

Chapter 9

More on Classes and Objects

Chapter 9 Topics (Part 1)

❖ Constructors (构造函数)

- ❖ Constructor Declaration
- ❖ Some Special Constructors

❖ Destructors (析构函数)

- ❖ Destructor Declaration
- ❖ Default Destructor

❖ Sequence of Invoking

❖ Array of Objects

Constructor Declaration

A constructor is a method that is used to initialize a newly constructed object.

SYNTAX

```
class ClassName {  
    public:  
        ClassName (Parameter List)  
        {  
            ...  
        }  
        ...  
};
```

Characteristics of Constructor

- ❖ has the same name as the class
- ❖ does not declare a return type
- ❖ is **invoked** (调用) automatically whenever memory space for an object is allocated

Constructor PlayingCard

```
class PlayingCard {  
public:  
    // constructor, initialize new playing card  
    PlayingCard (Suits is, int ir)  
    { suitValue = is;  
      rankValue = ir;  
    }  
    ...  
private:  
    Suits suitValue;  
    int rankValue;  
};
```

Object-Oriented Programming Initializer

Constructors in C++ can use **initializer** (初始化器) to specify the initial values for data members.

```
class PlayingCard {  
public:  
    PlayingCard (Suits is, int ir) : suitValue (is), rankValue (ir)  
    { }  
    ...  
private:  
    Suits suitValue;  
    int rankValue;  
};
```

A Default Constructor

is simply a constructor that takes no arguments.

If there is no user-defined constructor, the compiler will generate a default constructor.

```
ClassName::ClassName ( )  
{ }
```

Overloaded Constructors

They are differentiated by the type signature:

```
class PlayingCard {  
    public:  
        PlayingCard ( ) // default constructor  
        { suitValue = Diamond; rankValue = 1;}  
        PlayingCard (Suits is, int ir) // constructor with two parameters  
        { suitValue = is; rankValue = ir;}  
        ...  
};
```

```
PlayingCard cardOne;//invoke default constructor
```

```
PlayingCard cardThree(PlayingCard::Club,6);//invoke constructor with two parameters
```


Constructor with Default Parameters

```
class PlayingCard {  
    public:  
        PlayingCard (Suits is, int ir=1) // constructor with one default parameter  
        { suitValue = is; rankValue = ir;}  
        ...  
};
```

```
PlayingCard cardTwo(PlayingCard::Heart); //use the default value  
PlayingCard cardThree(PlayingCard::Club,6);
```

Object-Oriented Programming

Ambiguous Call

```
class PlayingCard {  
    public:  
        PlayingCard (Suits is) // constructor with one parameter  
        { suitValue = is; rankValue = 1;}  
        PlayingCard (Suits is, int ir=1) // constructor with two parameters  
        { suitValue = is; rankValue = ir;}  
        ...  
};
```

```
PlayingCard cardTwo(PlayingCard::Heart);  
//ambiguous call to overloaded functions
```

Chapter 9 Topics (Part 1)

❖ Constructors

- ❖ Constructor Declaration
- ❖ Some Special Constructors

❖ Destructors

- ❖ Destructor Declaration
- ❖ Default Destructor

❖ Sequence of Invoking

❖ Array of Objects

Destructor Declaration

A destructor is invoked when an object is deleted.

SYNTAX

```
class ClassName {  
    public:  
        ~ ClassName ( )  
        {  
            ...  
        }  
        ...  
};
```

Characteristics of Destructor

- ❖ is written as the name of the class preceded by a tilde (~)
- ❖ does not declare a return type
- ❖ does not take any arguments
- ❖ can not be overloaded
- ❖ is invoked automatically whenever memory space for an object is released

Destructor PlayingCard

```
class PlayingCard {  
public:  
    // destructor  
    ~ PlayingCard ( )  
    {  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
};
```

A Default Destructor

If there is no user-defined destructor, the compiler will generate a default destructor.

```
ClassName::~ ~ ClassName ( )  
{ }
```

Chapter 9 Topics (Part 1)

❖ Constructors

- ❖ Constructor Declaration
- ❖ Some Special Constructors

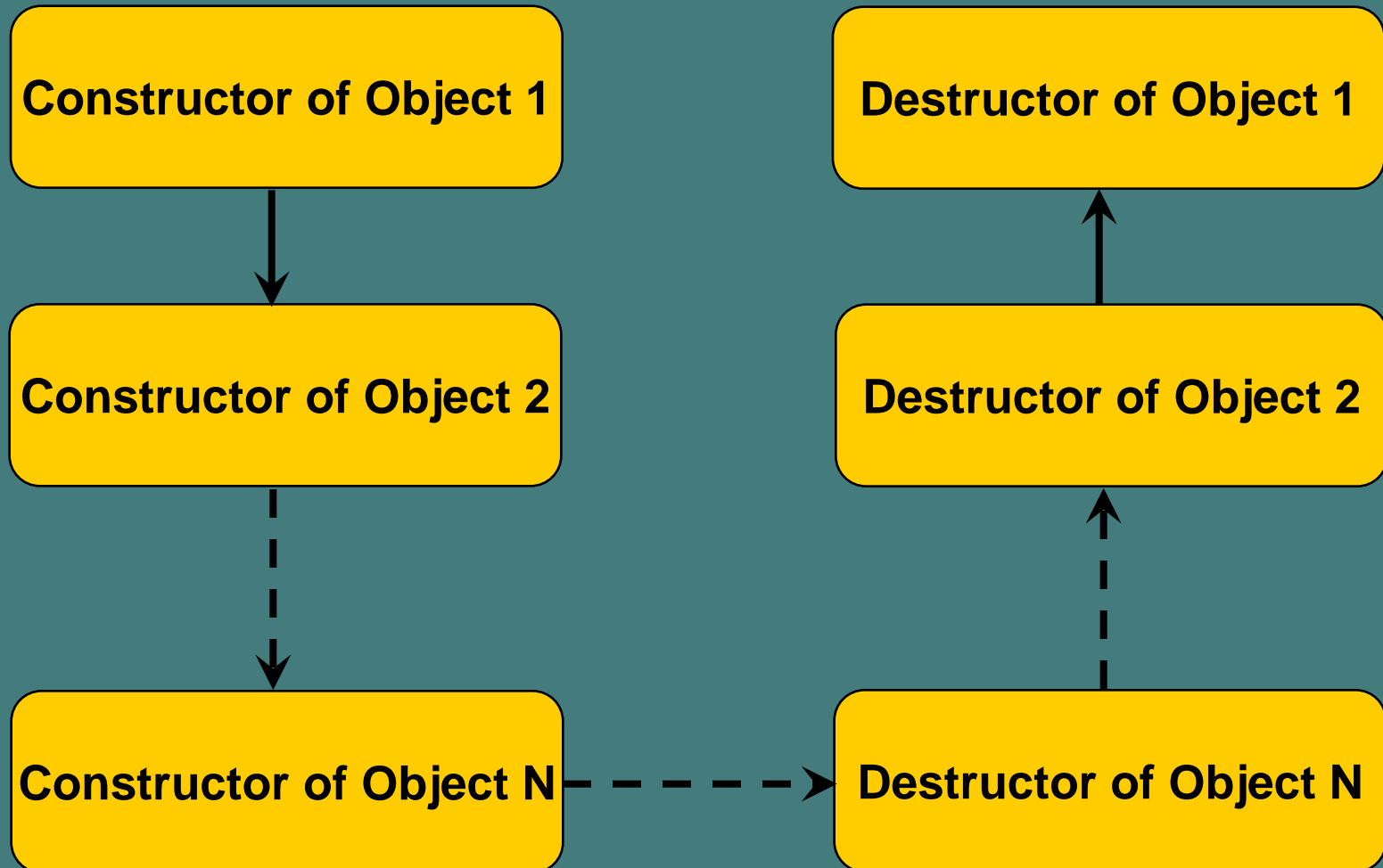
❖ Destructors

- ❖ Destructor Declaration
- ❖ Default Destructor

❖ Sequence of Invoking

❖ Array of Objects

Sequence of Invoking Constructors and Destructors



Tracing the Flow of Execution

```
void procedureA()
{
    Trace dummy("procedure A");
    procedureB(7);
}

void procedureB(int x)
{
    Trace dummy("procedure B");
    if (x<5){
        Trace aaa("true case in Procedure B");
        ...
    }
    else{
        Trace bbb("false case in Procedure B");
        ...
    }
}
```

```
class Trace{
public:
    //constructor
    Trace(string t):text(t)
    {cout<<"entering " << text << endl;}
    //destructor
    ~Trace()
    {cout<<"exiting " << text << endl;}
private:
    string text;
};
```

entering procedure A

entering procedure B

entering false case in Procedure B

...

exiting false case in Procedure B

exiting procedure B

exiting procedure A

Chapter 9 Topics (Part 1)

❖ Constructors

- ❖ Constructor Declaration
- ❖ Some Special Constructors

❖ Destructors

- ❖ Destructor Declaration
- ❖ Default Destructor

❖ Sequence of Invoking

❖ Array of Objects

Array of Objects

The creation of an array of objects presents:

- ❖ the allocation of the array itself
- ❖ the allocation of objects that the array will hold

SYNTAX

```
ClassName ArrayName[ConstIntExpression];
```

Initialize Array of Objects

- ❖ using the default constructor

```
PlayingCard cardArray[52];
```

- ❖ using constructor with parameters

```
PlayingCard cardArray[2]={  
    PlayingCard(PlayingCard::Heart,1),  
    PlayingCard(PlayingCard::Club,2)  
};
```