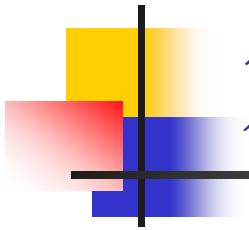


# 第十一章 (上篇)

## 函數樣板(Function Template) 與 類別樣板(Class Template)

- 建立通用函數(Generic Functions) &  
通用類別(Generic Classes)
  - Code Reuse 的另一種發揮
  - 煩人的事 經歷一次就夠了



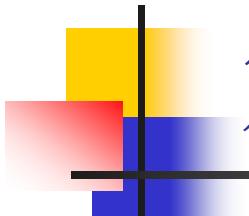
# 爲何需要通用函數？

```
int abs(int x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

取名困難  
不好記

```
int fabs(float x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

```
int cabs(complex x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```



# 爲何需要通用函數？

```
int abs(int x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

[overloading]  
同樣的東西  
爲何要寫三次？

```
int abs(float x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

```
int abs(complex x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

# 利用函數樣板來實現通用函數 的理想

當有一組函數：

- (1) 內容一樣
- (2) 參數資料型態不同

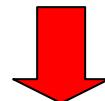
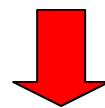
```
int abs(int x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

```
int abs(float x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

```
int abs(complex x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }
```

把資料型態當  
參數傳過去

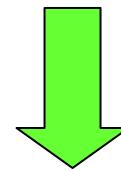
建立函數模板



# 函數樣板的定義方式

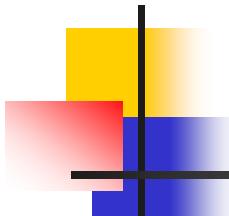
```
1 T abs( T x) {  
2     return (x>0)?x:-x;  
3 }
```

保留字



函數模板

```
1 template <class T>  
2 T abs( T x) {  
3     return (x>0)?x:-x;  
4 }
```



# 函數樣板的使用

```
1 template <class T>
2 T abs( T x) {
3     return (x>0)?x:-x;
4 }
5 void main() {
6     int a = 3; float b=-2.83; complex c(-5, -2) ;
7     cout << abs(a) << endl ;
8     cout << abs(b) << endl ;
9     cout << abs(c) << endl ;
10 }
```

# 編譯器到底做了甚麼？

```
1 template <class T>
2 T abs( T x) {
3     return (x>0)?x:-x;
4 }
5 void main() {
6     int a = 3; float b=-2.83; complex c(-5, -2) ;
7     cout << abs(a) << endl ;
8     cout << abs(b) << endl ;
9     cout << abs(c) << endl ;
10 }
```

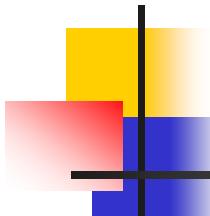
int abs(int x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }

自動產生

float abs(float x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }

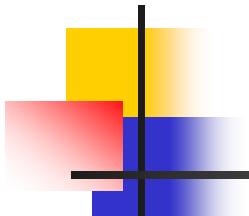
自動產生

complex abs(complex x) { return (x>0)?x:-x; }



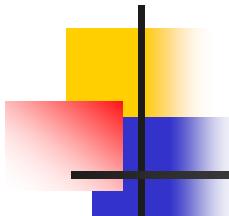
# 另一種函數樣板的使用

```
1 template <class T>
2 T abs( T x) {
3     return (x>0)?x:-x;
4 }
5 void main() {
6     // int a = 3; float b=-2.83; complex c(-5, -2) ;
7     cout << abs(3) << endl ;
8     cout << abs(2.83) << endl ; // T=??
9     cout << abs(complex(-5, -2)) << endl ;
10 }
```



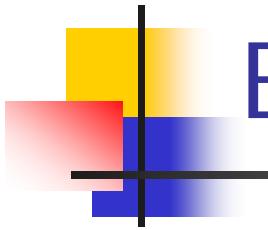
## EX: 通用的swap()

```
void swap(int& x, int& y) { int temp=x; x=y; y=temp; }
void swap(double& x, double& y) { ... }
void swap(frac& x, frac& y) { ... }
void main( ) {
    int a = 5, b =3 ;
    double d1=3.4, d2=5.6 ;
    frac f1(5, 3), f2(6, 7) ;
    swap(a, b); swap(d1, d2); swap(f1, f2) ;
}
```



# 通用的swap()

```
template <class T>
void swap1(T& x, T& y) { T temp=x; x=y; y=temp; }
void main( ) {
    int a = 5, b =3 ;
    double d1=3.4, d2=5.6 ;
    swap1(a,b);
    cout<<a<<b<<endl;
    swap1(d1, d2);
    cout<<d1<<d2<<endl;
}
```



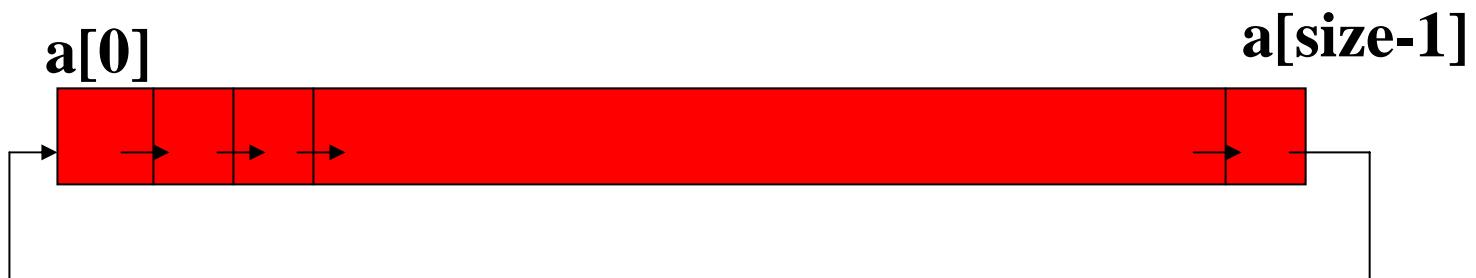
## EX: 通用的print\_arr()

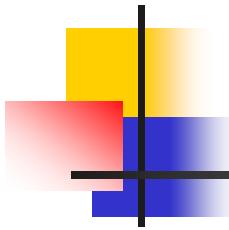
```
void main( ) {  
    int x[] = {1,2,3} ; float y[] = {1.1,2.2,3.3};  
    complex z[3] ={{1,1},{2,2},{3,3}};  
    print_arr(x, 3) ; // 印出 1 2 3  
    print_arr(y, 3); // 印出 1.1 2.2 3.3  
    print_arr(z, 3) ; // 印出 1+1i 2+2i 3+3i  
}
```

Q: 編譯器到底做了甚麼?

# EX: 通用的ROR()

```
void ROR(int a[], int size) {...}
```

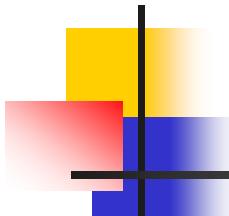




## EX: 通用的max(a,b)

[寫法一]

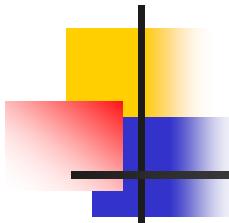
```
template <class T>
T max(T a, T b) { return (a>b)?a:b; }
void main() {
    cout << max(5, 3) << endl;
    cout << max(-3.14, 5.2) << endl;
    cout << max(2.3, 5) << endl ; //可乎?
}
```



# EX: max(a,b)

[寫法二]

```
template <class T1, class T2>
T1 max(T1 a, T2 b) { return (a>b)?a:b; }
void main() {
    cout << max(5, 3) << endl;
    cout << max(-3.14, 5.2) << endl;
    cout << max(5, 7.8) << endl ; //印出啥?
}
```



# 觀察

---

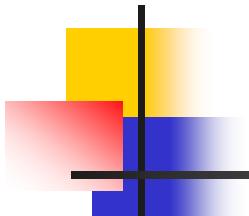
- 使用Function Template只是少打字而已，可執行檔的大小並未減低。
- 為甚麼不使用Macro就好了？

# [Note1]: template <class T> 的scope

```
template <class T>
T abs(T x) {
    ....
}

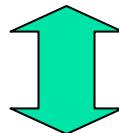
template <class T>
T max(T a, T b) {
    ....
}
```

The diagram illustrates the scope of two nested templates. The outer template, defined by the first code block, is labeled '樣板一' (Template One) with a bracket on the right. The inner template, defined by the second code block, is labeled '樣板二' (Template Two) with a bracket on the right. Both labels are in black text.



## [Note2]: 換不換行沒關係

```
template <class T>
T abs(T x) {
    ....
}
```



```
template <class T> T abs(T x) {
    ....
}
```

# [Note3]: 樣板參數的宣告的變化

```
// type name 隨你取  
template <class Atype>  
Atype abs(Atype x) {  
    ....  
}
```

```
// class 可用typename取代  
template <typename Atype>  
Atype abs(Atype x) {  
    ....  
}
```

# [Note4]: template <....> 與函數定義間不可有任何指令

```
template <class Atyp>
```

```
const int x=18 ; // error
```

```
Atyp abs(Atyp x) {
```

```
    ....
```

```
}
```

# [Note5]: 函數樣板與樣板函數

```
template <class T>
int abs( T x) {
    return (x>0)?x:-x;
}
```

函數樣板  
(Function Template)

```
int abs(int x) {
    return (x>0)?x:-x;
}
```

```
float abs(float x) {
    return (x>0)?x:-x;
}
```

```
frac abs(frac x) {
    return (x>0)?x:-x;
}
```

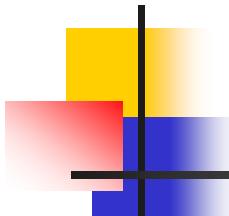
樣板函數 (Template Function)  
產生函數(Generated Function)

# 函數呼叫規則 (Rules of Function Invocation) (一)

```
template <class T>
T add(T x, T y) { cout << "F1"; return x+y ; }
int add(int x, int y) { cout << "F2 "; return x+y ; }
void main() {
    cout << add(3,8) << endl ;
}
```

Result:

Rules:

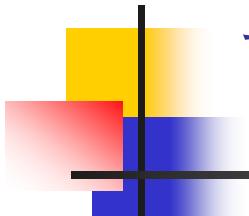


# 函數呼叫規則(二)

```
template <class T1, class T2>
T1 add(T1 x, T2 y) { cout << "F1"; return x+y ; }
int add(int x, int y) { cout << "F2 "; return x+y ; }
void main() {
    cout << add(3.5, 8) << endl ;
}
```

Result:

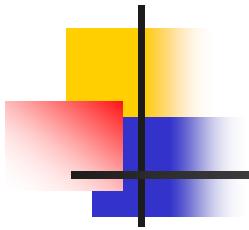
Rules:



# 函數呼叫規則(三)

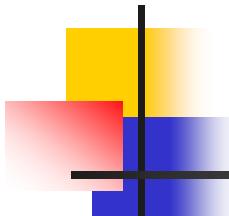
```
template <class T>
T add(T x, T y) { cout << "F1"; return x+y ; }
template <class T1, class T2>
T1 add(T1 x, T2 y) { cout << "F2 "; return x+y ; }
void main() {
    cout << add(3,8) << endl ;
}
```

Result:  
Rules:



## [作業] 通用的find與sort

```
int find(int a[], int size, int x) {  
    .....  
}  
void sort( int a[], int size) {  
}  
void main() {  
    int a[50]; complex c[50]; frac f[50] ;  
    // 應用sort()與find()在int[], complex[]與  
    // frac[]  
}
```



# 通用的find

```
template <class T>
int find(T a[], int
size, T x) {
    int i=0;
    int result;
    for(i=0;i<size;i++)
    {
        if(x==a[i])
        {
            result=i;
            break;
        }
    }
    return result;}
```

```
void main()
{
    int a[5]={1,2,3,4,5};
    float b[5]={1.1,2.2,3.3,4.4,5.5};
    cout<<find(a,5,3)<<endl;
    cout<<find(b,5,(float)4.4)<
<endl;
}
```

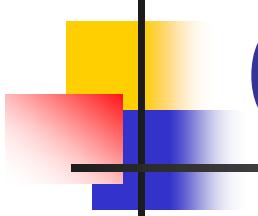
# T 的責任

```
template <class T>
T add(T x, T y) {
    T z = x+y ;
    return z ;
}
void main() {
    complex c1, c2 ;
    ....
    cout << add(c1, c2) ;
}
```



```
class complex {
    copy constructor
    operator=
    operator+
    operator<<
} ;
```

```
class list {
    copy constructor
    operator=
    operator+
    operator<<
} ;
```



# 爲何需要通用類別 (Generic Class)

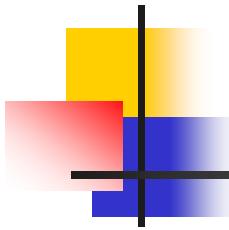
```
// 你厭倦了爲不同的type寫class嗎?  
class char_stack{ char data[10] ;....} ;  
class int_stack {int data[10]; ...} ;  
class complex_stack{complex data[10]; ....};  
.....
```

→ 我需要通用的stack類別

# 類別樣板(Class Template)

```
template <class T>
```

```
class stack {  
private:  
    T data[10] ;  
    int top, size ;  
public:  
    stack():top(-1),size(10) {}  
    stack(const stack& s) {  
        for (int i=0 ; i<10; i++) data[i] = s.data[i] ;  
        top = s.top ;  
    }  
    T pop() { return data[top--] ; }  
    void push( T x) { data[++top] = x ; }  
    void print() { for(int i=0;i<=top;i++)  
        {cout<<data[i]<<endl;}  
    }  
};
```



# 類別樣板的使用

```
void main( ) {  
    stack<int> s1;  
    s1.push(5) ; .....  
    stack<float> s2 ;  
    s2.push(3.14) ;  
    statck<complex> s3 ;  
    ....  
    stack<int> s2(s1) ;  
}
```

Q1: s1, s2 and s3  
的資料型態為何?

Q2: 編譯時會發生  
甚麼事?

# 定義在類別樣板外的成員函數

回想

```
class stack {  
    private:  
        int data[10] ;  
        int top, size ;  
    public:  
        stack():top(-1),size(10) {}  
        int pop() { return data[top--] ; }  
        void push( int x ) ;  
    } ;  
void stack::push( int x ) { data[+ +top] = x ; }
```

# 定義在類別樣板外的成員函數

```
template <class T>
class stack {
    .....
    void push(T x) ; //如何定義push()
};
```

**void stack::push(T x) { data[+ +top] = x; }**

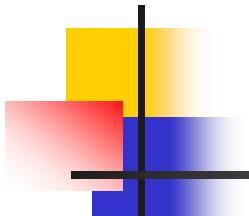


**void stack<T>::push(T x) {data[+ +top] = x ; }**



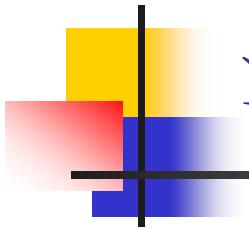
**template <class T>**  
**void stack<T>::push(T x) {data[+ +top] = x ; }**

正確  
版本



## EX: 重新定義 stack template

```
template <class T>
class stack {
    private:
        T data[10] ;
        int top, size ;
    public:
        stack();
        T pop( );
        void push(T x);
};
```



# 測試stack template

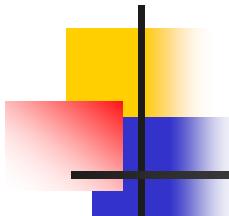
```
void main() {  
    stack<int> s1 ;  
    for (int i = 0 ; i<5; i++)  
        s1.push(i) ;  
        s1.print() ;  
stack<char> s2 ;  
    for (i = 0 ; i<5; i++)  
        s2.push('A'+i) ;  
        s2.print() ;  
}
```

# More on Class Template

```
template <class T>
class stack {
    private:
        T data[10] ;    int top, size ;
    public:
        stack();
        stack(const stack& s) {...}
        .....
};
```

實際測試一次

```
template <class T>
stack<T>::stack(const stack<T>& s) {
    for (int i=0 ; i<10; i++) data[i] = s.data[i] ;
    top = s.top ;
}
```



# EX: 通用二維座標

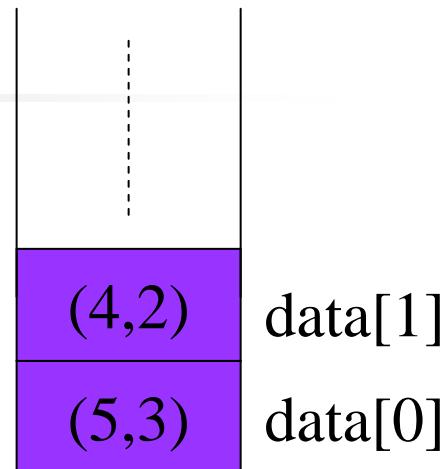
```
// 改寫為class template 使main中的程式碼可以運作
template <class T>
class point {
    T x, y ;
public:
    point(T a, T b) { x = a; y=b; }
    void print() { cout << x << " " << y ; }
}
void main() {
    point<double> p1(3.5, 6.3) ;
    point<int> p2(3, 9) ;
    p1.print();
    p2.print();
}
```

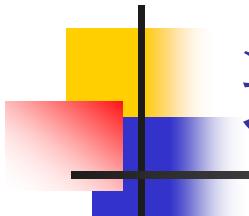
## EX: 再度測試stack template

```
void main() {
    stack<int> s1 ;
    for (int i = 0 ; i<5; i++) s1.push(i) ;
    s1.print() ;
    stack<complex> s2 ;
    for (int i = 0 ; i<5; i++) s2.push(complex(i, i)) ;
    s2.print() ;
    stack<stack<int> > ss ; // 注意 >>之間要有空格
    ss.push(s1) ; ss.push(s1) ; ss.print() ;
}
```

# 不過載operator<<

```
template <class T>
void stack {
    T data[10]; int top, size;
    ...
    void print() { for (int i = 0 ; i<=top; i++) {
        cout << data[i] << " " ; // 根本不work!
    }
}
void main() { stack<complex> s; ..... s.print() ; }
```



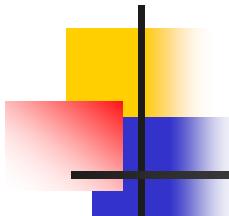


# 過載 operator<<()

```
class complex {  
    double a, b ;  
public:  
    .....  
    void print() {cout << a << "+" << b << "i"; }  
};  
void main() {  
    complex c(5,3); c.print();  
    cout << c;           // 可以這樣嗎?  
                           // 轉成 operator<<(cout, c);  
}
```

# 過載 operator<<()

```
class complex {  
    double a, b ;  
public:  
    .....  
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const complex& c) ;  
};  
ostream& operator<<(ostream& out, const complex& c) {  
    out << c.a << "+" << c.b << "i"; //做與print()相同的事  
    return out ;  
}  
void main() {complex c(5,3); cout << c << operator<<(cout, c)}
```



# 結論

---

- 每個class都應該寫operator<<
  - 只要將原先的print()或show()改寫即可
- 自我練習
  - complex, list, stack, frac

# EX: 測試stack template

```
void main() {  
    stack<int> s1 ;  
    for (int i = 0 ; i<5; i++) s1.push(i) ;  
    cout << s1 << endl ;  
    stack<complex> s2 ;  
    for (int i = 0 ; i<5; i++) s2.push(complex(i, i)) ;  
    cout << s2 << endl ;  
    stack<stack<int>> ss ;  
    ss.push(s1) ; ss.push(s1) ; cout << ss << endl ;  
}
```

Note that

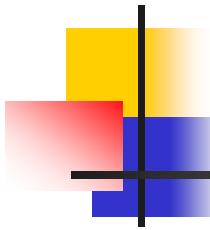
1. Template
2. Sort
3. Operator<<

# Template的參數

```
template <class T, int n>
class stack {
    T data[n] ;
    .....
}
void main( ) {
    stack<int,50> s1 ;
    stack<int,30> s2 ;
    stack<float, 40> s3 ;
    stack<float, 70> s4
}
```

What's the data type  
of s1, s2, s3 and s4?

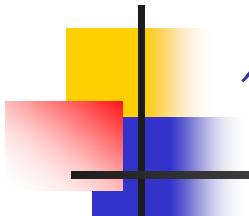
缺點:



# 練習

---

- 課本 11-11 ~ 11-16



## 作業(or 自我練習)

```
complex> input a
```

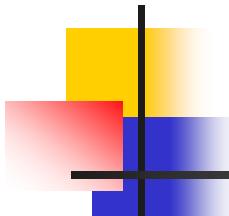
```
5 3
```

```
complex> input b
```

```
-1 2
```

```
complex> eval (a+b)*(a-b)/(2.5*a)
```

```
??????
```



# 自我挑戰：完成以下SortedList

```
void main() {  
    SortedList<int> L1;  
    L1.insert(10); L1.insert(25) ; L1.insert(13); L1.insert( 20 ) ;  
    cout << L1 << endl ; // 10     13   20   25  
    SortedList<Frac> L2;  
    L2.insert(Frac(3,5)); L2.insert( Frac(2,5)) ;  
    L2.insert(Frac(1,13)); L2.insert(Frac(4,20)) ;  
    cout << L2 << endl ; // 1/13  1/5   2/5   3/5  
    SortedList<SortedList<int>> LL ;  
    LL.insert(L1); LL.insert(L1); cout << LL << endl ;  
}
```