

Today's

- parameter passing

- by value

- by reference

- by const reference

- (by pointer)

book's example

```
double avg (const vector<int>& arr)
```

const  
pass by ref

```
{
```

```
    double sum = 0.0;
```

```
    double av = 0.0;
```

this fun

won't change

content of arr

```
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++)
```

```
        sum += arr[i];
```

```
    av = sum / (double)arr.size();
```

```
    return av;
```

```
}
```

pass by value

```
double avg(vector<int> arr)
```

```
}
```

⋮

```
}
```

this works, but...

performance hit  
in copy operation



```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
vector<int> myarr;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 10000; i++)
```

```
myarr.push_back(i);
```

```
std::cout << avg(myarr);
```

```
std::cout << avgv(myarr);
```

```
}
```

how big is myarr?  
Unknown. size 0  
at present

3rd way: pass-by-pointer (old style)

```
double avgp(vector<int> &arr)
```

```
<
  for (int i = 0; i < (*arr).size(); i++)
    sum += (*arr)[i]
  ;
}
```

call: `avg (&myarr);`

---

Incidentally,

double avg (const vector<int> & arr)

{  
  double av = 0.0;

  for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); i++)

    av = (float)i / (float)(i+1) \* arr[i] +  
        1.0 / (float)(i+1) \* arr[i];

  return av;

}

"running mean" instead of jenkins two-step approach  
(sum, sum/n) →

$$m_i = \frac{i}{i+1} m_i + \frac{1}{i+1} a_i \equiv \frac{1}{n} \sum a_i$$

$$m_0 = \frac{0}{1} m_0 + \frac{1}{1} a_0 = a_0$$

$$m_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 = \frac{1}{2} (a_0) + \frac{1}{2} a_1$$

$$m_2 = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \frac{1}{2} a_1 \right) + \frac{1}{3} a_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} a_0 + \frac{1}{3} a_1 + \frac{1}{3} a_2$$

⋮

$$m_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \right) + \frac{1}{n+1} a_n$$

$$M_n = \frac{n}{n+1} \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_i a_i \right) + \frac{1}{n+1} a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i + \frac{1}{n+1} a_n$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum a_i \quad \checkmark$$

QED

What's this < > notation?

indicates template



generic class

templating a class is like  
giving it flexibility to  
handle different types  
int, float, double

specializations

- Our Array class: currently only handles  
an int array (provides)

- I want the class to provide int &  
float

- just like vector

usage:

```
main()  
{  
}
```

```
vector<int>
```

```
vector<double>
```

vector of int's

```
iv;
```

```
dv;
```

(vector of

- to make a class templated. doubles.

① put in forward declarations (.h)

② add in typename T "syntactic sugar"  
to generalize the class

③ add in specializations (.cpp) <sup>bottom of</sup>