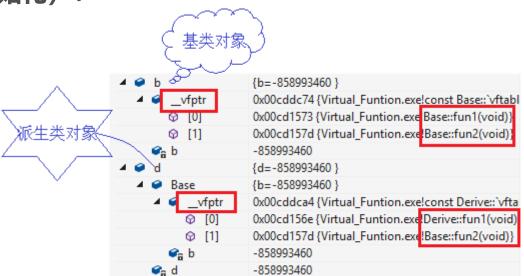
>>探索单继承的内存布局

单继承: 只有一个基类和一个派生类

```
class Base
public:
virtual void fun1()
{
cout << "Base::func1()" << endl;
virtual void fun2()
{
cout << "Base::func2()" << endl;
}
private:
int b;
};
class Derive :public Base
{
public:
virtual void fun1()   //重写基类虚函数,实现多态
cout << "Derive::func1()" << endl;
}
virtual void fun3()
cout << "Derive::func3()" << endl;
void fun4()
{
cout << "Derive::func4()" << endl;
}
private:
```

```
int d;
};
```

- 1. 虚表就是存放虚函数的表。
- 2. 主函数中分别定义一个基类对象和一个派生类对象,通过调试窗口可以看到所谓的虚表,如下图(整型b和d未初始化):



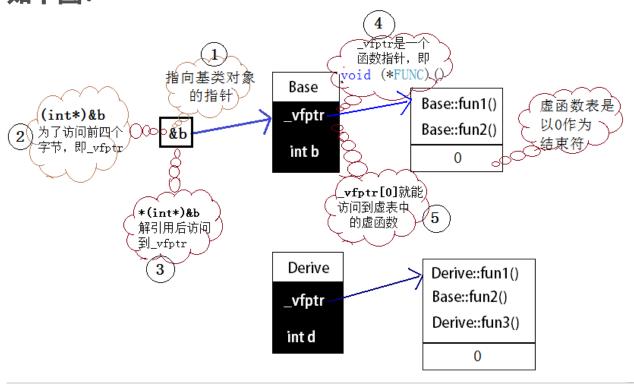
>也许你会有疑问:调试窗口中派生类虚表为什么看不到Derive中的fun3()函数,这是编译器的问题,我所用的是vs2013,在调试的时候确实不见fun3()函数,所以有时编译器的调试窗口显示的也不能完全相信,那有什么办法证明fun3()函数也在派生类虚表里呢?通过打印虚表!

代码如下:

```
typedef void (*FUNC)(); //重定义函数指针,指向函数的指针
void PrintVTable(int* vTable) //打印虚函数表
{
    if (vTable == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }
    cout << "虚函数表地址:" << vTable << endl;
    int i = 0;
    for (; vTable[i] != 0; ++i)
    {
```

```
printf(" 第%d个虚函数地址:0X%x,->", i, vTable[i]);
FUNC f = (FUNC)vTable[i];
f(); //访问虚函数
}
cout << endl;
}
void Test1()
{
Base b;
Derive d;
int* tmp = (int*)(*(int*)&b); /取到虚函数的地址
PrintVTable(tmp);
int* tmp1 = (int*)(*(int*)&d);
PrintVTable(tmp1);
}
```

解析: int* tmp = (int*)(*(int*)&b); 如下图:



打印虚表:

```
E:\Program Files\项目\Virtual_Funtion\Debug\Virtual_l虚函数表地址:00DBDC74
第0个虚函数地址:0Xdb131b,->Base::func1()第1个虚函数地址:0Xdb14ce,->Base::func2()
虚函数表地址:00DBDCA4
第0个虚函数地址:0Xdb10aa,->Derive::func1()第1个虚函数地址:0Xdb14ce,->Base::func2()第2个虚函数地址:0Xdb14ce,->Base::func2()第2个虚函数地址:0Xdb1019,->Derive::func3()
```

>注意:

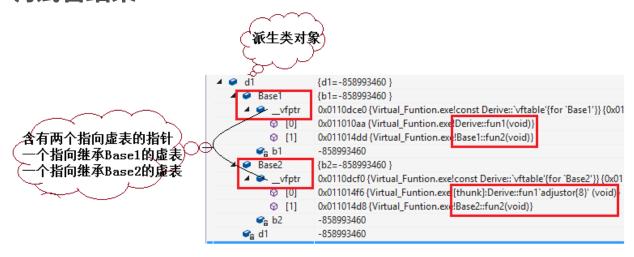
不知你是否注意到派生类中还有一个函数: void fun4(); 虚函数是为了实现动态多态,是当程序运行到该函数时才会去虚表里找这个函数;而函数的重载实现的是静态多态,是在程序编译时就能找到该函数地址,而函数: void fun4();不是虚函数,自然不会在虚函数表里。

>>探索多继承的内存布局

```
class Base1 //基类
public:
virtual void fun1()
cout << "Base1::fun1" << endl;
}
virtual void fun2()
{
cout << "Base1::fun2" << endl;
}
private:
  int b1;
};
class Base2 //基类
{
public:
virtual void fun1()
cout << "Base2::fun1" << endl;
```

```
virtual void fun2()
{
    cout << "Base2::fun2" << endl;
private:
  int b2;
};
class Derive: public Base1, public Base2 //派生类
public:
  virtual void fun1()
cout << "Derive::fun1" << endl;
  virtual void fun3()
cout << "Derive::fun3" << endl;
}
private:
  int d1;
};
```

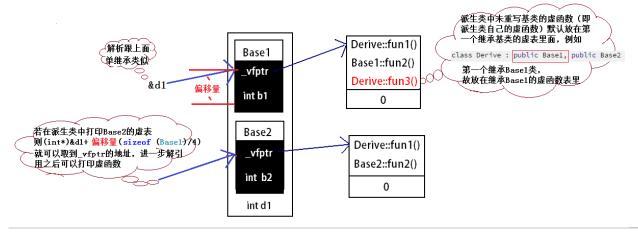
调试看结果:



同样以上面单继承打印虚表函数来打印多继承虚表: void PrintVTable(int* vTable); //打印虚函数表

```
void Test1()
{
    Derive d1;
    int* VTable = (int*)(*(int*)&d1);
    PrintVTable(VTable);
    VTable = (int*)(*((int*)&d1 + sizeof (Base1)/4));
    PrintVTable(VTable);
}
```

解析: VTable = (int*)(*((int*)&d1 + sizeof (Base1)/4));



打印多继承虚表如下图:

```
E:\Program Files\项目\Virtual_Funtion\Debug\Virtual_E表地址>0013DCD4
第0个虚函数地址:0X1310b9,->Derive::fun1
第1个虚函数地址:0X1310af,->Base1::fun2
第2个虚函数地址:0X131019,->Derive::fun3
虚表地址>0013DCE8
第0个虚函数地址:0X131361,->Derive::fun1
第1个虚函数地址:0X1310aa,->Base2::fun2
```

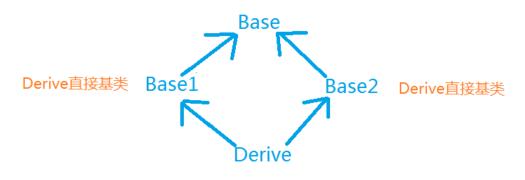
>>探索菱形继承(非虚继承)的内存布局

先了解什么是菱形继承?

>>关系如下图:

子对象重叠: 当继承基类时,在派生类中就获得了基类所有数据成员的副本,该副本称为子对象。

Derive的间接基类



派生类

两个子类继承同一个父类,而又有子类又分别继承这两个子类。 产生的问题,会产生二义性问题,即对于base的调用要说明作用域的情况:

```
Derive d,*pd;
pd = &d;
pd->Base1::b = 1;
pd->Base2::b = 2;
cout<<Base1::b;
cout<<Base2::b;</pre>
```

下列代码是菱形继承体系:

```
class Base //Derive的间接基类
{

public:
    virtual void func1()
    {
       cout << "Base::func1()" << endl;
    }
    virtual void func2()
    {
       cout << "Base::func2()" << endl;
    }

private:
    int b;
};
class Base1 :public Base //Derive的直接基类
{
```

```
public:
virtual void func1() //重写Base的func1()
{
cout << "Base1::func1()" << endl;
virtual void func3()
cout << "Base1::func3()" << endl;
}
private:
int b1;
};
class Base2 :public Base //Derive的直接基类
public:
virtual void func1()  //重写Base的func1()
{
cout << "Base2::func2()" << endl;
}
virtual void func4()
{
cout << "Base2::func4()" << endl;
}
private:
int b2;
};
class Derive :public Base1, public Base2
{
public:
virtual void func1()  //重写Base1的func1()
cout << "Derive::func1()" << endl;
}
virtual void func5()
{
cout << "Derive::func5()" << endl;
}
private:
```

```
int d;
};
```

菱形继承其实是一个单继承与多继承的结合。



下面跟踪Derive对象d的内存布局:

```
{d=-858993460}
{b1=-858993460}
  {b=-858993460}

    _vfptr 0x000edd1c {Virtual_Funtion.exe!const Derive:: vftable'{for `Base1'}} {0x000e1

           © [0] 0x000e11c7 {Virtual_Funtion.exe Derive::func1(void)}

    [1] 0x000e129e {Virtual_Funtion.exelBase::func2(void)}

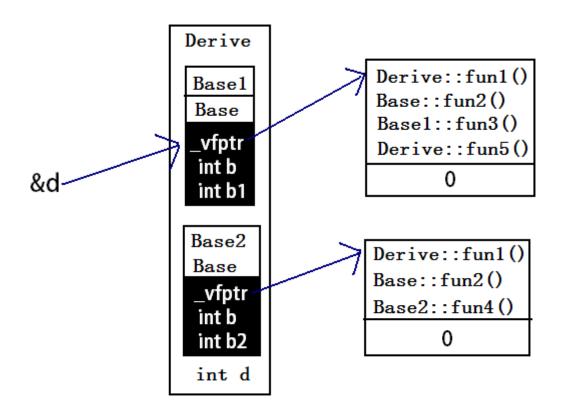
        eab
                  -858993460
     €a b1
                  -858993460
                  {b2=-858993460}
  Base2
                  {b=-858993460 }
     Base
           __vfptr 0x000edd34 {Virtual_Funtion.exe!const Derive::`vftable'{for `Base2'}} {0x000e1
           [0] 0x000e13d4 (Virtual_Funtion.exe [thunk]:Derive::func1`adjustor(12)' (void))

    [1] 0x000e129e {Virtual_Funtion.exe!Base::func2(void)}

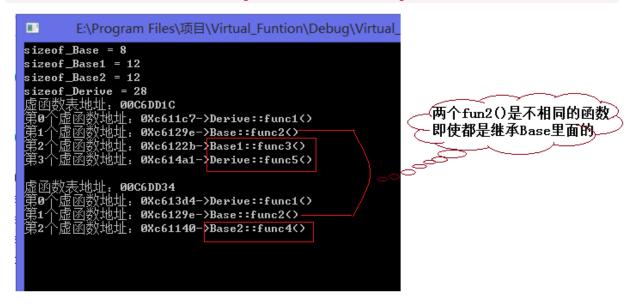
                  -858993460
        eab
     -858993460
                  -858993460

G d
```

进一步解析如下图:



同样以上面单继承打印虚表函数来打印多继承虚表: void PrintVTable(int* vTable); //打印虚函数表

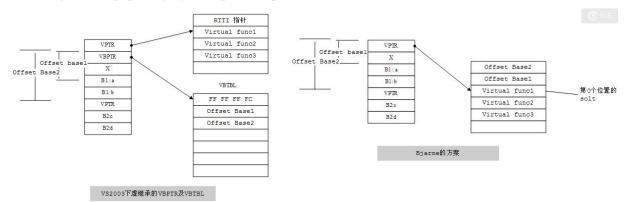


>>探索菱形继承(虚继承)的内存布局

>>怎么消除菱形继承的二义性??

使用虚拟继承(虚基类)!

>1. 先来看下面两个方案:



> 主要解析第一种方案:

vs2003下虚继承的VBPTR及VBTBL:

在类中增加一个指针(VBPTR)指向一个VBTBL,这个VBTBL的第一项记载的是从VBPTR 与本类的偏移地址,如果本类有虚函数,那么第一项是FF FF FC(也就是-4),如果没有则是零,第二项起是VBPTR与本类的虚基类的偏移值。

下面这段代码与上面菱形继承(非虚继承)类似:

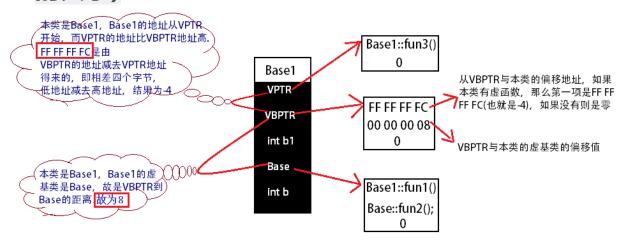
```
class Base
public:
virtual void fun1()
{
cout << "Base::fun1()" << endl;
virtual void fun2()
cout << "Base::fun2()" << endl;
}
private:
  int b;
};
class Base1:virtual public Base 虚继承
public:
  virtual void fun1() //重写Base的func1()
{
cout << "Base1::fun1()" << endl;
```

```
}
virtual void fun3()
{
cout << "Base1::fun3()" << endl;
}
private:
  int b1;
};
class Base2:virtual public Base //虚继承
public:
virtual void fun1()  //重写Base的func1()
cout << "Base2::fun1()" << endl;
}
virtual void fun4()
{
cout << "Base2::fun4()" << endl;
}
private:
int b2;
};
class Derive :public Base1, public Base2
{
public:
virtual void fun1()  //重写Base1的func1()
{
cout << "Derive::fun1()" << endl;
}
virtual void fun5()
cout << "Derive::fun5()" << endl;
}
private:
int d;
};
```

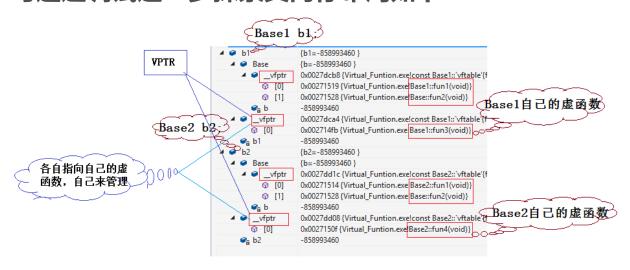
1. 详细地分析一下vs2003下虚继承的VBPTR及VBTBL:

- 以Base1 b1;为例子,详细分析内存布局如下(Base2和 Base1的内存布局相似):

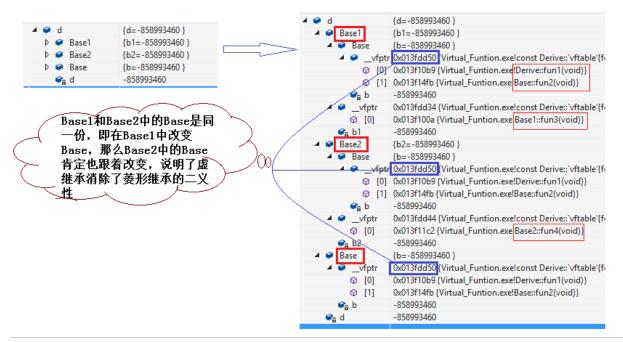
sizeof(Base1) = 20;(下图中黑色区域中所有变量所占的大小)



当在主函数中定义两个对象Base1 b1和Base2 b2时,还可通过调试进一步探索其内存布局如下:

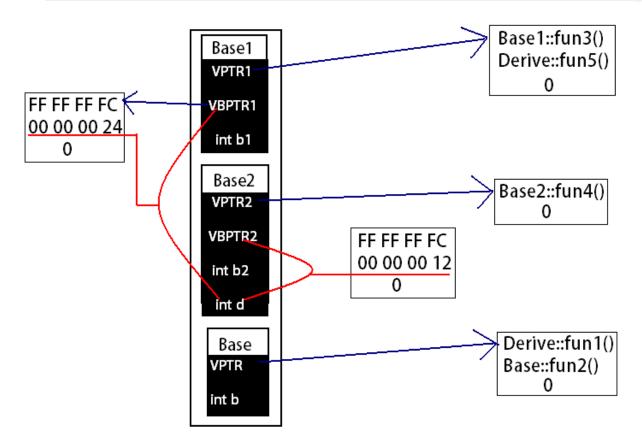


最后,我们再来探索一下 Derive d 的内存布局,首 先我们先通过调试窗口来跟踪如下:



通过上面调试窗口可能没办法了解全部,那么请看下图所示:

sizeof(Derive) = 36;(下图黑色区域所有变量的大小)



我们怎么验证菱形继承(虚继承)的内存布局就是这样的呢? 我们可以通过打印虚表!!

typedef void(*FUNC)();

void PrintVPTR(int* VPTR)

//打印虚表(虚函数)

```
{
cout << "虚函数表地址: " << VPTR << endl;
for (int i = 0; VPTR[i] != 0; ++i)
{
printf("第%d个虚函数地址: 0X%x->", i, VPTR[i]);
FUNC f = (FUNC)VPTR[i];
f();
}
cout << endl;
void PrintVBPTR(int* VBPTR) //打印偏移地址与值
{
cout << "虚函数表地址: " << VBPTR << endl;
int i = 0;
printf("与本类的偏移地址: 0X%x\n", VBPTR[i]);
for (i = 1; VBPTR[i] != 0; i++)
{
cout << VBPTR[i] << " " << endl;
}
cout << endl;
}
主函数中的调用如下:
void Test1()
{
Base b;
Base1 b1;
Base2 b2;
Derive d;
cout << "sizeof Base = " << sizeof(Base) << endl;
int* BvTable = (int*)(*((int*)&b));
PrintVPTR(BvTable);
cout << "-----" << endl;
cout << "sizeof Base1 = " << sizeof(Base1) << endl;
                                           //存放自己的虚函数(虚表)
int* BVPTR1 = (int*)(*((int*)&b1));
 PrintVPTR(BVPTR1);
 int* VBPTR1 = (int*)(*((int*)&b1 + 1));//访问偏移地址以及偏移量
 PrintVBPTR(VBPTR1);
```

```
int* VPTR1 = (int*)(*((int*)&b1 + (*(VBPTR1 + 1)) / 4 + 1)); //在Base1中访问Base
席表
  PrintVPTR(VPTR1);
cout << "-----" << endl;
cout << "sizeof Base2 = " << sizeof(Base2) << endl;
int* BVPTR2 = (int*)(*((int*)&b2)); //存放自己的虚函数 (虚表)
PrintVPTR(BVPTR2);
int* VBPTR2 = (int*)(*((int*)&b2 + 1));//访问偏移地址以及偏移量
 PrintVBPTR(VBPTR2);
int* VPTR2 = (int*)(*((int*)&b2 + (*(VBPTR2 + 1)) / 4 + 1));//在Base2中访问Base虚
表
 PrintVPTR(VPTR2);
cout << "-----" << endl;
cout << "sizeof Derive = " << sizeof(Derive) << endl;
int* dVPTR1 = (int*)(*((int*)&d)); //存放自己的虚函数 (虚表)
 PrintVPTR(dVPTR1);
 int* dVBPTR3 = (int*)(*((int*)&d + 1));//访问偏移地址以及偏移量
 PrintVBPTR(dVBPTR3);
                                 //在Derive中访问Base2虚表
 int* dVPTR2 = (int*)(*((int*)&d + 3));
 PrintVPTR(dVPTR2);
int* dVBPTR = (int*)(*((int*)&d + 4));//访问偏移地址以及偏移量
 PrintVBPTR(dVBPTR);
 int* VPTR = (int*)(*((int*)&d + (*(dVBPTR3 + 1)) / 4 + 1)); //在Derive中访问Base虚
表
 PrintVPTR(VPTR);
```

总结:

- 1. 虚基类实例地址 = 派生类虚函数指针+派生类虚函数指针到虚基类实例 地址的偏移量
- 2. 可以通过虚拟继承消除二义性,但是虚拟继承的开销是增加虚函数指针。