

CS100

Introduction to Programming

Tutorial 9: shared pointers, friend, factory method

Part 0


Debugging

Understanding Errors

```
hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared
```

Understanding Errors

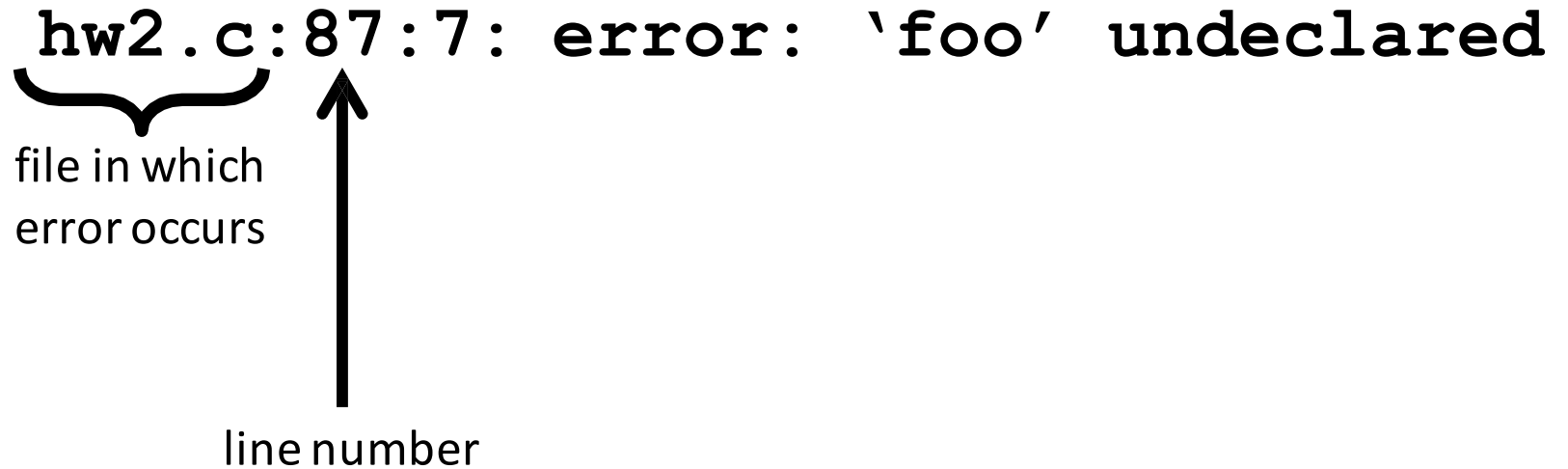
`hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`



file in which
error occurs

Understanding Errors

`hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`



file in which
error occurs

line number

Understanding Errors

`hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`

The diagram illustrates the components of the error message `hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`. A horizontal curly brace under `hw2.c` is labeled "file in which error occurs". A vertical arrow points from the text "line number" to the `87`. A diagonal arrow points from the text "character number" to the `7`.

Understanding Errors

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The diagram illustrates the components of the error message `hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`. A horizontal curly brace under `hw2.c` is labeled "file in which error occurs". A vertical arrow points from the text "line number" to the `87`. A diagonal arrow points from the text "character number" to the `7`. Another diagonal arrow points from the text "degree of severity 'error' or 'warning'" to the `error:` part of the message.

file in which error occurs

line number

character number

degree of severity 'error' or 'warning'

Understanding Errors

`hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`

The diagram illustrates the components of the error message `hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`. It uses curly braces and arrows to identify each part:

- file in which error occurs:** Indicated by a brace under `hw2.c`.
- line number:** Indicated by an arrow pointing to `87`.
- character number:** Indicated by an arrow pointing to `7`.
- degree of severity 'error' or 'warning':** Indicated by an arrow pointing to `error:`.
- error message:** Indicated by a brace under `'foo' undeclared`.

#1 Rule of Debugging

- start with the **very first** error or warning
- recompile every time an error is fixed
 - errors will cascade
 - and de-cascade when fixed!

Cascading Errors

```
int numStudents;  
for (i = 0; i < numStudents; i++) {  
    total += grades[i];  
}  
avg = total/numStudents;
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> gcc -Wall average.c
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- the **-Wall** flag shows all of warnings

Cascading Errors

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```
average.c:5:5: warning: unused variable 'numStudents'
```

```
average.c:22:17: error: 'numStudents' undeclared
```

```
average.c:25:13: error: 'numStudents' undeclared
```

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Cascading Errors

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> gcc -Wall average.c
```

- got rid of all 3 errors!

When Errors Occur

- compile time
 - pretty easy (normally typos or simple mistakes)
- linking
 - slightly harder (could be easy, could require rethinking how your code is laid out)
- run time
 - often difficult to pinpoint, and sometimes hard to spot at all
 - best bet is to use a debugger

Common Compiler Errors

`hw2.c:87:7: error: 'foo' undeclared`

- if **foo** is a **variable**:
 - forgot to declare
 - misspelled (on declaration or on use)
- if **foo** is a **function**:
 - forgot to **#include** file containing the prototype
 - misspelled (on declaration or on use)

Common Compiler Errors

```
hw2.c:37:6: warning: unused variable  
      'bar'
```

- variable was declared but not used
 - normally because variable declaration has a typo
 - if you're in the midst of writing code, this warning may be *temporarily* acceptable
 - haven't had a chance to use the variable yet

Common Compiler Errors

```
hw2.c:54: warning: suggest  
    parentheses around assignment  
    used as truth value
```

- often a mistake inside a control statement
 - you meant to use `==` not `=`
 - (you want equivalency, not assignment)

Common Compiler Errors

```
hw2.c: 51: error: expected `;'  
        before `for'
```

- missing semicolon on previous line of code
- ‘for’ is simply the word directly following the missing semicolon
 - could be ‘int’ or ‘if’ or a variable name, etc

Common Linker Errors

`hw4.o: In function 'main':`

`hw4.c:91: undefined reference to 'Fxn'`

- linker can't find code for 'Fxn' in any .o file
 - forgot to link .o file
 - misspelled named of Fxn
 - parameter list is different
 - differences between prototype/definition/call

Common Linker Errors

```
/usr/lib64/gcc/[...]/crt1.o: In function  
  '_start':
```

```
/home/[...]/start.S:119: undefined  
reference to main
```

- you compiled a file that does not contain a **main()**
- without using the **-c** flag to indicate separate compilation

Error messages can be very long ...

```
> gcc -Wall structs.c
In file included from /usr/include/stdio.h:33:0,
      from structs.c:6:
/usr/lib64/gcc/x86_64-suse-linux/4.7/include/stddef.h:213:1: error:
expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or '__attribute__' before 'typedef'
In file included from /usr/include/stdio.h:74:0,
      from structs.c:6:
/usr/include/libio.h:307:3: error: unknown type name 'size_t'
/usr/include/libio.h:311:67: error: 'size_t' undeclared here (not in a
function)
/usr/include/libio.h:339:62: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/libio.h:348:6: error: expected declaration specifiers or '...'
before 'size_t'
/usr/include/libio.h:470:19: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before '_IO_sgetn'
In file included from structs.c:6:0:
/usr/include/stdio.h:319:35: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:325:47: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:337:20: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:344:10: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:386:44: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:390:45: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:666:11: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:669:9: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:679:8: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdio.h:709:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'fread'
/usr/include/stdio.h:715:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'fwrite'
/usr/include/stdio.h:737:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'fread_unlocked'
/usr/include/stdio.h:739:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'fwrite_unlocked'
In file included from structs.c:9:0:
/usr/include/string.h:43:8: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:46:56: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:55:18: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:62:42: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:65:56: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:92:48: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:129:39: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:137:9: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:143:57: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:150:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strxfrm'
In file included from structs.c:9:0:
/usr/include/string.h:165:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strxfrm_l'
/usr/include/string.h:180:45: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:281:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strcspn'
/usr/include/string.h:285:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strspn'
/usr/include/string.h:395:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strlen'
/usr/include/string.h:402:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'strlen'
/usr/include/string.h:423:12: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:447:33: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:451:53: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:455:31: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:458:54: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:536:61: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:573:34: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/string.h:576:39: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
In file included from structs.c:11:0:
/usr/include/stdlib.h:139:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'ctype_get_mb_cur_max'
In file included from structs.c:11:0:
/usr/include/stdlib.h:331:4: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:361:4: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:465:22: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:467:22: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:467:38: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:479:36: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
In file included from /usr/include/stdlib.h:491:0,
      from structs.c:11:
/usr/include/alloca.h:32:22: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
In file included from structs.c:11:0:
/usr/include/stdlib.h:497:22: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:502:45: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:502:65: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:755:9: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:755:25: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:760:34: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:760:50: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:839:6: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:842:6: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:846:31: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:850:31: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:859:36: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:863:34: error: expected declaration specifiers or
'...' before 'size_t'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:870:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'mbstowcs'
/usr/include/stdlib.h:873:15: error: expected '=', ',', ';', 'asm' or
'__attribute__' before 'wcstombs'
```

... but not too hard to fix

- Follow the message til the original calling point
 - ...
 - In file included from ...
 - ...
 - In file included from ...
 - ...
 - Instantiated here ...
 - ...
 - Instantiated here ...
 - Error message

Debugging Basics

- if the error's not clear from just looking at the code, you can try:
- inserting probe statements with `printf`
 - (but adding a `printf` might change your error!)
- rubber duck debugging
- googling the error message
- using a debugger

Debuggers

- see what is going on “inside” the program
 - more powerful and accurate than printf() probes
- examine individual variables (value & address)
 - can change variable’s value on the fly
- step through code line by line
 - can skip blocks of code you don’t want to see

Using GDB

- must use the '**-g**' flag when compiling
- open program for testing using command line:
`gdb hw2`
- GDB – Gnu Project Debugger (text based)

Using GDB

- debugger allows you to:
 - add breakpoints to stop the program at specific points
 - use 'print' or 'display' to show values (or addresses) of variables
 - step through code line by line

Part 1

shared pointers

Shared pointers

- Imagine the following simple Test class
 - The class does not do much except notifying us about construction and destruction

```
class TestClass {  
public:  
    TestClass() {  
        std::cout << "dummy object is created\n"; }  
    virtual ~TestClass() {  
        std::cout << "dummy object is destroyed\n"; }  
    void printSomething() { std::cout << "hello\n"; }  
private:  
    double m_dummy;  
};
```

Shared pointers

- The class is used in the main function

```
int main() {  
    int indexA = 1;  
    int indexB = 1;  
    if( indexA == 1) {  
        std::cout << "Entering scope A\n";  
        SharedPointer<TestClass> ptrA;  
        if( indexB == 1 ) {  
            std::cout << "Entering scope B\n";  
            SharedPointer<TestClass> ptrB( new TestClass() );  
            ptrA = ptrB;  
        }  
        std::cout << "Returning to scope A\n";  
    }  
    std::cout << "Returning to global scope\n";  
    return 0;  
}
```

Custom shared-pointer class

Shared pointers

- The shared pointer has the declaration

```
template<class T>
class SharedPointer {
public:
    SharedPointer();
    SharedPointer( T * ptr );
    SharedPointer( const SharedPointer & ptr );
    virtual ~SharedPointer();

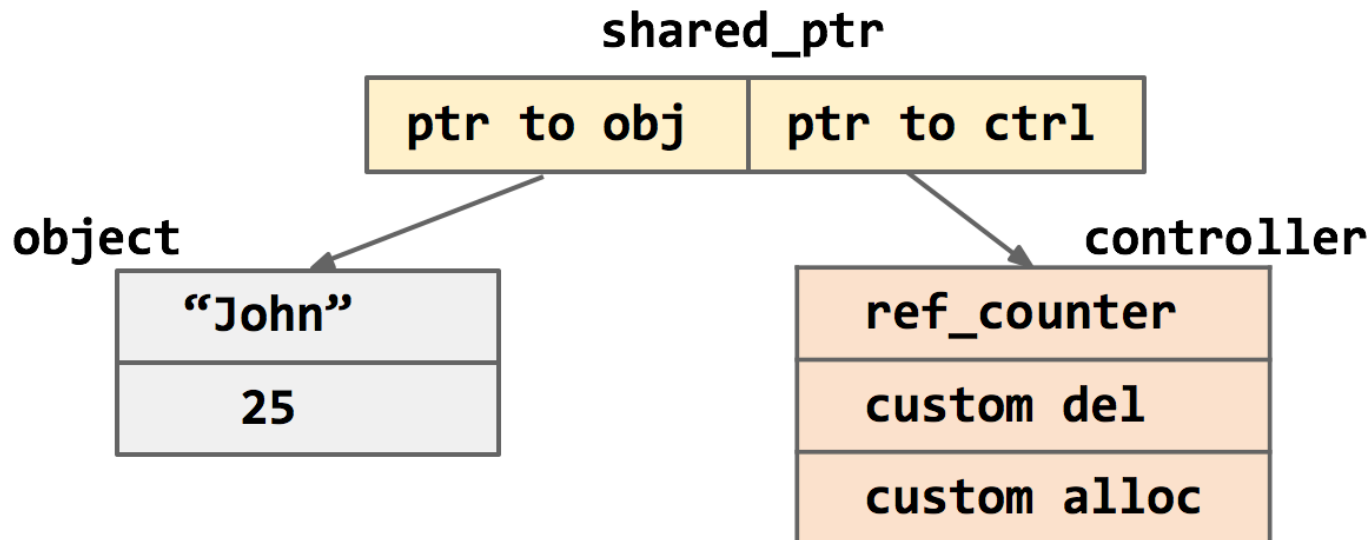
    const SharedPointer & operator=( const SharedPointer & ptr );

    T * get();
    T & operator*();
    T * operator->();
private:
    T * m_ptr;
    SharedPointerController * m_controller;
};
```

Remember: A shared pointer takes two members, a pointer to the underlying variable, and a pointer to a control structure with reference counter

std::shared_ptr

- Shared pointers have a garbage collection mechanism based on a reference counter contained in a control block
- Each new shared owner copies the pointer to the control block and increases the count by 1



Shared pointers

- Tasks:
 - Implement the Shared pointer
 - Implement the control block

Part 2

friends

Using Friend

- We have the following very simple vector class (Essentially just a wrapper around `std::vector`)

```
class MyVector {
public:
    MyVector();
    virtual ~MyVector();

    double & at( int index );
    const double & at( int index ) const;
    void clear();
    int size() const;
    MyVector & push_back( double val );
private:
    std::vector<double> m_data;
};
```

Using Friend

- Task
 - Make it possible to stream a MyVector to an `std::ostream` (base class of `std::ofstream`, `std::cout`, `std::stringstream`, etc.)
 - Make it possible for this function to have direct access to MyVector's data (by using friend)

Part 3

The factory method

Factory method

- Let Number be the base class of a factory that can produce random numbers of different types

```
class Number {  
public:  
    static Number * make_number(int type) ;  
  
    Number( int type ) : m_type(type) {};  
  
    virtual Number * plus( Number * nbr ) = 0;  
    virtual void print() = 0;  
    int type() { return m_type; };  
private:  
    int m_type;  
};
```

Factory method

- Number has a few particularities:
 - The factory is implemented as a static method inside Number
 - Whenever a derivative of Number is created, the type (called choice in the lecture) is passed to the constructor and stored in a member variable
- Number has three methods
 - A concrete one which returns type
 - A purely virtual one to print the number to the console
 - A purely virtual one to add this plus another Number and return a new Number which represents the sum

Factory method

- Task:
 - Make it possible that the factory can produce one of two different kinds of objects
 - RandomRealNumber (if choice/type == 1)
 - RandomRationalNumber (if choice/type != 1)
 - Implement these derivatives of Number
 - Make sure that they are safe
 - If two Numbers are added, make sure that they are compatible!

Factory method

- Example test code:

```
int main() {  
    Number * nbr1 = Number::make_number(1);  
    Number * nbr2 = Number::make_number(1);  
    Number * nbr3 = Number::make_number(2);  
    Number * nbr4 = Number::make_number(2);  
    nbr1->print();  
    nbr2->print();  
    nbr3->print();  
    nbr4->print();  
  
    Number * res1 = nbr1->plus(nbr2);  
    Number * res2 = nbr3->plus(nbr4);  
    res1->print();  
    res2->print();  
    return 0;  
}
```