

C++ cvičení

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i++ vs. ++i (1/3)

1. `for(int i = 0; i < max; ++i) { do_work(); }`
2. `for(int i = 0; i < max; i++) { do_work(); }`

i++ vs. ++i (2/3)

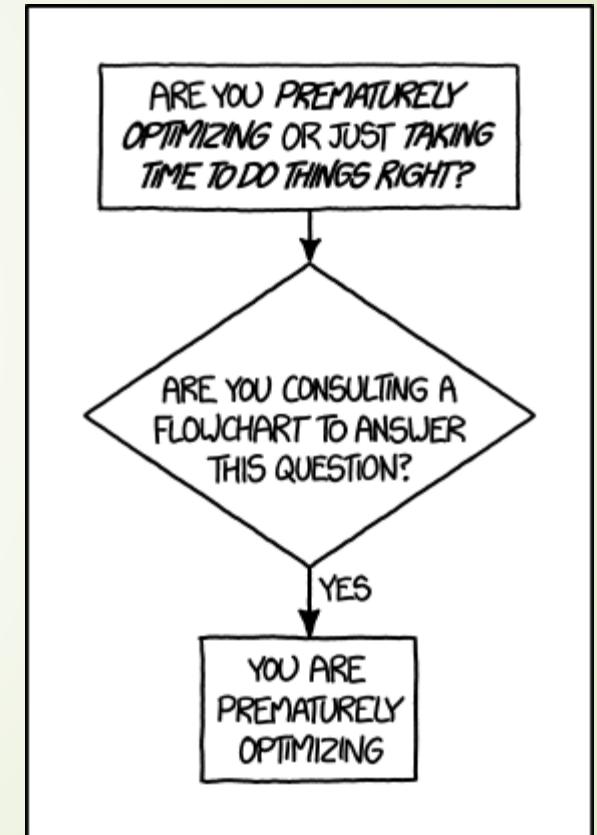
```
T& T::operator++() { // ++i  
    ++data;  
    return *this;  
}
```

```
T T::operator++(int) { // i++  
    T copy(*this);  
    ++data;  
    return copy;  
}
```

1. `for(int i = 0; i < max; ++i) { do_work(); }`
2. `for(int i = 0; i < max; i++) { do_work(); }`

i++ vs. ++i (3/3)

- ▶ Premature optimization is the root of all evil!
-- Knuth
- ▶ Benchmark first!



Source: <https://xkcd.com/1691/>

Deklarace/definice

my_class.hpp

```
#ifndef MY_CLASS_HPP
#define MY_CLASS_HPP

void fn(int x);

class my_class {
public:
    my_class();
    int exec(int x);

private:
    double d;
};

#endif // MY_CLASS_HPP
```

my_class.cpp

```
#include "my_class.hpp"
#include <iostream>

void fn(int x) {
    cout << "fn()";
}

my_class::my_class() : d(1.0) {
    cout << "ctor";
}

int my_class::exec(int x) {
    for(int i=0; i < x; ++i) { ... }
```

Kruhová závislost

```
class one; // declaration
class two {
    shared_ptr<one> ptr; // Uses class one.
};

class one : public two {} // Uses class two.
```



Úkoly

1. Úkol 3 z minula + třída Complex
 - ▶ poslat mailem do dnešní půlnoci
2. Piškvorky pro 2 hráče
 - ▶ Třídy, OOP, vector<T>

Úkol 3 (z minula)

```
void fn_copy(C c) {}  
void fn_ref(const C &c) {}
```

```
// Print 1, 2, ..., 20  
int main() {  
    cout << "1";  
    C c;  
    cout << "5";  
    fn_copy(c);  
    cout << "10";  
}
```

- ▶ Vytvoř třídu/strukturu C (ostatní musí zůstat stejné)