601.220 Intermediate Programming

When we saw STL, we considered these templates:

```
template<typename T>
struct Node {
    T payload;
    Node *next:
}:
template<typename T>
void print_list(Node<T> *head) {
    Node<T> *cur = head;
    while(cur != NULL) {
        cout << cur->payload << " ";</pre>
        cur = cur->next:
    cout << endl;</pre>
```

One struct/function that works for (almost) any type T

```
int main() {
    Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL}; // float payload
    Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3}; // float payload
    Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2}; // float payload
    print_list(&f1);

    Node<int> i2 = {239, NULL}; // int payload
    Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2}; // int payload
    print_list(&i1);

    return 0;
}
```

```
// ll_template_cpp.cpp:
#include <iostream>
using std::cout; using std::endl;
template<typename T>
struct Node {
    T payload;
    Node *next;
};
template<tvpename T>
void print_list(Node<T> *head) {
    Node<T> *cur = head:
    while(cur != NULL) {
        cout << cur->payload << " ";
       cur = cur->next;
    cout << endl;
```

```
int main() {
   Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL};
   Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3};
   Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2};
   print_list(&f1);

   Node<int> i2 = {239, NULL};
   Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2};
   print_list(&i1);

   return 0;
}
```

```
$ g++ -c ll_template_cpp.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
$ g++ -o ll_template_cpp ll_template_cpp.o
$ ./ll_template_cpp
24.3 48.7 95.1
114 239
```

Now we make it a template class.

```
// ll_temp.h:
#include <iostream>
template<typename T>
class Node {
public:
    Node(T pay, Node<T> *nx) : payload(pay), next(nx) { }
    void print() const {
        const Node<T> *cur = this;
        while(cur != NULL) {
            std::cout << cur->payload << ' ';
            cur = cur->next;
        std::cout << std::endl:
private:
    T payload;
    Node<T> *next;
ጉ:
```

```
// ll temp main.cpp:
#include "ll temp.h"
int main() {
   Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL}:
   Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3}:
   Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2};
   f1.print();
   Node < int > i2 = {239, NULL};
   Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2};
   i1.print();
   return 0;
$ g++ -o ll temp main ll temp main.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wal
$ ./11_temp_main
24.3 48.7 95.1
114 239
```

Everything looks fine. Now lets separate the template class into a .h file and a .cpp file.

```
// ll_temp2.h:
// ll_temp2.h
#include <iostream>

template<typename T>
class Node {
public:
    Node(T pay, Node<T> *nx) : payload(pay), next(nx) { }
    void print() const;
private:
    T payload;
    Node<T> *next;
};
```

```
// ll_temp2.cpp:
// ll_temp2.cpp
#include "ll_temp2.h"

template<typename T>
void Node<T>::print() const {
    const Node<T> *cur = this;
    while(cur != NULL) {
        std::cout << cur->payload << ' ';
        cur = cur->next;
    }
    std::cout << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

```
// ll temp main2.cpp:
#include "ll temp2.h"
int main() {
   Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL}: // instantiate Node<float>
   Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3};
   Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2};
   f1.print(): // instantiate Node<float>::print *** will this work? ***
   Node<int> i2 = {239, NULL}; // instantiate Node<float>
   Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2}:
   i1.print(): // instantiate Node<int>::print *** will this work? ***
   return 0:
$ g++ ll_temp_main2.cpp ll_temp2.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
/tmp/ccc7vjz1.o: In function `main':
11_temp_main2.cpp:(.text+0x6e): undefined reference to `Node<float>::print() co
11_temp_main2.cpp:(.text+0xa5): undefined reference to `Node<int>::print() cons
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

Compiler acts lazily when instantiating templates

Doesn't instantiate until first use

```
Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL}; // OK fine, I'll instantiate Node<float> Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3}; Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2}; f1.print(); // OK fine, I'll instantiate Node<float>::print
Node<int> i2 = {239, NULL}; // OK fine, I'll instantiate Node<int> Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2}; i1.print(); // OK fine, I'll instantiate Node<int>::print
```

When instantiating, compiler needs the relevant template classes and functions to be fully defined already. . .

... in contrast to typical function or class use, where definition can be in separate .cpp files. i.e. template classes have to be typically defined in the header files.

```
$ g++ ll_temp_main2.cpp ll_temp2.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
/tmp/cccsRGKE.o: In function `main':
ll_temp_main2.cpp:(.text+0x6e): undefined reference to `Node<float>::print() co
ll_temp_main2.cpp:(.text+0xa5): undefined reference to `Node<int>::print() cons
collect2: error: ld returned 1 exit status
```

Lazily instantating Node<float> & Node<int> is fine

Both are defined in the header

Instantating Node<float>::print() & Node<int>::print()
won't work

- They are in a separate source file not #included here
- By convention, we never #include .cpp files

There are a couple of possible solutions:

- Move Node<T>::print() definition back into the header
- Put member function definitions in a separate file and #include it, but don't give it a .cpp extension. i.e. a different extension such as .inc or .inl.

```
// ll_temp2.inc:
// ll_temp2.inc
template<typename T>
void Node<T>::print() const {
   const Node<T> *cur = this;
   while(cur != NULL) {
      std::cout << cur->payload << ' ';
      cur = cur->next;
   }
   std::cout << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

```
// ll temp main3.cpp:
#include "11 temp2.h" // template class definition
#include "ll temp2.inc" // template class member function definitions
int main() {
   Node<float> f3 = {95.1f, NULL}; // instantiate Node<float>
   Node<float> f2 = {48.7f, &f3};
   Node<float> f1 = {24.3f, &f2}:
   f1.print(); // instantiate Node<float>::print *** will this work? ***
   Node<int> i2 = {239, NULL}: // instantiate Node<float>
   Node<int> i1 = {114, &i2};
   i1.print(); // instantiate Node<int>::print *** will this work? ***
   return 0:
$ g++ -o 11_temp_main3 11_temp_main3.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -W
$ ./11 temp main3
24.3 48.7 95.1
114 239
```