

9. Classes

①

```
class X {  
    data members (fields)  
    funct members (methods)  
}
```

9.3 interface

- fields should be private or protected
- interface fns public
- helper fns priv/prot
- avoid bodies in interfaces
- used in header files

enum class - private by default
 struct, union - public by default
 use struct for convenience classes (nodes)
 class for ADTs

9.4 implementation

members → ctors
 → dtor (only one)
 → member fns

this = current object
i.e. LHS argument in
 $p \rightarrow f(x, y)$
 $p.f(x, y)$

9.5 enumerations

```
enum color {RED, GREEN, BLUE}; (2)
```

defaults ↓ ↓ ↓
 0 1 2

```
enum code {FOO=8, BAR=19, BAZ=22};
```

- don't use #defines if const or enum works.

9.6 operator overloading

```
color operator++ (color &c) { // ++c  
    c = c == BLUE ? RED : color(c+1);  
    return c;
```

```
}  
color operator++ (color &c, int) { // c++  
    color cr = c;  
    ++c;  
    return cr;  
}
```

do not overload

&&
||
?:
,

9.7 Interfaces

(3)

principles: - complete

- as small as poss., but no smaller
- minimal
- ctors (2 basic + others)
- conversions?
- copy ctor & op = (or prohibit)
- const member fns
- dtor frees resources
 - ~~V~~ pointers

9.7.2 Copying

copy ctor $T\ x(y)$ or $T\ x = y;$
 op = $x = y;$

Diagram: A curved arrow labeled "same" points from $T\ x(y)$ to $T\ x = y;$. A curved arrow labeled "not same" points from $x = y;$ to $T\ x = y;$.

maybe finesse copy ctor:

```
foo::foo(const foo &that) {
    *this = that;
}
```

copy ctor used: pass value
 return result
 init var

9.7.3 ctors

default (noarg):

```
T x;
T *p = new T();
T *p = new T[n];
```

can't init arrays except w/ dot ctor

- use vector

NB: $T\ x();$ = fn decl not
 = default ctor

9.7.4 const mbr fns.

and foo() const ;

↑ can't modify fields

"const correctness"

(4)

9.7.5 helper fns

- implement fn outside class if possible
- minimize class & corruption of invariants