

CS2100 - End of C++, + Simple linked lists

Announcements

Another issue:

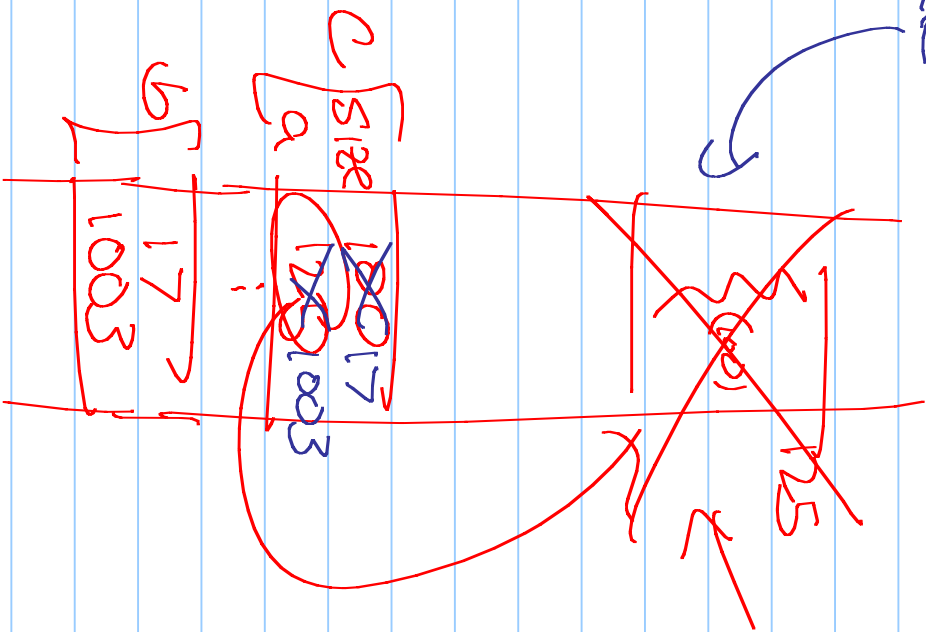
MyFloat Vec c_i
// use c for something

$c = \underline{v}_j$

What does this do?

memory leak

BAD { - shallow copy
- memory leak



Solution: rewrite the "=" operation
 $X=Y=C$
 $X=X;$

```
MyFloatVec Operator=(const MyFloatVec & other) {  
    if (this != &other) {  
        size = other.size;  
        delete [] a;  
        a = new float[size];  
        for (int i=0; i<size; i++)  
            a[i] = other.a[i];  
    }  
    return *this;  
}
```

Recap: Housekeeping Functions

- ① Copy Constructor
- ② Destructor
- ③ Operator \equiv

Why?

- memory leaks
- deep copies

Enum: user defined types

```
enum Color { RED, BLUE, GREEN };
```

```
enum Rainbow { GOLD, SPARKLY };
```

```
Color sky = BLUE;
```

```
Color grass = GREEN;
```

```
Rainbow mine = SPARKLY;
```

```
if (sky == BLUE)  
    cout << "It's nice out today!" << endl;
```

NOT: if (sky == mine) <= error

Structs

useful for simple collections of ~~objects~~ ^{data}

Ex: enum MealType { NO_PREF, VEG, REGULAR, KOSHER };

```
struct Passenger {  
    string name;  
    MealType mealPref;  
    bool isFreqFlyer;  
    string freqFlyerNo;  
}
```

Using Structs

We can then create instances of a struct in the program:

```
Passenger pass = { "John Smith", VEG, true, "1234" }
```

```
pass.mealPref = KOSTER;
```

OK: NOT objects

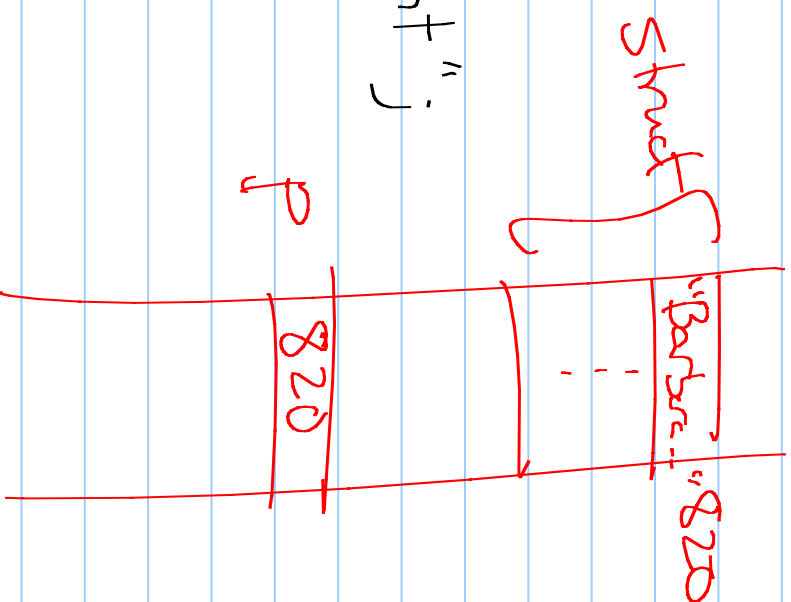
More Complex

Passenger * p;

p = new Passenger;

p → name = "Barbara Wright";
p → mealPref = REGULAR;

(*p).isFreqFlyer = false;
(*p).freqFlyerNo = "None";



Templates

If we want a function to work for multiple classes - eg int and floats - we can template the variable type.

Ex:

template <typename T >

```
T min(T a, T b) {  
    if (a < b)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return b;  
}
```

Important :
Will work for any class with appropriate operators;

Ex: int x = 53;
int y(96);

int z = min(x, y);

NOT

min(x, a)

or passenger

String a = "Hello";
String b = "Goodbye";
cout << min(a, b) << endl;

Templates in classes

These work in classes, also.

Important in data structures, so our code will make a list of ints or strings or lists,

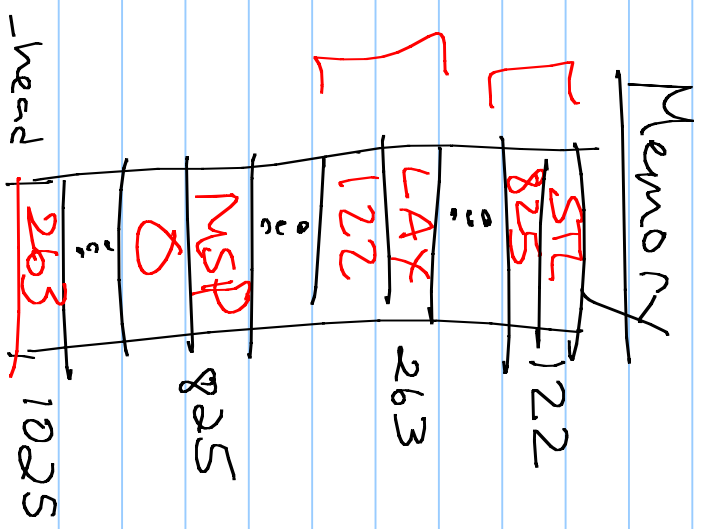
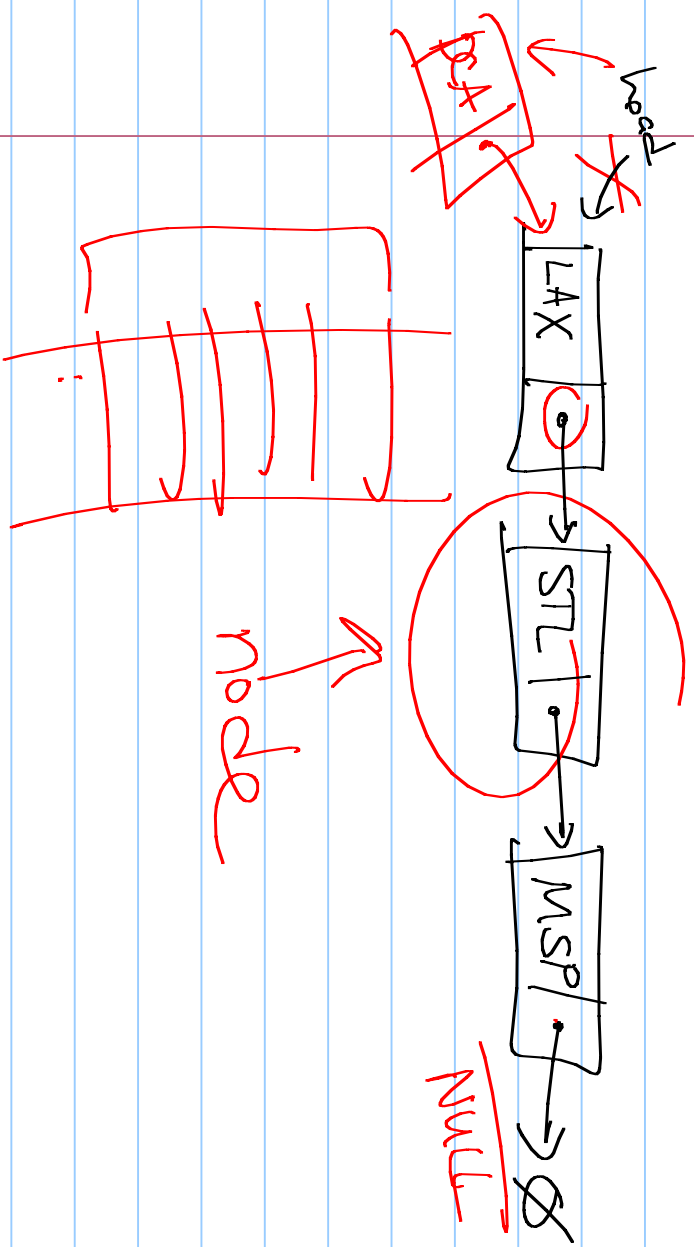
Using a template:

```
MyList <int> list1;
```

```
MyList <string> list2;
```

Singly Linked Lists

A collection of nodes that together form a linear ordering.



Why this structure?

Note: This is not the same as the list class which we'll write later.
(nor is it like Python lists)

This linked structure will show up in a lot of our data structures
- similar to arrays as a building block.

So why?

- more flexible: no max size,
can expand easily

Implementation

What is a node & how do we code it?
data ← pointer → struct-SNode

Private data?

SNode * head;
int size;

Functions?

insert
remove
test if empty

Housekeeping!

Code

```
template <typename Object >
class SLinkedList {
private:
    class SNode {
private:
        Object _el;
        SNode <Object>* _next;
    };
    SNode <Object># _head;
};
```


Functions (listed in .h file)

public:

```
SLinkedList() {}  
~SLinkedList() {}  
bool empty() const;  
const Object & front() const;  
void addFront(const Object & e);  
void removeFront();
```

```
};
```

Next:

Let's code it!

(Will post oh + test file on
schedule page.)