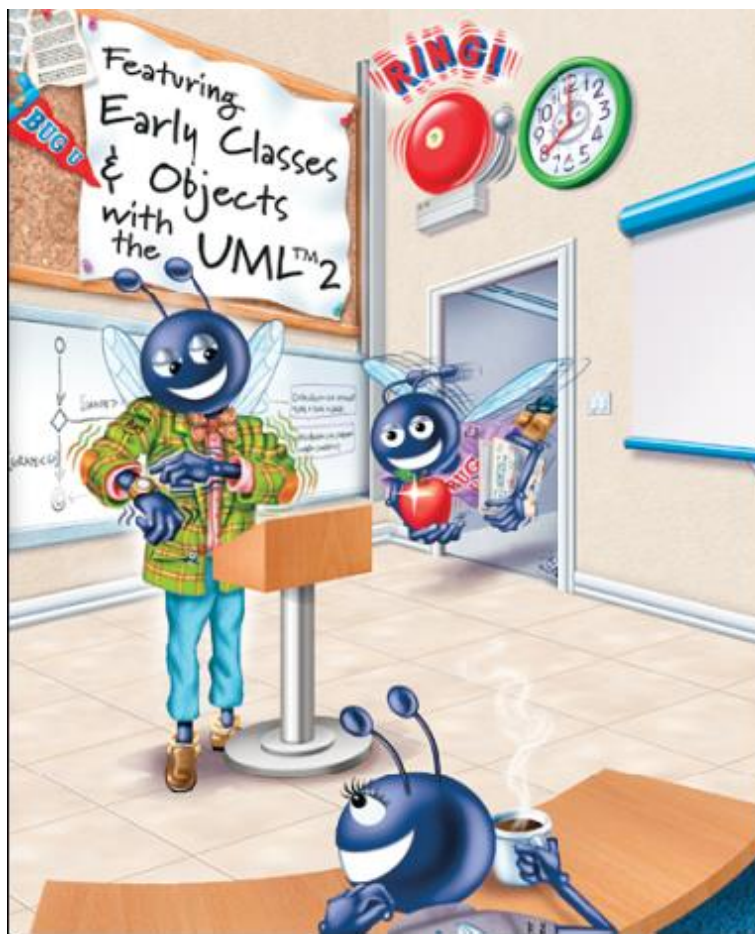


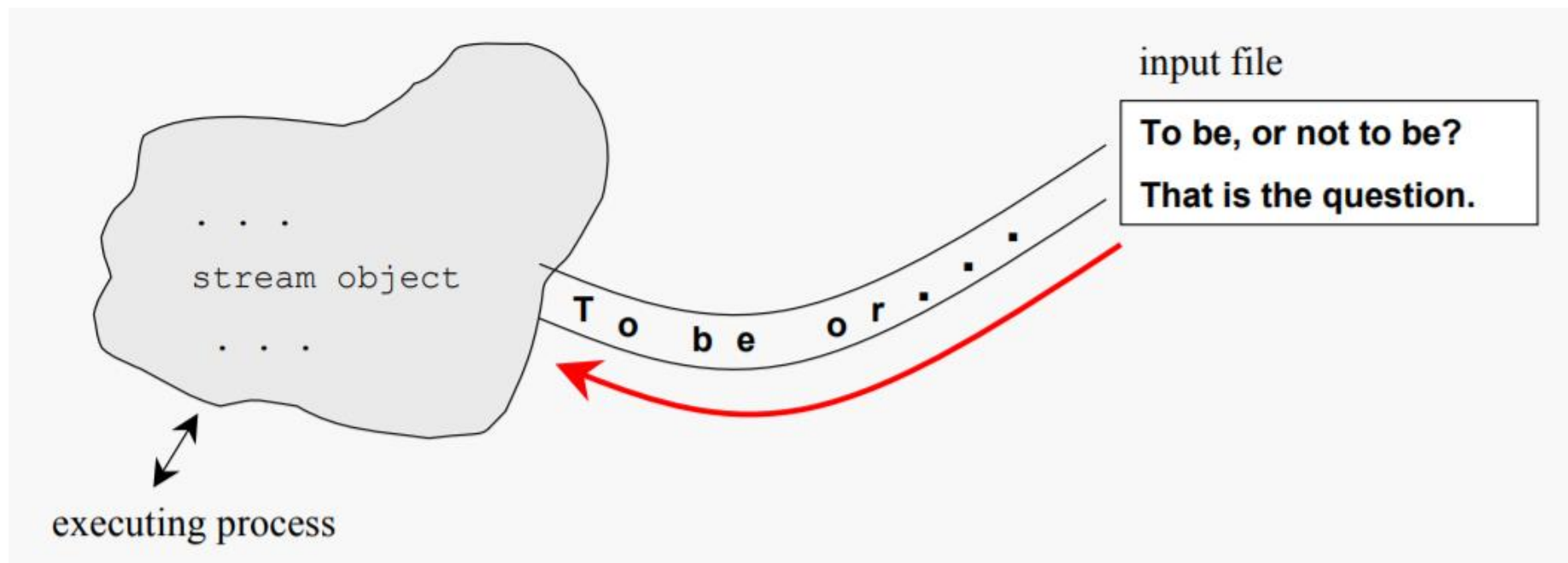
C++程序设计



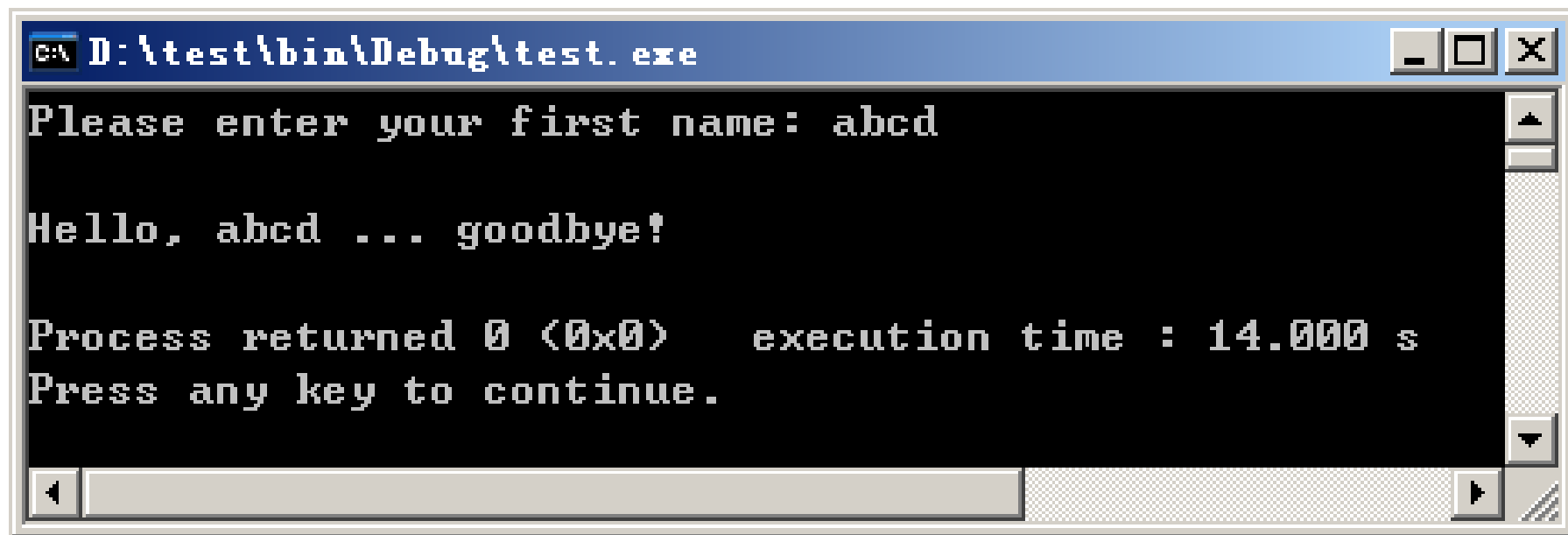
上节课内容回顾

1. C++中的输入输出语句
2. 算术运算符； 关系运算符； 位运算符

上节课内容回顾



上节课内容回顾



A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the file path `D:\test\bin\Debug\test.exe`. The window has standard Windows window controls (minimize, maximize, close) on the top right. The command prompt displays the following text:

```
Please enter your first name: abcd  
Hello, abcd ... goodbye!  
Process returned 0 (0x0)    execution time : 14.000 s  
Press any key to continue.
```

At the bottom, there is a horizontal scrollbar and a small icon in the bottom right corner.

上节课内容回顾

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    char name[10];
    cout << "Please enter your first name: ";
    cin >> name;
    cout << endl;
    cout << "Hello, " << name;
    cout << "... goodbye!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

上节课内容回顾

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    string name;
    cout << "Please enter your first name: ";
    cin >> name;
    cout << endl;
    cout << "Hello, " << name;
    cout << "... goodbye!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

`cin.get(char* s, streamsize n, char delim)`

```
int main()
{
    char ch, a[20];
    cout << "Input some characters: ";
    cin.get(a, 5, 'd');
    cout << endl << a << endl;
    cout << cin.gcount() << endl;
    //cin.get(ch);
    //cout << (int)ch;
    return 0;
}
```

cin.getline (char* s, streamsize n);

```
int main () {  
    char ch,name[256], title[256];  
  
    cout << "Please, enter your name: ";  
    cin.getline (name,256);  
  
    cout << "Please, enter your favourite movie:";  
    cin.getline (title,256);  
  
    cout << name << "'s favourite movie is " << title;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```


cin.fail, clear, ignore

```
int main() {  
    int x;  
    cin >> x;  
    while(cin.fail()) {  
        cout << "Error" << endl;  
        cin.clear();  
        cin.ignore(256, '\n');  
        cin >> x;  
    }  
    cout << x << endl;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

上节课内容回顾

思考题：

要求输入一个5位整数，分解出它的每位数字，每个数字间隔3个空格进行打印。

上节课内容回顾

...

```
int number; // integer read from user
```

```
cout << "Enter a five-digit integer: "; // prompt
```

```
cin >> number; // read integer from user
```

```
cout << number / 10000 << "  ";
```

```
number = number % 10000;
```

```
cout << number / 1000 << "  ";
```

```
number = number % 1000;
```

...

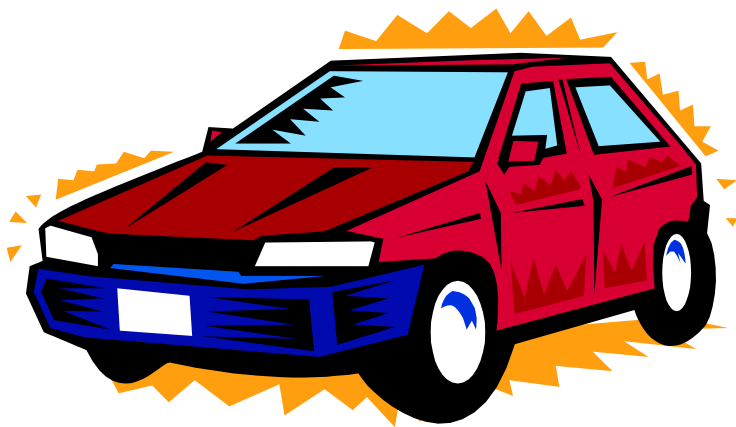
第三讲 类和对象介绍



学习目标：

- 如何定义类
- 如何调用成员函数
- 构造函数
- 实现与接口分离

1. 类，对象，成员函数 和 数据成员



车型：法拉利

颜色：红色

年份：1995

活动

发动

停车

加速

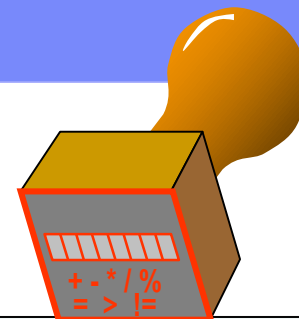
2. 本章中的示例预览

- **GradeBook 类**
- **涉及到:**
 - **成员函数 (Member functions)**
 - **数据成员 (Data members)**
 - **类的客户 (Clients of a class)**
 - **接口与实现分离 (Separating interface from implementation)**
 - **数据验证 (Data validation)**

3. 定义带有一个成员函数的类

● 类的定义

- 通知编译器哪些数据成员和成员函数属于该类
- 关键字 `class`
- 定义体在花括号内 (`{ }`)
 - ◇ 声明数据成员和成员函数
 - ◇ 访问修饰符 `public`:
 - ◇ 其他函数和其他类的成员函数可以访问



3. 定义带有一个成员函数的类

// GradeBook class definition

class GradeBook

{

public:

// function that displays a welcome

void displayMessage()

{

cout << "Welcome to the Grade Book!" << endl;

} // end function displayMessage

}; // end class GradeBook

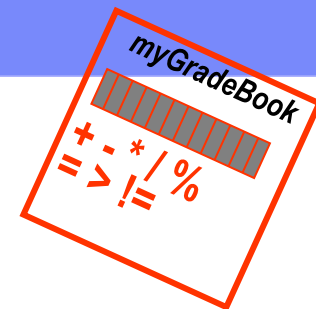
Beginning of class definition for
class **GradeBook**

Beginning of class body

Access specifier **public**; makes members
available to the public

Member function **displayMessge**
returns nothing

End of class body



3. 定义带有一个成员函数的类

// function main begins program execution

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    GradeBook myGradeBook; // create GradeBook object
```

```
    myGradeBook.displayMessage(); // call object's displayMessage function
```

```
    return 0; // indicate successful termination
```

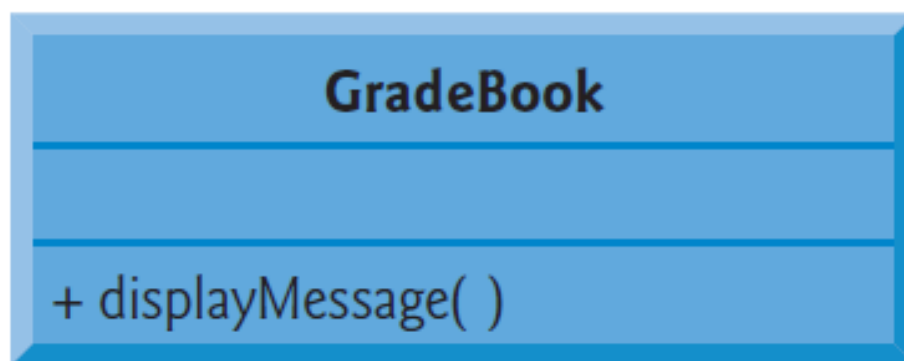
```
} // end main
```

Use dot operator to call **GradeBook's** member function

```
Welcome to the Grade Book!
```

3. 定义带有一个成员函数的类

GradeBook类的UML(Unified Modeling Language)类图



UML class diagram indicating that class **GradeBook** has a public `displayMessage` operation.

3. 定义带有一个成员函数的类

● UML 类图

➤ 由三部分组成的矩形

◇ 顶部包含水平居中、黑体的类的名字

◇ 中部包含类的属性

◇ 底部包含类的操作

◇ 操作前面的 (+) 表示该操作为 public

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

● 函数参数

- 函数需要客户提供相关信息来完成任务
- 客户在函数调用时所提供的参数值拷贝给函数的参数

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

- A string

- 字符集合
- C++ 标准类库 `std::string`
 - ◇ 需包含 `<string>`

- `getline` 函数

- 读取一行输入
- 例：
 - ◇ `getline(cin, nameOfCourse);`

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

```
#include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
```

```
...
```

```
class GradeBook
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
// function that displays a welcome message to the GradeBook user
```

```
void displayMessage( string courseName )
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << courseName << "!"
```

```
    << endl;
```

```
    } // end function displayMessage
```

```
}; // end class GradeBook
```

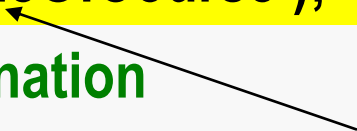
Include string class definition

Member function parameter

Use the function parameter as a variable

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

```
int main()
{
    string nameOfCourse;
    GradeBook myGradeBook;
    // prompt for and input course name
    cout << "Please enter the course name:" << endl;
    getline( cin, nameOfCourse ); // read a course name with blanks
    cout << endl; // output a blank line
    myGradeBook.displayMessage( nameOfCourse );
    return 0; // indicate successful termination
} // end main
```



Passing an argument to the member function

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

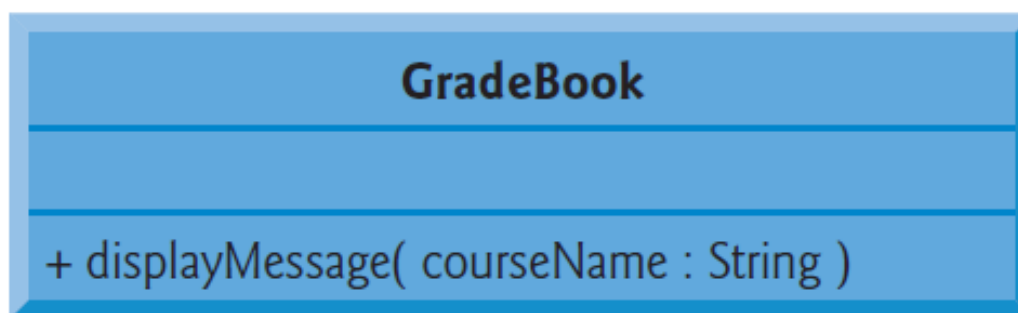
- 参数列表

- UML 中的表示方式

- ◆ 在成员函数的“()”中，参数名称：参数类型

4. 定义带有一个参数的成员函数

GradeBook类的UML类图



UML class diagram indicating that class **GradeBook** has a **displayMessage** operation with a **courseName** parameter of UML type **String**.

5. 数据成员，get 和 set 函数

● 局部变量

- 在函数体定义内部声明的变量
 - ◇ 不能在函数体外部使用
- 当函数终止
 - ◇ 局部变量将被销毁

● 属性

- 存在于对象的整个生命周期内
- 表示为数据成员
 - ◇ 即类定义中的变量
- 每个对象维护一份自己的属性拷贝

```
class GradeBook
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

set function modifies **private** data

```
// function that sets the course name
```

```
void setCourseName( string name )
```

```
{
```

```
    courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
```

```
} // end function setCourseName
```

get function accesses **private** data

```
// function that gets the course name
```

```
string getCourseName()
```

```
{
```

```
    return courseName; // return the object's courseName
```

```
} // end function getCourseName
```

// function that displays a welcome message

void displayMessage()

{

// this statement calls getCourseName to get the

// name of the course this GradeBook represents

cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName() << "!"

<< endl;

} // end function displayMessage

private:

string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook

}; // end class GradeBook

Use *set* and *get* functions, even within the class

private members accessible only to member functions of the class

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    string nameOfCourse; // string of characters to store the course name
```

```
    GradeBook myGradeBook; // create a GradeBook object named myGradeBook
```

```
    // display initial value of courseName
```

```
    cout << "Initial course name is: " << myGradeBook.getCourseName() << endl;
```

```
    // prompt for, input and set course name
```

```
    cout << "\nPlease enter the course name
```

```
    getline( cin, nameOfCourse ); // read a co
```

```
    myGradeBook.setCourseName( nameOfCourse ); // set the course name
```

```
    cout << endl; // outputs a blank line
```

```
    myGradeBook.displayMessage(); // display message with new course name
```

```
    return 0; // indicate successful termination
```

```
} // end main
```

Accessing **private** data outside class definition

Modifying **private** data outside class definition

5. 数据成员，get 和 set 函数

- 访问修饰符 private

- ◆ 使得数据成员或成员函数只能由类的成员函数访问
- ◆ 类成员的默认访问为 private
- ◆ 数据隐藏

5. 数据成员，get 和 set 函数



软件工程知识： 根据经验，数据成员应该声明为 `private`，成员函数应该声明为 `public`，如果某些成员函数只是被该类的其他成员函数访问，那么它们更适合声明为 `private`。

5. 数据成员， *get* 和 *set* 函数

- Software engineering with *set* and *get* functions
 - *public* 成员函数允许类的客户 *set* 和 *get* 类的 *private* 数据成员
 - *set* 函数有时被称为 mutator (更换器)， *get* 有时被称为 accessor (访问器)
 - 允许类的创建者来控制客户如何来访问 *private* 数据

5. 数据成员，get 和 set 函数

● UML diagram

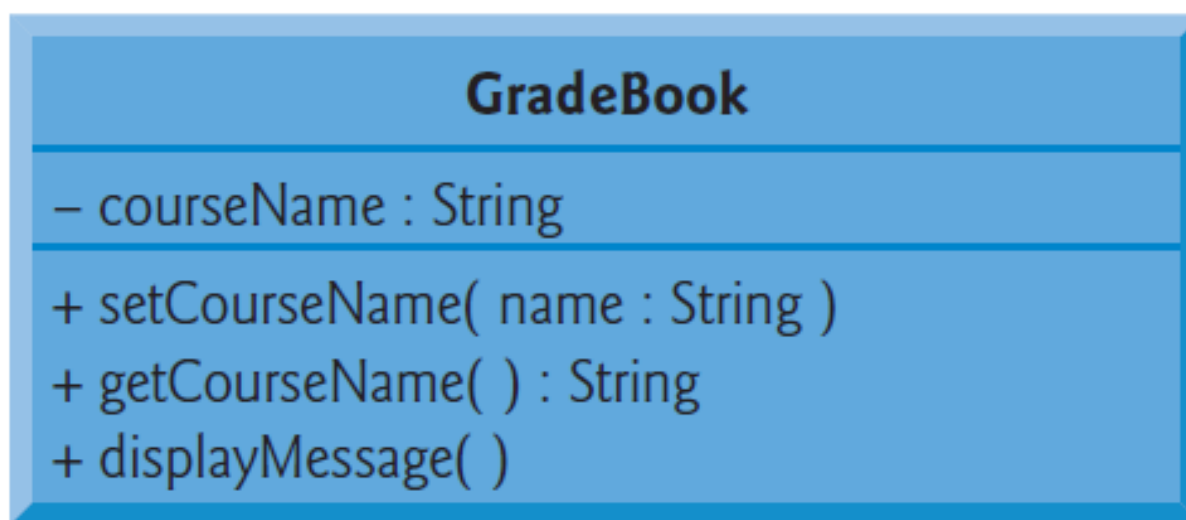
➤ 标识操作的返回值类型

◆ 在函数名的 “()” 后加 “:” 和返回值类型

➤ 数据成员名称前面的 “-” 标识该成员为 private 成员

5. 数据成员， get 和 set 函数

GradeBook类的UML类图



UML class diagram for class **GradeBook** with a private `courseName` attribute and public operations `setCourseName`, `getCourseName` and `displayMessage`.

6. 利用构造函数来初始化对象

● Constructors (构造函数)

- 用来在对象创建时来初始化对象数据的函数
 - ◇ 当对象创建时被隐式调用
 - ◇ 必须与类同名
 - ◇ 不能有返回值
- 缺省的构造函数没有参数
 - ◇ 当类没有定义构造函数时，编译器会提供缺省的构造函数

// GradeBook class definition

class GradeBook

{

public:

Constructor has same name as class and
no return type

// constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument

GradeBook(string name)

{

setCourseName(name); // call set function to initialize courseName

} // end GradeBook constructor

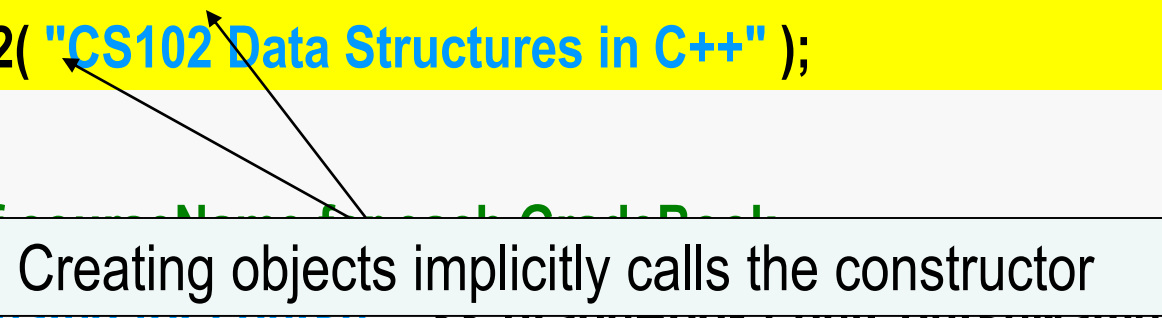
Initialize data member

.....

```
int main()
{
    // create two GradeBook objects
    GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
    GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );

    // display initial value of courseName attribute of each GradeBook object
    cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()
        << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()
        << endl;

    return 0; // indicate successful termination
} // end main
```



Creating objects implicitly calls the constructor

6. 利用构造函数来初始化对象



错误预防技巧：除非没有必要初始化类的数据成员，否则请提供构造函数，这样可以保证当类的每个新对象被创建时，类的数据成员都用有意义的值进行了初始化。

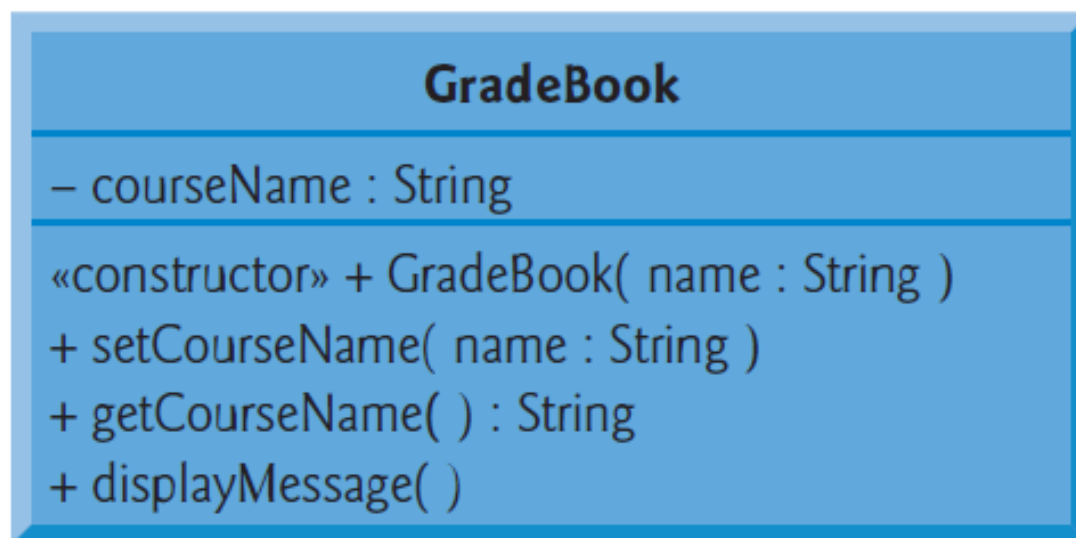
6. 利用构造函数来初始化对象

● Constructors in a UML class diagram

- 在操作部分出现
- 为了与其他操作进行区分
 - ◆ 在构造函数名前加： <<constructor>>
- 通常放置在其他操作之前

6. 利用构造函数来初始化对象

GradeBook类的UML类图



UML class diagram indicating that class GradeBook has a constructor with a name parameter of UML type String.

7. 将类放到单独的文件中来提高重用性

- **.cpp : 源文件**

- **Header files (.h)**

 - **放置类的定义**

 - ◇ **允许编译器在其他地方识别该类**

- **Driver files**

 - ◇ **用来测试软件的程序 (如: 测试 classes)**

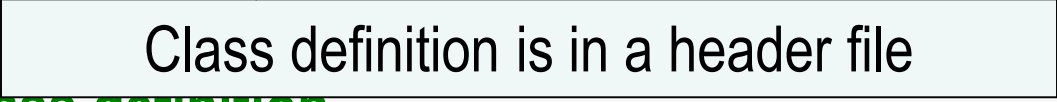
 - ◇ **包含 main 函数, 可以被执行**

```
// GradeBook.h
```

```
// GradeBook class definition in a separate file from main.
```

```
.....
```

Class definition is in a header file



```
// GradeBook class definition
```

```
class GradeBook
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
// constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
```

```
GradeBook( string name )
```

```
{
```

```
    setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
```

```
} // end GradeBook constructor
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

.....

```
#include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
```

```
// function main begins program execution
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    // create two GradeBook objects
```

```
    GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
```

```
    GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
```

```
.....
```

```
}
```

Including the header file causes the class definition to be copied into the file

7. 将类放到单独的文件中来提高重用性

● Creating objects

➤ 编译器必须知道对象的大小

◆ 对象的大小为类的数据成员的大小

◆ 编译器创建一份类的成员函数的拷贝，该拷贝为所有类的对象所共享

```
Stock kate("Woof, Inc.", 100, 63);  
Stock joe("Pryal Co.", 120, 30);
```

Woof, Inc.
100
63
6300

creates two objects,
each with its own
data, but uses just
one set of member
functions

Pryal Co.
120
30
3600

kate

joe

```
void Stock::show(void)  
{  
    cout << "Company: " << company ...  
    ...  
}
```

show() member function

```
kate.show();
```

uses show() member
function with kate data

```
joe.show();
```

uses show() member
function with joe data

8. 接口与实现分离

● Interface (接口)

- 描述客户能够使用类的哪些服务，如何请求这些服务
 - ◇ 包含成员函数名称、返回类型、参数类型的类定义，即：函数原型
- 类的接口包含类的public成员函数 (services)

8. 接口与实现分离

● Separating interface from implementation

- 如果服务的实现改变，只要接口保持不变，客户端的代码就无需改变
- 在另外一个源文件内来实现类的成员函数
- 在该源文件中用二元解析运算符 (::) 将成员函数与类联系起来
- 客户代码无需知晓实现细节
- 在头文件中声明该类提供的接口

//// Fig. 3.11: GradeBook.h

.....

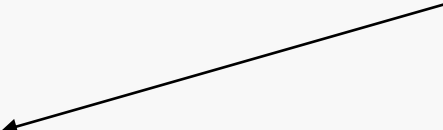
// GradeBook class definition

class GradeBook

{

public:

Interface contains data members and member function prototypes



GradeBook(string); // constructor that initializes courseName

void setCourseName(string); // function that sets the course name

string getCourseName(); // function that gets the course name

void displayMessage(); // function that displays a welcome message

private:

string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook

}; // end class GradeBook

// GradeBook.cpp

.....

#include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook

// constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument

GradeBook::GradeBook(string name

{

setCourseName(name); // call set function to initialize courseName

} // end GradeBook constructor

// function to set the course name

void GradeBook::setCourseName(string name)

{

courseName = name; // store the course name in the object

} // end function setCourseName

GradeBook implementation is placed in a separate source-code file

Include the header file to access the class name **GradeBook**

Binary scope resolution operator ties a function to its class

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
.....
```

```
#include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
```

```
// function main begins program execution
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
```

```
    GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
```

```
    cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()
```

```
        << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()
```

```
        << endl;
```

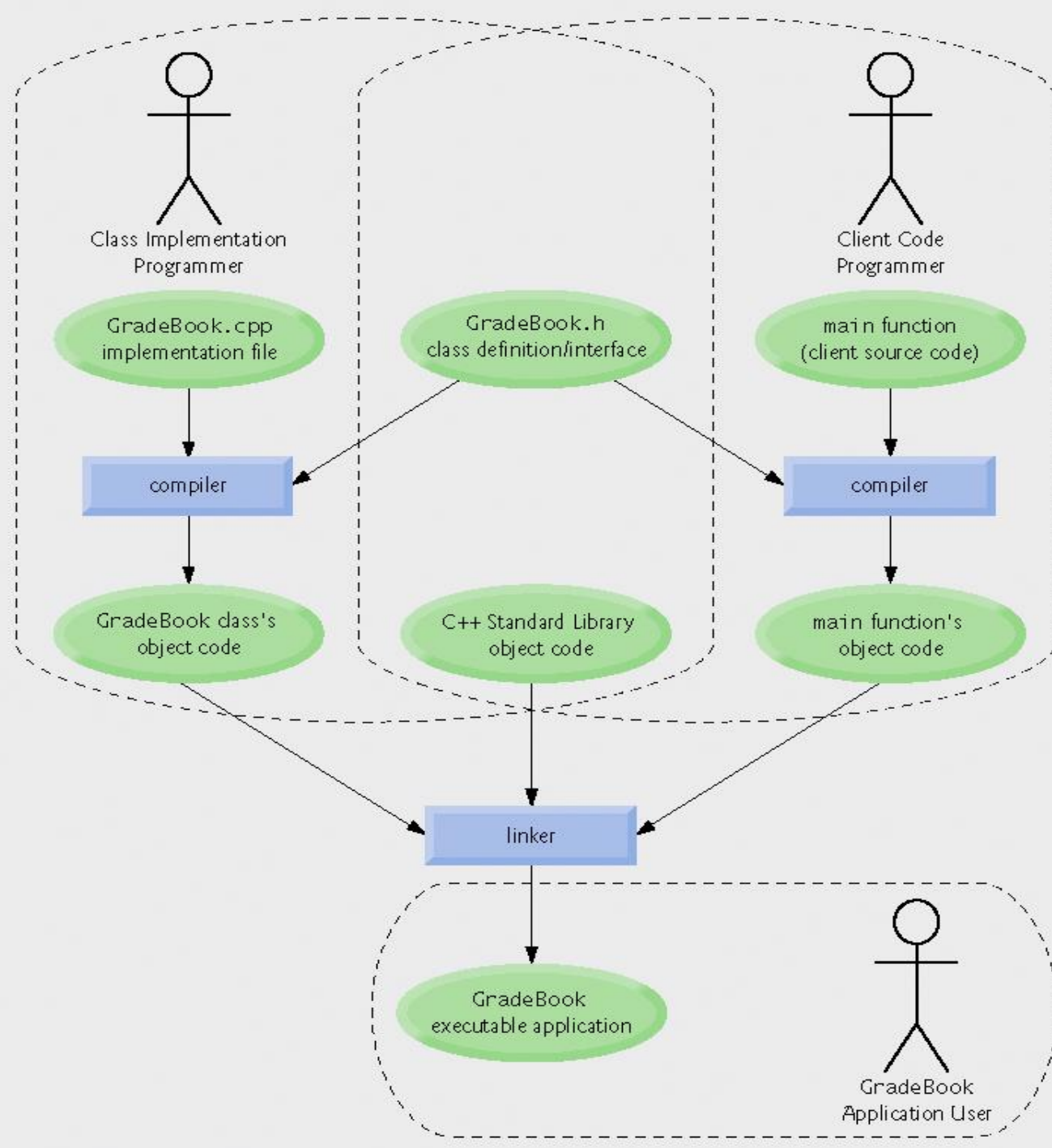
```
    return 0; // indicate successful termination
```

```
} // end main
```

8. 接口与实现分离

● The Compilation and Linking Process

- 源文件被编译为类的目标代码
 - ◆ 只需向客户提供头文件和目标代码
- 客户必须在自己的代码中包含头文件
- 创建可执行程序
 - ◆ 客户程序的目标代码必须与类的目标代码和在应用程序中用到的 C++ 标准类库的目标代码进行连接



9. 利用 set 函数进行数据验证

- **set functions can validate (验证) data**
 - 有效性检查
 - 保持对象的数据成员具有有效值
 - 可以通过返回值来指示设置无效数据
- **string member functions**
 - length – 返回字符串的长度
 - substr – 返回字符串的子串

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using std::cout;
```

```
using std::endl;
```

```
#include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
```


```
// constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
```

```
GradeBook::GradeBook( string name )
```

```
{
```

```
    setCourseName( name ); // validate and store courseName
```

```
} // end GradeBook constructor
```



Constructor calls set function
to perform validity checking

```
void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name )  
{
```

```
    if ( name.length() <= 25 ) // if name has 25 or fewer characters  
        courseName = name; // store the course name
```

set functions perform validity checking to keep **courseName** in a consistent state

```
    if ( name.length() > 25 ) // if name has more than 25 characters  
    {
```

```
        // set courseName to first 25 characters of parameter name  
        courseName = name.substr( 0, 25 ); // start at 0, length of 25
```


```
        cout << "Name \"" << name << "\" exceeds maximum length (25).\n"  
              << "Limiting courseName to first 25 characters.\n" << endl;  
    } // end if
```

```
} // end function setCourseName
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

Constructor will call set function to perform validity checking



```
GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to Programming in C++" );
```

```
GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 C++ Data Structures" );
```

```
// display each GradeBook's courseName
```

```
cout << "gradeBook1's initial course name is: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()  
<< "\ngradeBook2's initial course name is: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << endl;
```

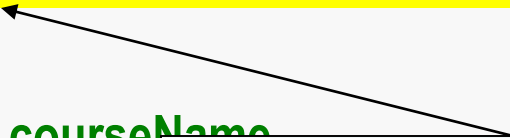
```
// modify myGradeBook's courseName (with a valid-length string)
```

```
gradeBook1.setCourseName( "CS101 C++ Programming" );
```

```
// display each GradeBook's courseName
```

```
cout << "\ngradeBook1's course name is: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName() << endl;  
<< "\ngradeBook2's course name is: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << endl;
```

Call set function to perform validity checking



```
return 0; // indicate successful termination
```

```
} // end main
```




软件工程知识：把数据成员设置成private，而由public成员函数控制访问数据成员的权力，尤其是写的权力，将有助于保证数据的完整性。



软件工程知识：设置private数据值的成员函数应当核实所设置的新值是否正确，如果不正确，设置函数应该将private数据成员置于适当的状态中。

思考题：

- P89 3.11 扩充GradeBook类

- 包括第二个string数据成员，它表示授课教师的名字
- 提供一个可以改变教师姓名的设置函数，以及一个可以得到该名字的获取函数
- 修改构造函数，制定两个参数，一个针对课程名称，另一个针对教师姓名
- 修改成员函数displayMessage，使得它首先输出欢迎信息和课程名称，然后输出 “This course is presented by:”，后跟教师姓名

思考题：

- P89 3.12 Account类

- 包括一个类型为 `int` 的数据成员，表示账户余额
- 提供一个构造函数，接收初始余额并用它初始化数据成员
- 构造函数应确认初始余额的有效性，保证其大于等于0，否则，余额应设置为0，并显示一条错误信息，指示初始余额无效
- 成员函数 `credit` 将一笔金额加到当前余额中
- 成员函数 `debit` 从 `Account` 中取钱，并保证取出金额不超过此 `Account` 的余额，否则，余额不变，打印一条信息：“Debit amount exceeded account balance.”
- 成员函数 `getBalance` 返回当前余额
- 编写一个测试程序，创建两个 `Account` 对象，测试该类的成员函数