

2020 CUC 春季学期C++整理10.0

一、派生类的构造函数

```
1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Bug{
4      private:
5          int nLegs;
6          int nColor;
7      public:
8          int nType;
9          Bug(int legs,int color);
10         void PrintBug(){};
11 };
12 class FlyBug : public Bug{
13     int nwings;
14     public:
15         FlyBug(int legs,int color,int wings);
16
17 };
18 Bug :: Bug(int legs,int color)
19 {
20     nLegs = legs;
21     nColor = color;
22 }
23 //错误的构造函数
24 FlyBug :: FlyBug(int legs,int color,int wings)
25 {
26     nLegs = legs; //无法访问
27     nColor = color; //无法访问
28     nType = 1; //ok
29     nwings = wings;
30 }
31 //正确的构造函数
32 FlyBug :: FlyBug(int legs,int color,int wings) : Bug(legs,color)
33 {
34     nwings = wings;
35 }
36 int main()
37 {
38     FlyBug fb(2,3,4);
39     fb.PrintBug();
40     fb.nType = 1;
41     fb.nLegs = 2; //不能访问
42     return 0;
43 }
```

- 在创建派生类的对象时，**需要调用基类的构造函数**：初始化派生类对象中从基类继承的成员。**在执行一个派生类的构造函数之前，总是先执行基类的构造函数。**

调用基类构造函数的两种方式

显式方式：在派生类的构造函数中，为基类的构造函数提供参数。

```
derived::derived(arg_derived-list):base(arg_base-list)
```

隐式方式：在派生类的构造函数中，省略基类构造函数时，派生类的构造函数则**自动调用基类的默认构造函数**。

- 派生类的析构函数被执行时，**执行完派生类的析构函数后，自动调用基类的析构函数。**

```
1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Base{
4      public:
5          int n;
6          Base(int i) : n(i){
7              cout << "Base" << n << "constructed" << endl;
8          }
9          ~Base(){
10             cout << "Base" << n << "constructed" << endl;
11         }
12 };
13 class Derived:public Base{
14     public:
15         Derived(int i):Base (i){
16             cout << "Derived constructed" << endl;
17         }
18         ~Derived(){
19             cout << "Derived constructed" << endl;
20         }
21 };
22 int main()
23 {
24     Derived Obj(3);
25     return 0;
26 }
27 //输出结果
28 Base 3 constructed
29 Derived constructed
30 Derived destructed
31 Base 3 destructed
```

二、封闭类构造函数

```
1  #include<bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Bug{
4      private:
5          int nLegs;
6          int nColors;
7      public:
8          int nType;
9          Bug(int legs,int color);
10         void PrintBug(){}
11 };
12 class skill{
13     public:
14         skill(int n){}
15 };
```

```

16  class FlyBug:public Bug{
17      int nwings;
18      skill sk1,sk2;
19      public:
20      FlyBug(int legs,int color,int wings);
21  };
22  FlyBug::FlyBug(int legs,int color,int wings): //使用初始化列表
23      Bug(legs,color),sk1(5),sk2(color),nwings(wings){
24  }

```

在创建派生类的对象时:

- 1) **先执行基类的构造函数**，用以初始化派生类对象中从基类继承的成员；
- 2) **再执行成员对象类的构造函数**，用以初始化派生类对象中成员对象。
- 3) **最后执行派生类自己的构造函数。**

在派生类对象消亡时:

- 1) **先执行派生类自己的析构函数。**
- 2) **再依次执行各成员对象类的析构函数。**
- 3) **最后执行基类的析构函数。**

析构函数的调用顺序与构造函数的调用顺序相反。

三、public 继承的复制兼容规则

```

1  class base { };
2  class derived : public base { };
3  base b;
4  derived d;

```

- 1) 派生类的对象可以赋值给基类对象

```
b = d;
```

- 2) 派生类对象可以初始化基类引用

```
base & br = d;
```

- 3) 派生类对象的地址可以赋值给基类指针

```
base * pb = & d;
```

如果派生方式是 `private` 或 `protected`，则上述三条不可行。

四、直接基类和间接基类

类A派生类B，类B派生类C，类C派生类D，.....

——类A是类B的**直接基类**、

——类B是类C的**直接基类**，类A是类C的**间接基类**

——类C是类D的**直接基类**，类A、B是类D的**间接基类**

在声明派生类时，只需要列出它的直接基类

——**派生类沿着类的层次自动向上继承它的间接基类**

——派生类的成员包括

- 派生类自己定义的成员

- 直接基类中的所有成员
- 所有间接基类的全部成员

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Base{
4      public:
5          int n;
6          Base(int i) : n(i){
7              cout << "Base " << n << " constructed" << endl;
8          }
9          ~Base(){
10             cout << "Base " << n << " destructed" << endl;
11         }
12 };
13 class Derived:public Base{
14     public:
15     Derived(int i) : Base(i){
16         cout << "Derived constructed" << endl;
17     }
18     ~Derived(){
19         cout << "Derived destructed" << endl;
20     }
21 };
22 class MoreDerived:public Derived{
23     public:
24     MoreDerived():Derived(4){
25         cout << "More Derived constructed" << endl;
26     }
27     ~MoreDerived(){
28         cout << "More Derived destructed" << endl;
29     }
30 };
31 int main()
32 {
33     MoreDerived Obj;
34     return 0;
35 }
36 //输出结果
37 Base 4 constructed
38 Derived constructed
39 More Derived constructed
40 More Derived destructed
41 Derived destructed
42 Base 4 destructed
```