C++ Programming Function Templates

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What is the problem here?

- These 2 functions do EXACTLY the same logic, regardless of data type
- So very tedious copy paste!
- Also if we discovered a bug in one function, we have to solve it in all of the different copies?
- It will be severe if we have to make like e.g. 6 functions, with copy paste and just data type change

Generic Programming using Templates

```
4 // Hey compiler this is template. Use Type
 5⊖ template<typename Type>
   Type MyMax(Type a, Type b) {
       if (a > b)
           return a;
      return b;
10 }
11
    struct Employee {};
14⊖ int main() {
       cout << MyMax(2, 5) << "\n"; // 5: Guessed as int
       cout << MyMax<int>(2, 5) << "\n"; // 5
16
       cout << MyMax<double>(2.5, 5.4) << "\n"; // 5.4
17
       cout << MyMax('A', 'X') << "\n";
18
                                            // X
19
       //cout << MyMax(2, 5.4) << "\n"; // CE: Can't guess
20
       cout << MyMax<int>(2, 5.4) << "\n"; // 5
21
22
       cout << MvMax<double>(2, 5.4) << "\n":
                                              // 5.4
23
124
       Employee a, b;
25
       //cout << MyMax<Employee>(a, b) << "\n"; // CE: can't compare
```

Generation

- Different versions of function MyMax are generated on compile time using the template
 - Compiler generates ONLY based on the used cases
 - E.g. in previous code it generates 3 functions:
 - Int MyMax(int, int) / double MyMax(double, double) / char MyMax(char, char)
- I did not name function max, I used MyMax
 - Max is defined internally, it will cause error. Try it
- In practice:
 - Might be complex and hard to apply
 - Error messages: Hard to understand and ugle. Try to generate mistakes:(

More

```
40 template<class Type1, class Type2>
5 Typel sum(Typel a, Type2 b) {
    Typel r = a + b;
      return r;
10⊖ int main() {
      cout << sum(1, 10) << "\n"; // 11
      cout << sum(1, 10.5) << "\n"; // 11
      cout << sum(1.2, 10.5) << "\n"; // 11.7
cout << sum(1.2, 10) << "\n"; // 11.2
       cout << sum<int, int>(1.2, 10) << "\n"; // 11
      cout << sum('A', 1) << "\n"; // B
       cout << sum(1, 'A') << "\n"; // 66
      //cout << sum("I am", "Mostafa") << "\n"; // CE: char*
       cout << sum(string("I am "), string("Mostafa")) << "\n"; // I amMostafa</pre>
```

Static variable

```
int global_var = 0;
 60 template<typename T>
   void increment me(T x) {
       static int i = 0;
       cout << ++i << " " << ++global_var << "\n";
       return;
11 }
12
13⊖ int main() {
14
15
       // One static variable for each generated function
       increment me(5);
                         // 1 1
                        // 2 2
       increment me(5);
       increment me(5);
                        // 3 3
       increment me(2.4); // 1 4
       increment me(2.4); // 2 5
       increment me(2.4); // 3 6
```

Function template specialization

What if a specific data type should be handled differently?

```
40 template<class T>
 5 T add(T a, T b) {
       return a + b:
 90 template<class T>
  T multiply(T a, int factor) {
       return a * factor;
11
12
13
14@ template<>
   string multiply(string str, int factor) {
     // we can't multiply strings
16
       string res = "":
17
18
       while (factor--)
19
20
           res += str;
21
       return res;
22 1
```

```
25⊖int main() {
        string s = "Magic";
 26
 28
        cout<<add(10, 4)<<"\n";
                                         // 14
 29
        cout<<add(s, s)<<"\n";
                                         // MagicMagic
 30
31
        cout<<multiply(10, 4)<<"\n";
 32
        cout<<multiply(s, 4)<<"\n";
                                         // MagicMagicMagicMagic
33
34
        return 0;
35 }
```

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."