C++ Programming

Exercise sheet 7
Software Engineering Group EIM-I
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Solutions to this sheet are due on 19.06.2020 til 16:00. Please hand in a digital version of your answers via e-mail. The e-mail’s subject has to contain cppp20. Do zip-compress your solutions. **Note:** If you copy text elements/code elements from other sources, clearly mark those elements and state the source. Copying solutions from other students is prohibited. All of your files that belong to your solution have to be contained in a single .zip file that is named according to the following naming scheme: `<name>_<surname>_solution_<X>.zip`. Replace `<name>` and `<surname>` with your actual name and replace `<X>` with the number of the exercise sheet. You can look up your results using this link https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1LtRFGuJ2kxwps1VG4UGXK7q0DnWZ3hp1ZwX02y2do3n/edit?usp=sharing

On this exercise sheet will learn how to use C++ in reality. For that reason, you will implement your own matrix template class type. You can achieve 16 points in total.

**Exercise 1.**
Implement a class template `matrix` that is able to store elements of an arbitrary type `T`. The core of your implementation will be `matrix operator* (const matrix& lhs, const matrix& rhs)`—a matrix multiplication. The matrix’s entries are stored in a one dimensional vector to increase performance (you will learn why that is later on in this course). (Hint: For some function implementations you can, of course, make use of the functionalities of the `vector` type; you do not have to reinvent the wheel, e.g. initialization.) The code for this exercise can be found on the lectures website: https://www.hni.uni-paderborn.de/fileadmin/Fachgruppen/Softwaretechnik/Lehre/CPP_Programming/SS2020/code_07.zip Consider the following interface:

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <initializer_list>
#include <stdexcept>
using namespace std;

template<typename T>
class matrix {
private:
    size_t rows;
    size_t columns;
    vector<T> data;
public:
    matrix(size_t rows, size_t columns);
};
```
matrix(size_t rows, size_t columns, const T &ival);
matrix(initializer_list<initializer_list<T>> imat);
T& operator()(size_t row, size_t column);
const T& operator()(size_t row, size_t column) const;
size_t num_elements() const noexcept;
size_t num_rows() const noexcept;
size_t num_columns() const noexcept;
friend matrix operator∗(const matrix &lhs, const T &scale);
friend matrix operator∗(const matrix &lhs, const matrix &rhs);
friend bool operator==(const matrix &lhs, const matrix &rhs);
friend bool operator!=(const matrix &lhs, const matrix &rhs);
friend ostream& operator<<(ostream &os, const matrix &m);
};

a) Start off by implementing the first two constructors, as well as the functions num_elements(), num_rows() and num_cols(). (1 P.)
b) Next implement operator<< such that you can print variables of type matrix in a nice format to the command line. (1 P.)
c) Now implement that odd looking constructor, that constructs a matrix from a nested initializer_list. This constructor will be very helpful to construct a variable of matrix type using test data. (3 P.)
d) The above interface already contains one optimization: All matrix entries are stored in a one dimensional vector, that is, in one continuous block of dynamically allocated memory. We will learn why this is useful later on. But because the entries are stored in one dimension, one has to provide a function f that maps two dimensional matrix coordinates into the corresponding memory position in one dimension with f: N × N → N. The mapping is defined as f(x,y) → x·c + y where x ∈ {0, 1,...,
rows − 1}, y ∈ {0, 1,...,
cols − 1} and c the number of columns of the matrix. Overload operator() to do the mapping. Also implement the const version of that operator in order to be able to access elements from matrix variables that are declared const. (2 P.)
e) Justify why you do not have to implement the other special member functions! (1 P.)
f) Continue by implementing operator== and operator!=. Matrices should be considered as equal if their dimensions and all of their entries are equal. (1 P.)
g) Implement matrix operator∗ (const matrix& lhs, const double scale) to return a matrix that is scaled by factor scale (this only works for numeric types of course, see task j). (1 P.)
h) Now implement the core of this exercise `matrix operator* (const matrix& lhs, const matrix& rhs)` such that it performs a matrix multiplication—on numeric types (again we leave it to the user of your matrix type to call both `operator*` only on numeric matrices, see task j)—returning the resulting matrix. A matrix multiplication is defined as follows:

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\
a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
B = \begin{pmatrix}
b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1p} \\
b_{12} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2p} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mp}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

\[
A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix}
(ab)_{11} & (ab)_{12} & \cdots & (ab)_{1p} \\
(ab)_{12} & (ab)_{22} & \cdots & (ab)_{2p} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
(ab)_{n1} & (ab)_{n2} & \cdots & (ab)_{np}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

with \((ab)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}\). Putting it in words: the resulting matrix contains scalar products of A’s rows and B’s columns. An illustration can be found in figure [1] (3 P.)

i) Extend your implementation in task h) and check if both matrices have the correct dimensions in order to perform a matrix multiplication and if not, throw an adequate exception to inform the user of that type that the requested operation cannot be performed. (1 P.)

j) For both `operator*` (from task g) and task h) use `type_traits` to check if template parameter `T` is an arithmetic type, such that the operations can be performed without crashing your program. Notify the user of `matrix` by using an adequate mechanism, if `T` is not an arithmetic data type. (Hint: Have a look on `is_arithmetic` defined in the `type_traits` header; also keep in mind that the early error is the better error.) (1 P.)

k) After having implemented the interface, do test your implementation by decommenting the lines inside `main()`, compiling and running the “test code”. Observe that you can measure runtimes of specific function calls by using the `chrono` header file as shown in the “test code”. (1 P.)

Exercise 2.

Additional material:
- Although C++ is the greatest language whatsoever, you always have to be critical with your software development tools. A really funny ‘WAT’ talk summarizing some of the strangest properties of C++ (~15 min) can be found here: [https://youtu.be/rNNnPrMHsAA](https://youtu.be/rNNnPrMHsAA)
- You may wish to deepen your current knowledge on C++ with help of the following talk: [https://youtu.be/86xWVb4XlyE](https://youtu.be/86xWVb4XlyE). Do not worry, we have not yet covered all of the topics of this talk.
Figure 1: An illustration of a matrix multiplication.

Figure taken from wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix_multiplication#/media/File:Matrix_multiplication_diagram_2.svg