

1. I/O:

C 中的 Stream 是 FILE\*。缓冲发生在一个数据结构中，而在 C 中，流就是一个指向此数据结构的指针，每个流都带一个描述符上

C 中的黑人认识流：stdin (描述符 0), stdout (描述符 1), stderr (描述符 2)，可自定义：FILE\* my\_file;

(类型均为 FILE\*) keyboard display (normal); display (error) 文件 I/O: 文件路径 (从指定当前工作路径开始) 操作模式  
 黑人认识文件描述符可在程序开始时被重载，例如可用 FILE\* fopen (const char\* path, const char\* mode);  
 "r", "rb" → read only  
 "w", "wb" → write only  
 "a", "ab" → append (write only, at end)  
 "r+", "r+b", "rb+" → r/w, 不读从头写  
 "wt", "wt+b", "wb+" → r/w, 清空文件从头写  
 "at", "ab", "ab+" → r/w, append  
 打开/读取失败：①释放空间  
 ②关闭流  
 读取从头开始，写入为追加

关闭流：int fclose (FILE\* stream);  
 成功：return 0 on success, EOF(-1) on failure  
 错误：输出文件关闭可能失败，写入文件不会  
 程序能用的数量是有限的  
 没用完了一定记得关

五种 I/O：①一次 r/w 一个字符：int fgetc (FILE\* stream); int getc (FILE\* stream);  
 成功：返回读入的字符 (2 EXT), 失败：return EOF (-1)  
 要写入的字符  
 int putc (int c, FILE\* stream); int putc (int c, FILE\* stream);  
 成功：返回 character written (2 EXT from low 8 bits of c), 失败：返回 EOF (-1)

若 stream 为 stdin/stdout，可用简写：int getchar (void); int putchar (int c);  
 返回值同上  
 返回值同上

② r/w 字符串：  
 成功：return s, 失败：NULL  
 读入数据应存到字符串数组 S 的大小  
 输入流  
 fgets (char\* s, int size, FILE\* stream); fgets 停止读入  
 ① end of input (文件结尾)  
 ② end of line (ASCII 0xA 或 0xD)  
 ③ end of array s (会为字符串 NULL 位置)  
 int fputs (const char\* s, FILE\* stream);  
 不会自动在 S 结尾加行尾符  
 成功：return 非负数, 失败：EOF(-1)  
 要输出的字符串  
 转出流  
 若为 stdout 转出，简写：int puts (const char\* s); 向 stdout 转出字符串，并在结尾加上换行符 0xA，而 fputs 不会加换行符  
 永远不要用 scanf for reading a string from stdin

③ formatted I/O：对于 stdin/stdout：int scanf (const char\* format, ...); → return 成功：值的个数  
 int printf (const char\* format, ...); → return 成功：返回写的字符串总长度  
 失败：EOF(-1)  
 成功：返回一个负数

int fscanf (FILE\* stream, const char\* format, ...);  
 成功：值的个数  
 失败：(-1)  
 &a, &b 住地址

int fprintf (FILE\* stream, const char\* format, ...);  
 成功：打印总字符串，失败：-1  
 &a, &b 住地址

④ Binary I/O：  
 成功：返回读入“things”的个数，失败：返回 0  
 指向读入数据存储的位置  
 一个“thing”的大小  
 “things”的个数  
 size\_t fread (void\* ptr, size\_t size, size\_t n\_elt, FILE\* stream);

size\_t fwrite (const void\* ptr, size\_t size, size\_t n\_elt, FILE\* stream);  
 指向待写入位置的地址  
 一个“thing”的大小  
 “things”的个数  
 成功：返回写的“things”的个数，失败：返回 0

⑤ 字符串 I/O：  
 成功：从 S 读入内容，string from which to read  
 失败：number of conversions, -1 on failure  
 &a, &b 住地址  
 int sscanf (const char\* s, const char\* format, ...);  
 成功：值的个数  
 失败：(-1)  
 int snprintf (char\* s, size\_t size, const char\* format, ...);  
 成功：打印的总字符串，失败：返回一个负数  
 转出到的字符串，the array which to write

2. 可变参数列表 #include <stdarg.h>  
 va\_list args; args 为 va\_list 类型的参数指针  
 va\_start (args, 最后一个有名参数的名称); 将第一个可变参数地址传入 args  
 va\_arg (args, 数据类型); 返回 args 31 用的参数值，并将 args 移向下一参数  
 &args 为 args 31 用参数的数据类型

3. 命令行参数  
 成功：命令行参数的数量 (包含程序名)，不计算 argv 结尾的 NULL  
 失败：-1  
 const char\* const argv[] → array of arguments [length = argc, 开头元素为程序名，NULL 为指针结束]  
 const char\* const envp[] → NULL-terminated array of 环境变量

## Examples of Arguments Passed to main

What does main receive if you type ...

```
./word_split ?
argc is 1, argv is ("./word_split", NULL)
./word_split word_split.c ?
argc is 2, argv is ("./word_split", "word_split.c", NULL)
./word_split a b c d ?
argc is 5, argv is ("./word_split", "a", "b", "c", "d", NULL)
```

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## Graphical Interfaces Produce Arguments to main

What about graphical interfaces?

Double-clicking on an application produces an argc of 1.

mainfile ⇒ 1

Double-clicking on an associated file produces an argc of 2 (the program and the file).

Main file + Associated file ⇒ 2

Dropping N files into an application icon produces an argc of N + 1.

mainfile + main program ⇒ N + 1

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调用系统函数失败可使用 void perror (const char\* prefix); 输出错误信息 (prefix是在错误信息输出前先输出的东西)

在 Shell 中, program1 | program2 ⇒ 1 的输出作为 2 的输入

读取文件: sort < list\_of\_word ⇒ < 将 stdin 重定向为一个输入文件 word 作为 sort 的输入  
ls \*grad.txt > grade\_files ⇒ 将 stdout 重定向为一个输入文件, 从头写入, 若想 append stdout, 用 "">>"  
 program1 |> program2, program1 > output, & 将 stdout 重定向输出  
 program1 > output 2>> 1, 2>1 代表 stderr(2) 重定向到 stdout(1) 前面 1,2 代表描述符  
 追加

## 4. 函数指针

int32\_t func (double d, char\* s); &func 的类型为 int32\_t (\*)(double, char\*), 由于历史原因, 声明 func 也是一样的, 但类型为 ↑

② i) Call back : int32\_t isort (void\* base, int32\_t n\_elt, size\_t size, int32\_t (\*is\_smaller) (void\* t1, void\* t2));  
 使用: isort (d\_array, 8, sizeof (d\_array[0]), &double\_is\_smaller);

## 5. 类与对象

① static 变量在类内的声明并不会为其开辟存储空间, 自然也不能对其初始化

static 变量必须在类外再声明一次, 可在类外初始化

② 派生类的析构函数可直接为基类指针, 反之不行 ✗

③ virtual 限制符不会返回传播到父类 ✗ 如果只在子类 MyClass 添加, 通过 ParentClass\* 类型的 ptr 调用的仍是父类的 aFunc()

④ 访问控制: private: 只限①类成员与类成员函数 ②类定义内的代码 ③友元类与友元函数  
 (默认为 private)

protected = private + 派生类函数可访问

public: 谁都可以访问

⑤ 构造函数: 调用时机  
 Automatic: 高级时调用, static: 运行 main 之前调用, Dynamic: 在 allocation 时调用  
 (无返回值)

对于需从以参数构造函数, 一个类的实例若作为另一个类的字段, 则这个字段是由类构造函数构造出来的, 这种情况下, 该类构造函数必须有副本 (非类实例的字段如 int 类型的字段会 left as bits) 对于默认的复制构造函数, 实例的字段 are copied using the copy constructor, 这种情况下, 此字段的构造函数必须有副本。

## ⑥ 析构函数:

Destructors do the following...

1. Execute the body of the destructor.
2. Call destructors for all fields that are instances, in reverse order of declaration in the class definition.
3. Call destructors for base classes, if any.
4. (For dynamically-allocated instances, the deallocation happens here.)

```
class MyClass {
    public ParentClass {
        int x;
        AnotherClass y;
        double z;
        // ...
    }
}
```

Code from constructor/destructor.)

body 体

自动的, 不用人为

调用时机

## Destructor Bodies Must Perform Deallocation

Do not call destructors for fields that are instances; such calls are made automatically.

Fields that are pointers to instances are not implicitly destroyed.

If a field

- points to an instance
- that should be destroyed
- when the instance containing the field is destroyed,

the destructor body (the code) must perform that deallocation explicitly.



pointer 指向的内容不会被隐式  
析构, 需在析构函数的  
Body 中自己写 ✗

Automatic: 作用域结束, static: main 执行完了之后, Dynamic: 在 deallocation 时

时, 回归

## 6. new 和 delete

对于 new 若想使用无参构造函数却初始化字段，则不应带扩号(√)

### Use `delete` to Deallocate Instances, `delete[]` for Arrays

Given `MyClass* m,`  
◦ `delete m;` // deletes an instance  
◦ `delete[] m;` // deletes an array

Before the memory is freed, destructors (with no arguments) are called on all instances.

As with modern C,  
◦ deleting NULL has no effect, but  
◦ deleting a “pointer” of uninitialized bits is problematic.

是 `delete [] m;` ✎  
注意呢。

在 modern C 中  
可以 `delete NULL`  
但不能 `delete a "pointer" of uninitialized bits`

### Initialization Rules Can Be Convoluted

Did you notice that I said that parentheses had to be omitted to get the constructor with no arguments?

In certain cases, C++ applies “value-initialization”:

```
int32_t i();  
int32_t i = int32_t (); // avoid  
MyClass* m = new MyClass ();  
// iff default no args constructor  
// is available; user-def'd is called
```

Value-initialization zeroes all non-instance fields, then calls constructors for base classes and instance fields.

若想使用无参构造函数却初始化字段，则不应带扩号(√)

若想让编译器将非常类实例的字段先置零，调用 Base Class 和类的对象的构造函数，就带上括号(不推荐)

## 7. 重载 运算符的参数应为常引用(避免拷贝，且若没有 Const，引起类型转换会失败)

2) 如果某函数有一个参数是类 A 的对象，那么该函数被调用时，类A的复制构造函数将被调用。

3) 如果函数的返回值是类A的对象时，则函数返回时，A的复制构造函数被调用：

进 main 前： 全局变量构造

出 main 前： 局部变量析构

出 main 后： 全局变量析构

变量的初始化顺序就应该是：

1 基类的静态变量或全局变量

2 派生类的静态变量或全局变量

3 基类的成员变量

4 派生类的成员变量

① 对象数组生命周期结束时，对象数组的每个元素的析构函数都会被调用。

② delete 运算导致析构函数调用。

③ 析构函数在对象作为函数返回值返回后被调用

☆ 注意：① 任何函数都有可能失败，都要判断 ✎

② `fclose (in)` 不会失败，但 `fclose (out)` 可能会失败

③ 负责从右向左结合

```
while (2 == fscanf (in_file, "%d%d", &a, &b)) {  
    if (0 > fprintf (out_file, "%d\n", (* (func_arr [func_index])) (a, b))) {  
        fclose (in_file);  
        fclose (out_file);  
        return -1;  
    }  
}
```

```
if (NULL == (in = fopen (fname, "r")) ||  
NULL == (out = fopen ("out.txt", "w"))) {  
    if (NULL != in) {  
        fclose (in);  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

int last = EOF, char;

```
while (EOF != (char = fgetc (in))) {  
    if (last != char) {  
        fputc (char, out);  
        last = char;  
    }  
}
```

```
fclose (in);  
return (0 == fclose (out) ? 1 : 0);
```

尝试可用注意数据大小 ✎ | 有 overflow 记得写 mod 2^n | 失败产生的垃圾要及时 free 掉  
realloc 成功，指针数组不要更新 | 对递归的边界条件一定要仔细考虑，代入各种边界情况看会不会出错 ✎

### Addition in Theory Implies Three Constructors

`complex b = a + a;`

What should happen?

In theory, an `instance`

- is constructed within operator+, then
- copy constructed as the return value,
- then copy constructed again as b.

函数返回新对象的值  
理论上会用到了三次构造函数  
① 构造  
② 复制构造  
③ 复制构造

### Addition in Practice Usually Calls One Constructor

`complex b = a + a;`

What should happen?

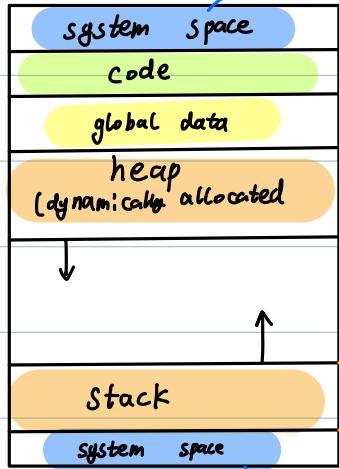
In practice,

- variable b resides in the caller's stack frame,
- so a pointer to b is passed to `operator+`,
- and `operator+ constructs b`.

No Copy Constructor!!!

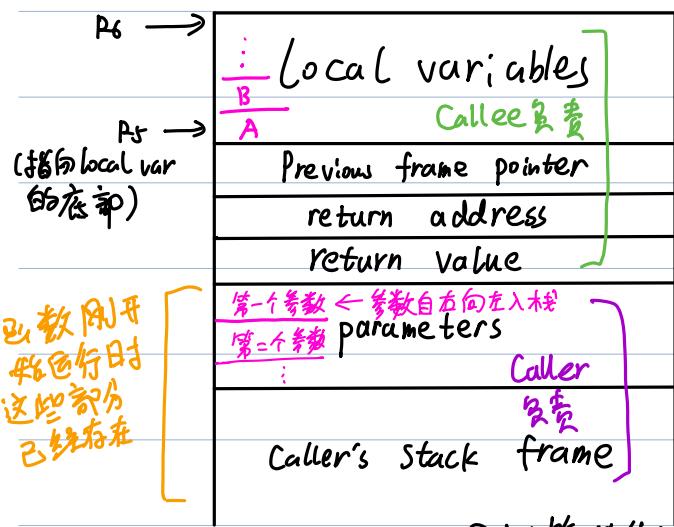
函数返回存入空间不需要用到复制构造函数

19. memory map:

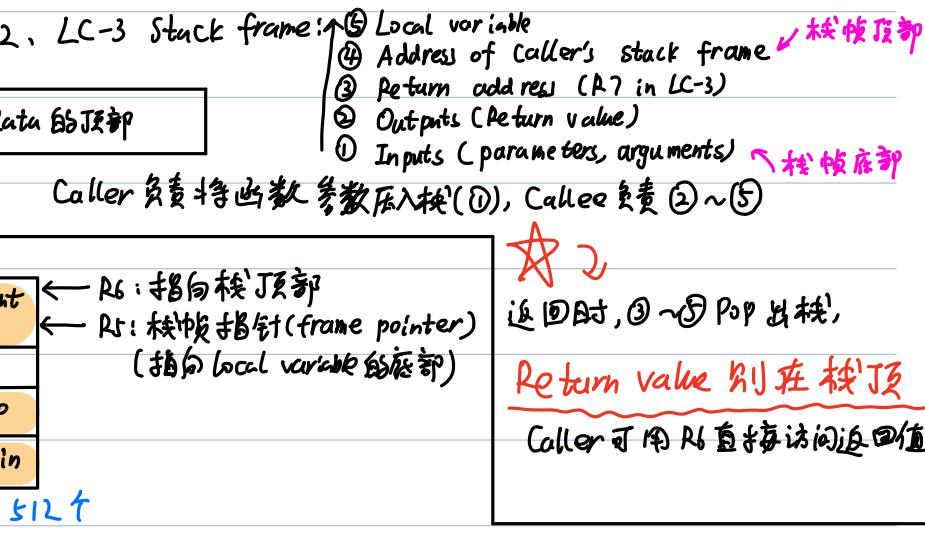


$\leftarrow R_4$ : 指向 global data 的顶部

23. Stack Map



参数刚开  
始运行时  
这些部分  
已经存在



24. 调用函数步骤：①计算并压入参数(将参数压入栈)②调用函数③从栈顶读取返回值④返回值和传入参数出栈

25. 函数代码部分：①设置栈帧②运行程序③拆除栈帧④返回 return

栈帧设置方法：  
 ADD R6, R6, # -4 → make space for the remainder of the stack frame  
 STR R5, R6, #1 → Save Caller's frame pointer into stack frame  
 ADD R5, R6, #0 → Set frame pointer  
 STR R7, R5, #2 → Save return address into stack frame

返回值存储：  
 LDR R0, R5, #?  
 STR R0, R5, #3

返回步骤：  
 LDR R7, R5, #2 → restore return address from the stack frame  
 LDR R5, R5, #1 → restore Caller's frame pointer from the stack frame  
 ADD R6, R6, #3 → Pop down to return value  
 RET

26. 如果一个子程序本身还调用了其它子程序，则必须要保存 R7  $\star$

27. Static 变量仅初始化一次，之后保留上一次运算后的值  $\star$

28. A B C D E F  
 /0 11 12 13 14 15  
 1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111

别遗漏分号在语句结束!!!



(NOT A = xFFFF - A, -A = x10000 - A = xFFFF - A + 1)

# Final

## Short Answer

LABEL may be too far away for a 9-bit offset (LD). Sequence 2 works for any memory location.

**ALPHA\*** a cannot be cast safely to **BETA\*** —  
\*a might not be a **BETA**!

```
void applyRotation (float t, float p, ALPHA* a)
{
    BETA* b = a; // problem is here
    b->rotate3D (t, p);
}
```

subroutine A executes JSR without saving R7  
—infinite loop!

does not wait for display to be ready

```
.ORIG x3000
LD R0,NUM5
STI R0,DDR
HALT
NUM5 .FILL x35 ; ASCII digit '5'
DDR .FILL xFE06
.END
```

C++ program crashes after main has returned  
crashes in destructor (for variable in static  
storage)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int weird () {
    printf ("weird");
    return 0;
}
int run () {
    char buffer[10];
    scanf ("%s", buffer);
    terminates. Based on
    your knowledge of
    the LC-3 calling
    convention
}
int main () {
    run ();
    printf ("main");
    return 0;
}

Special InputTM
overwrote return
address on stack
with address of
weird
```

```
int player_sort_by_rank (const void* p1, const void* p2)
{
    int32_t r1 = player_get_rank (p1);
    int32_t r2 = player_get_rank (p2);

    if (r1 > r2) { return -1; }
    if (r2 > r1) { return 1; }
    return 0;
}
```

Calculate rank once for each player and  
store in a new field of player\_t

```
class ALPHA {
private:
    int val;
public:
    ALPHA (int start) : val (start) {}
    void add (int amt) { val += amt; }
    void add (double amt) { add (ceil (amt)); }
    int value (void) { return val; }
};

int
main ()
{
    ALPHA a (40);
    a.add (1.5);
    printf ("%d\n", a.value ());
    return 0;
}
```

infinite recursion to ALPHA::add with  
double argument

```
typedef struct book_t book_t;
struct book_t {
    // some stuff
    book_t* next; // for the library
};

typedef struct good_book_t good_book_t;
struct good_book_t {
    book_t base;
    // some other stuff
    void (*promote_book) (void); // a function pointer for good books
};

Not all books are good books!
(Not safe to cast book_t* to good_book_t*)
```

```
typedef struct 3D_point_t 3D_point_t;
struct 3D_point_t {
    int32_t x, y, z; // coordinates of point
    double_list_t dl; // for list of points
};

double_list_t field must be first in
3D_point_t!
```

## LC-3 Stack

```
class ALPHA {
private:
    char x;
public:
    ALPHA (char _x) : x (_x) {}
    char* func (const char* s, int16_t skip) {
        const char* f;
        for (f = s; *'0' != *f; ++f) {
            if (x == *f && 0 == --skip) {
                return f;
            }
        }
        return NULL;
    }
};

typedef struct node_t Node;
struct node_t {
    int32_t data;
    Node* next;
};

void remove_duplicates (Node* head)
```

R5, R6 ->	f
prev: frame pointer	
return address	
return value	
this	
s	
skip	

) linkage

序号	函数和描述
1	void *calloc(int num, int size); 在内存中动态地分配 num 个长度为 size 的连续空间，并将每一个字节都初始化为 0。所以它的结果是分配了 num*size 个字节 长度的内存空间，并且每个字节的值都是 0。
2	void free(void *address); 该函数释放 address 所指向的内存块。释放的是动态分配的内存空间。
3	void *realloc(void *address, int newszie); 该函数重新分配内存，把内存扩展到 newszie。

## 单/双链表 Doubly-linked list/ The Link List

```
typedef struct node_t Node;
struct node_t {
    int32_t x; // metric one: smaller is better
    int32_t y; // metric two: smaller is better
    Node* next;
};
void remove_dominated (Node* head)
{
    if (NULL == head || NULL == head->next) {
        return;
    }
    // original problem had non-unique X values (blue text also necessary)
    int32_t head_dom = head->x <= head->next->x && head->y > head->next->y;
    if (head->y <= head->next->y || head_dom) {
        Node* remove = head->next;
        head->next = remove->next;
        if (head_dom) {
            head->y = remove->y; // Note: X value is already the same.
        }
        free (remove);
        remove_dominated (head);
    } else {
        remove_dominated (head->next);
    }
}
```

A node is **Pareto-dominated** if another node in the list has smaller or equal values for both X and Y.

## List variables 静态初始化

```
static double_list_t my_list =
{&my_list, &my_list};
```



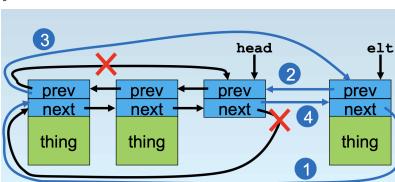
But **dynamically-allocated lists** must be **initialized** at runtime.

## List variables 动态初始化

```
void dl_init (double_list_t* head)
{
    head->prev = head->next = head;
}
```

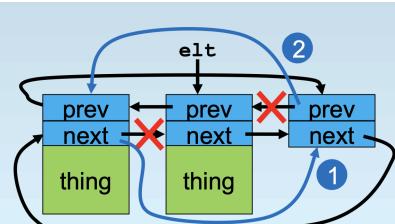
## 双向链表插入

```
void dl_inset (double_list_t* head, double_list_t* elt)
{
    elt->next = head->next;
    elt->prev = head;
    head->next->prev = elt;
    head->next = elt;
}
```



## 双向链表删除

```
elt->prev->next = elt->next; // Step 1
elt->next->prev = elt->prev; // Step 2
```



## 找到 List 里的第一个元素

```
void* dl_first (double_list_t* head)
{
    return (head == head->next ? NULL : head->next);
}
```

## Callbacks 回调函数

```
int32_t isort (void* base, int32_t n_elts, size_t size,
                int32_t (*is_smaller) (void* t1, void* t2));
typedef struct horse_t horse_t;
struct horse_t {
    char* name; // dynamically allocated
    int32_t age; // in years
    int32_t height; // in hands
};
```

```
int strcmp (const char* s1, const char* s2);
```

The strcmp function returns 0 iff the strings s1 and s2 are the same.

```
int32_t compare_horses (const void* elti, const void* elt2)
{
    const horse_t* h1 = elti;
    const horse_t* h2 = elt2;
    return (0 == strcmp (h1->name, h2->name) &&
            h1->age == h2->age &&
            h1->height == h2->height);
}
```

```
// horse_t structure and compare_horses signature
// replicated for your convenience.
```

```
typedef struct horse_t horse_t;
struct horse_t {
    char* name; // dynamically allocated
    int32_t age; // in years
    int32_t height; // in hands
};
```

```
int32_t compare_horses (const void* elti, const void* elt2);
```

```
void* find_element (void* array, int32_t n_elts, size_t size, void* el_to_find,
```

```
                                int32_t (*cmp) (const void* elti, const void* elt2))
```

```
char* ar = array;
int32_t i;
```

```
for (i = 0; n_elts > i; ++i) {
    if (cmp (elt_to_find, ar + i * size)) {
        return (ar + i * size);
    }
}
```

```
return NULL;
```

## C++

```
class Base {
    int A;
protected: int B;
private: int C;
public: int D;
};
```

```
class Derived: public Base {
    int E;
private: static void aFunction (void);
public: int F;
};
```

## Derived instance;

```
void anotherFunction (void);
```

## Derived::aFunction B D E F

## anotherFunction D F

```
#include <stdio.h>
class Mystery {
private:
    int x;
public:
    Mystery () { printf ("M"); }
    Mystery (int xval) : x (xval + 1) { printf ("Y"); }
    const Mystery& operator= (int xval) {
        xval = x;
        printf ("%d", x);
        return *this;
    }
    Mystery (const Mystery& m) : Mystery (m.x + 10) { printf ("T"); }
    ~Mystery () { printf ("E"); }
};
```

Line 1: M---START---

```
Mystery c, d;
int main () {
    Line 2: S
    c = d = 0;
    printf ("\n");
    Mystery a = 42;
    Line 3: Y
    Mystery b = a;
    Line 4: YT
    printf ("\n");
    c = a;
    Line 5: blank
    printf ("N---END---");
    Line 6: ---END---EEE
    return 0;
}
```

```
a.x = 43 b.x = 54 c.x = 43 d.x = bits
class Tricky {
private:
    int32_t a;
    int32_t b;
    Tricky (int32_t x, int32_t y) : a (x), b (y) {}
    friend Tricky operator+ (const Tricky& t1, const Tricky& t2) {
        Tricky rval (t1.a + t2.b, t1.b + t2.a);
        return rval;
    }
    friend Tricky operator/ (const Tricky& t1, const Tricky& t2) {
        Tricky rval (t1.a / t2.b, t1.b / t2.b);
        return rval;
    }
public:
    Tricky (const Tricky& t) : a (t.a), b (t.a - 1) {}
    Tricky (double p) : a (15), b ((int32_t)p * round (p + 0.3)) {}
    Tricky (int32_t z) : a (z), b (z) {}
    void report (void);
};
```

```
void report (void);
int main () {
    Tricky one = 23.45;
    Tricky two = (5 * one);
    Tricky three = (one + (two / 10)) / two;
    The program's output is
    one.report ();
    two.report ();
    three.report ();
    return 0;
}
```

a.x = 43 b.x = 54 c.x = 43 d.x = bits

Line 1: M---START---

Line 2: S

Line 3: Y

Line 4: YT

Line 5: blank

Line 6: ---END---EEE

Line 7: 45

Line 8: -3

## MyClass\* m = new MyClass

(arg1, arg2, ...);

Use delete to Deallocate Instances; delete[] for Arrays

Given MyClass\* m,  
delete m; // deletes an instance  
delete[] m; // deletes an array

## Single-Argument Constructors Create Implicit Casts

```
class complex {
    // ...
public:
    complex (int32_t real_part);
    complex (double real_part);
    friend complex operator* (const complex& a, const complex& b);
    Creates implicit cast from
    double to complex.
};
```

Creates implicit cast from
 double to complex.

## 1. C language extensions in C++

- void f(); // function declared without parameters
- const 相当于 static，并必须初始化
- struct X (int x); // type X can be used without struct

## 2. Reference

- double d
- double &q = d; // create reference to d
- q=1; // changes value of d
- double \*p = &q; // address of d
- int d; double &q = d; // error, mismatched types
- double &q = 5.2 // error, 5.2 is a constant

① references 不能被 recognition  
 ② reference to functions ✓  
 ③ pointers to ref... ref.. to ref...  
 array of ref..., void& ✗

必须是变量

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

int main()
{
    vector<string> vect( "geeksforgeeks practice",
                        "geeksforgeeks write",
                        "geeksforgeeks ide" );
    // We avoid copy of the whole string
    // object by using reference.
    for (const auto& x : vect)
        cout << x << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

① reference can't be NULL  
 ② access members:  
 reference. .  
 pointer. = ➔

## 3. Compiles in C but not in C++

- Calling a function before declaration
- Using a normal pointer with const variable
 

```
int const j = 20;
```
- Using typecasted pointers
 

```
Void* vptr;
```
- Declaring constant values without initializing
 

```
Const int a;
```
- Using specific keywords as variable names
 

```
int new = 0; // new is keyword in C++, not in C
```
- Strict type checking
- Return type of main()
 

```
int main() // int main(void) = void main()
```

C 可以传入参数 不可传入参数 (不标准)

C++ 不可传入参数

f) C++: fun() = fun(void)

C: fun() = fun(...)

### △ undefined behavior in C/C++:

modification of string literals: char\* s = "geek";  
 s[0] = 'e'; ✗

## 6. 重载运算符和重载函数 Overload

### 1) 函数重载

同一个作用域内，可以声明几个功能类似的同名函数  
 但它们的形式参数(个数, 类型, 顺序...) 必须不同

```
class printData
{
public:
    void print(int i) {
        cout << "整数为：" << i << endl;
    }

    void print(double f) {
        cout << "浮点数：" << f << endl;
    }

    void print(char c[]) {
        cout << "字符串为：" << c << endl;
    }
};

int main(void)
{
    printData pd;

    // 输出整数
    pd.print(5);
    // 输出浮点数
    pd.print(500.263);
    // 输出字符串
    char c[] = "Hello C++";
    pd.print(c);

    return 0;
}
```

### 2) 运算符重载

① **非成员函数** Box operator+(const Box&, const Box&)

```
// 程序的主函数
int main()
{
    Box Box1;
    Box Box2;
    Box Box3;
    double volume = 0.0;

    // Box1 的设置
    Box1.setLength(6.0);
    Box1.setWidth(7.0);
    Box1.setHeight(5.0);

    // Box2 的设置
    Box2.setLength(12.0);
    Box2.setWidth(13.0);
    Box2.setHeight(10.0);

    // Box1 和 Box2 的体积
    volume = Box1.getValue();
    cout << "Volume of Box1 :" << volume << endl;

    // Box2 和 Box1 的体积
    volume = Box2.getValue();
    cout << "Volume of Box2 :" << volume << endl;

    // 把两个对象相加, 得到 Box3
    Box3 = Box1 + Box2;

    // Box3 的体积
    volume = Box3.getValue();
    cout << "Volume of Box3 :" << volume << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

② **重载的运算符**

双目算术运算符	+ (加), - (减), * (乘), / (除), % (取模)
关系运算符	== (等于), != (不等于), < (小于), > (大于), <= (小于等于), >= (大于等于)
逻辑运算符	(逻辑或), &&(逻辑与), ! (逻辑非)
单目运算符	+ (正), - (负), * (指针), & (取地址)
自增自减运算符	++(自增), --(自减)
位运算符	(按位或), & (按位与), ~ (按位取反), ^ (按位异或), << (左移), >> (右移)
赋值运算符	=, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=, &=,  =, ^=, <<=, >>=
空间申请与释放	new, delete, new[], delete[]
其他运算符	() (函数调用), -> (成员访问), , (逗号), [] (下标)

不可重载: ?: (条件), :: (scope), . (dot), sizeof, typeid

\* ?: Condition ? expression\_if\_true : expression\_if\_false

int max = (a > b) ? a : b;

{ const: 声明常量

volatile: 声明一个变量可能会被修改

## 7. Dynamic allocation

```
// Example 1
try {
    int * ui = new int; // int * ui = new int(55)
} catch (bad_alloc) { error_occurred(); }
delete ui; // delete does not return any value

// Example 2
int * upi = new int[n];
for (int i=0; i<n; i++) upi[i]=0;
delete[] upi;

// Example 3
int (*a)[3] = new int[n][3];
for (i=0; i<n; i++) for (j=0; j<3; j++) { a[i][j]=0; }
```

- Using new with class → constructor
- using delete with class → destructor

## 8. 虚函数 Virtual

```
#include <iostream>

// 基类 Animal
class Animal {
public:
    // 虚函数, 表示各种动物都会发出声音
    virtual void makeSound() {
        std::cout << "An animal makes a sound.\n";
    }
};

// 派生类 Dog
class Dog : public Animal {
public:
    // 重写基类的虚函数
    void makeSound() override {
        std::cout << "The dog barks.\n";
    }
};

int main() {
    Animal* animalPtr;

    // 使用基类指针指向派生类对象
    animalPtr = new Dog();
    animalPtr->makeSound(); // 输出: The dog barks.

    // 使用基类指针指向另一个派生类对象
    animalPtr = new Cat();
    animalPtr->makeSound(); // 输出: The cat meows.

    delete animalPtr; // 释放内存
    return 0;
}
```

## 9. 类 & 对象

1) 类

关键字: class classclassname ← 类名

Access specifiers: // 访问修饰符: private/public/protected

Date members/variables: // 变量

Member functions(): // 方法

分号结束一个类

2) 定义对象 eg: Box Box1; // 声明 Box1, 类型为 Box

3) 访问数据类型

① 类的对象的公共数据成员可以直接用. 访问

## 5. 继承

### 1) 基类 & 派生类

```
class <派生类名>: <继承方式1><基类名1>, <继承方式2><基类名2>, ...
```

<派生类类体>

}

2) 访问控制和继承

派生类 可以访问基类中所有的非私有成员 (public, protected)

类的继承: 基类的 构造函数、析构函数和拷贝构造函数

重载运算符

友元函数

## 子类

### 1) 成员类函数

Box myBox; // 创建一个对象

myBox.getValue(); // 调用该对象的成员函数

可以在类的外部使用: 友元函数

### 2) 类-访问修饰符

继承方式 基类的public成员 基类的protected成员 基类的private成员

public继承 仍为public成员 仍为protected成员 不可见 黑色为private

protected继承 变为protected成员 变为protected成员 不可见

private继承 变为private成员 变为private成员 不可见

### 3) 构造,析构函数,操作构造函数

在每个创建类的函数对对象执行

构造函数名和类名相同,不会返回任何类型(包括void)

可用于为某些成员变量设置初值值(黑线不带参数,但是也可自己加)

① // 程序的主函数

int main()
{
 Line line(10);
 display(line);
 return 0;
}

② // 为类的构造函数分配内存

Line::Line()
{
 int len;
 Line::Line(int len)
 {
 cout << "调用构造函数" << endl;
 // 为指针分配内存
 ptr = new int;
 \*ptr = len;
 }
}

③ // 为类的析构函数分配内存

Line::~Line()
{
 cout << "释放内存" << endl;
 delete ptr;
}

④ // 为类的成员函数分配内存

Line::Line::Line()
{
 cout << "调用成员构造函数并为指针 ptr 分配内存" << endl;
 ptr = new int;
 \*ptr = len;
}

⑤ // 为类的成员函数分配内存

Line::Line::Line()
{
 cout << "调用成员构造函数并为指针 ptr 分配内存" << endl;
 Line line(10);
 Line line2 = line; // 这里也调用了拷贝构造函数
 display(line);
 display(line2);
 return 0;
}

### 4) 友元函数: 可访问 all 成员

定义在类外部, 友元函数

类: 整个类的所有成员都是友元

① class Box
{
 double width;
 public:
 double length;
 friend void printWidth(Box box);
 void setWidth(double wid);
};

class ClassOne
{
public:
 friend class ClassTwo;
};

### 5) this 指针

#include <iostream>

class MyClass {
private:
 int value;
public:
 void setValue(int value) {
 this->value = value;
 }

 void printValue() {
 std::cout << "Value: " << this->value << std::endl;
 }
};

int main() {
 MyClass obj;
 obj.setValue(42);
 obj.printValue();

 return 0;
}

每个对象都通过 this 来访问自己的地址

可以在类的成员函数中使用

(只有成员函数有)

友元

### 6) 指向类的指针

#include <iostream>

class MyClass {
public:
 int data;
 void display() {
 std::cout << "Data: " << data << std::endl;
 }
};

int main() {
 MyClass \*ptr;
 MyClass obj;
 obj.data = 42;
 ptr->display();
}

// 释放动态分配的内存
 delete ptr;
}

return 0;
}

② 用于动态分配内存

class MyClass {
public:
 int data;
 void display() {
 std::cout << "Data: " << data << std::endl;
 }
};

int main() {
 MyClass \*ptr;
 MyClass obj;
 obj.data = 42;
 ptr->display();
}

// 将指向类的指针作为参数传递给函数
 processObject(ptr);
}

int main() {
 MyClass obj;
 obj.data = 42;
 processObject(obj);
}

return 0;
}

### 7) 静态成员 Static

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

class Box {
public:
 static int objectCount;
 // 构造函数
 Box(double l=2.0, double b=2.0, double h=2.0)
 {
 cout << "Constructor called." << endl;
 length = l;
 breadth = b;
 height = h;
 // 每次创建对象增加 1
 objectCount++;
 }
 double Volume()
 {
 return length \* breadth \* height;
 }
 static int getCount()
 {
 return objectCount;
 }
private:
 double length; // 长度
 double breadth; // 宽度
 double height; // 高度
};

// 初始化类 Box 的静态成员
 int Box::objectCount;
};

int main()
{
 // 在创建对象之前输出对象的总数
 cout << "Initial Stage Count: " << Box::objectCount() << endl;

Box Box1(3.3, 1.2, 1.5); // 声明 Box1

Box Box2(8.5, 6.0, 2.0); // 声明 Box2

// 在创建对象之后输出对象的总数
 cout << "Final Stage Count: " << Box::objectCount() << endl;

return 0;
}

## I/O FILE

```
int32_t file_reduce (const char* fname)
{
    FILE* in; // input stream
    FILE* out; // output stream
    // First, write code to prepare the streams for use.
    if (NULL == (in = fopen (fname, "r")) || 
        NULL == (out = fopen ("out.txt", "w"))) {
        if (NULL != in) {
            fclose (in);
        }
        return 0;
    }
    // Read the input file and produce the output.
    int last = EOF, char;
    while (EOF != (char = fgetc (in))) {
        if (last != char) {
            fputc (char, out);
            last = char;
        }
    }
    // Clean up and return.
    fclose (in);
    return (0 == fclose (out) ? 1 : 0);
}
```