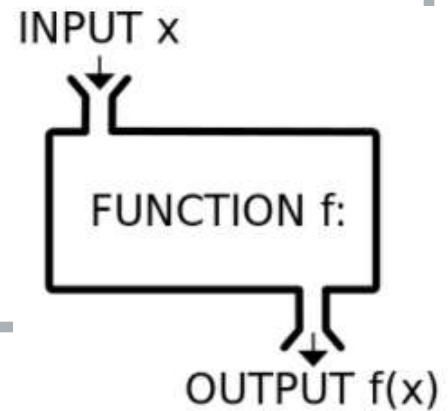


Lesson 7: Functors & Iterators

Callable objects
Predicates
Custom iterators



7.1 Function Objects

- **Functor**
 - Class that overloads operator()
 - Callable
 - Tracks state between calls

7.2 Predicates

- Predicate
 - Function that returns boolean
 - Class that overloads operator() that returns boolean

7.3 Predicates Should be Pure

- Pure function
 - A function that always returns the same value for a given input
- Non-pure predicates
 - Can cause algorithms to fail when copies of function objects are made
- Guidelines

7.4 Passing Member Function to Algorithm

- How to pass member function to algorithm?
 - One solution: Pass a functor
 - Limited because functor can only have one overload operator() for given parameters

7.5 mem_fun and mem_ref

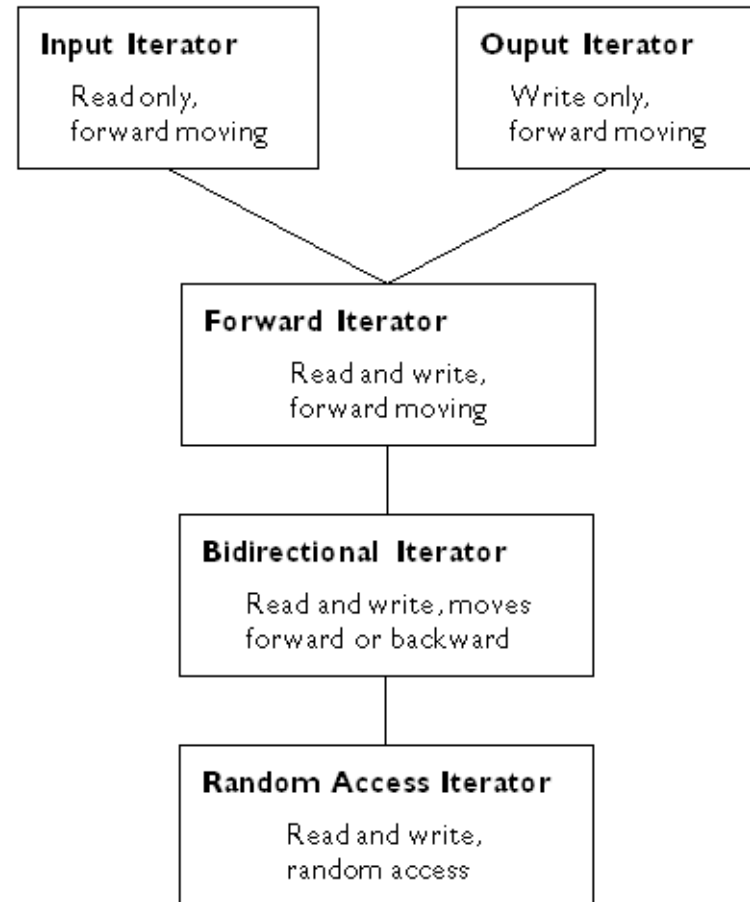
- Helper function templates that generate functors at compile time
- Allow more different operator() for each member function

7.6 Negating a Predicate

- not1 & not2
 - Helper function templates that reverse logic of predicates
- Benefit
 - Avoid writing two versions of predicates

7.7 Iterator Review

- **Categories**
 - Input
 - Output
 - Forward
 - Bidirectional
 - Random Access



7.8 typename Keyword

- Qualified & unqualified names
- Dependent & non-dependent names
- You must explicitly specify when...
 - qualified, dependent name is a type
- Rules for using typename

7.9 iterator_traits

- Standard class template
 - Defines useful typedefs for working with iterators
 - Algorithms use these typedefs
- Overview of typedefs

7.10 distance() Algorithm

- Custom implementation of this standard algorithm
 - Optimized for faster execution with Random Access iterators
 - For other iterator types runs slower but still works

7.11 iterator Base Class

- Standard class template for defining new iterator types
- Sample custom iterator

7.12 Custom Class with Iterator

- Implement custom class that supports a custom iterator
 - `Array<T>`
 - Similar to how `std::vector<T>` is implemented