

Computer Programming

Dr. Deepak B Phatak
Dr. Supratik Chakraborty
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
IIT Bombay

Session: More on Constructors

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics



- Object-oriented programming with structures and classes
- Data members and member functions
- Accessing members and controlling access to members
- Constructor and destructor functions

Overview of This Lecture



- Closer look at constructors
- Example usage in C++ programs

Acknowledgment



- Much of this lecture is motivated by the treatment in **An Introduction to Programming Through C++** by **Abhiram G. Ranade** **McGraw Hill Education 2014**
- Examples taken from this book are indicated in slides by the citation **AGRBook**

Recap: Constructor and Destructor Functions



- **Constructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is allocated
 - Object is allocated first, then constructor is invoked on object
 - Convenient way to initialize data members
- **Destructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is de-allocated
 - Destructor is invoked on object first, then object is de-allocated
 - Convenient way to do book-keeping/cleaning-up before de-allocating object

Recap: Constructors/Destructor of Class V3

```
class V3 { private: double x, y, z;  
            double length() { ... }  
  
public:  
    V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
        x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
    }  
    V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
    ~V3() { if (length() == 0.0) {  
        cout << "Zero vector!!!";  
        return;  
    }  
    ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Constructor functions

Destructor function

Recap: Invoking Member Functions

- Member functions of a class can be usually invoked explicitly on a receiver object of the same class

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
              double length() { ... }  
    public:  
        V3 scale(double const factor) { ... }  
        void printLength() { ... }  
        ... Other member functions ...  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    V3 b = a.scale(4.0);  
    b.printLength();  
    return 0;  
}
```

Recap: Invoking Member Functions

- Member functions of a class can be usually invoked explicitly on a receiver object of the same class

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
              double length() { ... }  
    public:  
        V3 scale(double const factor) { ... }  
        void printLength() { ... }  
        ... Other member functions ...  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    V3 b = a.scale(4.0);  
    b.printLength();  
    return 0;  
}
```

Can we do the same with constructors and destructors?

Invoking Constructors/Destructors Explicitly

- Usually **an error** to call a destructor explicitly in a program
- **OK** to call a constructor explicitly in a program

Explicit constructor invocation

```
int main() {  
    V3 a(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);  
    V3 b = a.sum( V3(2.0, 2.0, 2.0) );  
    a.printLength(); b.printLength();  
    return 0;  
}
```

Looks like normal function call

Name of (constructor)
function is name of class

Creates temporary object and
invokes constructor on it

Invoking Constructors Explicitly [Ref. AGRBook]



- An interesting implementation of “sum” in class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        ... Other members, constructors, destructor ...  
    V3 sum (V3 const &b) {  
        return V3(x+b.x, y+b.y, z+b.z);  
    }  
};
```

Specifying Default Parameter Values



C++ allows default values to be specified for parameters of constructors (and also for other member functions)

With constructor definition

```
V3(double vx = 0.0, double vy = 1.0, double vz = 2.0) {  
    x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
}
```

all of the following lead to correct constructor calls

```
V3 a; V3 b (1.2); V3 c (1.2, 1.3); V3 d (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
```

Specifying Default Parameter Values

C++ allows default values to be specified for parameters of constructors (and also for other member functions)

With constructor definition

```
V3(double vx = 0.0, double vy = 1.0, double vz = 2.0) {
```

```
    x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;
```

```
}
```

all of the

Equivalent to V3 a(0.0, 1.0, 2.0);

```
V3 a; V3 b (1.2); V3 c (1.2, 1.3); V3 d (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
```

Specifying Default Parameter Values

C++ allows default values to be specified for parameters of constructors (and also for other member functions)

With constructor definition

```
V3(double vx = 0.0, double vy = 1.0, double vz = 2.0) {
```

```
    x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;
```

```
}
```

all of the

Equivalent to V3 b(1.2, 1.0, 2.0);

```
V3 a; V3 b (1.2); V3 c (1.2, 1.3); V3 d (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
```

Specifying Default Parameter Values

C++ allows default values to be specified for parameters of constructors (and also for other member functions)

With constructor definition

```
V3(double vx = 0.0, double vy = 1.0, double vz = 2.0) {
```

```
    x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;
```

```
}
```

all of the

Equivalent to V3 c(1.2, 1.3, 2.0);

```
V3 a; V3 b (1.2); V3 c (1.2, 1.3); V3 d (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
```

Specifying Default Parameter Values

C++ allows default values to be specified for parameters of constructors (and also for other member functions)

With constructor definition

```
V3(double vx = 0.0, double vy = 1.0, double vz = 2.0) {  
    x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
}
```

all of the

Equivalent to V3 d(1.2, 1.3, 1.4);

```
V3 a; V3 b (1.2); V3 c (1.2, 1.3); V3 d (1.2, 1.3, 1.4);
```

Initialization Lists

Specifies how different data members of the receiver object are initialized before execution of the constructor begins

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3(double vx, double vy, double vz) : x(vx), y(vy), z(vz) {  
            ... Rest of constructor code comes here ...  
        }  
        ... Other member functions of class V3 ...  
};
```

Note the :

Initialization List

Initialization Lists

Specifies how different data members of the receiver object are initialized before execution of the constructor begins

```
class V3 {  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3(double vx, double vy, double vz) : x(vx), y(vy), z(vz) {  
            ... Rest of constructor code comes here ...  
        }  
        ... Other member functions of class V3 ...  
};
```

Note the :

Initialization List

Can be any expression in vx, vy, vz

An Interesting Example [Ref. AGRBook]



```
class Point { private: double x, y;  
              public: Point (double p, double q) {x = p; y = q; return;}  
};
```

```
class Disk { private: Point center; double radius;  
            public: Disk(double x, double y, double r) :  
                  center(Point(x, y)), radius(r) { return; }  
};
```

Summary



- Closer look at constructor functions
 - Invoking constructors explicitly
 - Specifying default values of parameters
 - Initialization lists