



# 程序设计实习

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# C++11特性

# 统一的初始化方法

```
int arr[3]{1, 2, 3};
```

```
vector<int> iv{1, 2, 3};
```

```
map<int, string> mp{{1, "a"}, {2, "b"}};
```

```
string str{"Hello World"};
```

```
int * p = new int[20]{1,2,3};
```

```
struct A {
```

```
    int i,j; A(int m,int n):i(m),j(n) { }
```

```
};
```

```
A func(int m,int n ) { return {m,n}; }
```

```
int main() { A * pa = new A {3,7}; }
```

# 成员变量默认初始值

```
class B
{
    public:
    int m = 1234;
    int n;
};

int main()
{
    B b;
    cout << b.m << endl; //输出 1234
    return 0;
}
```

# auto关键字

用于定义变量，编译器可以自动判断变量的类型

```
auto i = 100;    // i 是 int
```

```
auto p = new A(); // p 是 A *
```

```
auto k = 34343LL; // k 是 long long
```

```
map<string,int,greater<string> > mp;
```

```
for( auto i = mp.begin(); i != mp.end(); ++i)
```

```
    cout << i->first << "," << i->second ;
```

```
//i的类型是: map<string,int,greater<string> >::iterator
```

# auto关键字

```
class A { };
```

```
A operator + ( int n,const A & a)
```

```
{
```

```
    return a;
```

```
}
```

```
template <class T1, class T2>
```

```
auto add(T1 x, T2 y) -> decltype(x + y) {
```

```
    return x+y;
```

```
}
```

```
auto d = add(100,1.5); // d是double d=101.5
```

```
auto k = add(100,A()); // d是A类型
```

# decltype 关键字

求表达式的类型

```
int i;  
double t;  
struct A { double x; };  
const A* a = new A();
```

```
decltype(a)    x1; // x1 is A *
```

```
decltype(i)    x2; // x2 is int
```

```
decltype(a->x) x3; // x3 is double
```

```
decltype((a->x)) x4 = t; // x4 is double&
```

# 智能指针shared\_ptr

- 头文件: `<memory>`
- 通过shared\_ptr的构造函数, 可以让shared\_ptr对象托管一个new运算符返回的指针, 写法如下:
- `shared_ptr<T> ptr(new T);` // T 可以是 int , char, 类名等各种类型  
此后ptr就可以像 `T*` 类型的指针一样来使用, 即 `*ptr` 就是用new动态分配的那个对象, 而且不必操心释放内存的事。
- 多个shared\_ptr对象可以同时托管一个指针, 系统会维护一个托管计数。当无shared\_ptr托管该指针时, delete该指针。
- shared\_ptr对象不能托管指向动态分配的数组的指针, 否则程序运行会出错



# 智能指针shared\_ptr

```
#include <memory>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
struct A {
    int n;
    A(int v = 0):n(v){ }
    ~A() { cout << n << " destructor" << endl; }
};
int main()
{
    shared_ptr<A> sp1(new A(2)); //sp1托管A(2)
    shared_ptr<A> sp2(sp1);      //sp2也托管A(2)
    cout << "1)" << sp1->n << ", " << sp2->n << endl; //输出1)2,2
    shared_ptr<A> sp3;
    A * p = sp1.get(); //p 指向 A(2)
    cout << "2)" << p->n << endl;
```

输出结果:

1)2,2

2)2

```

sp3 = sp1; //sp3也托管 A(2)
cout << "3)" << (*sp3).n << endl; //输出 2
sp1.reset(); //sp1放弃托管 A(2)
if( !sp1 )
    cout << "4)sp1 is null" << endl; //会输出
A * q = new A(3);
sp1.reset(q); // sp1托管q
cout << "5)" << sp1->n << endl; //输出 3
shared_ptr<A> sp4(sp1); //sp4托管A(3)
shared_ptr<A> sp5;
//sp5.reset(q); 不妥，会导致程序出错
sp1.reset(); //sp1放弃托管 A(3)
cout << "before end main" << endl;
sp4.reset(); //sp1放弃托管 A(3)
cout << "end main" << endl;
return 0; //程序结束，会delete 掉A(2)
}

```

输出结果：

```

1)2,2
2)2
3)2
4)sp1 is null
5)3
before end main
3 destructor
end main
2 destructor

```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <memory>
using namespace std;
struct A {
    ~A() { cout << "~A" << endl; }
};
int main()
{
    A * p = new A;
    shared_ptr<A> ptr(p);
    shared_ptr<A> ptr2;
    ptr2.reset(p); //并不增加ptr中对p的托管计数
    cout << "end" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

输出结果：

end

~A

~A

之后程序崩溃，  
因p被delete两次

# 空指针nullptr

```
#include <memory>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int* p1 = NULL;
    int* p2 = nullptr;
    shared_ptr<double> p3 = nullptr;
    if(p1 == p2)
        cout << "equal 1" << endl;
    if( p3 == nullptr)
        cout << "equal 2" << endl;
    if( p3 == p2) ; // error
    if( p3 == NULL)
        cout << "equal 4" << endl;
    bool b = nullptr; // b = false
    int i = nullptr; //error,nullptr不能自动转换成整型
    return 0;
}
```

去掉出错的语句后输出：  
equal 1  
equal 2  
equal 4

# 基于范围的for循环

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <vector>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
struct A { int n;      A(int i):n(i) {      } };
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int ary[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
```

```
    for(int & e: ary)
```

```
        e*= 10;
```

```
    for(int e : ary)
```

```
        cout << e << ",";
```

```
    cout << endl;
```

```
    vector<A> st(ary,ary+5);
```

```
    for( auto & it: st)
```

```
        it.n *= 10;
```

```
    for( A it: st)
```

```
        cout << it.n << ",";
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

输出:

10,20,30,40,50,

100,200,300,400,500,

# 右值引用和move语义

右值：一般来说，不能取地址的表达式，就是右值，  
能取地址的，就是左值

```
class A { };
```

```
A & r = A(); // error , A()是无名变量，是右值
```

```
A && r = A(); //ok, r 是右值引用
```

主要目的是提高程序运行的效率，减少需要进行深拷贝的对象进行深拷贝的次数。

参考

<http://amazingjxq.com/2012/06/06/%E8%AF%91%E8%AF%A6%E8%A7%A3c%E5%8F%B3%E5%80%BC%E5%BC%95%E7%94%A8/>

<http://www.cnblogs.com/soaliap/archive/2012/11/19/2777131.html>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
```

```
class String
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    char * str;
```

```
    String():str(new char[1]) { str[0] = 0;}
```

```
    String(const char * s) {
```

```
        str = new char[strlen(s)+1];
```

```
        strcpy(str,s);
```

```
    }
```

```
    String(const String & s) {
```

```
        cout << "copy constructor called" << endl;
```

```
        str = new char[strlen(s.str)+1];
```

```
        strcpy(str,s.str);
```

```
    }
```

```
String & operator=(const String & s) {
    cout << "copy operator= called" << endl;
    if( str != s.str) {
        delete [] str;
        str = new char[strlen(s.str)+1];
        strcpy(str,s.str);
    }
    return * this;
}
```

// move constructor

```
String(String && s):str(s.str) {
    cout << "move constructor called"<<endl;
    s.str = new char[1];
    s.str[0] = 0;
}
```



```
// move assignment
```

```
String & operator = (String &&s) {  
    cout << "move operator= called"<<endl;  
    if (str!= s.str) {  
        str = s.str;  
        s.str = new char[1];  
        s.str[0] = 0;  
    }  
    return *this;  
}  
~String() { delete [] str; }
```

```
};
```

```
template <class T>
```

```
void MoveSwap(T& a, T& b) {
```

```
    T tmp(move(a)); // std::move(a)为右值，这里会调用move constructor
```

```
    a = move(b); // move(b)为右值，因此这里会调用move assignment
```

```
    b = move(tmp); // move(tmp)为右值，因此这里会调用move assignment
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
{
    //String & r = String("this"); // error
    String s;
    s = String("this");
    cout << "****" << endl;
    cout << s.str << endl;
    String s1 = "hello", s2 = "world";
    MoveSwap(s1, s2);
    cout << s2.str << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

输出:

move operator= called

\*\*\*\*

this

move constructor called

move operator= called

move operator= called

hello

# In-Video Quiz

1. 下面的变量x是什么类型的（假设头文件都已经包含）？

```
template <class T1, class T2>
auto add(T1 x, T2 y) -> decltype(x + y) {
    return x+y;
}
int main(){
    auto x = add( string("hello"),"world");
    return 0;
}
A)char * B)string C)int D)拜托，上面程序有语法错误好不好
```

2. struct A { int n; }; shared\_ptr<A> p(new A());

则以下哪个表达式是没有定义的？

A)! p B)p->n; C)\*p D)++p;

3. 以下哪段程序没有编译错误？

A) string & r = string("this");

B) string && r = string("this");

C) string s; string && r = s;

D) string s; string & r = s; string && rr = r;

# In-Video Quiz

1. 下面的变量x是什么类型的（假设头文件都已经包含）？

```
template <class T1, class T2>
auto add(T1 x, T2 y) -> decltype(x + y) {
    return x+y;
}
int main(){
    auto x = add( string("hello"),"world");
    return 0;
}
A)char * B)string C)int D)拜托，上面程序有语法错误好不好
#B
```

2. struct A { int n; }; shared\_ptr<A> p(new A());

则以下哪个表达式是没有定义的？

```
A)! p B)p->n; C)*p D)++p;
#D
```

3. 以下哪段程序没有编译错误？

```
A) string & r = string("this");
B) string && r = string("this");
C) string s; string && r = s;
D) string s; string & r = s; string && rr = r;
#B
```