### **Assignment 8**

#### 一、概念题

## 1. 简述多继承的含义;在多继承中,什么情况下会出现二义性? C++是怎样消除二义性的? (请举一个简单例子配合说明)

多继承是指派生类可以有两个或者两个以上的直接基类。

命名冲突:当多个基类中包含同名的成员时,他们的派生类中就会出现命名冲突。

比方说类A存在Print(),B存在Print(),C同时继承了A和B,调用Print函数就会出现冲突,解决方式是类用基类名受限,使用A::Print()来访问。

重复继承问题,如果直接基类有公共的基类,则会出现重复继承,这样公共基类成员在多继承的派生类中就有多个 拷贝。

比如存在类A存在成员x,类B,C,D满足:B和C继承A,D继承B和C。这样D就有两个x成员B::x和C::x,C++通过虚基类来解决,最终D只有一个成员x。

## 2. 继承和组合相较彼此有什么优缺点? 你觉得它们各自适用于什么样的场景?

继承:子类可以自动获得父类的接口,调用子类时不需要纠结方法命名,可以实现多态,代码显得更简洁。但是继承层次过深、过复杂,也会影响到代码的可维护性。

组合:不破坏封装,整体类与局部类松耦合,彼此相对独立。若是继承,子类必须继承父类方法,限制较大;父类的改动会影响子类;具有较好的扩展性。继承制在成员较多时可能形成多代层次,复杂且易出错,组合则没有这个缺点;支持动态组合,整体对象可以选择不同的局部对象。因为类与类之间相对独立,组合也会比继承更加灵活,修改更加容易;整体类可以对局部类包装形成新的接口;调用新方法不再受到继承中命名等诸多限制;代码复用能力更强,可以避免继承与封装的矛盾。

当类之间继承结构比较稳定时,并且层次比较浅,关系不复杂,利用继承确实比较方便。其他场景能使用组合就是 用组合。

言之有理即可。

## 二、编程题

#### 1. 在以下调用中、给出类的构造和析构顺序并解释原因。

```
1  //
2  // Created by Will on 2021/6/8.
3  //
4  #include <stdio.h>
5  class Object {
6  public:
7  Object(){
8  printf("Construct Object\n");
```

```
9
10
      ~Object(){
11
        printf("Destruct Object\n");
12
      }
13
    };
    class Base : public Object {
14
15
    public:
16
      Base(){
        printf("Construct Base\n");
17
18
      }
19
      ~Base(){
20
        printf("Destruct Base\n");
21
      }
22
    };
    class Derived1 : virtual public Base {
23
24
     public:
25
      Derived1(){
        printf("Construct Derived1\n");
26
27
      ~Derived1(){
28
29
        printf("Destruct Derived1\n");
30
31
    };
    class Derived2 : virtual public Base {
32
33
     public:
34
      Derived2(){
35
        printf("Construct Derived2\n");
36
37
      ~Derived2(){
38
        printf("Destruct Derived2\n");
39
     private:
40
41
      Object o;
42
43
    class Mid : public Derived1, public Derived2 {
44
     public:
45
      Mid(){
        printf("Construct Mid\n");
46
47
48
      ~Mid(){
49
        printf("Destruct Mid\n");
      }
50
51
    };
    class Final : public Mid, public Object, public Derived1 {
52
53
     public:
54
      Final(){
        printf("Construct Final\n");
55
56
      }
57
      ~Final(){
```

```
58
        printf("Destruct Final\n");
59
60
     private:
      Derived2 d2;
61
62
    };
63
    int main() {
64
     {
65
        Final f;
66
     return 0;
67
68
   }
```

构造顺序:基类>成员>自身,同时虚基类只构造一次。

```
Construct Object
1
2
   Construct Base
 3
   Construct Derived1
   Construct Object
5
   Construct Derived2
   Construct Mid
 6
7
   Construct Object
   Construct Derived1
8
   Construct Object
9
10 | Construct Base
11 | Construct Object
12 | Construct Derived2
13 | Construct Final
```

析构顺序: 与构造顺序相反。

```
Destruct Final
1
2
   Destruct Derived2
 3
   Destruct Object
 4
   Destruct Base
5
   Destruct Object
   Destruct Derived1
 6
 7
   Destruct Object
   Destruct Mid
8
   Destruct Derived2
9
10
   Destruct Object
11 Destruct Derived1
   Destruct Base
12
13 Destruct Object
```

# 2. 仿照课堂上的例子,使用通用指针实现<mark>归并排序</mark>算法,可以对double数组进行排序。

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <string.h>
2.
 3
   #include <cstdlib>
   int double_compare(const void *p1, const void *p2) {
 4
5
     if (*(double *) p1 > *(double *) p2)
        return 1;
 6
 7
      return -1;
8
    }
9
10
11
   通用归并排序算法(从小到大)
12
           base: 需要排序的数据内存首地址。
13
          count: 数据元素个数
14
    element size: 一个数据元素所占内存大小
15
            cmp: 比较两个元素的函数
16
17
    */
    char *tmp;
18
    void merge_sort(void *base, unsigned int count, unsigned int element_size,
19
                    int (*cmp)(const void *, const void *)) {
20
21
      unsigned int mid = count / 2;
      int left = 0, right = 0, result_index = 0;
22
23
      char *el, *er;
2.4
25
      // one element
26
      if (count <= 1)
27
        return;
28
29
      if (count == 2) {
        el = (char *) base;
30
31
        er = (char *) base + element_size;
        if (cmp(el, er) > 0) {
32
33
          // tmp[0] = el, el = er, er = tmp[0]
         memcpy(tmp, el, element_size * sizeof(char));
34
          memcpy(el, er, element size * sizeof(char));
35
36
          memcpy(er, tmp, element_size * sizeof(char));
37
        }
38
        return;
39
      }
40
41
      merge_sort(base, mid, element_size, cmp);
42
      merge_sort((char *) base + element_size * mid, count - mid, element_size, cmp);
43
44
      // merge
45
```

```
46
                while (left < mid && right < count - mid) {
47
                      el = (char *) base + left * element_size;
48
                      er = (char *) base + element size * (mid + right);
49
                     if (cmp(el, er) < 0) {
50
                           memcpy(tmp + result_index * element_size, el, element_size * sizeof(char));
51
                           result index++;
                           left++;
52
53
                     } else {
54
                           memcpy(tmp + result_index * element_size, er, element_size * sizeof(char));
55
                           result_index++;
56
                           right++;
57
                     }
58
                }
59
60
                while (left < mid) {</pre>
                      el = (char *) base + left * element_size;
61
                      memcpy(tmp + result index * element size, el, element size * sizeof(char));
62
                     result index++;
63
                      left++;
64
65
                }
                while (right < count - mid) {</pre>
66
67
                      er = (char *) base + element size * (mid + right);
68
                     memcpy(tmp + result_index * element_size, er, element_size * sizeof(char));
69
                     result index++;
70
                     right++;
71
                }
72
73
                // copy
74
                memcpy((char *) base, (char *) tmp, count * element size * sizeof(char));
75
           }
76
77
           int main() {
                double array[] = \{1.0, 2.1, 9.4, 0.3, 0.6, 5.4, 0.01, 5.41, -0.1, -0.3, 0.5, 5.8, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 
78
           6.3, -8.4, 4.9, 7.2;
79
                tmp = (char *) malloc(16 * sizeof(double) * sizeof(char));
                merge_sort(array, 16, sizeof(double), double_compare);
80
81
                free(tmp);
82
                for (double a : array) {
                      printf("%f\n", a);
83
84
                }
85
                return 0;
86
          }
```