

Review: TEMPLATES

**1.** Why is the advantage of using a function Template instead of overloaded functions?

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First NameLast Name

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**2.** Find the errors, if any.

A.

```
template <class T> T fun(T num)
{
    return 10 * num;
};
```

B.

```
template <class T>
T fun(T num)
{
    return 10 * T;
};
```

C.

```
template <class T>
T fun(T num)
{
    return 10 * num;
};
```

D.

```
template <class T, class U>
T fun(T num1, T num2)
{
    return num1 + num2;
};
```

E.

```
template <class T>
T fun( T, T);
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
    int    a = 10;
    double b = 20.5, c;
```

```
    c = fun(a, b);
    cout << c << endl;
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
/// *****
```

```
template <class T>
T fun(T num1, T num2)
{
    return (num1 + num2);
}
```

Review: TEMPLATES

### 3. Make the printReverse() function a template.

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void printReverse(double list[], int n);
void printReverse(int list[], int n);

int main( void )
{
    int n = 6;
    double listA[10] = {12.1, 30.5, 14.2, 70.5, 32.0, 90.2};
    int    listB[10] = {12, 30, 14, 70, 32, 90};

    printReverse(listA, n);
    printReverse(listB, n);

    return 0;
}

/**
    This function takes an array of doubles and its actual size
    and it prints it in reverse order
*/
void printReverse(double list[], int n)
{
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        cout << list[i] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
}

/**
    This function takes an array of ints and its actual size
    and it prints it in reverse order
*/
void printReverse(int list[], int n)
{
    for (int i = n - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        cout << list[i] << " ";
    }
    cout << endl;
}
```