### - Examples

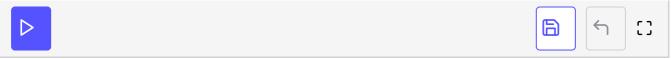
In this lesson, we look at some examples of function templates.

# WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^ Example 1 Explanation Example 2 Explanation

# Example 1 #

```
// templateFunctionsTemplates.cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
template <typename T>
void xchg(T& x, T& y){
 T t = x;
 x = y;
 y =t;
template <int N>
int nTimes(int n){
  return N * n;
int main(){
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  bool t = true;
  bool f = false;
  std::cout << "(t, f): (" << t << ", " << f << ") "<< std::endl;
  xchg(t, f);
  std::cout << "(t, f): (" << t << ", " << f << ") "<< std::endl;
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  int int2011 = 2011;
```

```
int int2014 = 2014;
std::cout << "(int2011, int2014): (" << int2011 << ", " << int2014 << ") "<< std::endl;
xchg(int2011, int2014);
std::cout << "(int2011, int2014): (" << int2011 << ", " << int2014 << ") "<< std::endl;
std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
std::string first{"first"};
std::string second("second");
std::cout << "(first, second): (" << first << ", " << second << ") "<< std::endl;</pre>
xchg(first, second);
std::cout << "(first, second): (" << first << ", " << second << ") "<< std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
std::vector<int> intVec1{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
std::vector<int> intVec2{5, 4, 3, 2, 1};
for (auto v: intVec1)std::cout << v << " ";</pre>
for (auto v: intVec2)std::cout << v << " ";</pre>
std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
xchg(intVec1, intVec2);
for (auto v: intVec1)std::cout << v << " ";</pre>
for (auto v: intVec2)std::cout << v << " ";</pre>
std::cout << "\n\n";</pre>
std::cout << "nTimes<5>(10): " << nTimes<5>(10) << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << "nTimes<10>(5): " << nTimes<10>(5) << std::endl;
std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```



### **Explanation** #

- In the example above, we declared two function templates xchg and nTimes in lines 8 and 15. xchg swaps the values passed as arguments.
   nTimes returns the N multiplied by the number passed, n.
- We have initialized multiple instances to check for functions in lines (31, 32) and (39, 40).

# Example 2 #



```
x = y;
 y = t;
}
template <typename T>
void xchg(T& x, T& y){
 T t = x;
 x = y;
 y = t;
template <typename T>
void xchg(T& x, T& y, T& z){
 xchg(x, y);
 xchg(x, z);
}
int main(){
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  int intA = 5;
  int intB = 10;
  int intC = 20;
  double doubleA = 5.5;
  double doubleB = 10.0;
  std::cout << "Before: " << intA << ", " << intB << std::endl;</pre>
  xchg(intA, intB);
  std::cout << "After: " << intA << ", " << intB << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << "Before: " << doubleA << ", " << doubleB << std::endl;</pre>
                                   // 2
  xchg(doubleA, doubleB);
  std::cout << "After: " << doubleA << ", " << doubleB << std::endl;</pre>
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
 xchg<>(intA, intB);  // explicit 2
xchg<int>(intA, intB);  // explicit 2: xchg<int>
  // xchg<double>(intA, intB);
                                     // ERROR explicit xchg<double>
  std::cout << "Before: " << intA << ", " << intB << ", " << intC << std::endl;</pre>
  xchg(intA, intB, intC);
                                   // 3
  std::cout << "After: " << intA << ", " << intB << ", " << intC << std::endl;
  std::cout << std::endl;</pre>
```





## **Explanation** #

• In the above example, we used the concept of function overloading by

calling xchg with different arguments passed to the function.

 We used the xchg function with different data types by passing two and three arguments. The call xchg<double, double>(intA, intB) will operate when xchg takes its arguments by value.

Let's discuss class templates in the next lesson.