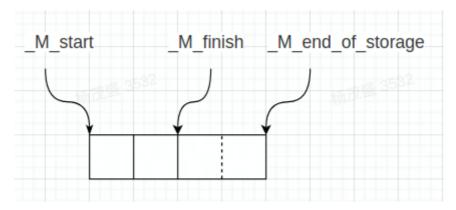
# vector扩容机制(基于gcc 9.4.0源码)

## vector的数据结构

```
template<typename _Tp, typename _Alloc>
struct _Vector_base
  typedef typename __gnu_cxx::__alloc_traits<_Tp_alloc_type>::pointer
    pointer;
  struct _Vector_impl_data
    pointer _M_start;
    pointer _M_finish;
    pointer _M_end_of_storage;
    _Vector_impl_data() _GLIBCXX_NOEXCEPT
    : _M_start(), _M_finish(), _M_end_of_storage()
    {}
  }
}
template<typename _Tp, typename _Alloc = std::allocator<_Tp> >
class vector : protected _Vector_base<_Tp, _Alloc>
{
}
```

vector继承至\_Vector\_base,具体的数据成员有 \_M\_start、 \_M\_finish、 \_M\_end\_of\_storage,分别标识着内存地址开始、结束、分配内存末尾;

\_M\_finish - \_M\_start 为vector的size; \_M\_end\_of\_storage - \_M\_start为vector的capacity;



# vector的resize过程

源码:

```
void resize(size_type __new_size)
{
   if (__new_size > size())
```

```
_M_default_append(__new_size - size());
   else if (__new_size < size())</pre>
       _M_erase_at_end(this->_M_impl._M_start + __new_size);
}
template<typename _Tp, typename _Alloc>
void vector<_Tp, _Alloc>::_M_default_append(size_type __n)
   if (__n != 0)
    {
       const size_type __size = size();
       size_type __navail = size_type(this->_M_impl._M_end_of_storage
                                      - this->_M_impl._M_finish); // 还有多少空间
可以使用
       if (\underline{\quad} navail >= \underline{\quad} n){}
           // 还有足够空间存储,不进行扩容
       }
       else{
           const size_type __len =
               _M_check_len(__n, "vector::_M_default_append"); // 求出要扩容至多大
           pointer __new_start(this->_M_allocate(__len)); // 重新申请空间,扩容
            /** 中间代码省略**/
           this->_M_impl._M_start = __new_start;
           this->_M_impl._M_finish = __new_start + __size + __n;
           this->_M_impl._M_end_of_storage = __new_start + __len;
       }
   }
}
size_type _M_check_len(size_type __n, const char* __s) const
{
   if (max_size() - size() < __n)</pre>
        __throw_length_error(__N(__s));
   // 下面两行就是扩容的策略,当前大小 + (当前大小与要增加容量的最大值)
   const size_type __len = size() + (std::max)(size(), __n);
   return (__len < size() || __len > max_size()) ? max_size() : __len; // 这个判
断下要扩容的大小是否超过系统最大申请内存大小,如果大于,使用系统最大,如果没有则返回计算的大小
}
```

### 对照例子进行分析

```
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;
int main() {
   vector<double> a{10.0,11.0};
   std::cout << "0 capacity:" << a.capacity() << std::endl;
   a.push_back(2.0);</pre>
```

```
std::cout << "1 capacity:" << a.capacity() << std::endl;
a.resize(5);
std::cout << "2 capacity:" << a.capacity() << std::endl;
vector<double> b;
b.resize(5);
std::cout << "3 capacity:" << b.capacity() << std::endl;
return 0;
}</pre>
```

#### 输出:

```
0 capacity:21 capacity:42 capacity:63 capacity:5
```

```
vector<double> a{10.0,11.0};
```

创建vector,并以{10.0,11.0}进行构造,此时size为2,capacity为2;

```
a.push_back(2.0);
```

向vector里放置数据,此时需要append数据的个数为1,剩余的空间为0, 那么需要扩容的len = size() + (std::max)(size(), \_\_n); // len = 2 +std::max(2, 1) = 4;

```
a.resize(5);
```

将vector resize到5个元素,此时需要append的数据的个数为2(5-3),剩余的空间为1,那么需要扩容len = size() + (std::max)(size(), \_n); // len = 3+std::max(3, 2) = 6;

```
vector<double> b;
b.resize(5);
```

创建一个空的vector,它的size和capacity都为0;此时你resize(5), 此时需要append的数据个数为5,剩余空间为0,那么需要扩容len = size() + (std::max)(size(), \_\_n); // len = 0+std::max(0, 5) = 5;