Arrays and Vectors

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General note about syntax

Many of the examples in this lecture need the compiler option -std=c++11. This works for both compilers, so:

```
// for Intel:
icpc -std=c++11 yourprogram.cxx
// for gcc:
g++ -std=c++11 yourprogram.cxx
```



Static arrays



Array creation

```
{
  int numbers[] = {5,4,3,2,1};
  cout << numbers[3] << endl;
}
{
  int numbers[5] {5,4,3,2,1};
  numbers[3] = 21;
  cout << numbers[3] << endl;
}
{
  int numbers[5] = {2};
  numbers[3] *= 2;
  cout << numbers[3] << endl;
}</pre>
```



Range over elements

You can write a *range-based for* loop, which considers the elements as a collection.

```
for ( float e : array )
  // statement about element with value e
for ( auto e : array )
  // same, with type deduced by compiler
```

Code:

Output:

```
int numbers[] = {1,4,2,6,5};
int tmp_max = numbers[0];
for (auto v : numbers)
   if (v>tmp_max)
       tmp_max = v;
cout << "Max: " < tmp_max << " (should be 6)" << endl;</pre>
```



Indexing the elements

You can write an *indexed for* loop, which uses an index variable that ranges from the first to the last element.

```
for (int i= /* from first to last index */ )
  // statement about index i
```

Example: find the maximum element and where it occurs.

Code:

Output:

```
int numbers[] = {1,4,2,6,5};
int tmp_idx = 0;
int tmp_max = numbers[tmp_idx];
for (int i=0; i<5; i++) {
   int v = numbers[i];
   if (v>tmp_max) {
      tmp_max = v; tmp_idx = i;
   }
}
cout << "Max: " << tmp_max
   << " at index: " << tmp_idx << endl;</pre>
```



Exercise 1

Code:

Output:

```
{
  int numbers[] = {1,4,2,6,5};
  int tmp_max = numbers[0];
  for (auto v : numbers)
    if (v>tmp_max)

tmp_max = v;
  cout << "Max: " << tmp_max << " (should be 6)" << endl;
}</pre>
```

Is the student's code correct for arrays of length one and zero?



Exercise 2

Code: Output:

```
{
  int numbers[] = {1,4,2,6,5};
  int tmp_max = numbers[0];
  for (auto v : numbers)
   if (v>tmp_max)

tmp_max = v;
  cout << "Max: " << tmp_max << " (should be 6)" << endl;
}</pre>
```

Is the student's code correct for arrays of length one and zero?



Vectors



Vector definition

```
#include <vector>
using std::vector;

vector<type> name;
vector<type> name(size);
vector<type> name(size,value);
```

where

- vector is a keyword,
- type (in angle brackets) is any elementary type or class name,
- name is up to you, and
- size is the (initial size of the array). This is an integer, or more precisely, a size_t parameter.
- value is the uniform initial value of all elements.



Vector elements

In a number of ways, vector behaves like an array:

```
vector<double> x(5, 0.1 );
x[1] = 3.14;
cout << x[2];</pre>
```



Ranging over a vector

```
for ( auto e : my_vector)
  cout << e;</pre>
```

Note that e is a copy of the array element:

Code: Output:



Ranging over a vector by reference

To set array elements, make e a reference:

```
for ( auto &e : my_vector)
  e = ....
```

Code:

e *= 2;

vector<float> myvector
= {1.1, 2.2, 3.3};
for (auto &e : myvector)

cout << myvector[2] << endl;</pre>

6.6

Output:



Vector initialization

You can initialize a vector with much the same syntax as an array:

```
vector<int> odd_array{1,3,5,7,9};
vector<int> even_array = {0,2,4,6,8};
```

(This syntax requires compilation with the -std=c++11 option.)



Vector initialization'

There is a syntax for initializing a vector with a constant:

vector<float> x(25,3.15);

which gives a vector of size 25, with all elements initialized to 3.15.



Vector indexing

Your choice: fast but unsafe, or slower but safe

```
vector<double> x(5);
x[5] = 1.; // will probably work
x.at(5) = 1.; // runtime error!
```



Vector copy

Vectors can be copied just like other datatypes:

```
vector<float> v(5,0), vcopy;
v[2] = 3.5;
vcopy = v;
cout << vcopy[2] << endl;</pre>
```

```
./vectorcopy
3.5
```

Output:



Code:

Vector methods

- Get elements with ar [3] (zero-based indexing).
 (for C programmers: this is not dereferencing, this uses an operator method)
- Get elements, including bound checking, with ar.at(3).
- Size: ar.size().
- Other functions: front, back.



Dynamic extension

Extend with push_back:

Code: Output:

./vectorend 6 35

also pop_back, insert, erase. Flexibility comes with a price.



Multi-dimensional vectors

Multi-dimensional is harder with vectors:

```
vector<float> row(20);
vector<vector<float>> rows(10,row);
```

Vector of vectors.



Dynamic behaviour



Dynamic size extending

```
vector<int> iarray;
```

creates a vector of size zero. You can then

```
iarray.push_back(5);
iarray.push_back(32);
iarray.push_back(4);
```



Vector extension

You can push elements into a vector:

```
vector<int> flex;
/* ... */
for (int i=0; i<LENGTH; i++)
  flex.push_back(i);</pre>
```

If you allocate the vector statically, you can assign with at:

```
vector<int> stat(LENGTH);
/* ... */
for (int i=0; i<LENGTH; i++)
    stat.at(i) = i;</pre>
```



Vector extension

With subscript:

```
vector<int> stat(LENGTH);
/* ... */
for (int i=0; i<LENGTH; i++)
   stat[i] = i;</pre>
```

You can also use new to allocate:

```
int *stat = new int[LENGTH];
/* ... */
for (int i=0; i<LENGTH; i++)
   stat[i] = i;</pre>
```



Timing

Flexible time: 2.445 Static at time: 1.177 Static assign time: 0.334 Static assign time to new: 0.467



Vectors and functions



Vector as function return

You can have a vector as return type of a function:

Code: Output:

```
vector<int> make_vector(int n) {
    vector<int> x(n);
    x[0] = n;
    return x;
    zero element check: 10

    /* ... */
    vector<int> x1 = make_vector(10); // "auto" also possible!
    cout << "x1 size: " << x1.size() << endl;
    cout << "zero element check: " << x1.size() << endl;</pre>
```



Vector as function argument

You can pass a vector to a function:

```
void print0( vector<double> v ) {
  cout << v[0] << endl;
};</pre>
```

Vectors, like any argument, are passed by value, so the vector is actually copied into the function.



Vector pass by value example

Code:

```
void set0
  ( vector<float> v,float x )
{
   v[0] = x;
}
  /* ... */
  vector<float> v(1);
  v[0] = 3.5;
  set0(v,4.6);
  cout << v[0] << endl;</pre>
```

Output:

```
./vectorpassnot
3.5
```



Vector pass by reference

If you want to alter the vector, you have to pass by reference:

Code:

```
void set0
  ( vector<float> &v,float x )
{
   v[0] = x;
}
  /* ... */
  vector<float> v(1);
  v[0] = 3.5;
  set0(v,4.6);
  cout << v[0] << endl;</pre>
```

Output:

```
./vectorpassref
4.6
```



(hints for the next exercise)

```
// high up in your code:
#include <random>
using namespace std;
// in your main or function:
float r = 1.*rand()/RAND_MAX;
// gives random between 0 and 1
```



Exercise 3

You need to pass the array length as a separate parameter.



Vectors in classes



Can you make a class around a vector?

Vector needs to be created with the object, so you can not have the size in the class definition

```
class witharray {
private:
  vector<int> the_array( ???? );
public:
  witharray( int n ) {
    thearray( ???? n ???? );
  }
}
```



Create and assign

The following mechanism works:

```
class witharray {
private:
  vector<int> the_array;
public:
  witharray( int n ) {
    thearray = vector<int>(n);
}
```



Matrix class

```
class matrix {
private:
  int rows, cols;
  vector<vector<double>> elements;
public:
 matrix(int m.int n) {
    rows = m; cols = n;
    elements =
      vector<vector<double>>(m.vector<double>(n)):
  void set(int i,int j,double v) {
    elements.at(i).at(j) = v;
 };
  double get(int i,int j) {
    return elements.at(i).at(j);
 }:
};
```



Matrix class'

Better idea:

```
elements = vector<double>(rows*cols);
...
void get(int i,int j) {
   return elements.at(i*cols+j);
}
```



Exercise 4

Add methods such as transpose, scale to your matrix class.

Implement matrix-matrix multiplication.



Pascal's triangle

Pascal's triangle contains binomial coefficients:

```
    Row
    1:
    1

    Row
    2:
    1
    1

    Row
    3:
    1
    2
    1

    Row
    4:
    1
    3
    3
    1

    Row
    5:
    1
    4
    6
    4
    1

    Row
    6:
    1
    5
    10
    10
    5
    1

    Row
    7:
    1
    6
    15
    20
    15
    6
    1

    Row
    8:
    1
    7
    21
    35
    35
    21
    7
    1

    Row
    9:
    1
    8
    28
    56
    70
    56
    28
    8
    1

    Row
    10:
    1
    9
    36
    84
    126
    126
    84
    36
    9
    1
```

where

$$p_{rc} = \begin{pmatrix} r \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \frac{r!}{c!(r-c)!}.$$

The coefficients can easily be computed from the recurrence

$$p_{rc} = \begin{cases} 1 & c \equiv 1 \lor c \equiv r \\ p_{r-1,c-1} + p_{r-1,c} \end{cases}$$

Exercise 5

- Write a class pascal so that pascal(n) is the object containing n rows of the above coefficients. Write a method get(i,j) that returns the (i,j) coefficient.
- Write a method print that prints the above display.
- Write a method print(int m) that prints a star if the coefficient modulo m is nonzero, and a space otherwise.



• The object needs to have an array internally. The easiest solution is to make an array of size $n \times n$.

Bonus: when you have that code working, optimize your code to use precisely enough space for the coefficients.

