

## Definition: Generic Programming

Programming style in which specific **Types** are not specified initially, but **instantiated** when needed.

## Templates

In C++ generic programming is implemented using **Templates** and **instantiated** at compile time.

## Syntax

### Functions

```
template < typename T > funcname (T &a)
```

### Classes

```
template < class T >  
class classname {  
    private:  
        T a, b;  
    public:  
        classname ();  
        ...  
        memberfunction(T &c, T &d);  
};
```

## Example (Double Matrix Class)

```
class matrix {  
    private:  
        int rows, cols;  
        double *elements;  
    public:  
        matrix(matrix& m);  
        ...  
        void fill(double value);  
        matrix& operator= (const matrix &m)  
};
```

## Example (Templated Matrix Class)

```
template <typename T>
class matrix {
    private:
        int rows, cols;
        T *elements;
    public:
        matrix(matrix<T>& m);
        ...
        void fill(T value);
        matrix<T>& operator= (const matrix<T>& m);
};
```

```
template <typename T>
matrix<T>::matrix() {
    rows = 0; cols = 0;
    elements = new T[0];
}
```

## Example (Calling Templated Class)

```
matrix<double> A(5,5);  
A.fill(0.0);  
A(0,0) = 1.3;  
A(4,3) = -5.2;  
  
matrix<int> B(5,5);  
B.fill(33);  
B(0,0) = 1;  
B(4,3) = 2;
```

## Explicit Instantiation

- Can **override** generic template abstract-type instantiation for a specific concrete-type.
- Similar to derived class override of base class member function.

```
template<> matrix<double>::fill(double value){
    for (int i=0; i < rows; i++) {
        for (int j=0; j < cols; j++){
            std::cout<<" I'm used for doubles ";
            (*this)(i,j)=value;
        }
    }
}
```

## Gotcha:

- Compile times can be significantly longer.
- Large header files.
- Debugging can be a pain.
- Syntax can get complicated.

## HANDS-ON:

Template your matrix class.