Containment

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Person {
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Person& someone) {</pre>
         os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;
         return os;
public:
    Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}
    const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
    string name;
    int age;
};
int main() {
    ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
    vector<Person> group1;
    string name;
    int age;
    while (ifs >> name >> age) {
    Person someone(name, age);
         group1.push_back(someone);
    for (Person& p : group1) {
   cout << p.getName() << endl;</pre>
    for (Person& p : group1) {
         cout << p << endl;
```

Moe
Larry
Curly
Shemp
Person: Moe, 77

Person: Larry, 72 Person: Curly, 48 Person: Shemp, 60

- We created a vector of "Person" ← containment
- But what about if we want:
 - Group 1 to contain all persons
 - Group 2 contains persons at or below age 62
 - Group 3 contains persons above age 62
- Then we must use association (pointers) instead of containment..

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using namespace std;
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        os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;
        return os:
public:
    Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}
    const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
    string name;
    int age;
int main() {
    ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
    vector<Person*> group1;
    string name;
    int age;
    while (ifs >> name >> age) {
        Person someone(name, age);
        group1.push_back(&someone);
    for (Person* p : group1) {
        cout << p->getName() << endl;</pre>
    for (Person* p : group1) {
        cout << *p << endl;
```

Stooges.txt:

Moe 77 Larry 72 Curly 48 Shemp 60

What will be the output?

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Person {
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Person& someone) {</pre>
        os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;
        return os:
public:
    Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}
    const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
    string name;
    int age;
int main() {
    ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
    vector<Person*> group1;
    string name;
    int age;
    while (ifs >> name >> age) {
        Person someone(name, age);
        group1.push_back(&someone);
    for (Person* p : group1) {
        cout << p->getName() << endl;</pre>
    for (Person* p : group1) {
        cout << *p << endl;
```

```
Person: , 60
```

Stooges.txt:

Moe 77 Larry 72 Curly 48 Shemp 60

- All names are empty strings!
- All ages are 60!!

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Person {
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Person& someone) {
   os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;</pre>
         return os:
public:
    Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}
    const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
    string name;
     int age;
int main() {
    ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
    vector<Person*> group1;
    string name;
    int age;
    while (ifs >> name >> age) {
         Person someone(name, age);
         group1.push_back(&someone);
    for (Person* p : group1) {
         cout << p->getName() << endl;</pre>
    for (Person* p : group1) {
   cout << p << ": " << *p << endl;</pre>
```

```
0000005D3D8FF398: Person: , 60
0000005D3D8FF398: Person: , 60
0000005D3D8FF398: Person: , 60
0000005D3D8FF398: Person: , 60
```

```
Stooges.txt:
```

Moe 77 Larry 72 Curly 48 Shemp 60

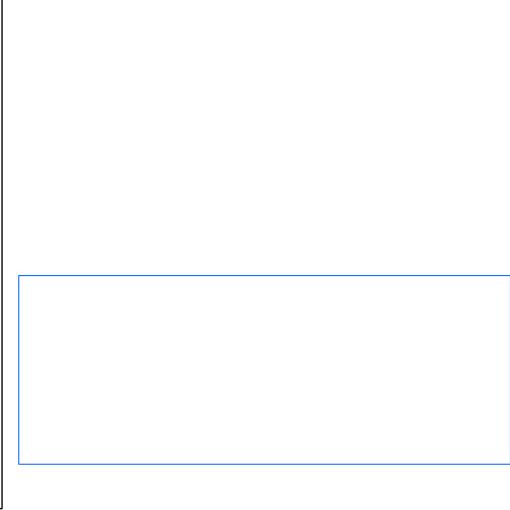
- All names are empty strings!
- All ages are 60!!

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Person {
     friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Person& someone) {
   os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;</pre>
          return os:
public:
    Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}

void setname(string in) { name = in; }

void setage(int in) { age = in; }

const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
     string name;
     int age;
int main() {
     ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
     vector<Person*> group1;
     string name;
     int age;
     Person someone("Unnamed", 5);
     while (ifs >> name >> age) {
          someone.setname(name); someone.setage(age);
          group1.push_back(&someone);
     for (Person* p : group1) {
          // All the group1 are showing the same name.
          cout << p->getName() << endl;</pre>
     for (Person* p : group1) {
          // And they are all displaying the same address!!!
          cout << p << ": " << *p << endl;
```



```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <vector>
using namespace std;
class Person {
     friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Person& someone) {
   os << "Person: " << someone.name << ", " << someone.age;</pre>
           return os:
public:
     Person(const string& name, int age) : name(name), age(age) {}
void setname(string in) { name = in; }
void setage(int in) { age = in; }
const string& getName() const { return name; }
private:
     string name;
     int age;
int main() {
     ifstream ifs("stooges.txt");
     vector<Person*> group1;
     string name;
     int age;
     Person someone("Unnamed", 5); while (ifs >> name >> age) {
           someone.setname(name); someone.setage(age);
          group1.push_back(&someone);
     for (Person* p : group1) {
          // All the group1 are showing the same name.
          cout << p->getName() << endl;</pre>
     for (Person* p : group1) {
           // And they are all displaying the same address!!!
          cout << p << ": " << *p << endl;
```

```
Shemp
Shemp
Shemp
Shemp
O000005AF251F928: Person: Shemp, 60
0000005AF251F928: Person: Shemp, 60
0000005AF251F928: Person: Shemp, 60
0000005AF251F928: Person: Shemp, 60
```

Stooges.txt:

Moe 77 Larry 72 Curly 48 Shemp 60

- Every class has a destructor function that is called when it's deallocated
- By creating "someone" outside of the while loop, it is not deallocated at the end of that while's code block, but rather persists till end of the main routine.