

講師：侯捷，30+ 年經驗於計算機技術之寫作/翻譯/授課，曾執教於元智大學、南京大學，同濟大學。著有《深入淺出 MFC》《STL 源碼剖析》《多型與虛擬》《無責任書評》等書，譯有《Inside the C++ Object Model》《C++ Primer》《Effective C++》《More Effective C++》等書。

## ■1, C++ Under the Hood (C++底層揭密)

◎說明：高階 C++ 程序員更進一步理解 C++ 幕後運作機制

◎特色：特別強調"內核揭密 源碼剖析"，徹底理解 C++ 之啟動與結束之種種背景運作、CRT (C Runtime Library) 扮演的重要角色，以及 C++ virtual functions / polymorphism / dynamic binding 的幕後機制。本課程談的是基礎內核知識，對於高階技術養成及通貫極有幫助。全部內容建立在源碼級別。

◎適合：C++ 中高階學員

◎時數：12 小時

◎大綱：

- \* Startup Code 是什麼？出現在哪裡？可觸摸嗎？可修改嗎？可利用嗎？
- \* C Runtime (CRT) 在 C++ 程式中扮演的重要角色
- \* 徹底理解 C++ programs 生前死後的每一個細節
- \* C++ programs 執行前 (before main) 和退出後 (after exit) 的所有行為，包括 mainCRTStartup, heapinit, ioinit, environment variables, argc & argv & envp, cinit, core of C Initialization, core of C++ Initialization, main(), details of exit.
- \* 如何讓代碼在 main() 之前執行
- \* 為什麼代碼能夠在 main() 之前執行
- \* 如何讓代碼在 exit() 之後執行
- \* 為什麼代碼能夠在 exit() 之後執行
- \* main() 執行前的小內存塊 (small memory blocks) 分配和釋放，含實例觀測。
- \* global/static objects 的 ctors & dtors 的特殊性
- \* CRT malloc/free 的行為與實例觀察 (涵蓋 Visual C++ 和 GNU C++ 兩大體系)
- \* Debug Heap 的形成和實例觀察
- \* CRT Reporting Functions
- \* virtual functions 能夠神奇實現 OCP (Open-Closed Principle) 的原因
- \* virtual functions 幕後運作原理 (關於 vptrs 和 vtbls)
- \* 何謂動態繫結 (dynamic binding)？編譯形式為何？
- \* virtual functions 的兩大應用形式：(1) Polymorphism (2) Template Method

## ■2, Memory Management (內存管理)

◎說明：從最重要且最普及的內存管理庫 (memory management libraries) 中獲得啟發，並從源碼分析中獲得實戰能力。

◎特色：特別強調 "源碼剖析 實例驗證"，徹底剖析 C/C++ 各種內存管理策略。全部內容建立在源碼級別。了解內存管理的來龍去脈，對於操作系統、標準庫、應用程序脈脈相承的運行形成一種「胸中自有丘壑」的通貫感。

◎適合：C++ 中高階學員

◎時數：12 小時

◎大綱：

- \* 萬法歸宗：C++ Applications => C++ Standard Library (containers & allocators) => CRT (malloc / free) => O.S. (memory APIs)
- \* 內存管理訴求：空間效能和速度效能
- \* 內存管理之 C++ 語言構件：new/delete, array new/delete, placement new/delete.
- \* 兩個易混淆的語言構件：new expression vs. operator new
- \* 如何重載 (overloading) 和內存管理相關的語言構件
- \* 一個最簡化的 Memory Pool
- \* 從最簡化之 Memory Pool 進化到 std::allocator
- \* std::allocator 之最佳範例 (GNU 版本; 源碼剖析和詳細圖示)
- \* std::allocator 的優缺點和改善之道
- \* GNU C++ allocators 之近期演變
- \* CRT malloc/free 針對小內存塊的管理(源碼剖析、詳細圖示、實例觀察)
- \* VC++ allocators 之近期演變
- \* 一個貌似更佳的小內存塊分配器：loki::SmallObjAllocator
- \* 總整理：應用程序→運用 std::containers→std::allocator 運行→malloc()運行→O.S. API 運行

### ■ 3, Design Patterns (設計模式)

◎說明：此課程將令學員對於 Design Patterns 有充足、具體、深刻的認識，並獲得 "他山之石" 的實例體驗。

◎特色：特別強調 "從實例中檢驗和學習"，實例多取自知名 libraries 如 C++ 標準庫, Java 標準庫, Loki, MFC, Boost...，避免玩具示例 (toy samples)。您將能夠從若干 patterns 的設計原理深層理解大型框架選用它們的原因，以及龐大體系所考量的實現手法。

◎適合：C++/Java/C# 中高階學員 (本課程之實例主要以 C++ and/or Java 呈現，技術概念則適用於所有面向對象語言)

◎時數：12-24 小時 (課程實際份量取決於邀課時數&現場情況)。根本原則是不趕進度，務必讓學員對於實際講授的每個 patterns 都獲得深刻的理解)。

◎大綱：

- \* Overview & Concepts
- \* OO Principles

\* Design Patterns : (以下，根據邀課時數由老師挑選，或由邀課客戶挑選)

- Abstract Factory,
- Adapter,
- Bridge,
- Builder,
- Chain of Responsibility,
- Command,
- Composite,
- Decorator,
- Factory Method,
- Façade,
- Flyweight,
- Iterator,
- Mediator,
- Memento,
- Observer,
- Prototype,
- Singleton,
- State,
- Strategy,
- Template Method,
- Visitor

#### ■ 4, Modern C++新特性

◎說明：C++自 2011 起有了大變革，此後的 2014, 2017, 2020 又有大大小小的增添。這些新版本統稱為 **Modern C++**。本課程挑選變革之大者，為學員奠定面對變局的最重要根基。

◎特色：只談**新**特性，區分"語言"及"標準庫"兩大方向。給予學員 C++新特性之大局觀及最重要成份之深入探討 (特別是影響層面最廣的 **Rvalue references**, **Move Semantics**)，全課程含 **sample code** 測試及解說，及相關標準庫組件之關鍵源碼解說。

◎適合：C++中高階學員

◎時數：**12-18 小時** (時數將影響授課內容之多寡)

◎大綱：

\* Modern C++ Overview.

\* Part I : Language :

- auto, type deduction

- Uniform Initialization, `std::initializer_list`
- Ranged-Based for loop,
- Lambdas,
- Move Semantics and Rvalue References,
- Perfect Forwarding,
- Variadic Templates,
- `constexpr`, `decltype`,...

\* Part II : Standard Library:

- Pairs, (`std::pair`)
- Tuples, (`std::tuple`)
- Type Traits,
- Unordered Containers, (`std::unordered_set`, `std::unordered_map`)
- A good enough hash function provided by BOOST,
- move-aware Containers,
- Data Structures of all Containers and Iterators,
- Smart Pointers (especially `std::shared_ptr`)

\* (optional) Introductions of Clocks & Times, Concurrency & Multithreading,

\* (optional) Introductions of Concepts, Filesystem,

## ■ 5, Generic Programming and STL Architectures (泛型編程與 C++ 標準庫體系結構)

◎說明：泛型編程 (GP) 和面向對象編程 (OOP) 並列 C++ 最重要的兩大編程思維，前者更是 C++ 標準庫賴以架構的技術，重要性不言可喻。至於 STL / C++ 標準庫 更是每位 C++ 程序員不可須臾離之的日常工具，其架構博大精深，非常值得梳理，而了解其源碼中的精要亦有助於學習到最高階的編程手段。

◎特色：首先探討 C++ `templates` 的三種形式，然後引導學員認識 C++ 標準庫 (主要是 STL) 體系結構。以眾多圖示表現繁複的 `containers`, `algorithms`, `allocators`, `adapters`, `iterators`, `functors`.

◎適合：C++ 中高階學員

◎時數：12-15 小時

◎大綱：

- \* 泛型編程 (GP) 大局觀.
- \* C++ Templates : `class templates`, `function templates`, `member templates`.
- \* C++ `templates` 之泛化 vs. 特化 (`specialization`)
- \* C++ 標準庫體系結構 / STL 六大組件 之大局觀

- \* 分述六大組件，及彼此關係 (這是了解整個體系結構的最重點關鍵)
- \* 所有容器/Containers 之特性介紹、最佳運用場合(含例)、精要圖示、關鍵源碼引介
- \* 難以想像而又技術精妙之適配器/Adapters
- \* 分配器/Allocators 在 VC, BC, GCC 中的實現 (optional)

## ■ 6, Effective C++ and More (C++ 編程之專家經驗) (本課程不涵蓋 Modern C++)

◎說明：C++ 範圍廣泛，可謂是個十分複雜 (也許最複雜) 的語言。落實各個細節，內化為良好的編程風格，十分有益。

◎特色：本課程以業界極富盛名之《Effective C++》書籍為藍本，從中取出最有價值的專家經驗 (expertise)，加上我個人的補充。

◎適合：C++各級程序員

◎時數：12 ~ 18 小時 (取決於客戶要求的份量和預算)

◎大綱：(以下是默認選項，可能彈性選擇和增減，實際取決於現場情況)

- Item 13: Use objects to manage resources
- Item 54: Familiarize yourself with the standard library, including TR1
- Item 55: Familiarize yourself with Boost
- Item 14: Think carefully about copying behavior in resource-managing classes
- Item 5: Know what functions C++ silently writes and calls
- Item 6: Explicitly disallow the use of compiler-generated functions you do not want
- Item 7: Declare destructors virtual in polymorphic base classes
- Item 29: Strive for exception-safe code
- Item 11: Handle assignment to self in operator=()
- Item 12: Copy all parts of an object
- Item 32: Make sure public inheritance models “is-a”
- Item 34: Differentiate between inheritance of interface and inheritance of implementation
- Item 36: Never redefine an inherited non-virtual function
- Item 38: Model “has-a” or “is-implemented-in-terms-of” through composition
- Item 39: Use private inheritance judiciously
- Item 2: Prefer consts, enums, and inlines to #defines
- Item 3: Use const whenever possible
- Item 4: Make sure that objects are initialized before they're used
- Item 18: Make interfaces easy to use correctly and hard to use incorrectly
- Item 20: Prefer pass-by-reference-to-const to pass-by-value
- Item 21: Don't try to return a reference when you must return an object
- Item 22: Declare data members private

- Item 26: Postpone variable definitions as long as possible
- Item 28: Avoid returning “handles” to object internals
- Item 50: Understand when it makes sense to replace new and delete
- Item 9: Never call virtual functions during construction or destruction
- Item 25: Consider support for a non-throwing swap
- Item 27: Minimize casting
- Item 31: Minimize compilation dependencies between files
- Item 44: Factor parameter-independent code out of templates

## ■7, C++ 面向對象深入解析

◎說明：C++很博大，面向對象(Object Oriented)很精深；為了以良好的面向對象觀念和手法來設計和編寫程序，每一位 C++程序員或許都需要自問：我對「面向對象」了解多少？我是不是正確運用了面向對象的觀念？我寫的程序有未來性嗎？

◎特色：深入淺出, 輔以經典實例

◎適合：C++各級程序員

◎時數：12 小時

◎大綱：

\* Single class 的 BIG5 : copy constructor, copy assignment operator, move constructor, move assignment operator, destructor.

\* 從低階角度看 Class Hierarchies (階層體系)：

- Construction(構造) 和 Destruction(析構) 深究
- 'this' pointer 深究
- 'Virtual Functions' 深究
- 'Polymorphism' 深究
- 'Object Model' 深究 (包含 memory model, virtual mechanism, dynamic binding)
- Abstraction 深究; Liskov Substitution principle(里氏替換原則)

\* 從高階角度看 Classes 間的各種關係

- Composition (複合)
- Inheritance (繼承)
- Aggregation (聚合)
- Delegation (委託)
- UML Classes Diagrams 淺釋

• 設計模式：Template Method, Strategy, Observer, Composite, ...(實際講解數量取決於現場情況)

- 專家經驗 (取自《Effective C++》書籍; 實際講解數量取決於現場情況)
- Item 13: Use objects to manage resources (RAII)

- Item 32: Make sure public inheritance models “is-a”
- Item 34: Differentiate between inheritance of interface and inheritance of implementation
- Item 36: Never redefine an inherited non-virtual function
- Item 38: Model “has-a” or “is-implemented-in-terms-of” through composition
- Item 39: Use private inheritance judiciously
- Item 18: Make interfaces easy to use correctly and hard to use incorrectly
- Item 9: Never call virtual functions during construction or destruction
- Item 25: Consider support for a non-throwing swap
- Item 31: Minimize compilation dependencies between files

## ■ 8 Effective Modern C++

◎說明：本課程內容全部以《*Effective Modern C++*》一書為藍本。這本書很難啃，對讀者的要求很高，然而書中內容對於“真真正正深入” Modern C++ (since 2011) 有極大幫助，其中有實用性高的指導綱領，例如強烈推薦使用 `using`, `const_iterator`, `override`, `decltype`, `noexcept`, `constexpr`, `lambda`，也有深入原理的堅實技術，例如 `type deduction`(型別推導), `R-value reference`(右值引用), `auto` 背後原理, `std::move`, `std::forward`, `std::ref` 等等。

◎特色：本課程將《*Effective Modern C++*》書中的代碼片段全部實現為完整可運行的程序，並輔以我的更多實驗和延伸觀察(例如追蹤標準庫源碼)。

◎適合：已熟悉 C++(98)或已開始使用 Modern C++而對以下條款感興趣者。

◎時數：12-18 小時。(客戶自決。授課內容之多寡取決於時數)

◎大綱：以下列出《*Effective Modern C++*》書中所有 42 個條款 (items)，星號是必講內容(最重要)，其他自由選擇或由老師根據時數安排。

Item 1: Understand template type deduction.

Item 2: Understand auto type deduction.

Item 3: Understand `decltype`. ★

Item 4: Know how to view deduced types.

Item 5: Prefer auto to explicit type declarations. ★

Item 6: Use the explicitly typed initializer idiom when auto deduces undesired types.

Item 7: Distinguish between `()` and `{}` when creating objects. ★

Item 8: Prefer `nullptr` to 0 and `NULL`.

Item 9: Prefer alias declarations to `typedefs`. ★

Item 10: Prefer scoped enums to unscoped enums.

Item 11: Prefer `deleted functions` to private undefined ones. ★

Item 12: Declare overriding functions `override`. ★

Item 13: Prefer `const_iterator`s to `iterators`.



- Item 14: Declare functions noexcept if they won't emit exceptions. ★
- Item 15: Use constexpr whenever possible.
- Item 16: Make const member functions thread safe. ★
- Item 17: Understand special member function generation. ★
- Item 18: Use std::unique\_ptr for exclusive-ownership resource management. ★
- Item 19: Use std::shared\_ptr for shared-ownership resource management. ★
- Item 20: Use std::weak\_ptr for std::shared\_ptr-like pointers that can dangle.
- Item 21: Prefer std::make\_unique and std::make\_shared to direct use of new. ★
- Item 22: When using the Pimpl Idiom, define special member functions in the implementation file. ★
- Item 23: Understand std::move and std::forward. ★
- Item 24: Distinguish universal references from rvalue references. ★
- Item 25: Use std::move on rvalue references, std::forward on universal references. ★
- Item 26: Avoid overloading on universal references.
- Item 27: Familiarize yourself with alternatives to overloading on universal references.
- Item 28: Understand reference collapsing.
- Item 29: Assume that move operations are not present, not cheap, and not used.
- Item 30: Familiarize yourself with perfect forwarding failure cases.
- Item 31: Avoid default capture modes. ★
- Item 32: Use init capture to move objects into closures.
- Item 33: Use decltype on auto&& parameters to std::forward them.
- Item 34: Prefer lambdas to std::bind. ★
- Item 35: Prefer task-based programming to thread-based. ★
- Item 36: Specify std::launch::async if asynchronicity is essential.
- Item 37: Make std::threads unjoinable on all paths. ★
- Item 38: Be aware of varying thread handle destructor behavior.
- Item 39: Consider void futures for one-shot event communication.
- Item 40: Use std::atomic for concurrency, volatile for special memory.
- Item 41: Consider pass by value for copyable parameters that are cheap to move and always copied.
- Item 42: Consider emplacement instead of insertion. ★

#### 關於網課(直播)：

- 1, 請尊重智財權；客戶請勿以任何方式錄影錄音。
- 2, 對客戶僅提供紙本講義；電子文件不開放。
- 3, 網課(直播)所用之軟件，由客戶決定 (例如 ZOOM, Microsoft Teams, Webex, 騰訊會議...)
- 4, 根據我個人網課直播上百小時的經驗，連續六小時網課的學習效果不佳，因此強烈建議每次最多實施 3 小時，分次進行。