Московский Авиационный Институт (Национальный Исследовательский Университет)

Кафедра 806 «Вычислительная информатика и программирование» Факультет: «Информационные технологии и прикладная математика»

Лабораторная работа Дисциплина: «Объектно-ориентированное программирование» III семестр

Задание 2: «Операторы, литералы»

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Задание

Создать класс BitString для работы с 128-битовыми строками. Битовая строка должна быть представлена двумя полями типа unsigned long long. Должны быть реализованы все традиционные операции для работы с битами: and, ог, заданное количество битов. Реализовать операцию вычисления количества единичных битов, операции сравнения по количеству единичных битов. Реализовать операцию проверки включения. Операции and, ог, хог, not, >>,

виде перегрузки операторов. Необходимо реализовать пользовательский литерал для работы с константами типа BitString.

Адрес репозитория на GitHub

Код программы на С++

```
cmake minimum required(VERSION 3.2)
project(BitString)
add executable(BitString
      Source.cpp
      BitString.cpp)
set property(TARGET BitString PROPERTY CXX STANDART 11)
BitString.cpp
#include "BitString.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
BitString::BitString() {
  firstHalf = 0;
  secondHalf = 0;
}
BitString::BitString(const char * in) : BitString() {
  std::string str = std::string(in);
  std::string sec(str.size(), '0');
  std::vector<int> v;
```

```
while (str != sec) {
     int a = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
        a *= 10;
        a += str[i] - '0';
        str[i] = char('0' + a / 2);
        a \% = 2;
     v.push_back(a);
  unsigned long long shs = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 64 \&\& i < v.size(); i++) {
     secondHalf += v[i] * shs;
     shs *= 2;
  unsigned long long fhs = 1;
  for (int i = 64; i < v.size(); i++) {
     firstHalf += v[i] * fhs;
     fhs *= 2;
   }
BitString::BitString(std::string str) : BitString() {
  std::string sec(str.size(), '0');
  std::vector<int> v;
  while (str != sec) {
     int a = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
        a *= 10;
        a += str[i] - '0';
        str[i] = char('0' + a / 2);
        a \%= 2;
     v.push back(a);
  unsigned long long shs = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 64 \&\& i < v.size(); i++) {
     secondHalf += v[i] * shs;
     shs *= 2;
```

}

```
}
  unsigned long long fhs = 1;
  for (int i = 64; i < v.size(); i++) {
     firstHalf += v[i] * fhs;
     fhs *= 2;
void BitString::input(std::istream &is) {
  std::string str;
  is >> str;
  std::string sec(str.size(), '0');
  std::vector<int> v;
  while (str != sec) {
     int a = 0;
     for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
        a *= 10;
        a += str[i] - '0';
        str[i] = char('0' + a / 2);
        a \% = 2;
     v.push back(a);
  unsigned long long shs = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 64 \&\& i < v.size(); i++) {
     secondHalf += v[i] * shs;
     shs *= 2;
  unsigned long long fhs = 1;
  for (int i = 64; i < v.size(); i++) {
     firstHalf += v[i] * fhs;
     fhs *= 2;
  }
BitString BitString::operator ~ () const{
  BitString bs;
  bs.firstHalf = \sim(firstHalf);
  bs.secondHalf = \sim(secondHalf);
```

```
return bs;
}
BitString BitString::operator & (const BitString &bs) const{
  BitString bs1;
  bs1.firstHalf = firstHalf & bs.firstHalf;
  bs1.secondHalf = secondHalf & bs.secondHalf;
  return bs1;
BitString BitString::operator | (const BitString &bs) const{
  BitString bs1;
  bs1.firstHalf = firstHalf | bs.firstHalf;
  bs1.secondHalf = secondHalf | bs.secondHalf;
  return bs1;
}
BitString BitString::operator ^ (const BitString &bs) const{
  BitString bs1;
  bs1.firstHalf = firstHalf ^ bs.firstHalf;
  bs1.secondHalf = secondHalf \(^{\}\) bs.secondHalf;
  return bs1;
void BitString::operator << (unsigned long long size) {</pre>
  unsigned long long pow63 = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 63; i++) {
     pow63 *= 2;
  for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                                                          //1101001111 << 3 == 1001111000
     firstHalf = firstHalf << 1;
     if (secondHalf \geq pow63) {
       firstHalf += 1;
     secondHalf = secondHalf << 1;
void BitString::operator >> (unsigned long long size) {
  unsigned long long pow63 = 1;
  for (int i = 0; i < 63; i++) {
     pow63 *= 2;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
     secondHalf = secondHalf >> 1;
     if (firstHalf \% 2 == 1) {
       secondHalf += pow63;
     firstHalf = firstHalf >> 1;
}
unsigned long long BitString::posBitNumber() const{
  BitString bs1;
  bs1.firstHalf = firstHalf;
  bs1.secondHalf = secondHalf;
  unsigned long long number = 0;
  while (bs1.firstHalf!= 0) {
     if (bs1.firstHalf % 2 == 1) number++;
     bs1.firstHalf /= 2;
  }
  while (bs1.secondHalf!= 0) {
     if (bs1.secondHalf \% 2 == 1) number++;
    bs1.secondHalf /= 2;
  return number;
bool BitString::operator == (BitString &bs) const{
  unsigned long long this Number = posBitNumber();
  unsigned long long bsNumber = bs.posBitNumber();
  return this Number == bs Number;
bool BitString::operator > (BitString &bs) const{
  unsigned long long this Number = posBitNumber();
  unsigned long long bsNumber = bs.posBitNumber();
  return this Number > bs Number;
}
bool BitString::operator < (BitString &bs) const{
  unsigned long long thisNumber = posBitNumber();
  unsigned long long bsNumber = bs.posBitNumber();
  return this Number < bs Number;
```

```
}
bool BitString::isArgInThis(const BitString &bs) const{
  BitString ans;
  ans.firstHalf = firstHalf & bs.firstHalf;
  ans.secondHalf = secondHalf & bs.secondHalf;
  if (ans.firstHalf == bs.firstHalf && ans.secondHalf == bs.secondHalf) return true;
  else return false;
}
void BitString::print(std::ostream &os) const{
  BitString bs1;
  bs1.firstHalf = firstHalf;
  bs1.secondHalf = secondHalf;
  std::vector<int> v;
  while (bs1.firstHalf!= 0) {
     v.push back(bs1.firstHalf % 2);
     bs1.firstHalf /= 2;
   }
  for (int i = 0; i < 64 - v.size(); i++) {
     std::cout << 0;
  for (int i = v.size() - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
     std::cout << v[i];
  v.clear();
  std::cout << " ";
  while (bs1.secondHalf != 0) {
     v.push back(bs1.secondHalf % 2);
     bs1.secondHalf /= 2;
  for (int i = 0; i < 64 - v.size(); i++) {
     os << 0;
  for (int i = v.size() - 1; i \ge 0; i--) {
     os \ll v[i];
  std::cout << '\n';
}
BitString operator ""_bs(const char * in) {
```

```
return BitString(in);
std::istream & operator>> (std::istream& is, BitString& bs) {
  std::string a;
  is >> a;
  bs = BitString(a);
}
std::ostream & operator << (std::ostream & os, const BitString & bs) {
  bs.print(os);
BitString.h
#ifndef BitString h
#define BitString h
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
class BitString
public:
  BitString();
  BitString(const char *);
  BitString(std::string);
  void input(std::istream &is);
  BitString operator \sim () const;
  BitString operator & (const BitString &bs) const;
  BitString operator | (const BitString &bs) const;
  BitString operator ^ (const BitString &bs) const;
  void operator >> (unsigned long long size);
  void operator << (unsigned long long size);</pre>
  bool operator == (BitString &bs) const;
  bool operator > (BitString &bs) const;
  bool operator < (BitString &bs) const;
  unsigned long long posBitNumber() const;
  int compPosBitNumber(const BitString &bs) const;
  bool isArgInThis(const BitString &bs) const;
  void print(std::ostream &os) const;
private:
  unsigned long long firstHalf;
```

```
unsigned long long secondHalf;
};
BitString operator ""_bs(const char * in);
std::istream& operator>> (std::istream& is, BitString& bs);
std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream& os, const BitString& bs);
#endif
Source.cpp
#include "BitString.h"
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  BitString bs;
  std::cout << "Enter string\n";
  std::cin >> bs;
  BitString bs1;
  std::cout << "Enter string\n";
  std::cin >> bs1;
  std::cout << bs;
  std::cout << bs1;
  BitString bsTest = \simbs;
  std::cout << "not first number:\n";</pre>
  std::cout << bsTest;
  bsTest = bs \& bs1;
  std::cout << "first and second:\n";
  std::cout << bsTest;
  bsTest = bs | bs1;
  std::cout << "first or second:\n";
```

std::cout << bsTest;

```
bsTest = bs \land bs1;
  std::cout << "first xor second:\n";
  std::cout << bsTest;
  std::cout << "Positive Bit Number of First is " << bs.posBitNumber() << '\n';
  if (bs > bs1) {
     std::cout << "Bit Comparence of first and second shows that first is larger\n";
  } else if (bs < bs1) {
     std::cout << "Bit Comparence of first and second shows that second is larger\n";
  } else {
     std::cout << "Bit Comparence of first and second shows that they are equal\n";
  std::cout << "Is second in first? : ";
  if (bs.isArgInThis(bs1)) std::cout << "YES\n";
  else std::cout << "NO\n";
  int shift;
  std::cout << "Enter number of bits to shift first number left and second right : ";
  std::cin >> shift;
  bs << shift;
  std::cout << "Shifted first left : \n";
  std::cout << bs;
  bs1 >> shift;
  std::cout << "Shifted second right : \n";
  std::cout << bs1;
  std::cout << "Literal using 123 bs : \n";
  std::cout << 123 bs;
  BitString bs2;
  std::cin >> bs2;
  std::cout << bs2;
  return 0;
file01.test
5000
458
file02.test
15
```

```
615
file03.test
15000000
16000000
60
Результаты тестов
Enter string
5000
Enter string
458
not first number:
first and second:
first or second:
first xor second:
Positive Bit Number of First is 5
Bit Comparence of first and second shows that they are equal
Is second in first?: NO
Enter number of bits to shift first number left and second right: 3
Shifted first left:
Shifted second right:
Literal using 123 bs:
Enter string
15
Enter string
615
```

not first number: first and second: first or second: first xor second: Positive Bit Number of First is 4 Bit Comparence of first and second shows that second is larger Is second in first? : NO Enter number of bits to shift first number left and second right: 8 Shifted first left: Shifted second right: Literal using 123 bs: Enter string 15000000 Enter string 16000000 not first number: first and second: first or second: first xor second: Positive Bit Number of First is 10 Bit Comparence of first and second shows that first is larger

Is second in first?: NO

Объяснение результатов

Программа получает на вход две строки, содержащие числа, которые далее преобразует в 128-битовые строки и выполняет преобразования, требуемые задание лабораторной работы.

Вывод

Были изучены операторы и литералы, применены в лабораторной работе. Применение перегрузки операторов и создание пользовательских литералов упрощают понимание кода и делают его более лаконичным.