# Lecture 4

Thursday, February 13, 2020 12:13 AM

- Use class to work on the currency conversion problem
  - homework 2
- CurrencyFactory
  - eager initialization
    - create all currency objects in default constructor
    - then use curr_type to return the object
- Automatic objects / lazy initiliazation
  - destroy objects when no longer needed--> free store objects
  - using the keyword **new**
    - create obj, return address of the obj
    - use * or -> to access free store obj
    - Currency* c = **new** Currency("USD", 1.0);
    - (*c).GetSymbol();
    - c->SetExchangeRate(0.95);
    - delete c;
  - be aware of memory leak.

```
class CurrencyFactory
{
public:
        CurrencyFactory();
        Currency* GetCurrency(int currencyType);
private:
        Currency* currencies_[5];
};
```

  - efficiency : no longer
    - default construct Currency objects
    - I assign Currency objects
    - I copy construct Currency objects
  - delete free store objects

```
        CurrencyFactory::~CurrencyFactory()
        {
                for (int i=0; i<5; ++i)
                {
                        delete currencies_[i];
                }
        }
```

- templates
  - allow us to write functions and classes with types as parameters.
  - parameterized classes/functions.
  - function templates: to write functions that work with different types
  - class templates: to write classes where the member variables can be different types

```
template <typename T>
T Add(const T& a, const T& b)
{
```

```
    return a+b;
}
int res1 = Add(1, 2);
double res2 = Add<double>(1.2, 2.3);
```

- typename: we use it to inform the compiler T is a generic type.
  - ```
    template<typename T1, typename T2, typename T3>
    const T1 Add(const T2& a, const T3& b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
    double value = Add<double, int, double>(2, 3.1);
    ```

- immediate-if

```
template <typename T>
T max(const &T a, const T& b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}
```
```