14

Templates

Behind that outside pattern
the dim shapes get clearer
every day.
It is always the same shape,
only very numerous.
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman

Every man of genius sees the world at a different angle from his fellows.
—Havelock Ellis

…our special individuality, as distinguished from our generic humanity.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr

OBJECTIVES

In this chapter you'll learn:

- To use function templates to conveniently create a group of related (overloaded) functions.
- To distinguish between function templates and function-template specializations.
- To use class templates to create groups of related types.
- To distinguish between class templates and class-template specializations.
- To overload function templates.
- To understand the relationships among templates, friends, inheritance and static members.

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Assignment Checklist

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

Exercises	Assigned: Circle assignments	Date Due
Prelab Activities		
Matching	YES NO	
Fill in the Blank	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	
Short Answer	16, 17	
Programming Output	18, 19	
Correct the Code	20, 21, 22	
Lab Exercises		
Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`	YES NO	
Exercise 2 — Equality Function Template	YES NO	
Follow-Up Questions and Activities	1, 2	
Debugging	YES NO	
Labs Provided by Instructor		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Postlab Activities		
Coding Exercises	1, 2	
Programming Challenges	1, 2	

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Prelab Activities

Matching

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

After reading Chapter 14 of *C++ How to Program, Seventh Edition*, answer the given questions. These questions are intended to test and reinforce your understanding of key concepts and may be done either before the lab or during the lab.

For each term in the column on the left, write the corresponding letter for the description that best matches it from the column on the right.

Term	Description
___ 1. Nontype parameter	a) Class that is a type-specific version of a generic class.
___ 2. Class template specialization	b) Class templates are called this because they require one or more type parameters.
___ 3. `template`	c) Parameter to a class template that can have a default argument and is treated as a constant.
___ 4. Type parameter	d) Parameter to a template that can be any valid identifier and is replaced with an actual type by the compiler.
___ 5. `class` or `typename`	e) Placed before every type parameter of a template.
___ 6. Function template	f) Generates functions that performs identical operations on different types of data.
___ 7. `static` member function	g) The concept of working with templates is called this.
___ 8. parameterized type	h) All function-template definitions begin with this keyword.
___ 9. generic programming	i) Each class-template specialization gets its own copy of one of these.

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Fill in the Blank

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

Fill in the blank for each of the following statements:

10. _____ provide the means for describing a class generically and for instantiating classes that are type-specific versions of this generic class.

11. Templates allow the programmer to specify a range of related _____ or _____.

12. Formal _____ names among function templates need not be unique.

13. Each class-template specialization has its own copy of each _____ data member of the class template; all objects of that class-template specialization share that one data member.

14. Class templates are called _____ as they require type parameters to specify how to customize a generic class template to form a class-template specialization.

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Short Answer

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

In the space provided, answer each of the given questions. Your answers should be as concise as possible; aim for two or three sentences.

15. What are the advantages of using function templates instead of macros?

16. How does the compiler determine which version of a non-virtual function to call when a function is invoked? Your answer should include a discussion of how the function invocation is matched with the template function.

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Programming Output

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

For each of the given program segments, read the code and write the output in the space provided below each program. [*Note:* Do not execute these programs on a computer.]

17. What is output by the following program?

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  // function template mystery definition
5  template< typename T >
6  void mystery( const T *a, const int c )
7  {
8     for ( int i = 0; i < c; i++ )
9        cout << a[ i ] << " ** ";
10
11    cout << endl;
12 } // end function mystery
13
14 int main()
15 {
16    const int size = 5;
17
18    int i[ size ] = { 22, 33, 44, 55, 66 };
19    char c[ size ] = { 'c', 'd', 'g', 'p', 'q' };
20
21    mystery( i, size );
22    cout << endl;
23    mystery( c, size - 2 );
24    cout << endl;
25 } // end main
```

Your answer:

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Programming Output

18. What is output by the following program?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <new>
#include <iomanip>
using namespace std;

// class template for class Array
template< typename T >
class Array
{
public:
   Array( int = 5 );
   ~Array() { delete [] arrayPtr; }
   T arrayRef( int ) const;
   int getSize() const;
private:
   int size;
   T *arrayPtr;
}; // end class Array

// constructor for class Array
template< typename T >
Array< T >::Array( int x )
{
   size = x;
   arrayPtr = new T[ size ];

   for ( int i = 0; i < size; i++ )
      arrayPtr[ i ] = 1.0 * i;
} // end class Array constructor

// function arrayRef definition
template< typename T >
T Array< T >::arrayRef( int num ) const
{
   return arrayPtr[ num ];
} // end function arrayRef

// return size
template< typename T >
int Array< T >::getSize() const
{
   return size;
} // end function getSize

// non-member function template to print an object of type Array
template< typename T >
void printArray( const Array< T > &a )
{
   for ( int i = 0; i < a.getSize(); i++ )
      cout << a.arrayRef( i ) << " ";

   cout << endl << endl;
} // end function printArray

```

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Programming Output

```
55  int main()
56  {
57     Array< int > intArray( 4 );
58     Array< double > doubleArray;
59
60     cout << setprecision( 2 ) << fixed;
61     printArray( intArray );
62     printArray( doubleArray );
63  } // end main
```

Your answer:

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Correct the Code

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

For each of the given program segments, determine if there is an error in the code. If there is an error, specify whether it is a logic or compilation error, circle the error in the program, and write the corrected code in the space provided after each problem. If the code does not contain an error, write "no error." [*Note:* It is possible that a program segment may contain multiple errors.]

19. The following code invokes the function `print`:

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  // template function print definition
5  template < class T >
6  void print( T left, T right )
7  {
8     cout << "Printing arguments: " << left
9          << "  **  " << right;
10 } // end function print
11
12 int main()
13 {
14    cout << endl;
15    print( 3, 5.8 );
16    cout << endl;
17 } // end main
```

Your answer:

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Correct the Code

20. The following is a class definition for a class template `Stack`:

```
1  #ifndef TSTACK_H
2  #define TSTACK_H
3
4  // template class Stack definition
5  template< class T >
6  class Stack
7  {
8  public:
9     Stack( int = 10 );
10
11    // destructor
12    ~Stack()
13    {
14       delete [] stackPtr;
15
16    } // end class Stack destructor
17
18    bool push( const T& );
19    bool pop( T& );
20 private:
21    int size;
22    int top;
23    T *stackPtr;
24
25    // function isEmpty definition
26    bool isEmpty() const
27    {
28       return top == -1;
29
30    } // end function isEmpty
31
32    // function isFull definition
33    bool isFull() const
34    {
35       return top == size - 1;
36
37    } // end function isFull
38 }; // end class Stack
39
40 // constructor
41 Stack< T >::Stack( int s )
42 {
43    size = s > 0 ? s : 10;
44    top = -1;
45    stackPtr = new T[ size ];
46 } // end class Stack constructor
47
48 // function push definition
49 bool Stack< T >::push( const T &pushValue )
50 {
51    if ( !isFull() )
52    {
53       stackPtr[ ++top ] = pushValue;
54       return true;
55    } // end if
```

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Correct the Code

```
56
57       return false;
58    } // end function push
59
60    // function pop definition
61    bool Stack< T >::pop( T &popValue )
62    {
63       if ( !isEmpty() )
64       {
65          popValue = stackPtr[ top-- ];
66          return true;
67       } // end if
68
69       return false;
70    } // end function pop
71
72    #endif // TSTACK_H
```

Your answer:

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Correct the Code

21. The following code invokes function `print`:

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  // class MyClass definition
5  class MyClass
6  {
7  public:
8     MyClass();
9
10    void set( int );
11    int get() const;
12 private:
13    int data;
14 }; // end class MyClass
15
16 // constructor
17 MyClass::MyClass()
18 {
19    set( 0 );
20 } // end class MyClass constructor
21
22 // function setData definition
23 void MyClass::setData( int num )
24 {
25    data = num >= 0 ? num : -1;
26 } // end function setData
27
28 // return data
29 int MyClass::getData() const
30 {
31    return getData;
32 } // end function getData
33
34 // template function print
35 template < class T >
36 void print( T left, T right )
37 {
38    cout << "Printing arguments: " << left
39         << "  **  " << right;
40 } // end function print
41
42 int main()
43 {
44    MyClass m1;
45    MyClass m2;
46
47    m1.setData( 2 );
48    m2.setData( 7 );
49
50    cout << endl;
51    print( m1, m2 );
52    cout << endl;
53 } // end main
```

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Prelab Activities

Name:

Correct the Code

Your answer:

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Lab Exercises

Lab Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

This problem is intended to be solved in a closed-lab session with a teaching assistant or instructor present. The problem is divided into five parts:

1. Lab Objectives
2. Description of the Problem
3. Sample Output
4. Program Template (Fig. L 14.1)
5. Problem-Solving Tips

The program template represents a complete working C++ program, with one or more key lines of code replaced with comments. Read the problem description and examine the sample output; then study the template code. Using the problem-solving tips as a guide, replace the `/* */` comments with C++ code. Compile and execute the program. Compare your output with the sample output provided. The source code for the template is available from the Companion Website for *C++ How to Program, Seventh Edition* at `www.pearsonhighered.com/deitel/`.

Lab Objectives

This lab was designed to reinforce programming concepts from Chapter 14 of *C++ How To Program, Seventh Edition*. In this lab, you will practice

- Overloading a function template for printing an array.
- Using function templates to create function-template specializations.

Problem Description

Overload function template `printArray` of Fig. 14.1 so that it takes two additional integer arguments, namely `int lowSubscript` and `int highSubscript`. A call to this function will print only the designated portion of the array. Validate `lowSubscript` and `highSubscript`; if either is out of range or if `highSubscript` is less than or equal to `lowSubscript`, the overloaded `printArray` function should return `0`; otherwise, `printArray` should return the number of elements printed. Then modify `main` to demonstrate both versions of `printArray` on arrays `a`, `b` and `c` (lines 23–25 of Fig. 14.1). Be sure to test all capabilities of both versions of `printArray`.

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`

Sample Output

```
Using original printArray function
1 2 3 4 5
Array a contains:
1 2 3 4 5
5 elements were output
Array a from positions 1 to 3 is:
2 3 4
3 elements were output
Array a output with invalid subscripts:
0 elements were output


Using original printArray function
1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4 5.5 6.6 7.7
Array b contains:
1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4 5.5 6.6 7.7
7 elements were output
Array b from positions 1 to 3 is:
2.2 3.3 4.4
3 elements were output
Array b output with invalid subscripts:
0 elements were output


Using original printArray function
H E L L O
Array c contains:
H E L L O
5 elements were output
Array c from positions 1 to 3 is:
E L L
3 elements were output
Array c output with invalid subscripts:
0 elements were output
```

Template

```
1  // Lab 1: TemplateOverload.cpp
2  // Using template functions
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  // function template printArray definition
7  // original function from Fig. 14.1
8  template< typename T >
9  void printArray( const T *array, int count )
10 {
11    // display array
12    for ( int i = 0; i < count; i++ )
13       cout << array[ i ] << " ";
14
15    cout << endl;
16 } // end function printArray
```

Fig. L 14.1 | `TemplateOverload.h`. (Part 1 of 3.)

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`

```
17
18  // overloaded function template printArray
19  // takes upper and lower subscripts to print
20  /* Write a header for an overloaded printArray function
21     that takes two additional int arguments, lowSubscrip
22     and highSubscript; remember to include the template
23     header */
24  {
25     // check if subscript is negative or out of range
26     if ( /* Write conditions to test if the size if negative,
27             or if the range is invalid */ )
28        return 0;
29
30     int count = 0;
31
32     // display array
33     for ( /* Write code to iterate from lowSubscript up to
34              and including highSubscript */ )
35     {
36        ++count;
37        cout << array[ i ] << ' ';
38     } // end for
39
40     cout << '\n';
41     return count; // number or elements output
42  } // end overloaded function printArray
43
44  int main()
45  {
46     const int ACOUNT = 5; // size of array a
47     const int BCOUNT = 7; // size of array b
48     const int CCOUNT = 6; // size of array c
49
50     // declare and initialize arrays
51     int a[ ACOUNT ] = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
52     double b[ BCOUNT ] = { 1.1, 2.2, 3.3, 4.4, 5.5, 6.6, 7.7 };
53     char c[ CCOUNT ] = "HELLO"; // 6th position for null
54     int elements;
55
56     // display array a using original printArray function
57     cout << "\nUsing original printArray function\n";
58     printArray( a, ACOUNT );
59
60     // display array a using new printArray function
61     cout << "Array a contains:\n";
62     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
63                   0 to ACOUNT - 1 as the range */
64     cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
65
66     // display elements 1-3 of array a
67     cout << "Array a from positions 1 to 3 is:\n";
68     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
69                   1 to 3 as the range */
70     cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
71
```

Fig. L 14.1 | `TemplateOverload.h`. (Part 2 of 3.)

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`

```
72     // try to print an invalid element
73     cout << "Array a output with invalid subscripts:\n";
74     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
75                   -1 to 10 as the range */
76     cout << elements << " elements were output\n\n";
77
78     // display array b using original printArray function
79     cout << "\nUsing original printArray function\n";
80     printArray( b, BCOUNT );
81
82     // display array b using new printArray function
83     cout << "Array b contains:\n";
84     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
85                   0 to BCOUNT - 1 as the range */
86     cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
87
88     // display elements 1-3 of array b
89     cout << "Array b from positions 1 to 3 is:\n";
90     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
91                   1 to 3 as the range */
92     cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
93
94     // try to print an invalid element
95     cout << "Array b output with invalid subscripts:\n";
96     elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
97                   -1 to 10 as the range */
98     cout << elements << " elements were output\n\n";
99
100    // display array c using original printArray function
101    cout << "\nUsing original printArray function\n";
102    printArray( c, CCOUNT );
103
104    // display array c using new printArray function
105    cout << "Array c contains:\n";
106    elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
107                  0 to CCOUNT - 2 as the range */
108    cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
109
110    // display elements 1-3 of array c
111    cout << "Array c from positions 1 to 3 is:\n";
112    elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
113                  1 to 3 as the range */
114    cout << elements << " elements were output\n";
115
116    // try to display an invalid element
117    cout << "Array c output with invalid subscripts:\n";
118    elements = /* Write a call to printArray that specifies
119                  -1 to 10 as the range */
120    cout << elements << " elements were output" << endl;
121 } // end main
```

Fig. L 14.1 | `TemplateOverload.h`. (Part 3 of 3.)

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 1 — Overloading `printArray`

Problem-Solving Tips

1. To overload the `printArray` function template, declare another function template, also named `printArray`, that takes two additional `int` parameters, `lowSubscript` and `highSubscript`.
2. When iterating over the range from `lowSubscript` to `highSubscript`, make sure to include both values within the range, to avoid an off-by-one error.

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 2 — Equality Function Template

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

This problem is intended to be solved in a closed-lab session with a teaching assistant or instructor present. The problem is divided into six parts:

1. Lab Objectives
2. Description of the Problem
3. Sample Output
4. Program Template (Fig. L 14.2)
5. Problem-Solving Tip
6. Follow-Up Questions and Activities

The program template represents a complete working C++ program, with one or more key lines of code replaced with comments. Read the problem description and examine the sample output; then study the template code. Using the problem-solving tip as a guide, replace the `/* */` comments with C++ code. Compile and execute the program. Compare your output with the sample output provided. Then answer the follow-up questions. The source code for the template is available from the Companion Website for *C++ How to Program, Seventh Edition* at `www.pearsonhighered.com/deitel/`.

Lab Objectives

This lab was designed to reinforce programming concepts from Chapter 14 of *C++ How To Program, Seventh Edition*. In this lab, you will practice

- Overloading a function template for testing equality.
- Using function templates to create function-template specializations.

The follow-up questions and activities also will give you practice:

- Overloading operators to enable function templates to function with user-defined types.

Problem Description

Write a simple function template for predicate function `isEqualTo` that compares its two arguments of the same type with the equality operator (==) and returns `true` if they are equal and `false` if they are not equal. Use this function template in a program that calls `isEqualTo` only with a variety of built-in types.

Sample Output

```
Enter two integer values: 2 5
2 and 5 are not equal

Enter two character values: a a
a and a are equal

Enter two double values: 2.5 7.5
2.5 and 7.5 are not equal
```

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 2 — Equality Function Template

Template

```
1  // Lab 2: isEqualTo.cpp
2  // A function template for equality
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  // function template isEqualTo
7  /* Write a template header with one formal type parameter */
8  /* Write a header for function template isEqualTo */
9  {
10    return arg1 == arg2;
11 } // end function isEqualTo
12
13 int main()
14 {
15    int a; // integers used for
16    int b; // testing equality
17
18    // test if two ints input by user are equal
19    cout << "Enter two integer values: ";
20    cin >> a >> b;
21    cout << a << " and " << b << " are "
22       << ( /* Write a call to isEqualTo */ ? "equal" : "not equal" ) << '\n';
23
24    char c; // chars used for
25    char d; // testing equality
26
27    // test if two chars input by user are equal
28    cout << "\nEnter two character values: ";
29    cin >> c >> d;
30    cout << c << " and " << d << " are "
31       << ( /* Write a call to isEqualTo */ ? "equal" : "not equal" ) << '\n';
32
33    double e; // double values used for
34    double f; // testing equality
35
36    // test if two doubles input by user are equal
37    cout << "\nEnter two double values: ";
38    cin >> e >> f;
39    cout << e << " and " << f << " are "
40       << ( /* Write a call to isEqualTo */ ? "equal" : "not equal" ) << '\n';
41 } // end main
```

Fig. L 14.2 | `isEqualTo.cpp`.

Problem-Solving Tip

1. Function template `isEqualTo` compares two values for equality, so both parameters should be of the same type and use the same formal type parameter.

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Lab Exercise 2 — Equality Function Template

Follow-Up Questions and Activities

1. Now write a version of the program that calls `isEqualTo` with a user-defined class type, but does not overload the equality operator for that class type. What happens when you attempt to compile and run this program?

2. Now overload the equality operator for the user-defined type. Now what happens when you attempt to compile and run this program?

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Debugging

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

The program (Fig. L 14.3–Fig. L 14.4) in this section does not run properly. Fix all the compilation errors so that the program will compile successfully. Once the program compiles, compare the output with the sample output, and eliminate any logic errors that may exist. The sample output demonstrates what the program's output should be once the program's code has been corrected.

Sample Output

```
Arithmetic performed on object a:
The result of the operation is: 8
The result of the operation is: 2
The result of the operation is: 15
The result of the operation is: 1

Arithmetic performed on object b:
The result of the operation is: 12.5
The result of the operation is: 2.1
The result of the operation is: 37.96
The result of the operation is: 1.40385
```

Broken Code

```
1  // Debugging: Arithmetic.h
2
3  #ifndef ARITHMETIC_H
4  #define ARITHMETIC_H
5
6  // template class Arithmetic
7  template< T >
8  class Arithmetic
9  {
10 public:
11    Arithmetic( T, T );
12    T addition() const;
13    T subtraction() const;
14    T multiplication() const;
15    T division() const;
16 private:
17    int value1;
18    int value2;
19 }; // end class Arithmetic
20
21 // constructor
22 Arithmetic::Arithmetic( T v1, T v2 )
23 {
24    value1 = v1;
```

Fig. L 14.3 | Arithmetic.h (Part 1 of 2.)

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Debugging

```
25       value2 = v2;
26    } // end class Arithmetic constructor
27
28    // template function addition
29    template< typename T >
30    T Arithmetic::addition() const
31    {
32       return value1 + value2;
33    } // end function addition
34
35    // template function subtraction
36    template< typename T >
37    T Arithmetic< T >::subtraction() const
38    {
39       return value1 - value2;
40    } // end function subtraction
41
42    // template function multiplication
43    template< typename T >
44    T Arithmetic< T >::multiplication() const
45    {
46       return value1 * value2;
47    } // end function multiplication
48
49    // template function division
50    template< typename X >
51    X Arithmetic< X >::division() const
52    {
53       return val1 / val2;
54    } // end function division
55
56    #endif //ARITHMETIC_H
```

Fig. L 14.3 | `Arithmetic.h`. (Part 2 of 2.)

```
1   // Debugging: debugging.cpp
2
3   #include <iostream>
4   using namespace std;
5
6   #include "Arithmetic.h"
7
8   // template function printResult definition
9   < typename T >
10  void printResult( T number )
11  {
12     cout << "The result of the operation is: " << number << endl;
13  } // end function printResult
14
15  int main()
16  {
17     Arithmetic a( 5, 3 );
18     Arithmetic< int > b( 7.3, 5.2 );
```

Fig. L 14.4 | `debugging.cpp`. (Part 1 of 2.)

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Lab Exercises

Name:

Debugging

```
19
20     cout << "Arithmetic performed on object a:\n";
21     printResult( a< int >.addition() );
22     printResult( a< int >.subtraction() );
23     printResult( a< int >.multiplication() );
24     printResult( a< int >.division() );
25
26     cout << "\nArithmetic performed on object b:\n";
27     printResult( b.addition() );
28     printResult( b.subtraction() );
29     printResult( b.multiplication() );
30     printResult( b.division() );
31  } // end main
```

Fig. L 14.4 | `debugging.cpp`. (Part 2 of 2.)

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Postlab Activities

Coding Exercises

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

These coding exercises reinforce the lessons learned in the lab and provide additional programming experience outside the classroom and laboratory environment. They serve as a review after you have completed the *Prelab Activities* and *Lab Exercises* successfully.

For each of the following problems, write a program or a program segment that performs the specified action:

1. Write a function template that determines the largest of its four arguments. Assume that all four arguments are of the same type.

2. Convert the `linearSearch` program of Fig 7.19 in *C++ How to Program, Seventh Edition* into a template function.

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Postlab Activities

Name:

Programming Challenges

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Section: _____

The *Programming Challenges* are more involved than the *Coding Exercises* and may require a significant amount of time to complete. Write a C++ program for each of the problems in this section. The answers to these problems are available from the Companion Website for *C++ How to Program, Seventh Edition* at `www.pearsonhighered.com/deitel/`. Pseudocode, hints and/or sample outputs are provided to aid you in your programming.

1. Write a function template `selectionSort` based on the sort program of Fig. 8.15. Write a driver program that inputs, sorts and outputs an `int` array and a `float` array.

Hints:

- Examine the selection sort code closely to determine which `int` declarations are for index values (these must remain as `int`s) and which refer to array elements (these should be changed to formal type parameter `T`).
- The `swap` function will also have to be templatized to complete function template `selectionSort`.
- Sample output:

```
int data items in original order
    10     9     8     7     6     5     4     3     2     1
int data items in ascending order
     1     2     3     4     5     6     7     8     9    10

double point data items in original order
  10.1   9.9   8.8   7.7   6.6   5.5   4.4   3.3   2.2   1.1
double point data items in ascending order
   1.1   2.2   3.3   4.4   5.5   6.6   7.7   8.8   9.9  10.1
```

2. Overload function template `printArray` of Fig. 14.1 with a nontemplate version that specifically prints an array of `string` objects in neat tabular, column format.

Hints:

- The nontemplate version of `printArray` for `string` arrays will be its own function, independent of the `printArray` function template. Because the nontemplate version explicitly specifies a `string` array as its parameter, it will take precedence over the template version when `printArray` is called with a `string` array argument.

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Postlab Activities

Name:

Programming Challenges

- Sample output:

```
Array a contains:
1 2 3 4 5

Array b contains:
1.1 2.2 3.3 4.4 5.5 6.6 7.7

Array c contains:
H E L L O

Array strings contains:
       one       two     three      four
      five       six     seven     eight
```

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