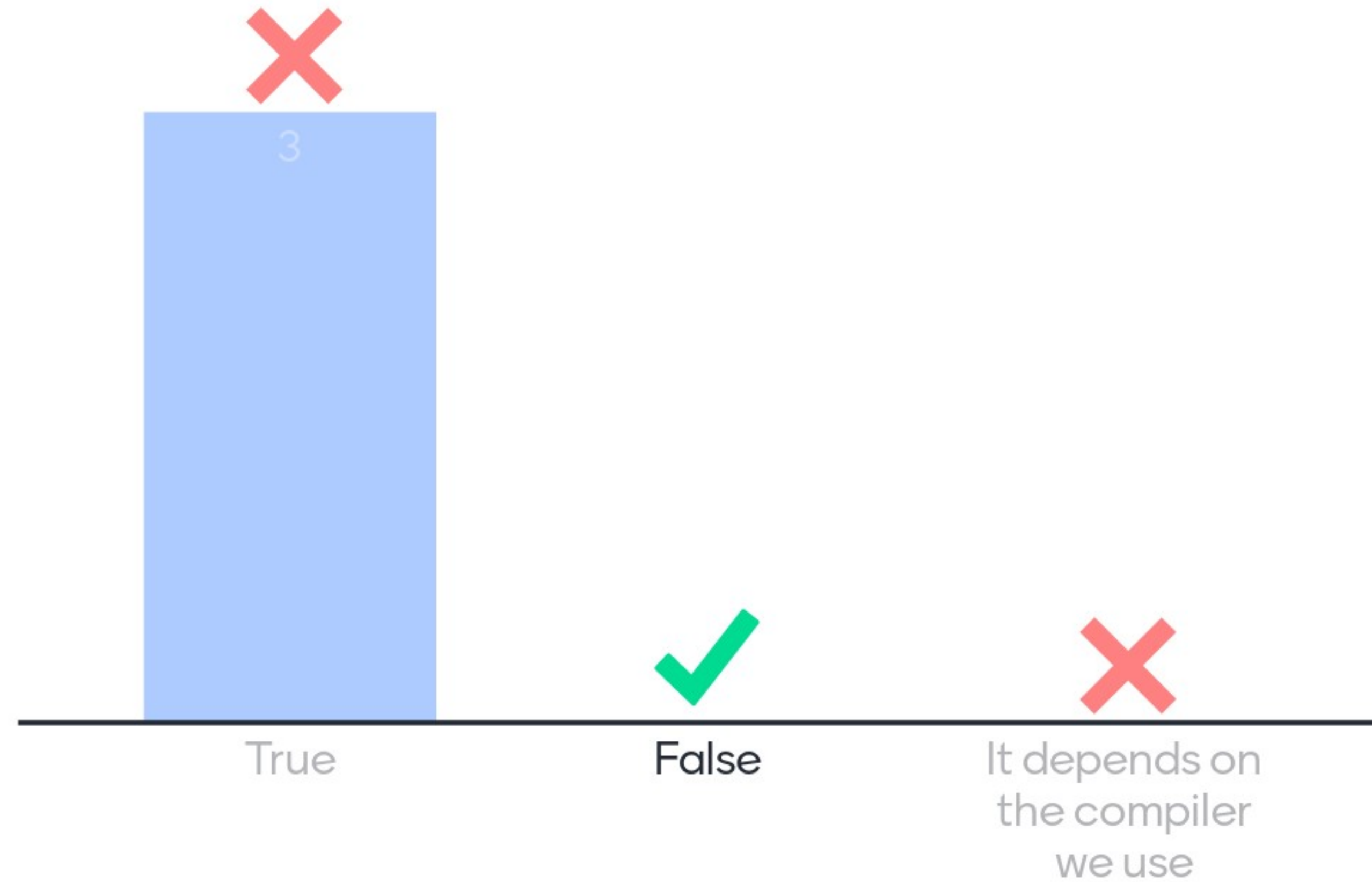


The correct answer is: It's a special function that will be called automatically when an object's lifetime ends, or it is deallocated. We don't need to call it explicitly.





A destructor will automatically release memories/resources that are allocated in the constructor.  
True or False?



# Ask me anything

0 questions

0 upvotes