C++作业四

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一、指出下面程序的错误

```
# include <iostream>
class A{
   int x;
   A(int a) \{x=a;\}
public:
   setA(int y) {x=y;}
};
class B:private A{
public:
B() {cout<<"B"<<end1;}</pre>
void main() {
   A a1(2), a2;
   A a3=a1;
   B b;
      b. setA(3);
}
错误:
1、第十行构造函数中要给基类初始化
2、第十三行A中不存在无参构造函数
3、第十六行为私有继承,所以此处不能调用
```

二、读程序,分析程序的运行结果

```
(1)
# include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class A{
public:
    A(int a, int b):x(a),y(b) {cout<<"A constructor..."<<endl;}
    void Add(int a, int b) {x+=a;y+=b;}
    void display() {cout<<"("<<x<\","<<y<")";}</pre>
```

```
~A() {cout<<"destructor A..."<<endl;}
private:
    int x, y;
};
class B: private A{
private:
    int i, j;
    A Aobj;
public:
    B(int
                                                     d):A(a, b), i(c), j(d), Aobj(1, 1) {cout<<"B
               a, int
                           b, int c, int
constructor..."<<endl;}</pre>
    void Add(int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2) {
         A::Add(x1, y1);
         i+=x2; j+=y2;
    void display() {
         A::display();
         Aobj.display();
         cout << "(" << i << ", " << j << ")" << endl;
    ~B() {cout<<"destructor B..."<<endl;}
};
void main() {
    B b(1, 2, 3, 4);
    b. display();
    b. Add(1, 3, 5, 7);
    b. display();
}
结果:
A constructor...
A constructor...
B constructor...
<1, 2><1, 1><3, 4>
<2, 5><1, 1><8, 11>
 (2)
# include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class A{
public:
    A(int a):x(a) {cout<<"A constructor..."<<x<<end1;}
```

```
int f() { return ++x;}
     ~A() {cout<<"destructor A..."<<endl;}
private:
     int x;
};
class B:public virtual A{
private:
     int y;
     A Aobj;
public:
     B(int a, int b, int c):A(a),y(c),Aobj(c){cout<<"B constructor..."<\\y<\endl;}
     int f() {
          A::f();
          Aobj.f();
          return ++y;
     \label{eq:continuity} \begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} void & display() & cout & <A::f() & <'' \t'' & <Aobj.f() & <'' \t'' & <<ff() & <endl; \end{tabular}
     ~B() {cout<<"destructor B..."<<endl;}
};
class C:public B{
public:
     C(int a, int b, int c):B(a, b, c), A(0) {cout<<"C constructor..."<<endl;}
};
class D:public C, public virtual A{
public:
     D(int a, int b, int c):C(a, b, c), A(c) {cout<<"D constructor..."<<endl;}
     ~D() {cout<<"destructor D..."<<endl;}
};
void main() {
     D d(7, 8, 9);
     d.f();
     d. display();
}
结果:
A constructor...9
A constructor...9
B constructor...9
{\tt C} constructor...
D constructor...
12
         12
                 11
```

三、出版社系统发行图书和磁带,利用继承设计管理出版物的类。要求如下:建立一个基类 Publication,存储出版物的标题 title,出版物的名称 name,单价 price 及出版日期 date。用Book 和 Tape 类分别管理图书和磁带,它们都从 Publication派生。Book 具有保存图书页数的数据成员 page,Tape 类具有保存播放时间的数据成员 playtime。每个类都有构造函数,析构函数,且都有用于从键盘获取数据的成员函数 inputdata()和显示数据成员的成员函数 display()。

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
class Publication
public:
Publication() {}
~Publication() {}
virtual void putdata() {
cout<<"题目是:"<<title<<",标价是:"<<pri>cel<<endl;</pre>
virtual void getdata();
protected:
string title;
double price;
};
void Publication::getdata()
cout<<"输入名字:";
cin>>title:
```

```
cout<<"输入标价:";
cin>>price;
}
class Book:public Publication
public:
Book () {}
~Book () {}
void putdata();
void getdata();
private:
int pages;
};
void Book::putdata()
Publication::putdata();
cout<<"图书页数为:"<<pages<<endl;
void Book::getdata()
Publication::getdata();
cout<<"输入图书页数:";
cin>>pages;
}
class Tape:public Publication
public:
Tape() {}
~Tape() {}
void putdata();
void getdata();
private:
```

```
double time;
};
void Tape::putdata()
Publication::putdata();
cout<<"磁带时长为:"<<time<<endl;
void Tape::getdata()
{
Publication::getdata();
cout<<"输入磁带时长:";
cin>>time;
}
int main()
{
char a;
int i=0;
Publication *pub[5];
for (i=0; i < 5; i++) pub[i]=NULL;</pre>
for( i=0;i<2;i++)</pre>
cout<<"输入类型图书或者磁带:(b or t)";
cin>>a;
switch(a)
case 'b':
case 'B':{
      pub[i]=new Book;
          ((Book*)pub[i])->getdata();
         break;
  }
case 't':
case 'T':{
 pub[i]=new Tape;
          ((Tape*)pub[i])->getdata();
```

```
break;
}

default: cout<<"输入错误, 请重新输入"<<endl;
}

for(i=0;i<2;i++)
{
pub[i]->putdata();
cout<<endl;
}

return 0;
}
```

补充:编写程序验证课后习题 10 编写完成的类 Book 和类 Type 的对象中各成员空间的分配情况,包括一个对象中数据 成员与成员函数的空间分配的大小和先后顺序,并根据自己 的程序画出各个对象的内存空间的分配图。

```
virtual void getdata();
protected:
string title;
double price;
};
void Publication::getdata()
cout<<"输入名字:";
cin>>title;
cout<<"输入标价:";
cin>>price;
class Book:public Publication
{
public:
Book () {}
~Book () {}
void putdata();
void getdata();
private:
int pages;
};
void Book::putdata()
Publication::putdata();
cout<<"图书页数为:"<<pages<<endl;
void Book::getdata()
Publication::getdata();
cout<<"输入图书页数:";
cin>>pages;
```

```
class Tape:public Publication
public:
Tape() {}
~Tape() {}
void putdata();
void getdata();
private:
double time;
};
void Tape::putdata()
Publication::putdata();
cout<<"磁带时长为:"<<time<<endl;
}
void Tape::getdata()
{
Publication::getdata();
cout<<"输入磁带时长:";
cin>>time;
int main()
{
char a;
int i=0;
Publication *pub[5];
for (i=0; i < 5; i++) pub[i]=NULL;</pre>
for( i=0;i<2;i++)</pre>
cout<<"输入类型图书或者磁带:(b or t)";
cin>>a;
```

```
switch(a)
case 'b':
case 'B':{
      pub[i]=new Book;
         ((Book*)pub[i])->getdata();
         break;
  }
case 't':
case 'T':{
pub[i]=new Tape;
         ((Tape*)pub[i])->getdata();
   break;
  }
default: cout<<"输入错误,请重新输入"<<endl;
for (i=0; i<2; i++)</pre>
pub[i]->putdata();
cout<<endl;</pre>
return 0;
void main() {
    Book book("C++","程序设计",50,"2012_01_01",20);
    Tape tape ("C++", "程序设计", 50, "2012_01_01", "20");
    Publication publication("C++", "程序设计", 50, "2012_01_01");
    cout<<"title分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape.getTitle())<<endl;
    cout<<"name分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape.getName())<<endl;
    cout<<"price分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape.getPrice())<<endl;
    cout<<"pages分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape.getPages())<<endl;
    cout<<"time分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape.gettime())<<endl;
    cout<<"book分配的大小为"<<sizeof(book)<<endl;
    cout<<"publication分配的大小为"<<sizeof(publication)<<endl;
    cout<<"tape分配的大小为"<<sizeof(tape)<<endl;
    system("pause");
}
```

title对象的空间大小为32, name对象的空间大小为32, price对象的空间大小为32, pages对象的空间大小为32, time对象的空间大小为32;

Tape对象的成员空间大小相加32+32+8+32+32=136;

基类publication的空间大小为104, tape对象特有的成员time的空间大小为32,104+32=136; 说明一个继承的对象的空间大小是由基类的成员和自己的成员相加得来的,成员函数不分配空间。由结果知,是先创建基类的成员,再创建继承对象中的成员。

