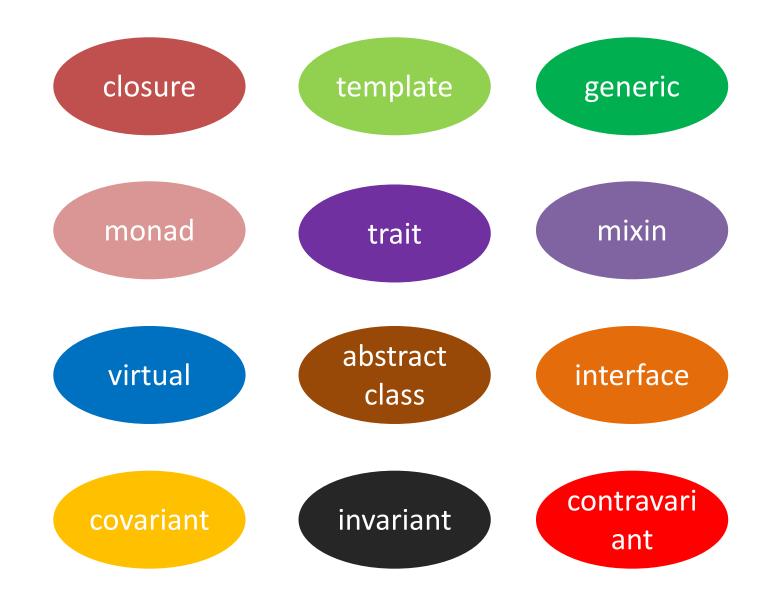
Lecture 11

语言功能和设计模式

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大纲

- 一、常用功能
- 二、智能指针
- 三、代码复用和继承
- 四、子类型和协变
- 五、函数式编程

一、常用功能

TeaPL实现自举还需要哪些功能?

结构体函数成员变量

C语言风格

```
struct Point {
    int x;
    int y;
    double (*len)(struct Point *self);//函数指针
}
int getl(struct Point *self) { return x+y; }
struct Point point = {1, 1};
point.len = getlen;
double distance = point.len(&point1);
```

C++风格

```
struct Point { //class A
   int x;
   int y;
   Point(int x, int y) : x(x), y(y) {}
   int len(){ return x+y; } //成员函数
}
//double Point::len() { return sqrt(x*x + y*y); }
```

Rust风格

```
struct Point { x:i32, y:i32; }
impl Point {
    fn len(&self) -> i32 { //成员函数
        self.x + self.y
    }
}
```

如何实现成员函数

clang++ -S -emit-llvm \$1

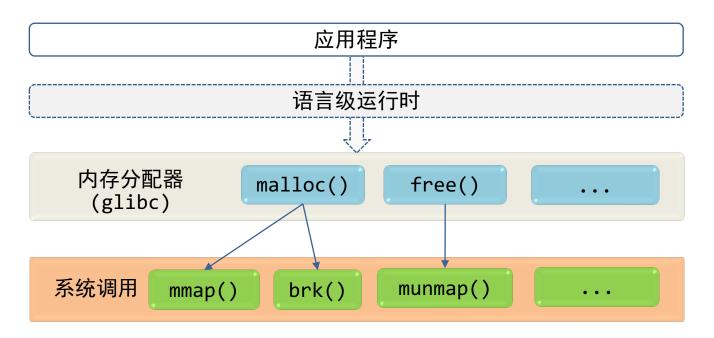
```
struct Point { //class A
    int x;
    int y;
    int len(){
        return x+y;
    }
};
int main(){
    Point x = {1,1};
    x.len();
}
```

```
%Point = type { i32, i32 }

define int @A.len(Point* %0) {
    ...
}
构造函数?
```

如何实现动态内存管理?

- 应用: 动态数组、链表
- 基于glibc里的dlmalloc或ptmalloc:
 - 分配: malloc(size_t n)
 - 分配n个字节的空间,并返回指向该内存的指针
 - 释放: free(void * p)

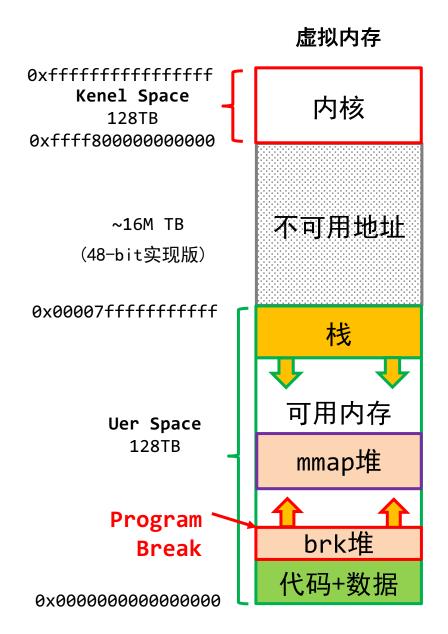


调用外部库函数 (libc)

```
@str = private unnamed addr constant [8 x i8] c"Hi:%d!\0A\00"
declare ptr @malloc(i64 noundef)
declare void @free(ptr noundef)
declare i32 @printf(i8* noundef, ...)
define void @main( ) {
bb0:
   %r100 = call ptr @malloc(i64 1024)
   call void @free(ptr %r100)
   %r101 = getelementptr [8 x i8], [8 x i8]* @str, i64 0, i64 0
   %r102 = call i32 (i8*, ...) @printf(i8* %r101, i32 100)
   ret void
```

内存管理

- 栈:编译时确定开销
 - 新的函数调用会创建栈帧
 - 调用规约
 - 函数返回自动退栈
- 堆: 动态管理
 - 用户态:系统调用(如dlmalloc)
 - 小于阈值时使用: brk
 - 大于阈值时: mmap
 - 内核态: Buddy Allocator/Slab



堆分配器: Doug Lea's Allocator (dlmalloc)

- 通过bins管理空闲内存块(chunks)
- 每个Regular bin是一个双向链表,包含大小固定的块
 - fastbin采用单向链表
- malloc()进行内存分配时需找到合适bin

Bins for sizes < 512 bytes contain chunks of all the same size, spaced 8 bytes apart. Larger bins are approximately logarithmically spaced: small bins large bins # bins of size 8 32 bins of size 64 16 bins of size 512 8 bins of size 4096 4 bins of size 32768 2 bins of size 262144 1 bin of size what's left The bins top out around 1MB because we expect to service large requests via mmap.

二、智能指针

思考如何在TeaPL中实现智能指针?

如何自动释放内存

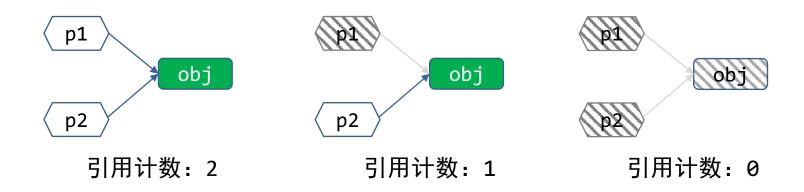
- 传统C/C++需要手动释放内存
 - malloc/free
 - constructor/destructor
- 如何自动释放内存?
 - 静态分析目标对象的生命周期: 指针分析问题
 - 动态分析目标对象的引用数

```
//C++代码
int main() {
    Point x(1,1);
    Point* y = new Point(2,2);
    //delete y;//需要手动释放
}
```

Point (1,1) is dropped

动态分析记录引用数:智能指针

- 每产生一个新的引用, 计数器加1, 反之则减1
- 引用计数清零时自动释放资源



C++(11) 智能指针

- 独占型指针: unique_ptr
 - 通过move转移所有权
- 共享型指针: shared_ptr
 - 引用数为0时自动析构目标对象
 - 可以通过reset()主动释放引用数

```
int main() {
    unique_ptr<MyClass> up1(new MyClass(2));
    //unique_ptr<MyClass> up2 = up1; //编译报错
    unique_ptr<MyClass> up2 = move(up1);
    //cout << up1->val << endl; //segmentation fault
    cout << up2->val << endl;

    shared_ptr<MyClass> sp1(new MyClass(2));
    shared_ptr<MyClass> sp2 = p1;
}
```

下面代码会输出什么?

```
//C++代码
class MyClass{
  public:
    int val;
    MyClass(int v) { val = v; }
    ~MyClass() { cout << "delete obj:"<< val << endl; }
};
int main() {
    MyClass* p0 = new MyClass(1);
        shared ptr<MyClass> p1(new MyClass(2));
        shared ptr<MyClass> p2 = p1;
        shared ptr<MyClass> p3(p0);
                                               ./a.out
                                               delete obj:1
    cout << p0->val << endl;</pre>
                                               delete obj:2
                                               0
```

智能指针的主要问题: 循环引用

```
//C++代码
                                       next
                                                        next
class MyList{
public:
    int val;
    shared_ptr<MyList> next;
    ~MyList() { cout << "delete obj:"<< val << endl; }
};
int main() {
    shared ptr<MyList> p1 = make shared<MyList>();
    shared_ptr<MyList> p2 = make_shared<MyList>();
    p1->val = 1;
    p2 \rightarrow val = 2;
    p1->next = p2;
    p2->next = p1;
```

解决循环引用: weak_ptr

• 不改变引用计数

```
//C++代码
                                           next
                                                             next
class MyList{
public:
    int val;
    weak_ptr<MyList> next;
    ~MyList() { cout << "delete obj:"<< val << endl; }
};
int main() {
    shared ptr<MyList> p1 = make shared<MyList>();
    shared_ptr<MyList> p2 = make_shared<MyList>();
    p1->val = 1;
    p2 \rightarrow val = 2;
    p1->next = p2;
    p2->next = p1;
```

三、代码复用和继承

结构体定义和代码复用

```
struct A {
    int a;
    float b;
}

struct B : A {
    int foo();
}
```

```
struct A { ... }
struct B { ... }
struct S: B + A { ... 

}
```

如果A和B都包含同一个变量名或函数?

菱形继承问题

```
struct A {
           fn foo();
                                    → A中定义了成员函数foo
struct B : A {
                  struct C : A {
   fn foo() {
                                           → B和C中都含有foo
        struct D : B + C \{-
                                    → D继承哪个foo实现?
```

应对多继承问题

```
class S {...}
interface A { fn foo(); }
interface B { fn bar(); }

impl A, B for S {
    fn foo(){...}
    fn bar(){...}
}
```

Java:不支持多继承

■ 规格继承: Interface

■ Interface只包括虚函数

```
class A {
    fn foo();
}

class B: virtual A {
    fn foo() { ... }
}

class D: B, C {
    ...
}
```

功能代码复用: Mixin

• Mixin: 使用其它class中的方法而无需继承

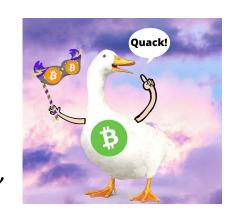
```
//Java代码
interface A {
    fn foo();
interface B {
    fn bar();
class ImplA : impl A{
   fn foo(){...}
class ImplB : impl B{
    fn bar(){...}
```

```
//Java代码
class S impl A, B {
    ImplA a;
    ImplB b;
    fn foo(){
        a.foo();
    fn bar(){
        b.bar();
```

功能代码复用: Rust Trait

• Duck Typing: 数据和功能分离的思想

"If it looks like a duck, swims like a duck, and quacks like a duck, then it probably is a duck"



```
//Rust代码
                            → 声明struct S
struct S {...}
                            → 定义trait A
trait A {
   fn foo(){...};
                            → 定义trait B, 继承A
trait B : A {
   fn bar(){...};
impl B for S { }
                            → 为类型S实现trait B
struct S s;
                              S类型的变量可以调用A和B中的函数
s.foo();
s.bar();
```

四、子类型和协变

比较两个数的大小,并返回较大的一个

- 泛型参数:
 - C++ 模版(template)
 - Rust 泛型(generic)

```
int max(int x, int y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
double max(double x, double y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
char max(char x, char y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
max(3, 7);
max(3.0, 7.0);
max('g', 'e');
```

```
//C++代码
template <typename T>
T max(T x, T y) {
    return (x > y) ? x : y;
}
```

```
//Rust 代码
fn max(x:T, y:T) -> T {
    return if(x > y) x else y;
}
```

多个泛型参数: C++

- 编译阶段推导确定具体类型
- 也可以通过属性指定泛型的具体类型

```
//C++代码
template <typename T, typename G>
auto max(T x, G y) {
   return (x > y) ? x : y;
                                   →define i32 @maxi32i32(i32 %0, i32 %1)
\max(3, 7);
                                  → define i32 @maxf32f32(f32 %0, f32 %1)
\max(3.0, 7.0); —
                                  →define i32 @maxi32i8(i32 %0, i8 %1)
max<int,char>(3, 'g');
                                   →define i32 @maxi32f32(i32 %0, f32 %1)
\max(3, 7.0);
                                   →define i32 @maxf32i8 (f32 %0, i8 %1)
max(3.0, 'g'); ——
max('g', 3); ——
                                   →define i32 @maxi8i32(i8 %0, i32 %1)
```

子类型

- 类型之间存在偏序关系,如X≤Y表示:
 - X是Y的子类型
 - Y是的父类型
- 偏序的特性:
 - 自反性: X≤X
 - 传递性: X≤Y, Y≤Z ⇒ X≤Z

Liskov替换原理和类型约束

- 当类型约束为父类型时,可用子类型的对象
- 子类型的数据结构可兼容父类型

```
//Java代码
public class B extends Number {
public class A {
    public <T extends Number> void foo(T t){
class A a;
class B b;
a.foo(b);
```

Upcast和Downcast

- Upcasting: 如果X>Y,将Y类型转换为X类型
 - Liskov替换原理:一般不存在风险,默认都允许
- Downcasting:如果X>Y,将X类型转换为Y类型
 - 类型检查,如果类型不匹配会抛出异常

```
//C++代码
class Base {};
class Derived : public Base {};

int main(int argc, const char** argv) {
    Base* base = new Base();
    if(Derived* derived = dynamic_cast<Derived *>(base)){
        ...
    }
}
```

Trait之间可以存在偏序关系

• 但非类型之间的偏序关系

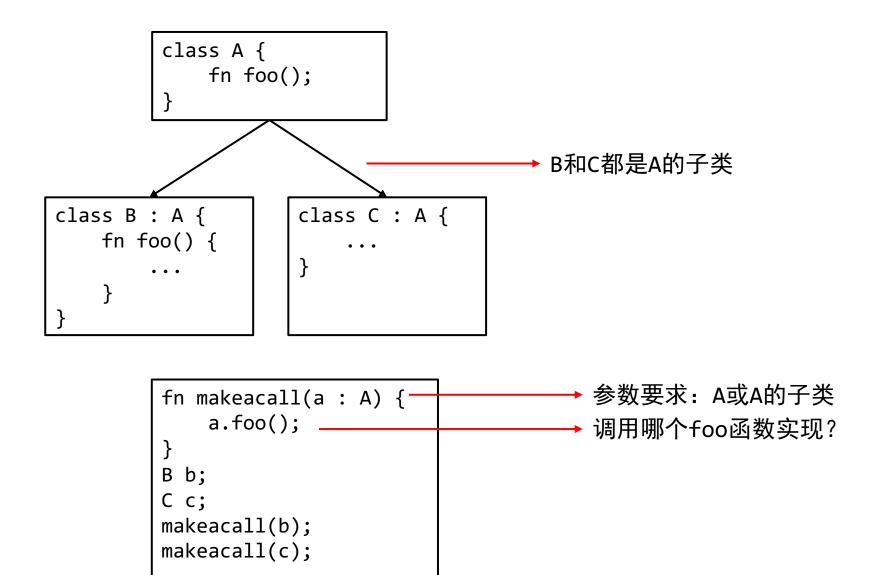
```
//Rust代码
struct S { }
trait A { }
                                      → => B < A</p>
trait B : A { }
impl B for S { }
//Rust代码
trait A { }
trait B { }
impl<T> B for T where T:A { } 	op
                                      → => B < A
//Rust代码
struct S1 { }
struct S2 { }
trait A { }
trait B { }
impl A for S2 { }
impl B for S2 { }
                                      → => S2 < S1
impl A for S1 { }
```

Trait用于类型约束

```
//Rust代码
trait A { }
trait B : A { }
struct S { }
impl A for S { }
impl B for S { }
fn makeacall<T:A>(s: &T){
fn main() {
  let a = S {};
  makeacall(&a);
```

```
//Rust代码
trait A { }
trait B { }
struct S { }
impl A for S { }
impl<T> B for T where T:A { }
fn makeacall<T:B>(s: &T){
fn main() {
  let a = S {};
 makeacall(&a);
```

Liskov替换带来的问题



下面这段C++代码输出什么?

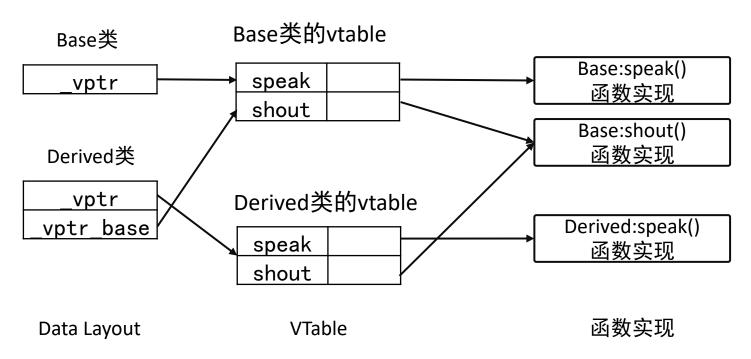
```
class Base { //C++代码
public:
  void print(){ cout << "base print" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void speak(){ cout << "base speak" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void shout(){ cout << "base shout" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual ~Base(){ cout << "destroying base" << endl;}</pre>
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
  void print(){ cout << "derived print" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual void speak(){ cout << "derived speak" << endl;}</pre>
  virtual ~Derived(){ cout << "destroying derived" << endl;}</pre>
};
void test(Base* bptr){
  bptr->print();
  bptr->speak();
  bptr->shout();
int main(){
  Derived dobj;
  test(&dobj);
```

虚函数和动态绑定

- 静态绑定: 在编译时确定执行版本
 - 通过对象类型调用任意函数
 - 调用实函数
- 动态绑定: 直到运行时才能确定执行版本
 - C++虚函数
 - Rust dynamic trait

C++如何实现动态分发

- 编译器为每个类创建一个虚拟指针(vptr)指向虚拟方法表格(vtable: virtual method table)
- vtable包含每一个可用虚函数以及指向其具体函数实现的指针。



IR表示

```
//C++代码
void test(Base* bptr){
  bptr->print();
  bptr->speak();
  bptr->shout();
}
```

```
%class.Derived = type { %class.Base }
%class.Base = type { ptr }
```

```
define void @test(ptr %0) {
 %2 = alloca ptr
  store ptr %0, ptr %2
 %3 = load ptr, ptr %2
 call void @ ZN4Base5printEv(ptr %3)
 %4 = load ptr, ptr %2
 %5 = load ptr, ptr %4
 %6 = getelementptr ptr, ptr %5, i64 0
 %7 = load ptr, ptr %6
 call void %7(ptr %4)
 %8 = load ptr, ptr %2
 %9 = load ptr, ptr %8
 %10 = getelementptr ptr, ptr %9, i64 1
 %11 = load ptr, ptr %10
 call void %11(ptr %8)
 ret void
```

```
Derived dobj;
test(&dobj);
```

```
%1 = alloca %class.Derived
%3 = alloca i32
call void @_ZN7DerivedC2Ev(ptr %1)
invoke void @_Z4testP4Base(ptr %1)
```

子类型关系是否会自动传播?

- 如果A是B的子类型,那么
 - A型数组和B型数组的关系?
 - List<A>和List呢?

```
//Rust代码
fn foo(b:&[B]){ ... }
fn foo(l:List<B>){ ... }
```

协变关系: covariance

- 如果A是B的子类型,T<A>是T的子类型
- 可能会引入错误,需要动态类型检查

```
//Java代码
String[] a = new String[1];
Object[] b = a;
b[0] = 1;

运行时报错
```

逆变关系: contravariance

- 如果A是B的子类型,T<A>是T的子类型
- 典型逆变关系: 函数参数

```
//Rust代码
fn test(f:fn(A)->()){
    ...
}
fn foo(a:A) { ... }
fn bar(b:B) { ... }
test(bar)
```

五、函数式编程

函数式编程的特性

- 函数是一等公民: 可用作变量赋值、参数传递、返回值
- 高阶函数: 如y=f(g(x))
- 在命令式编程语言中:
 - C++ lambda表达式
 - Rust closure

C++ Lambda表达式

- 延迟计算
- 环境变量: []; 参数传递: ()

```
//C++代码
template <typename F>
int hofn(int v1, int v2, F f) {
    return f(v1, v2);
int main() {
    int i = 10;
                                        ──→ a和b是参数,i是捕获变量
    auto cl = [i](int a, int b) {
                 std::cout << "In closure" << std::endl;</pre>
                 return a + b + i;
              };
    std::cout << "After closure" << std::endl;</pre>
    int result = hofn(20, 10, cl);
    std::cout << "Result: " << result << std::endl;</pre>
                                                      ./a.out
                                                       After closure
    return 0;
                                                       In closure
```

Result: 40

Rust Closure

- 自动捕获环境变量
- 参数传递: ||

```
//Rust代码
fn hofn<F>(v1:i32, v2:i32, f: F) -> i32
    where F: Fn(i32, i32) \rightarrow i32
    f(v1,v2)
fn main() {
    let i = 10;
                                          a和b是参数,i是捕获变量
    let cl = move |a, b| { a+b+i };
    let result = hofn(20, 10, cl);
```

使用函数作返回值

```
//Rust代码
fn hofn(len:u32) -> Box<dyn Fn(u32) -> u32> {
    let vec:Vec<u32> = (1..len).collect();
    let sum:u32 = vec.iter().sum();
    Box::new(move |x| {
        sum + x
   })
fn main() {
    hofn(10)(10);
```

Monad

• 将返回值封装在含有功能代码的结构体中

```
//Rust代码
enum Result<T, E> {
   Ok(T),
   Err(E),
fn foo(v:i32)
   -> Result<i32, &'static str> {
    match v {
        0 => Err("invalid"),
        _ => Ok(v),
let r = foo(1);
match r {
    Ok(v) \Rightarrow \ldots,
    Err(e) => println!("{e:?}"),
```

```
//Rust代码
pub enum Option<T> {
    None,
    Some(T),
fn foo(v: int) -> Option<int> {
    match v {
         \theta \Rightarrow None,
         _=> Some(v)
let x = foo(1);
let y = match x {
    Some(x) \Rightarrow x
    None \Rightarrow 0,
};
```

高阶函数典型应用

• 通过Iterator实现容器的filter、map等功能

```
//Rust代码
fn main() {
   let mut v:Vec<u32> = (1..100).collect();
   let iter1 = v.iter();
   let sum1:u32 = iter1().sum();
   let iter2 = v.iter().filter(|x| *x % 2 as u32 == 0);
   let sum2:u32 = iter2().sum();
   println!("sum = {:?}{:?}", sum1, sum2);
   let v2: Vec<_> = v1.iter().map(|x| x + 1).collect();
   println!("v2 = {:?}", v2);
```

Iterator的优点

- 循环会做两次边界检测
 - 循环条件检查
 - 越界检查
- Iterator只检查一次

```
//Rust代码
let len = 1000000;
let mut vec:Vec<usize> = (1..len).collect();
let start = Instant::now();
for i in vec.iter mut(){
    *i += 1:
println!("{:?}", start.elapsed().as nanos());
let start = Instant::now();
for i in 0..len-1 {
    vec[i] = vec[i]-1;
                                                  #:./a.out
                                                  14253222
println!("{:?}", start.elapsed().as_nanos());
                                                  57399993
```