

Announcements

MP4 available, due 3/10, 11:59p. EC due 3/3, 11:59p.

Exam3: 2/26-2/28

Generic programming in C++:

```
struct animal {
    string name;
    string food;
    bool big;
    animal(string n="blob", string f="you", bool b=true):name(n),food(f),big(b) {}
};

int main() {

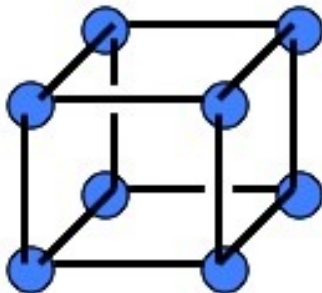
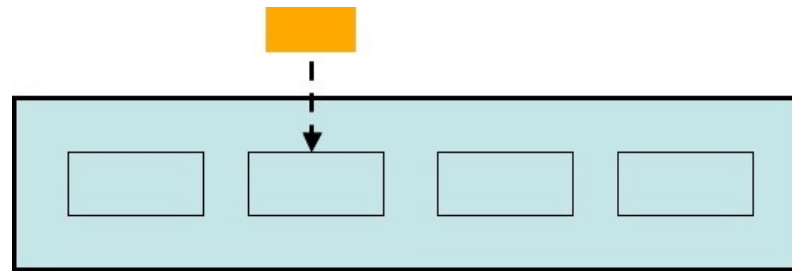
    animal g("giraffe","leaves"), p("penguin","fish",false), b("bear");
    list<animal> zoo;

    zoo.push_back(g); zoo.push_back(p); zoo.push_back(b); //STL list insertAtEnd

    for(list<animal>::iterator it = zoo.begin(); it != zoo.end(); it++)
        cout << (*it).name << "  " << (*it).food << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Iterator class:



	pm	++	*
linked list			
array			
hypercube			

```
class apartmentBldg {
public:

private:

};
```

Where do these constructs live?

iterator class

begin()/end()

op++/op*

iter representation

std library documentation: <http://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/>

Generic programming: (more magic)

```
#include <list>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

```
struct animal {
    string name;
    string food;
    bool big;
    animal(string n, string f, bool b) : name(n), food(f), big(b) {}
};
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    animal g("giraffe", "leaves", true);
    list<animal> zoo;
```

```
class printIfBig {
```

```
public:
```

```
    void operator()(animal a) {
```

```
        if (a.big) cout << a.name << endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

```
    zoo.push_back(g); zoo.push_back(p); zoo.push_back(b); //STL list insertAtEnd
```

```
    for(list<animal>::iterator it = zoo.begin(); it != zoo.end(); it++)
```

```
        cout << (*it).name << " eats " << (*it).food << endl;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

1. Declare an object of type `animal`:
2. Declare an object of type `printIfBig`:
3. Using your answers for 1 and 2, invoke a member function of the `printIfBig` class:

Generic programming: (more magic)

```
#include <list>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

struct animal {
    string name;
    string food;
    bool big;
    animal(string n, string f, bool b) : name(n), food(f), big(b) {}
};

template<class Iter, class Formatter>
void print(Iter first, Iter second, Formatter printer) {
    while (!(first==second)) {
        printer(*first);
        first++;
    }
}
```

Write a short description of this function:

This is a function called print, whose inputs are two iterators and a formatter. The function appears to iterate over a range of elements and print them using the provided formatter.

```
return 0;
}
```

What is printer?

Generic programming: (more magic)

```
#include <list>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

```
struct animal {
    string name;
    string food;
    bool big;
    animal(string n, string f, bool b) : name(n), food(f), big(b) {}
};
```

```
int main() {
    animal g("giraffe", "leaves", false);
    list<animal> zoo;
    zoo.push_back(g);
    for(list<animal>::iterator it = zoo.begin(); it != zoo.end(); ++it)
        cout << (*it).name << " ";
    return 0;
}
```

```
template<class Iter, class Formatter>
void print(Iter first, Iter second, Formatter printer) {
    while (!(first==second)) {
        printer(*first);
        first++;
    }
}
```

```
class printIfBig {
public:
    void operator()(animal a) {
        if (a.big) cout << a.name << endl;
    }
};
```

```
printIfBig myFun;
```

```
print<list<animal>::iterator, printIfBig>(zoo.begin(), zoo.end(), myFun);
```

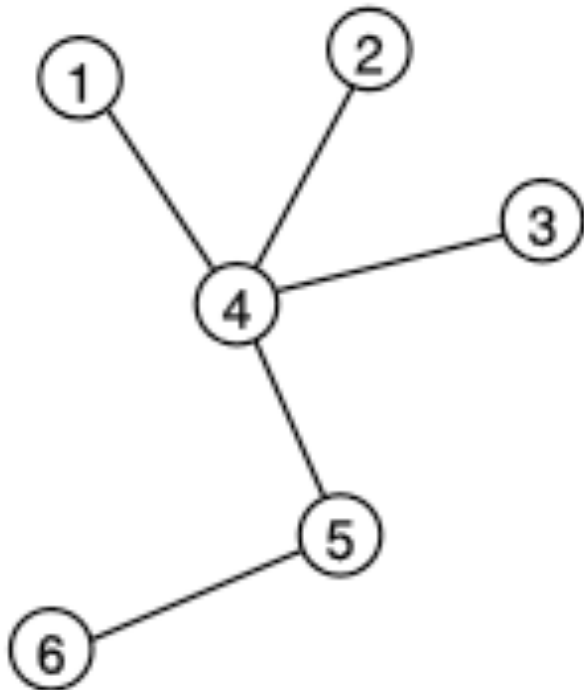
Trees:

“... most important nonlinear structure in computer science.”

-- Donald Knuth, *Art of Computer Programming Vol 1*

A tree: _____

We'll study more specific trees:



A rooted tree:

