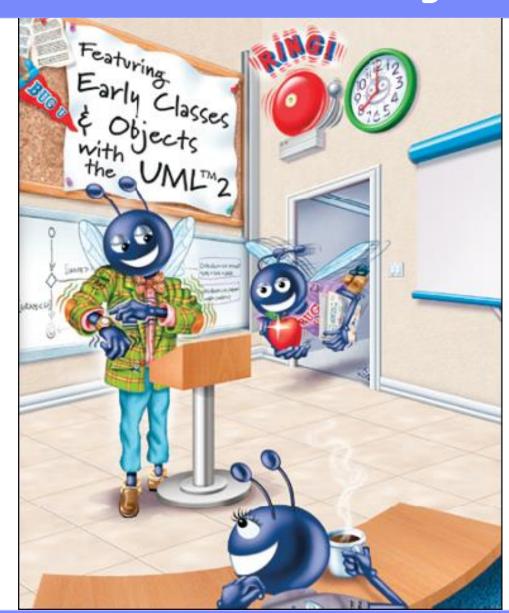


西安财经学院 信息学院





## 第3章 类与对象

### 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



### 0. 从面向过程到面向对象

- 抽象的过程
- 面向对象的程序设计的特点
- 库和类

### 抽象的过程

- 计算机的工作是建立在抽象的基础上。
  - 机器语言和汇编语言是对机器硬件的抽象
  - 高级语言是对汇编语言和机器语言的抽象
- 现有抽象的问题:
  - 要求程序员按计算机的结构去思考,而不是按要解决的问题的结构去思考。
  - 当程序员要解决一个问题时,必须要在机器模型和实际要解决的问题模型之间建立联系。
  - 而计算机的结构本质上还是为了支持计算,当要解决一些非计算问题时,这个联系的建立是很困难的

### 面向对象的程序设计

- 为程序员提供了创建工具的功能
- 解决一个问题时
  - 程序员首先考虑的是需要哪些工具
  - ▶ 创建这些工具
  - 用这些工具解决问题
- 工具就是所谓的对象
- 现有的高级语言提供的工具都是数值计算的工具

### 过程化 vs 面向对象

#### 以计算圆的面积和周长的问题为例

- 过程化的设计方法: 从功能和过程着手
  - 输入圆的半径或直径
  - ▶ 利用S=πr²和C=2πr计算面积和周长
  - 输出计算结果
- 面向对象的程序设计方法:
  - 需要什么工具。如果计算机能提供给我们一个称为圆的工具,它可以以某种方式保存一个圆,告诉我们有关这个圆的一些特性,如它的半径、直径、面积和周长。
  - 定义一个圆类型的变量,以他提供的方式将一个圆保存在该变量中, 然后让这个变量告诉我们这个圆的面积和周长是多少

#### 面向对象的程序设计的特点

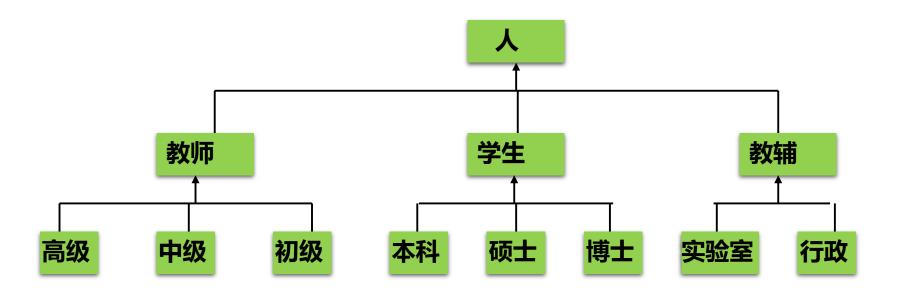
● 代码重用:

圆类型也可以被那些也需要处理圆的其他程序员使用

- 实现隐藏:
  - > 类的创建者创造新的工具
  - > 类的使用者则收集已有的工具快速解决所需解决的问题
  - 这些工具是如何实现的,类的使用者不需要知道

#### 面向对象的程序设计的特点

继承:在已有工具的基础上加以扩展,形成一个功能更强的工具。 如在学校管理系统中,可以形成如下的继承关系



### 面向对象的程序设计的特点

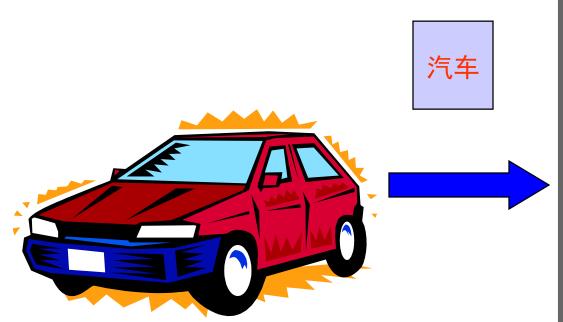
#### 多态性:

- 当处理层次结构的类型时,程序员往往想把各个层次的对象都看成是基类成员。
- 如需要对教师进行考核,不必管他是什么职称,只要向所有教师 发一个考核指令。每位教师自会按照自己的类型作出相应的处理。 如高级职称的教师会按高级职称的标准进行考核,初级职称的教师会按初级职称的标准进行考核。
- 好处:程序代码就可以不受新增类型的影响。如增加一个院士的类型,它也是 教师类的一个子类,整个程序不用修改,但功能得到了扩展。

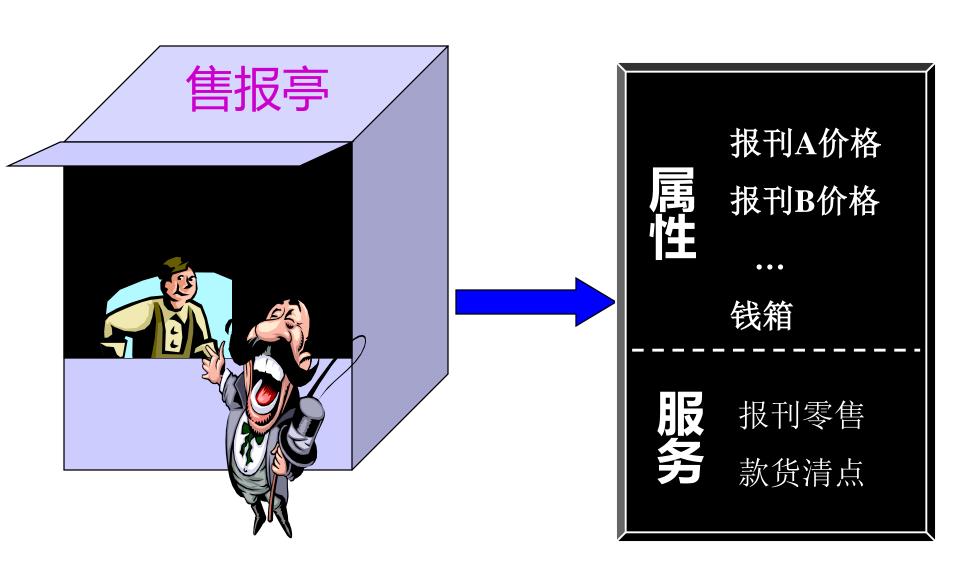
# 1 Classes, Objects, Member Functions and Data Members

- 类(Class): 具有相同属性和行为的一组对象的集合。其内部包括属性和行为两个主要部分。
- 对象(Object):集合中的每一个个体称为一个对象。
- 数据成员(Data Member): 标志每个个体都具有的某方面的特性(有时也称为属性)。
- 函数成员(Function Member):用于对数据成员进行操作的动作。

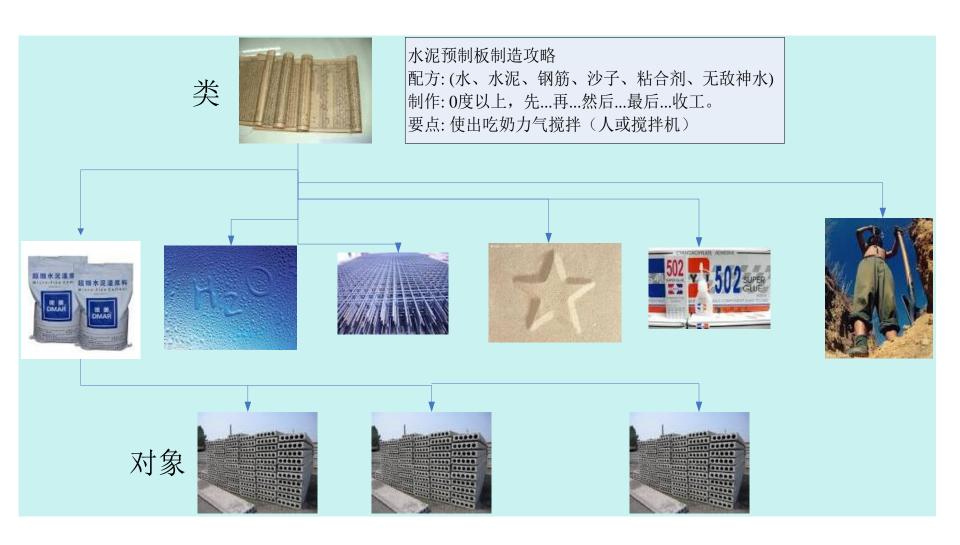
1 Classes, Objects, Member Functions and Data Members







(胎生,喝母乳)(会游泳) (胎生,喝母乳)(身上有毛、会奔跑、会游 泳)(叫声响亮) (胎生,喝母乳)(身上有毛、会奔跑、会游 (胎生,喝母乳)(身上有毛、会奔跑、会游 (胎生,喝母乳)(身上无毛、不会奔跑、会 泳)(杂食、与人友好)(叫声响亮) 泳)(肉食、与人难相处)(叫声响亮) 游泳)(肉食、与人难相处)(叫声不响亮)



#### ● 容易理解:

- ▶ 1. 从类(秘籍)可以生成一个或多个对象(真正的水泥板)
- ▶ 2. 对于每个真正的对象,可以:
  - ✓ (1) 查询数据成员:如每块水泥板中包含多少水泥?多少水?
  - ✓ (2) 执行成员函数
- > 3. 对于类却不能干这些事

#### 2本节用到的示意类

- 类名: GradeBook
- Topics covered:
  - ➤ Member functions 成员函数
  - ➤ Data members 数据成员
  - > Clients of a class Clients类
  - Separating interface from implementation 接口与 实现分离
  - Data validation 数据的有效性

#### 3 Defining a Class With a Member Function

- class definition
  - > 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

```
// Fig. 3.1: fig03_01.cpp
2 // Define class GradeBook with a member function displayMessage;
3 // Create a GradeBook object and call its displayMessage function.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
                                            Beginning of class
 // GradeBook class definition
                                            definition for class
9 class GradeBook ◀
                                   Beginning of class
                                   bo Access specifier public;
11 public:
                                        makes member
                                                         Member function
     // function that displays a welcom
12
                                       the public
     void displayMessage()
                                                          displayMessge returns nothing
13
14
        cout << "Welcome to the Grade Book!" << endl;</pre>
15
     } // end function displayMessage
16
17 }; // end class GradeBook
18
                                   End of class
19 // function main begins program
                                   body
20 int main()
                                                           Use dot operator to call
21 {
                                                           GradeBook' s member
22
     GradeBook myGradeBook; // create a GradeBook object name
                                                           function
     myGradeBook.displayMessage(); // call object's display
23
     return 0; // indicate successful termination
25 } // end main
Welcome to the Grade Book!
```

#### 3 Defining a Class With a Member Function

- UML class diagram for class GradeBook
  - UML is a graphical language used by programmers to represent their object-oriented systems in a standard manner.
  - UML diagram

#### GradeBook类的UML类图

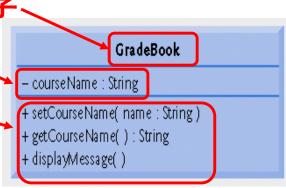


UML class diagram indicating that class GradeBook has a public displayMessage operation.



#### 3 Defining a Class With a Member Function

- UML class diagram
  - > 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(数据成员)
    - ✓ 底部包含类的操作(成员函数)
      - ◇ 操作前面的 (+) 表示该操作为 public



#### 4 Defining a Member Function with a Parameter

### ●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
- ▶ 类似标准C语言的"实-形"转换

```
// Define class GradeBook with a member function that takes a parameter;
 // Create a GradeBook object and call its displayMessage function.
  #include <iostream>
 using std::cout;
                                             Include string class
 using std::cin;
                                                    definition
 using std::endl;
  #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
10 using std::string;
11 using std::getline;
13 // GradeBook class definition
14 class GradeBook
                                          Member function
15 {
                                               parameter
16 public:
     // function that displays a welcome message to the GradeBook user
     void displayMessage( string courseName )
18
19
        cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << courseName << "!"</pre>
20
           << endl;
21
     } // end function displayMessage
22
                                                  Use the function
23 }; // end class GradeBook
24
                                                  parameter as a
25 // function main begins program execution
                                                  variable
26 int main()
27 {
     string nameOfCourse; // string of characters to store the course name
28
     GradeBook myGradeBook; // create a GradeBook object named myGradeBook
29
30
```

// Fig. 3.3: fig03\_03.cpp

上一个例子的 扩展版本



```
31
      // prompt for and input course name
      cout << "Please enter the course name:" << endl;</pre>
32
      getline( cin, nameOfCourse ); // read a course name with blanks
33
      cout << endl; // output a blank line</pre>
34
35
      // call myGradeBook's displayMessage function
                                                              Passing an argument to the member function
36
      // and pass nameOfCourse as an argument
37
      myGradeBook.displayMessage( nameOfCourse );
38
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
39
40 } // end main
Please enter the course name:
CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
Welcome to the grade book for
CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming!
```

主函数定义字符型变量→ 类产生对象→对变量进行赋值

→调用对象的成员函数(实参—形参传递)

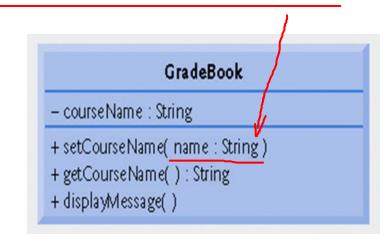


#### 4 Defining a Member Function with a Parameter

- A string
  - > 字符集合
  - ➤ C++ 标准类库 std::string
    - ✓ 需要 #include <string>
- getline 函数
  - > 读取一行输入
  - > 例:
    - ✓ getline( cin, nameOfCourse );

### 4 Defining a Member Function with a Parameter

- ●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



#### ● 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

- ●访问修饰符 private
  - ➤ 使得数据成员或成员函数只能由<u>类的public成员函</u> 数访问
  - > 类成员的<u>默认访问</u>为 private
  - > 数据隐藏
- Variables or functions declared after access specifier(访问 修饰符) private is accessible only to member functions of the class for which they are declared.
- Declaring data members with access specifier private is known as data hiding.



```
1 // Fig. 3.5: fig03_05.cpp
2 // Define class GradeBook that contains a courseName data member
3 // and member functions to set and get its value;
4 // Create and manipulate a GradeBook object with these functions.
  #include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
8
10 #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
11
12
13
14 // GradeBook class definition
15 class GradeBook
16 [
                                                                    set function modifies private data
17 public:
     // function that sets the course name
18
     void setCourseName( string name )
19
20
         courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
21
      } // end function setCourseName
22
23
                                                            get function accesses private data
24
     // function that gets the course name
      string getCourseName()
25
26
         return courseName; // return the object's courseName
27
      } // end function getCourseName
28
29
```

```
// function that displays a welcome message
     void displayMessage()
31
32
       // this statement calls getCourseName to get the
33
       // name of the course this GradeBook represents
34
       cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName() << "!"</pre>
35
          << endl;
36
     } // end function displayMessage
37
                                                                    Use set and get
38 private:
                                                                    functions, even
     string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
                                                                    within the class
40 }; // end class GradeBook ←
                                                    private members accessible only
41
42 // function main begins program execution
                                                    to member functions of the class.
43 int main()
                                                    这个变量只能被类自已定义的函数所
44 {
                                                    访问,不能被类外的函数访问,
     string nameOfCourse; // string of characters to store
45
                                                              是main()也不行!
     GradeBook myGradeBook; // create a GradeBook object |
46
47
     // display initial value of courseName
48
                                                               该处其实是访问类的私有变
     cout << "Initial course name is: " << myGradeBook.getCourseName()</pre>
49
                                                               量courseName,但它不能
       << endl;
50
51
                                                               直接访问,只能通过类提供
                                                               的公有函数来访问(类中的
                                                               private数据成员)。
```

30

```
// prompt for, input and set course name
52
     cout << "\nPlease enter the course name:" << endl;</pre>
53
     getline( cin, nameOfCourse ); // read a course name with blanks
54
     myGradeBook.setCourseName( nameOfCourse ); // set the course name
55
56
     cout << endl: // outputs a blank line</pre>
57
     myGradeBook.displayMessage(); // display message with new course name
58
     return 0; // indicate successful termination
59
60 } // end main
                                                    该处是修改类的private数据成员(私有
Initial course name is:
                                                    变量),不能直接访问,只能通过类提
Please enter the course name:
                                                    供的公有函数进行访问
CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
Welcome to the grade book for
CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming!
```

#### 意味着:

- 用户可以通过类设定的成员函数访问类的成员变量。
- 如果是类的成员函数,则公有、私有变量都可以访问;
- 如果不是类的成员函数(如main()函数),只能通过类提供的公有成员 函数访问类的私的变量





软件工程知识:根据经验,<u>数据成员</u>应该声明为private,<u>成员函数</u>应该声明为public。如果某些成员函数只是被该类内部定义的其他成员函数访问,而不会涉及类外的函数(如main())的访问,那么它们更适合声明为private。

#### Software engineering with set and get functions

- ▶ public 成员函数允许类的客户使用 set 和 get 函数访问类的 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访问 private 数据

#### 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

```
GradeBook

- JourseName : String

+ setCourseName( name : String )

+ getCourseName( ) : String

+ displayMessage( )
```

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

#### 6 Initializing Objects with Constructors

- Constructors (构造函数)
  - 用来在对象创建时进行初始化对象中的数据的函数
    - ✓ 当对象创建时被隐式调用:实例化对象时自动被调用,不能由用户写调用语句
      - ◇ 什么是隐式?
      - ◇ 什么是显式?
    - ✓ 必须与类同名
    - ✓ 不能有返回值
  - 缺省的构造函数没有参数
    - ✓ 当类自已没有定义构造函数时,编译器会自动提供 缺省的构造函数(不可能不被调用)

```
1 // Fig. 3.7: fig03_07.cpp
2 // Instantiating multiple objects of the GradeBook class and using
3 // the GradeBook constructor to specify the course name
4 // when each GradeBook object is created.
5 #include <iostream>
6 using std::cout;
7 using std::endl;
9 #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
10 using std::string;
11
                                     Constructor has same name as class and no
12 // GradeBook class definition
                                     return type(构造函数与类同名,且没有返回值)
13 class GradeBook
14 {
15 public:
     // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
16
     GradeBook( string name )
17
18
        setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
19
     } // end GradeBook constructor
20
21
     // function to set the course name
22
     void setCourseName( string name )
23
                                                  Initialize data member
24
        courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
25
     } // end function setCourseName
26
27
```



```
// function to get the course name
28
      string getCourseName()
29
30
         return courseName; // return object's courseName
31
      } // end function getCourseName
32
33
      // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
34
35
      void displayMessage()
36
37
         // call getCourseName to get the courseName
38
         cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()</pre>
            << "!" << endl;
39
      } // end function displayMessage
40
41 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
42
43 }; // end class GradeBook
44
```

该成员变量是私有变量,只能被类中定义的函数所访问,不能被其它 函数访问

```
45 // function main begins program execution
46 int main()
47
                                                 Creating objects implicitly calls the constructor
     // create two GradeBook objects
48
     GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
49
                                                                                   隐式调用构
     GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
50
                                                                                     造函数
51
     // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
52
53
     cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
        << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
54
        << endl;
55
     return 0; // indicate successful termination
56
57 } // end main
                                                                           不能直接调
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
                                                                              用变量
gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++
                                                                           CourseName
```

# 6 Initializing Objects with Constructors



错误预防技巧:除非没有必要初始化类的数据成员,否则需要提供构造函数,这样可以保证当类的每个新对象被创建时,类的数据成员都是用有意义的值进行了初始化。毕竟由系统自动提供的初始值未必都是那么恰当。

# 6 Initializing Objects with Constructors

- 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

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

# GradeBook - courseName : String constructor» + GradeBook( name : String ) + setCourseName( name : String ) + getCourseName( ) : String + displayMessage( )

- 7 Placing a Class in a Separate File for Reusability (将类定义+实现与主函数放在不同的文件中便于重用)
  - Header files (.h)
    - > 放置类的定义
      - ✓ 允许编译器在其他地方识别该类
  - Source files (.cpp): 源文件
  - 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

```
1 // Fig. 3.9: GradeBook.h
2 // GradeBook class definition in a separate file from main.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
                                Class definition is in a header file
6
  #include <string> // class GradeBook uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
10 // GradeBook class definition
11 class GradeBook
12 {
13 public:
     // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
14
     GradeBook( string name )
15
16
      {
         setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
17
      } // end GradeBook constructor
18
19
20
     // function to set the course name
21
     void setCourseName( string name )
22
23
         courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
      } // end function setCourseName
24
25
```

```
// function to get the course name
26
     string getCourseName()
27
28
         return courseName; // return object's courseName
29
      } // end function getCourseName
30
31
     // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
32
     void displayMessage()
33
34
35
         // call getCourseName to get the courseName
         cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()</pre>
36
            << "!" << endl;
37
      } // end function displayMessage
38
39 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
41 }; // end class GradeBook
```

本例特点: 类的成员函数定义与实现放在同一个文件中。

```
1 // Fig. 3.10: fig03_10.cpp
  // Including class GradeBook from file GradeBook.h for use in main.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
8
  // function main begins program execution
10 int main()
                               Including the header file causes the class definition to be copied into the file
11 {
      // create two GradeBook objects
12
13
      GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
      GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
14
15
      // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
16
      cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
17
         << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
18
         << endl:
19
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
20
21 } // end main
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++
```

本例中将类(定义+实现)与主程序分开; 例3.7是将它们全部放入一个文件中,可移植性不好。

# 7 Placing a Class in a Separate File for Reusability

- Creating objects (创建对象)
  - > 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

# 7 Placing a Class in a Separate File for Reusability



# 错误预防技巧:

To ensure that the preprocessor can locate header files correctly, #include preprocessor directives should place the names of user-defined header files in quotes (e.g., "GradeBook.h") and place the names of C++ Standard Library header files in angle brackets (e.g., <iostream>).

【用户自己定义的头文件放在""标注内,C++标准库的头文件放在<>的标注内】

# 8 Separating Interface from Implementation

(将类的定义与类函数的实现分开)

- 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 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
- 在头文件中声明该类提供的接口
- 在另外一个源文件内来实现类的成员函数
- 在该源文件中用作用于标识符或者作用域解析运算符(::) 将成员函数与类联系起来
- > 客户代码无需知晓实现细节
- 因此,可以将前面的.h文件(例3.9)继续细化

```
1 // Fig. 3.11: GradeBook.h
 // GradeBook class definition. This file presents GradeBook's public
  // interface without revealing the implementations of GradeBook's member
  // functions, which are defined in GradeBook.cpp.
  #include <string> // class GradeBook uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
  // GradeBook class definition
  class GradeBook
10 {
11 public:
12
     GradeBook( string ); // constructor that initializes courseName
13
     void setCourseName( string ); // function that sets the course name
     string getCourseName(); // function that gets the course name
14
     void displayMessage(); // function that displays a welcome message
15
16 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
18 }; // end class GradeBook
```

Interface contains data members and member function prototypes(原型)只有定义了4个函数,没有函数的具体实现



# 软件工程知识:



在头文件里定义的成员函数原型中,参数只需要提供他们的类型,即使提供了参数的名字编译器在编译源程序时也会忽略他们。但平时有些程序员习惯性地加个名字,以备检查,这并不影响程序的最终编译结果。

```
1 // Fig. 3.12: GradeBook.cpp
  // GradeBook member-function definitions. This file contains
  // implementations of the member functions prototyped in GradeBook.h.
  #include <iostream>
                                                   GradeBook implementation is placed in a separate
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
                                                   source-code file
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
                                                                  Include the header file to access the
10 // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as
                                                                   class name GradeBook
11 GradeBook::GradeBook( string name )
12 {
     setCourseName( name ); // call set function to initialize courseName
13
14 } // end GradeBook constructor
15
16 // function to set the course name
17 void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name )
18 {
      courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
19
20 } // end function setCourseName
21
```

在GradeBook.cpp文件中实现上述头文件中的4个函数



```
22 // function to get the course name
23 string GradeBook::getCourseName()
24 {
      return courseName; // return object's courseName
25
26 } // end function getCourseName
27
28 // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
29 void GradeBook::displayMessage()
30 {
     // call getCourseName to get the courseName
31
32
     cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()
33
        << "!" << endl;
34 } // end function displayMessage
```

在GradeBook.cpp文件中实现上述头文件中的4个函数

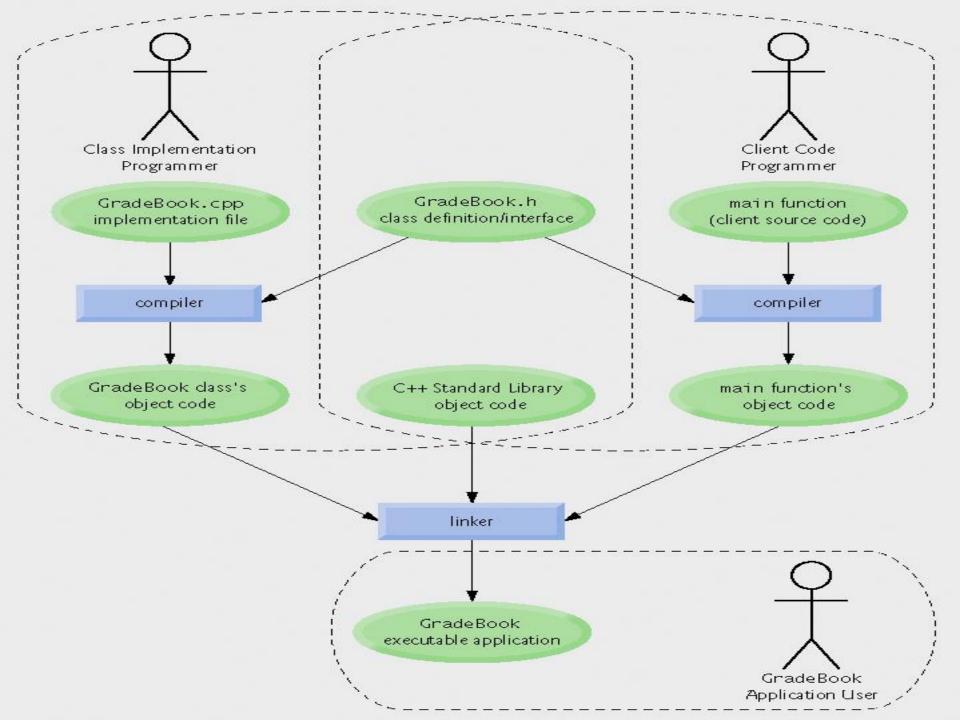


```
1 // Fig. 3.13: fig03_13.cpp
2 // GradeBook class demonstration after separating
3 // its interface from its implementation.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
                                               使用刚才定义的头文件
  using std::endl;
7
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
9
10 // function main begins program execution
11 int main()
12 {
     // create two GradeBook objects
13
     GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming" );
14
     GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 Data Structures in C++" );
15
16
17
     // display initial value of courseName for each GradeBook
     cout << "gradeBook1 created for course: " << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
18
         << "\ngradeBook2 created for course: " << gradeBook2.getCourseName()</pre>
19
         << endl;
20
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
21
22 } // end main
gradeBook1 created for course: CS101 Introduction to C++ Programming
gradeBook2 created for course: CS102 Data Structures in C++
```

3.11-3.12-3.13 三个文件共同完成了一件任务

# 8 Separating Interface from Implementation

- 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 Validating Data with set Functions

- set functions can validate (验证)data
- 扩展类GradeBook的成员函数SetCourseName(),以便进行有效性检查。
  - 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数据的有效性
- string member functions
  - ▶ length 返回字符串的长度
  - substr 返回字符串的子串

```
1 // Fig. 3.15: GradeBook.h
2 // GradeBook class definition presents the public interface of
  // the class. Member-function definitions appear in GradeBook.cpp.
  #include <string> // program uses C++ standard string class
  using std::string;
6
  // GradeBook class definition
  class GradeBook
  {
9
10 public:
     GradeBook( string ); // constructor that initializes a GradeBook object
11
     void setCourseName( string ); // function that sets the course name
12
13
      string getCourseName(); // function that gets the course name
14
     void displayMessage(); // function that displays a welcome message
15 private:
      string courseName; // course name for this GradeBook
16
17 }; // end class GradeBook
```

```
1 // Fig. 3.16: GradeBook.cpp
2 // Implementations of the GradeBook member-function definitions.
3 // The setCourseName function performs validation.
4 #include <iostream>
5 using std::cout;
 using std::endl;
 #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
10 // constructor initializes courseName with string supplied as argument
11 GradeBook::GradeBook( string name )
12 {
      setCourseName( name ); // validate and store courseName
13
14 } // end GradeBook constructor
15
16 // function that sets the course name;
17 // ensures that the course name has at most 25 characters
                                                                Validating Data with set Functions
18 void GradeBook::setCourseName( string name )
19 {
     if ( name.length() <= 25 ) // if name has 25 or fewer characters</pre>
20
        courseName = name; // store the course name in the object
21
22
```

```
if ( name.length() > 25 ) // if name has more than 25 characters
23
24
         // set courseName to first 25 characters of parameter name
25
         courseName = name.substr( 0, 25 ); // start at 0, length of 25
26
27
         cout << "Name \"" << name << "\" exceeds maximum length (25).\n"</pre>
28
29
            << "Limiting courseName to first 25 characters.\n" << endl;</pre>
      } // end if
30
31 } // end function setCourseName
32
33 // function to get the course name
34 string GradeBook::getCourseName()
35 {
36
      return courseName; // return object's courseName
37 } // end function getCourseName
38
39 // display a welcome message to the GradeBook user
40 void GradeBook::displayMessage()
41 {
42
     // call getCourseName to get the courseName
      cout << "Welcome to the grade book for\n" << getCourseName()</pre>
43
         << "!" << endl;
44
45 } // end function displayMessage
```

```
1 // Fig. 3.17: fig03_17.cpp
2 // Create and manipulate a GradeBook object; illustrate validation.
  #include <iostream>
  using std::cout;
  using std::endl;
6
  #include "GradeBook.h" // include definition of class GradeBook
8
  // function main begins program execution
10 int main()
11 {
     // create two GradeBook objects;
12
13
      // initial course name of gradeBook1 is too long
14
      GradeBook gradeBook1( "CS101 Introduction to Programming in C++" );
      GradeBook gradeBook2( "CS102 C++ Data Structures" );
15
16
```

```
17
      // display each GradeBook's courseName
      cout << "gradeBook1's initial course name is: "</pre>
18
         << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
19
         << "\ngradeBook2's initial course name is: "</pre>
20
21
         << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << endl;</pre>
22
      // modify myGradeBook's courseName (with a valid-length string)
23
24
      gradeBook1.setCourseName( "CS101 C++ Programming" );
25
      // display each GradeBook's courseName
26
27
      cout << "\ngradeBook1's course name is: "</pre>
         << gradeBook1.getCourseName()</pre>
28
         << "\ngradeBook2's course name is: "</pre>
29
         << gradeBook2.getCourseName() << endl;</pre>
30
      return 0; // indicate successful termination
31
32 } // end main
Name "CS101 Introduction to Programming in C++" exceeds maximum length (25).
Limiting courseName to first 25 characters.
gradeBook1's initial course name is: CS101 Introduction to Pro
gradeBook2's initial course name is: CS102 C++ Data Structures
gradeBook1's course name is: CS101 C++ Programming
gradeBook2's course name is: CS102 C++ Data Structures
```



# 软件工程知识:

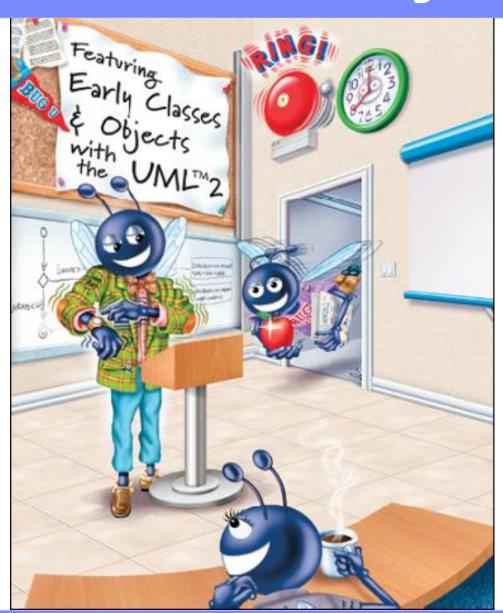
把数据成员设置成private,而由public成员函数控制访问数据成员的权力,尤其是写的权力,将有助于保证数据的完整性。



# 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。

--- 结束 ---



# Thank you!