

# Advanced Topics

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# Pointers

# Shared pointers

Shared pointers look like regular pointers:

```
#include <memory>

std::shared_ptr<myobject> obj_ptr
    = std::make_shared<myobject>(x);
    // = std::shared_ptr<myobject>( new myobject(x) );
obj_ptr->mymethod(1.1);
cout << obj_ptr->member << endl;

auto array = std::shared_ptr<double>( new double[100] );
// ILLEGAL: array[1] = 2.14;
array->at(2) = 3.15;
```

# Reference counting illustrated

We need a class with constructor and destructor tracing:

```
class thing {  
public:  
    thing() { cout << ".. calling constructor\n"; };  
    ~thing() { cout << ".. calling destructor\n"; };  
};
```

# Pointer overwrite

Let's create a pointer and overwrite it:

## Code:

```
cout << "set pointer1"
      << endl;
auto thing_ptr1 =
    make_shared<thing>();
cout << "overwrite pointer"
      << endl;
thing_ptr1 = nullptr;
```

## Output from running ptr1 in code directory pointer:

# Pointer copy

## Code:

```
cout << "set pointer2" << endl;
auto thing_ptr2 =
    make_shared<thing>();
cout << "set pointer3 by copy"
    << endl;
auto thing_ptr3 = thing_ptr2;
cout << "overwrite pointer2"
    << endl;
thing_ptr2 = nullptr;
cout << "overwrite pointer3"
    << endl;
thing_ptr3 = nullptr;
```

## Output from running ptr2 in code directory pointer:

# Linked list code

```
node *node::prepend_or_append(node *other) {  
    if (other->value>this->value) {  
        this->tail = other;  
        return this;  
    } else {  
        other->tail = this;  
        return other;  
    }  
};
```

Can we do this with shared pointers?

# A problem with shared pointers

```
shared_pointer<node> node::prepend_or_append  
    ( shared_ptr<node> other ) {  
    if (other->value>this->value) {  
        this->tail = other;
```

So far so good. However, this is a `node*`, not a `shared_ptr<node>`, so

```
    return this;
```

returns the wrong type.



# Solution: shared from this

It is possible to have a 'shared pointer to this' if you define your node class with (warning, major magic alert):

```
class node : public enable_shared_from_this<node> {
```

This allows you to write:

```
    return this->shared_from_this();
```

# Namespaces

# You have already seen namespaces

Safest:

```
#include <vector>
int main() {
    std::vector<stuff> foo;
}
```

Drastic:

```
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
int main() {
    vector<stuff> foo;
}
```

Prudent:

```
#include <vector>
using std::vector;
int main() {
    vector<stuff> foo;
}
```

# Why not 'using namespace std'?

This compiles, but should not:

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

int main() {
    int i=1,j=2;
    swap(i,j);
    cout << i << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

This gives an error:

```
#include <iostream>
using std::cout;
using std::endl;

int main() {
    int i=1,j=2;
    swap(i,j);
    cout << i << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

# Defining a namespace

You can make your own namespace by writing

```
namespace a_namespace {  
    // definitions  
    class an_object {  
    };  
|
```

# Namespace usage

```
a_namespace::an_object myobject();
```

or

```
using namespace a_namespace;  
an_object myobject();
```

or

```
using a_namespace::an_object;  
an_object myobject();
```

# Templates

# Templated type name

Basically, you want the type name to be a variable. Syntax:

```
template <typename yourtypevariable>  
// ... stuff with yourtypevariable ...
```



# Example: function

## Definition:

```
template<typename T>  
void function(T var) { cout << var << end; }
```

## Usage:

```
int i; function(i);  
double x; function(x);
```

and the code will behave as if you had defined `function` twice, once for `int` and once for `double`.

# Exercise 1

Machine precision, or ‘machine epsilon’, is sometimes defined as the smallest number  $\epsilon$  so that  $1 + \epsilon > 1$  in computer arithmetic.

Write a templated function `epsilon` so that the following code prints out the values of the machine precision for the `float` and `double` type respectively:

```
float float_eps;  
epsilon(float_eps);  
cout << "For float, epsilon is " << float_eps << endl;  
  
double double_eps;  
epsilon(double_eps);  
cout << "For double, epsilon is " << double_eps << endl;
```

# Templated vector

the Standard Template Library (STL) contains in effect

```
template<typename T>
class vector {
private:
    // data definitions omitted
public:
    T at(int i) { /* return element i */ };
    int size() { /* return size of data */ };
    // much more
}
```

# Exceptions

# Exception throwing

*Throwing an exception* is one way of signalling an error or unexpected behaviour:

```
void do_something() {  
    if ( oops )  
        throw(5);  
}
```

# Catching an exception

It now becomes possible to detect this unexpected behaviour by *catching* the exception:

```
try {  
    do_something();  
} catch (int i) {  
    cout << "doing something failed: error=" << i << endl;  
}
```

# Exception classes

```
class MyError {
public :
    int error_no; string error_msg;
    MyError( int i,string msg )
        : error_no(i),error_msg(msg) {};
}

throw( MyError(27,"oops");

try {
    // something
} catch ( MyError &m ) {
    cout << "My error with code=" << m.error_no
        << " msg=" << m.error_msg << endl;
}
```

You can use exception inheritance!

# Multiple catches

You can multiple catch statements to catch different types of errors:

```
try {  
    // something  
} catch ( int i ) {  
    // handle int exception  
} catch ( std::string c ) {  
    // handle string exception  
}
```



# Catch any exception

Catch exceptions without specifying the type:

```
try {  
    // something  
} catch ( ... ) { // literally: three dots  
    cout << "Something went wrong!" << endl;  
}
```

# More about exceptions

- Functions can define what exceptions they throw:

```
void func() throw( MyError, std::string );  
void funk() throw();
```

- Predefined exceptions: `bad_alloc`, `bad_exception`, etc.
- An exception handler can throw an exception; to rethrow the same exception use `'throw;'` without arguments.
- Exceptions delete all stack data, but not new data. Also, destructors are called; section ??.
- There is an implicit `try/except` block around your `main`. You can replace the handler for that. See the `exception` header file.

# Destructors and exceptions

The destructor is called when you throw an exception:

## Code:

```
class SomeObject {
public:
    SomeObject() { cout <<
        "calling the constructor"
        << endl; };
    ~SomeObject() { cout <<
        "calling the destructor"
        << endl; };
};

/* ... */
try {
    SomeObject obj;
    cout << "Inside the nested scope" << endl;
    throw(1);
} catch (...) {
    cout << "Exception caught" << endl;
}
```

## Output from running exceptobj in code directory object:

**Auto**

# Type deduction

In:

```
std::vector< std::shared_ptr< myclass >>*  
myvar = new std::vector< std::shared_ptr< myclass >>  
    ( 20, new myclass(1.3) );
```

the compiler can figure it out:

```
auto myvar =  
    new std::vector< std::shared_ptr< myclass >>  
        ( 20, new myclass(1.3) );
```

# Type deduction in functions

Return type can be deduced in C++17:

```
auto equal(int i,int j) {  
    return i==j;  
};
```

# Auto and references, 1

auto discards references and such:

## Code:

```
A my_a(5.7);  
auto get_data = my_a.access();  
get_data += 1;  
my_a.print();
```

Output from running plainget in  
code directory auto:

# Auto and references, 2

Combine auto and references:

**Code:**

```
A my_a(5.7);  
auto &get_data = my_a.access();  
get_data += 1;  
my_a.print();
```

**Output from running refget in code directory auto:**



# Auto and references, 3

For good measure:

**Code:**

```
A my_a(5.7);  
const auto &get_data = my_a.access();  
get_data += 1;  
my_a.print();
```

**Output from running constrefget in  
code directory auto:**

# Auto iterators

```
vector<int> myvector(20);  
for ( auto copy_of_int : myvector )  
    s += copy_of_int;  
for ( auto &ref_to_int : myvector )  
    ref_to_int = s;
```

Can be used with anything that is iterable  
(vector, map, your own classes!)