实验二StepbyStep



实验一已经完成,在git里面创建一个分支作为实验一的里程碑

打开Terminal,输入下面命令创建分支

git branch lab1-cleancode-base

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

[------] Global test environment tear-down
[=======] 14 tests from 1 test suite ran. (312 ms total)

[ PASSED ] 14 tests.

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git commit -m "test: Pass turnright command test cases"

[master 38849cf] test: Pass turnright command test cases

1 file changed, 6 insertions(+)

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

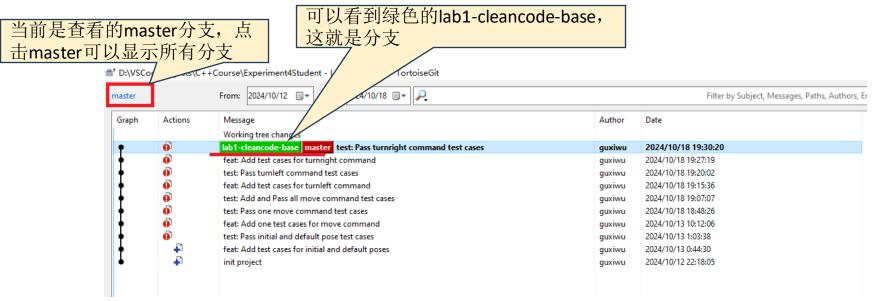
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>

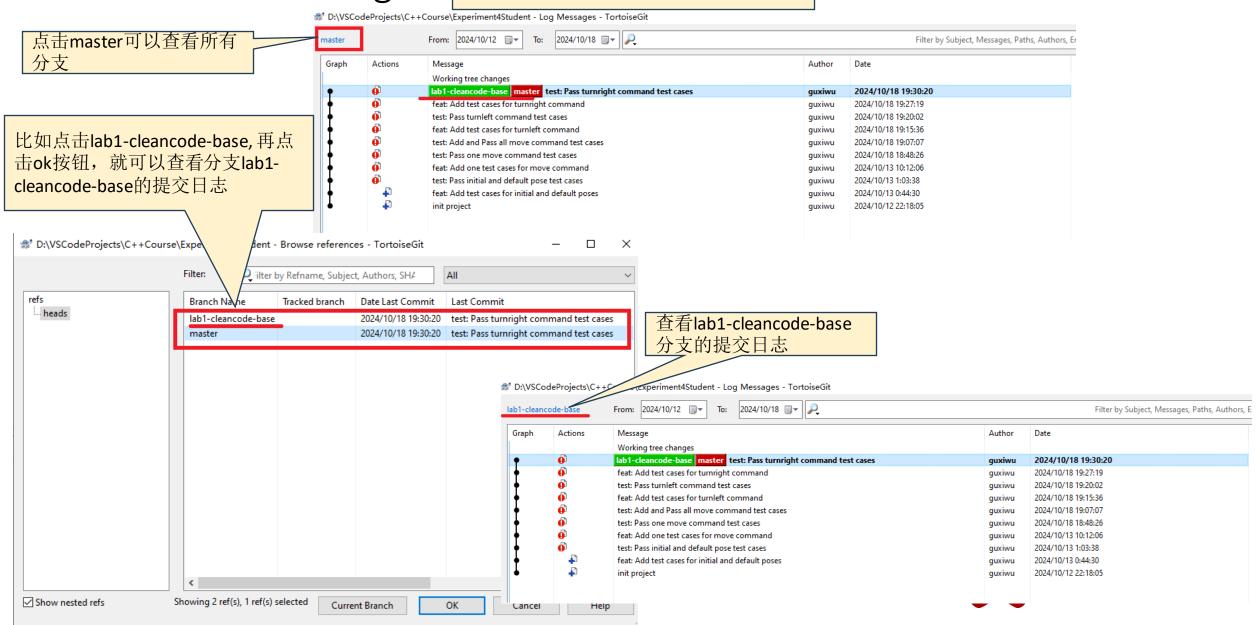
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>
```





查看不同分支的log

在进行实验2时,请确保位于master分支



查看当前位于哪个分支, 切换分支

在进行实验2时,请确保位于master分支。这样提交的代码才能位于master分支下面

在进行实验2时,请确保位于master分支。

输入下面的命名可以查看当前位于什么分支 git branch

git branch命令会显示当前所有分支列表,其中带*的表示当前所处于的分支,例如master

输入下面的命名可以切换分支 git checkout lab1-cleancode-base

当输入 git checkout lab1-cleancode-base 切换到了lab1-cleancode-base分支

当输入 git checkout master 切换到了master分支

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

Active code page: 65001
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git branch lab1-cleancode-base

* master
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>
```

```
PROBLEMS
                   DEBUG CONSOLE
                                             PORTS
          OUTPUT
                                   TERMINAL
Active code page: 65001
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git branch
  lab1-cleancode-base
* master
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git checkout lab1-cleancode-base
Switched to branch 'lab1-cleancode-base'
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git branch
<del>* la</del>b1-cleancode-base
  master
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git checkout master
Switched to branch 'master'
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student> git branch
  lab1-cleancode-base
* master
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>
```





前言

欢迎参加C++企业软件开发实践课程。本课程旨在通过完整开发案例,分享企业软件开发中的实践、经验和要求,帮助在校学生提升软件开发技能,养成良好的软件开发习惯。

实践课程共有4次实验,本课程为实验2,您将实践面向对象编程的基础知识,包括:

- 封装: 掌握面向对象编程的基本概念,包括类和对象的封装,以及如何通过封装实现代码的复用性
- 继承与多态: 掌握面向对象中,继承、多态等特性,实现代码的良好扩展性

期待您在课程中的精彩表现!



目标

通过本课程的学习,您将能够:

- 深入理解面向对象编程的三大特性(封装、继承、多态)的概念
- 实践并提升代码的可扩展性,充分利用面向对象编程的优势
- 掌握C++编程的最佳实践,建立高质量编程的意识,养成良好的开发习惯



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- 1. 实验1回顾
- 2. 项目实践
 - 2.1 新功能扩展
 - 2.2 面向对象封装
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- 3. 总结



实验1回顾: 左转指令测试用例设计

```
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing N given command is L and facing is E)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'E'}));
  executor->Execute("L");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'N'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing W given command is L and facing is N)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'N'}));
  executor->Execute("L");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'W'});
  ASSERT EQ(target, executor->Query());
```

```
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing S given command is L and facing is W)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'W'}));
  executor->Execute("L");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'S'});
  ASSERT EQ(target, executor->Query());
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing E given command is L and facing is S)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'S'}));
  executor->Execute("L");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'E'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
```



实验1回顾: 右转指令测试用例设计

```
// R
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing S given command is R and facing is E)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'E'}));
  executor->Execute("R");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'S'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing W given command is R and facing is S)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'S'}));
  executor->Execute("R");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'W'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
```

```
TEST(ExecutorTest, should return facing N given command is R and facing is W)
 std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'W'}));
  executor->Execute("R");
  const Pose target({0, 0, 'N'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
TEST(ExecutorTest, should_return_facing_E_given_command_is_R_and_facing_is_N)
 std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'N'}));
  executor->Execute("R");
 const Pose target({0, 0, 'E'});
  ASSERT_EQ(target, executor->Query());
```



实验1回顾:功能代码实现

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
   for(const auto cmd:commands){
       if(cmd == 'M'){
           if(pose.heading == 'E') { ++pose.x; }
           else if(pose.heading == 'W') { --pose.x; }
           else if(pose.heading == 'N') { ++pose.y; }
           else if(pose.heading == 'S') { --pose.y; }
       else if (cmd == 'L') {
           if (pose.heading == 'E') { pose.heading = 'N';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'W';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'S';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'E';}
       else if (cmd == 'R') {
           if (pose.heading == 'E') { pose.heading = 'S';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'W';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'N';}
           else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'E';}
```



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课程实训需求2-1支持加速指令

Executor组件增加支持执行:

F: 加速指令,接收到该指令,车进入加速状态,

该状态下:

• M: 前进2格(不能跳跃,只能一格一格前进)

• L: 先前进1格,然后左转90度

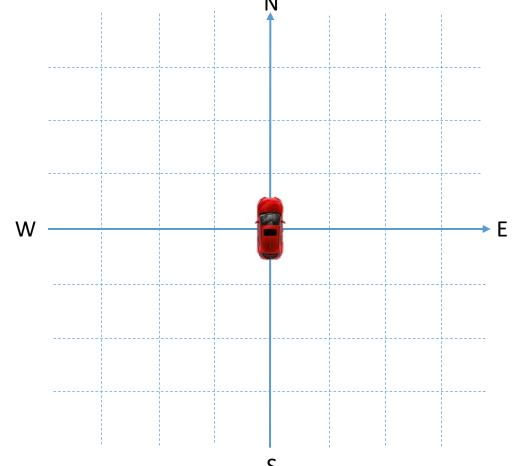
• R: 先前进1格, 然后右转90度

再接收一次F指令,对应的状态取消

指令序列: FMLMLM

当前位置: ((42))

当前朝向: 167



F指令实现

请大家实现,F指令的功能代码(思考10分钟)

正常情况下先写测试用例,现在假设测试已经构建,如何实现功能代码?



F指令实现

首先需要在ExecutorImpl添加一个实例数据成员,记录当前是不是位于加速状态

```
src > G ExecutorImpl.hpp > {} adas > G ExecutorImpl > ⊘ isFast
                                                             src > G ExecutorImpl.cpp > {} adas
     #include "Executor.hpp"
                                                                    #include "ExecutorImpl.hpp"
     #include <string>
                                                                    #include <new>
     namespace adas{
            Executor的具体实现
                                                                    namespace adas
                                                                       ExecutorImpl::ExecutorImpl(const Pose &pose) noexcept :pose(pose) ,isFast(false) {}
        class ExecutorImpl: public Executor
                                                                       Pose ExecutorImpl::Query(void) const noexcept{
            //构造函数
                                                                           return pose;
            explicit ExecutorImpl(const Pose& pose) noexcept;
            //默认析构函数
            ~ExecutorImpl() noexcept = default;
            //不能拷贝
                                                                           std::nothrow 是 C++ 标准库中的一个常量,用于指示在分配内存时不抛出任何异常。
            ExecutorImpl(const ExecutorImpl &) = delete;
                                                                           它是 std::nothrow t 类型的实例,通常用在 new 运算符和 std::nothrow 命名空间中,
            //不能赋值
                                                                           以请求内存分配器在分配失败时返回一个空指针,而不是抛出 std::bad alloc 异常。
           ExecutorImpl &operator=(const ExecutorImpl &) = delete;
                                                                       Executor *Executor::NewExecutor(const Pose &pose) noexcept{
                                                                           return new(std::nothrow) ExecutorImpl(pose); //只在C++17下有效
            // 查询当前汽车姿态,是父类抽象方法Query的具体实现
            Pose Query(void) const noexcept override;
            // 第二阶段新增加的纯虚函数,执行一个用字符串表示的指令
            void Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept overrid
                                                                       void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept { ···
         private:
                                                              61
            //私有数据成员,汽车当前姿态
            Pose pose;
            //是否处于加速状态,默认是false
 31
            bool isFast;
```



r指令实现

其次需要修改ExecutorImpl::Execute

其次要修改M、L、R指令的处理逻辑: 在里面需要添加条件判断是否处于加速状态

圈复杂度高,代码重复 如何优化代码?

首先要添加处理F指令的条件分支 逻辑

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
   for(const auto cmd:commands){
      if(cmd == 'M'){
          if(!isFast){ //如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
              if(pose.heading == 'E')
                                              ++pose.x:
              else if(pose.heading == 'W')
                                              --pose.x;
              else if(pose.heading == 'N')
                                             ++pose.y;
              else if(pose.heading == 'S')
                                            --pose.y:
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
                                           { pose.heading = 'N';}
              if (pose.heading == 'E')
              else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'W';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'S';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'S')
                                           { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
                                           { pose.heading = 'S';}
              if (pose.heading == 'E')
              else if (pose.heading == 'S')
                                            pose.heading = 'W';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'W')
                                           { pose.heading = 'N';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'N')
                                           { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if(cmd == 'F'){
          isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令, 切换isFast
                                                                  JAWEI
```

Huawei Confidential

F指令实现

其次需要修改ExecutorImpl::Execute

圈复杂度高,代码重复 如何优化代码?

代码就更复杂了,需求的迭代,对代码的扩展性提出了 强烈的诉求

代码圈复杂度(Cyclomatic Complexity)是用来衡量代码复杂性的一种指标。简单来说,它表示代码中有多少条不同的执行路径。路径越多,代码就越复杂。想象一下,你在一个迷宫里,每次遇到一个岔路口(比如 if 语句或 for 循环),你就有了一个新的选择。代码圈复杂度就是计算这些岔路口的数量。数值越高,说明迷宫越复杂,走出去的难度也越大。

为什么重要?

•可维护性:复杂的代码更难理解和修改。

•测试难度:复杂的代码需要更多的测试用例来覆盖所

有可能的路径。

•错误风险:复杂的代码更容易出错。

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
   for(const auto cmd:commands){
      if(cmd == 'M'){
          if(!isFast){ //如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
              if(pose.heading == 'E')
                                             ++pose.x;
              else if(pose.heading == 'W')
                                             --pose.x;
              else if(pose.heading == 'N')
                                            ++pose.y;
              else if(pose.heading == 'S')
                                            --pose.y;
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
              if (pose heading == 'E')
                                           { pose.heading = 'N';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'W';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = '5';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
                                           { pose.heading = '5';}
              if (pose.heading == 'E')
              else if (pose.heading == 'S')
                                            pose.heading = 'W';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'W')
                                           { pose heading = 'N';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'N')
                                          { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if(cmd == 'F'){
          isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令, 切换isFast
```

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面向对象编程-代码分析及优化思路

```
/oid ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
  for(const auto cmd:commands){
      if(cmd == 'M'){
         if(!isFast){ //如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
             if(pose.heading == 'E')
                                            ++pose.x;
             else if(pose.heading == 'W')
                                           --pose.x;
             else if(pose.heading == 'N')
                                           ++pose.y;
             else if(pose.heading == 'S')
                                          { --pose.y; }
          else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
         if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
                                          { pose.heading = 'N';}
             if (pose.heading == 'E')
             else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W')
                                        { pose heading = '5';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
         if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
             if (pose.heading == 'E')
                                          { pose.heading = '5';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'N';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'E';}
         else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else_if(cmd == 'F'){
          isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令, 切换isFast
```

我们要把容易互相影响的、关联程度紧密的元素,都封装在一个类内部(而这正是我们老生常谈的**封装变化**的动机);同时让类之间的关联紧密程度尽可能降低,以让类间尽可能不要相互影响。从而最终做到**局部化影响**。

首先进入我们射程的就是**重复代码**。编写重复代码不仅仅会让有追求的程序员感到乏味。真正致命的是: "重复"极度违背**高内聚、低耦合**原则,从而会大幅提升软件的长期维护成本。因而,对于**完全重复**的代码进行消除,合二为一,会让系统更加**高内聚、低耦合**。

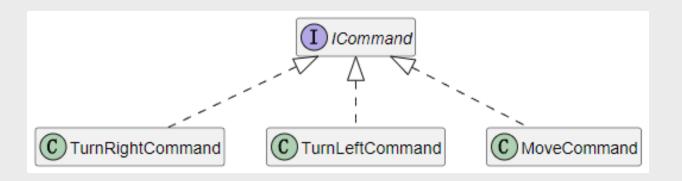
我们暂时先不考虑F指令和加速状态,先优化 代码,摆脱冗余无聊的if语句



面向对象编程-代码分析及优化思路

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
   for(const auto cmd:commands){
      if(cmd == 'M'){
          if(!isFast){ //如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
              if(pose.heading == 'E')
                                             ++pose.x;
             else if(pose.heading == 'W')
                                             --pose.x;
              else if(pose.heading == 'N')
                                             ++pose.y;
             else if(pose.heading == 'S')
                                           { --pose.y; }
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
                                           { pose.heading = 'N';}
              if (pose.heading == 'E')
             else if (pose.heading == 'N')
                                          { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W')
                                          { pose.heading = '5';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S')
                                           { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
          if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
              if (pose heading == 'E')
                                           { pose.heading = '5';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W')
                                         { pose.heading = 'N';}
              else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'E';}
          else{
              //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if(cmd == 'F'){
          isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令, 切换isFast
```

- **1.指令处理划分:**按照指令处理逻辑的不同,首先将M/L/R3个指令处理的逻辑抽取出Move、TurnLeft、TurnRight三个成员函数
- 2.抽象,消减重复代码:为了提高代码的可维护性和扩展性,我们可以使用面向对象的封装,将这三个方法统一到一个基类Icommand的 DoOperate 抽象方法中。通过创建 MoveCommand、TurnLeftCommand 和 TurnRightCommand 的子类,并在每个子类的Operate实现具体的操作,我们可以利用多态性来简化代码结构。





面向对象编程-移动指令行为抽取为Move方法

ExecutorImpl.hpp

```
class ExecutorImpl final: public Executor
{
...

添加私有的Move方法

private:
   void Move(void) noexcept;
...
```

编译运行验证后(还是用实验一测试M指令的用例),代码及时入库:(10分钟)

```
git add .
git commit -m " extract Move() "
```

ExecutorImpl.cpp

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string& commands) noexcept
 for (const auto cmd : commands) {
    if (cmd == 'M') { _____
void ExecutorImpl::Move() noexcept
 if (pose.heading == 'E') {
    ++pose.x;
  } else if (pose.heading == 'W') {
    --pose.x;
                                            无聊的if语句现在都被封
  } else if (pose.heading == 'N') {
                                            装在Move方法里了
    ++pose.y;
                                            局部化了
  } else if (pose.heading == 'S') {
    --pose.y;
```



面向对象编程-练习时间:移动/左转/右转行为抽取

- 参考Move成员函数的抽取,完成Move/TurnLeft/TurnRight3个成员函数抽取
- 每个成员函数抽取完成后,必须进行编译、运行验证,并将代码提交到库中

抽取出TurnLeft后,编译、运行验证正确后提交一次git add.

git commit -m "extract TurnLeft()"

抽取出TurnRight后,编译、运行验证正确后提交一次git add.

git commit -m "extract TurnRight ()"



面向对象编程-代码分析及优化思路

```
void Nove(void) noexcept;
void TurnLeft(void) noexcept;
void TurnRight(void) noexcept;
```

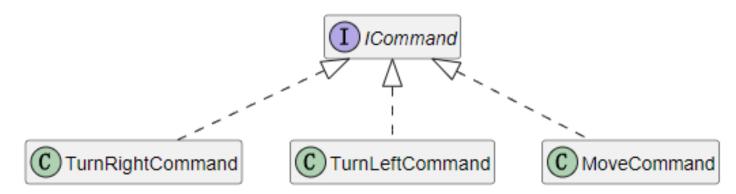
输入输出完全一致,唯一的区别是方法名不同

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const
std::string& commands) noexcept
  for (const auto cmd : commands) {
    if (cmd == 'M') {
      Move();
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
      TurnLeft();
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
      TurnRight();
```

为了提高代码的<mark>可维护性和扩展性</mark>,我们可以使用面向对象的封装,将这三个方法统一到一个基类Icommand的 DoOperate 抽象方法中。

通过创建 MoveCommand、

TurnLeftCommand 和 TurnRightCommand 的子类,并在每个子类的 DoOperate实现具体的操作,我们可以利用多态性来简化代码结构。





面向对象编程-Move方法封装到MoveCommand类中

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const
std::string& commands) noexcept
  for (const auto cmd : commands) {
      (cmd == 'M') \{
      Move();
     else if (cmd == 'L') {
      TurnLeft();
    } else if (cmd == 'R') {
      TurnRight();
```

编译运行验证后,代码及时入库

```
ait add.
git commit -m "extract MoveCommand"
```

```
class ExecutorImpl final: public Executor
private:
 class MoveCommand final //定义一个嵌套类MoveCommand,完成Move动作(M指令)
 public:
   //执行Move动作,需要委托ExecutorImp&执行器来完成动作
   void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& executor) const noexcept
     executor. Move();
#include <memory>
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string& commands) noexcept
 for (const auto cmd : commands) {
   if (cmd == 'M') {
     //智能指针指向MoveCommand实例,不用担心delete了
    std::unique_ptr<MoveCommand>cmder = std::make_unique<MoveCommand>();
    //*this就是ExecutorImpl实例对象,作为实参传递给DoOperate方法
     cmder->DoOperate(*this); //执行MoveCommand的DoOperate, 即Move
```

修改的意义:每个指令的执行,都是用同样的语句: cmder->DoOperate(*this); 是不是和多态很接近了?

面向对象编程-练习时间,Move/TurnLeft/TurnRight封装到类中

● 类似MoveCommand

再分别将TurnLeft方法和TurnRight方法封装到TurnLeftCommand和TurnRightCommand类里

● 每个成员函数抽取完成后,必须进行编译、运行验证,并将代码提交到库中

● 练习时间: 10分钟

编译运行验证后,代码及时入库

git add. git commit -m "extract TurnLeftCommand" 编译运行验证后,代码及时入库

git add. git commit -m "extract TurnRightCommand"



本节小结

演示从面向过程代码到面向对象代码的转变:

- 封装和复用:
 - 展示如何通过封装提高代码的复用性,降低圈复杂度
 - 通过具体示例展示封装的实现方法

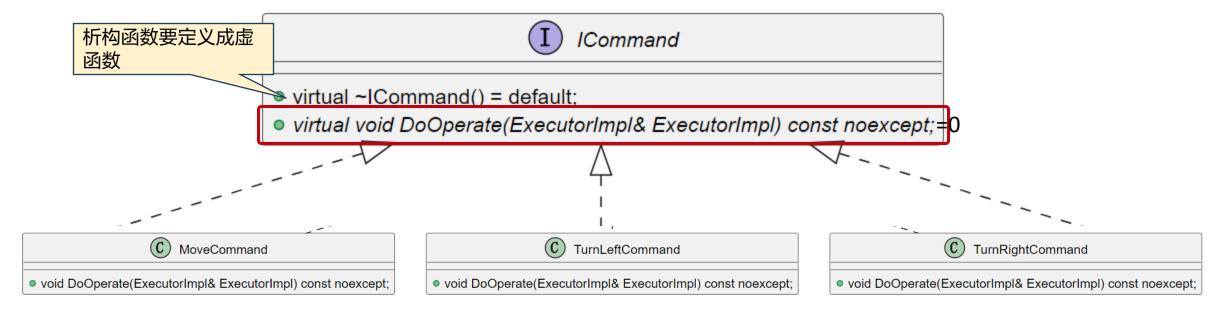


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- 1. 实验1回顾
- 2. 项目实践
 - 2.1 新功能扩展
 - 2.2 面向对象封装
 - 2.3 面向对象继承和多态
- 3. 总结



面向对象编程:接口抽象、继承与多态关系设计



- 第一步封装,已完成:将指令处理的三个方法封装到MoveCommand、TurnLeftCommand和 TurnRightCommand三个类中,每个类的DoOperate方法实现具体操作,行为抽象一致
- 第二步接口抽象: 通过定义抽象类ICommand的抽象方法DoOperate;
- 第三步继承与多态: 建立MoveCommand、TurnLeftCommand和 TurnRightCommand的继承关系, 简化代码结构。

面向对象编程-接口抽象,虚基类ICommand建立

ExecutorImp.hpp



面向对象编程-指令继承关系建立

ExecutorImp.hpp

```
class ExecutorImpl final: public Executor
                                                现在三个具体的Command类
 class MoveCommand final : public ICommand
                                                都继承ICommand
  public:
   void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& executor) const noexcept override //给出具体实现
                                                   现在三个具体的Command类
  class TurnLeftCommand final : public ICommand
                                                   都继承ICommand
  public:
                                                                 //给出具体实现
   void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& executor) const noexcept override
                                                    现在三个具体的Command类
  class TurnRightCommand final: public ICommand
                                                    都继承ICommand
  public:
                                                                 //给出具体实现
   void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& executor) const noexcept override
```

面向对象编程-重复代码消减,简化代码

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string& commands)
noexcept
  for (const auto cmd : commands) {
    if (cmd == 'M') {
      std::unique ptr<ICommand> cmder =
std::make unique<MoveCommand>();
      dmder->DoOperate(*this);
    } else if (cmd == 'L') {
      std::unique ptr<ICommand> cmder =
std::make_unique<TurnLeftCommand>();
      mder->DoOperate(*this);
    } else if (cmd == 'R') {
      std::unique ptr<ICommand> cmder =
std::make_unique<TurnRightCommand>();
      dmder->DoOperate(*this);
```

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string& commands)
noexcept
 for (const auto cmd : commands) {
   //声明一个ICommand类型的智能指针
   std::unique ptr<ICommand> cmder;
   if (cmd == 'M') {
     //智能指针指向子类MoveCommand实例
     cmder = std::make_unique<MoveCommand>();
    } else if (cmd == 'L') {
     //请自己给出代码
   } else if (cmd == 'R') {
     //请自己给出代码
   if (cmder) {
     //请自己给出代码
```

编译运行验证后,代码及时入库 git add.

git commit -m "abstract ICommand " git branch lab2-oop-three-features #这是实验2的一个里程碑,所以再创建一个分支



实验2创建的lab2-oop-three-features分支

编译运行验证后,代码及时入库 git add. git commit -m "abstract ICommand" git branch lab2-oop-three-features #这是实验2的一个里程碑,所以再创建一个分支

D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student - Log Messages - TortoiseGit To: 2024/10/20 🗐 ▼ | 🔎 From: 2024/10/12 □▼ Filter by Subject, Messages, Paths, Authors, master Actions Author Date Graph Message Working tree changes lab2-oop-three-features master abstract ICommand 2024/10/20 9:46:15 quxiwu extract TurnRightCommand 2024/10/20 0:57:52 guxiwu extract TurnLeftCommand guxiwu 2024/10/20 0:54:00 extract MoveCommand 2024/10/20 0:50:01 guxiwu 2024/10/20 0:19:19 extract TurnRight () guxiwu extract TurnLeft() 2024/10/20 0:17:07 guxiwu extract Move() guxiwu 2024/10/20 0:09:03 lab1-cleancode-base test: Pass turnright command test cases 2024/10/18 19:30:20 guxiwu feat: Add test cases for turnright command 2024/10/18 19:27:19 guxiwu test: Pass turnleft command test cases guxiwu 2024/10/18 19:20:02 feat: Add test cases for turnleft command 2024/10/18 19:15:36 guxiwu test: Add and Pass all move command test cases 2024/10/18 19:07:07 guxiwu test: Pass one move command test cases 2024/10/18 18:48:26 quxiwu feat: Add one test cases for move command quxiwu 2024/10/13 10:12:06 test: Pass initial and default pose test cases 2024/10/13 1:03:38 guxiwu feat: Add test cases for initial and default poses 2024/10/13 0:44:30 guxiwu 2024/10/12 22:18:05 init project guxiwu

继续在master分支下完成接下来的实验



面向对象编程重构后,F指令的实现

- 1. 设计F指令的测试用例,确保需求实现的完整性;
- 2. 创建F指令处理类FastCommand,继承自ICommand;
- 3. MoveCommand、TurnLeftCommand、TurnRightCommand支持F指令状态。



F指令的用例设计

请大家思考10分钟,按照实验1开发者测试相关的原则和设计方法,设计出F指令的测试用例。

正交分解通常用于二维数据分析。在支持控制指令MLR的需求中,正交分解的维度包括指令和方向。现在引入了状态指令F,因此数据维度增加到三个。为了对三维数据进行正交分解,需要先降维,将三维数据降为二维后再进行分析。

一种常用的降维方法是将两个维度的数据进行组合。例如,<mark>将指令MLR和方向ESWN组合成一维</mark>: EM、ER、EL、SM、SR、SL、WM、WR、WL、NM、NR、NL。然后再与F状态进行正交分解,这样可以得到24个用例。

需要注意的是,F状态的影响仅对MLR指令的执行产生变化,与车辆当前朝向无关。因此,方向维度可以 忽略,只需对控制指令MLR和F状态进行正交分解即可。



F指令用例设计

请大家根据F指令正交分解的测试用例设计,以及实验1<mark>命名规范</mark>的实践,实现F指令的4个测试用例(15分钟):

状态	F	FF
指令		
M	当前朝向E 执行FM X+1, X+1	当前朝向 N 执行FFM Y+1
L	当前朝向E 执行FL X+1,朝向N	NA
R	当前朝向E 执行FR X+1,朝向S	NA

```
should_return_x_plus_2_given_status_is_fast_command_is_M_and_facing_is_E
```

```
should_return_N_and_x_plus_1_given_status_is_fast_command_is_L_and_facing_is_E
```

should_return_y_plus_1_given_command_is_FFM_and_facing_is_N



F指令用例设计: F状态下执行移动指令

创建tests/ExecutorFastTest.cpp,在此实现先实现第1个F指令的测试用例

```
#include <gtest/gtest.h>
#include "Executor.hpp"
namespace adas
TEST(ExecutorFastTest, should_return_x_plus_2_given_status_is_fast_command_is_M_and_facing_is_E)
  std::unique ptr<Executor> executor(Executor::NewExecutor({0, 0, 'E'}));
 // when
  executor->Execute("FM"); //FM: F状态下Move
 // then
  const Pose target{2, 0, 'E'};
  ASSERT EQ(target, executor->Query());
```



F指令用例设计: F状态下执行移动指令

创建tests/ExecutorFastTest.cpp,在此实现先实现第1个F指令的测试用例

但是执行.\script\build.bat后编译器报错

```
In file included from D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student\tests\ExecutorFastTest.cpp:1:
D:/VSCodeProjects/C++Course/Experiment4Student/tests/googletest/googletest/include/gtest/gtest.h: In instantiation of 'testing::AssertionResult testing::internal::CmpHelperEQ(const char*, const char*, co
st T1&, const T2&) [with T1 = adas::Pose; T2 = adas::Pose]':
D:/VSCodeProjects/C++Course/Experiment4Student/tests/googletest/googletest/include/gtest.h:1377:23: required from 'static testing::AssertionResult testing::internal::EqHelper::Compare(const char*
 const char*, const T1&, const T2&) [with T1 = adas::Pose; T2 = adas::Pose; typename std::enable if<((! std::is integral< Tp>::value) || (! std::is pointer< Dp>::value))>::type* <anonymous> = 0]'
D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student\tests\ExecutorFastTest.cpp:14:9: required from here
D:/VSCodeProjects/C++Course/Experiment4Student/tests/googletest/googletest/include/gtest/gtest.h:1358:11: error: no match for 'operator==' (operand types are 'const adas::Pose' and 'const adas::Pose')
      if (lhs == rhs) {
D:/VSCodeProjects/C++Course/Experiment4Student/tests/googletest/googletest/include/gtest.h:1350:13: note: candidate: 'bool testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::faketype, testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::faketype, testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::faketype, testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::faketype, testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::internal::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator==(testing::operator
1::faketype)
  inline bool operator==(faketype, faketype) { return true; }
D:/VSCodeProjects/C++Course/Experiment4Student/tests/googletest/googletest/include/gtest.h:1350:13: note: no known conversion for argument 1 from 'const adas::Pose' to 'testing::internal::faketyp
mingw32-make.exe[2]: *** [tests\CMakeFiles\Experiment4Student-main.dir\build.make:76: tests/CMakeFiles/Experiment4Student-main.dir/ExecutorFastTest.cpp.obj] Error 1
mingw32-make.exe[1]: *** [CMakeFiles\MakeFile2:176: tests/CMakeFiles/Experiment4Student-main.dir/all] Error 2
mingw32-make.exe: *** [Makefile:145: all] Error 2
PS D:\VSCodeProjects\C++Course\Experiment4Student>
```

原因是比较二个Pose是否相等是实现在ExecutorTest.cpp里, ExecutorFastTest.cpp找不到这个方法的实现,因此需要将比较二个Pose是否相等的方法单独抽取出来了



F指令用例设计:编译问题解决,Pose相等重载独立到文件

Pose ==操作符重载从ExecutorTest.cpp中独立出来:

创建tests/PoseEq.hpp

```
#pragma once
#include "Executor.hpp"

namespace adas
{
bool operator==(const Pose& Ihs, const Pose& rhs);
}
```

创建tests/PoseEq.cpp

//这里请自己给出实现(参考ExecutorTest.cpp 的实现)



F指令用例设计:编译问题解决,各测试用例引用Pose重载封装头文件

ExecutorTest.cpp

```
#include <gtest/gtest.h>
#include <memorv>
// #include <tuple>
#include "Executor.hpp"
#include "PoseEq.hpp"
namespace adas
// bool operator==(const Pose& Ihs, const Pose& rhs)
    return std::tie(lhs.x, lhs.y, lhs.heading) == std::tie(rhs.x, rhs.y, rhs.heading);
```

ExecutorFastTest.cpp

```
#include <gtest/gtest.h>
#include "Executor.hpp"
#include "PoseEq.hpp"
```

现在ExecutorFastTest.cpp里先实现的第1个F指令的测试用例可以编译通过了



F指令用例设计:继续实现F状态下执行转向指令

```
TEST(ExecutorFastTest, should_return_N_and_x_plus_1_given_status_is_fast_command_is_L_and_facing_is_E)
{
    //请自己给出实现,命令是FL,起始状态{0,0,′E′}
}

TEST(ExecutorFastTest, should_return_S_and_x_plus_1_given_status_is_fast_given_command_is_R_and_facing_is_E)
{
    //请自己给出实现,命令是FR,起始状态{0,0,′E′}
}
```



F指令用例设计: 再一次收到F指令, 状态取消

```
编译运行验证后,代码及时入库
git add .
git commit -m "feat: Add test cases for fast command"
```



F指令功能代码实现: ExecutorImpl.hpp添加F指令接口支持及状态保存

```
class ExecutorImpl final : public Executor
private:
 void TurnRight(void) noexcept;
                                                //切换加速状态
 void Fast(void) noexcept;
                                               //查询当前是否处于加速状态
 bool IsFast(void) const noexcept;
private:
 Pose pose;
                     //记录是否处于加速状态
 bool fast{false};
```

请在ExecutorImpl.cpp给出这二个方法的实现



F指令功能代码实现: FastCommand类建立

请自己给出FastCommand类 的实现 请自己修改ExecutorImpl, 使得可以执行F指令



F指令功能代码实现:修改MoveCommand支持F指令状态

```
class MoveCommand final : public ICommand
{
public:
    void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& executor) const noexcept override
    {
        //如果是F状态,多执行一次MOVE,该怎么修改
        executor.Move();
    }
};
```

参考MoveCommand,实现TurnLeftCommand、TurnRightCommand支持F指令状态

```
编译运行验证后,代码及时入库(应该是一个18个测试用例全部通过)git add .
git commit -m "test:Pass test cases for fast command"
git branch lab2-oop-support-F
```



F指令功能代码实现:面向对象优化后,扩展性的直观收益

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
   for(const auto cmd:commands){
      if(cmd == 'M'){
         if(!isFast){ //如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
             if(pose.heading == 'E')
                                          { ++pose.x; }
             else if(pose.heading == 'W')
                                          else if(pose.heading == 'N')
                                          { ++pose.y; }
             else if(pose.heading == 'S')
                                          { --pose.y; }
         else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'L') {
         if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
             if (pose heading == 'E')
                                         { pose.heading = 'N';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'S';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'E';}
         else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if (cmd == 'R') {
         if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
             if (pose heading == 'E')
                                         { pose.heading = '5';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'W';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'N';}
             else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'E';}
         else{
             //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
      else if(cmd == 'F'){
         isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令, 切换isFast
```

```
relass ExecutorImpl: public Executor{

void TurnLeft(void) noexcept;
void TurnRight(void) noexcept;
private:

//定义所有具体Command对象的抽象基类ICommand
class ICommand{
public:
    virtual ~ICommand() = default;
    virtual void DoOperate(ExecutorImpl& exector) const noexcept = 0;
};

//定义一个嵌套类MoveCommand,完成Move动作(M指令)
class MoveCommand final : public ICommand{…

class TurnLeftCommand final : public ICommand{…

class TurnRightCommand final : public ICommand{…

class FastCommand final : public ICommand{…
```

```
void ExecutorImpl::Execute(const std::string &commands) noexcept {
    for(const auto cmd:commands){
        //声明—个ICommand类型的智能指针
        std::unique_ptr<ICommand> cmder = nullptr;
        if(cmd == 'M') {
            //智能指针指向子类MoveCommand实例,不用担心delete的问题了
            cmder = std::make_unique<MoveCommand>();
        }
        else if (cmd == 'L') { ...
        else if (cmd == 'F') { ...
        else if(cmd == 'F') { ...
        else if(cmder) {
            //多态,当cmder指向不同子类实例,调用的是不同的命令
            cmder->DoOperate(*this);
        }
    }
}
```

HUAWE

F指令功能代码实现:面向对象优化后,扩展性的直观收益

把冗长无聊的if语句封装到命令对象里,每个命令的条件分支局部最小化

利用多态消除代码重复性,实现代码的良好扩展性,子类只需关注自己的业务即可

设计模式的原则:对修改是关闭的,对扩展是开放的。

左边设计每当增加新的指令,就要修改ExecutorImpl::Execute方法,对修改不是关闭的。 而采用右边的设计方法,每当增加新的指令,只需要在ExecutorImpl里面添加新指令的方法实现,同时添加新指令对 应的命令对象,唯一需要修改的地方是需要在ExecutorImpl::Execute里加一个条件分支。虽然没有完全做到对修改关 闭(继续优化代码是可以做到的),但起码修改是局部最小化了。

```
else if (cmd == 'R') {
    if(!isFast){//如果不是处于加速状态,和以前一样
        if (pose.heading == 'E') { pose.heading = 'S';}
        else if (pose.heading == 'S') { pose.heading = 'W';}
        else if (pose.heading == 'W') { pose.heading = 'N';}
        else if (pose.heading == 'N') { pose.heading = 'E';}
    }
    else{
        //如果处于加速状态,则稍微有点不一样,代码省略
    }
}
else if(cmd == 'F'){
    isFast = !isFast; //每次收到F指令,切换isFast
}
```

```
if(cmd == 'M'){
    //智能指针指向子类MoveCommand实例, 不用担心delete的问题了
    cmder = std::make_unique<MoveCommand>();

}
else if (cmd == 'L') { ...
else if (cmd == 'R') { ...
else if(cmd == 'F') { ...

    if(cmder) {
        //多态, 当cmder指向不同子类实例, 调用的是不同的命令
        cmder->DoOperate(*this);
    }
}
```

HUAWE

本节小结

- 继承:
 - 演示如何通过继承来扩展现有类,避免代码重复
- 多态:
 - 通过逐步优化代码,展示如何利用多态消除代码重复性,实现代码的良好扩展性
- 多维因子下的正交分解:
 - 解析多维降维分析方法,展示如何将高维问题简化为低维问题



目录

- 1. 实验1回顾
- 2. 项目实践
 - 2.1 新功能扩展
 - 2.2 面向对象封装
 - 2.3 面向对象继承和多态
- 3. 总结



本章总结

通过本课程的学习,您已经掌握了面向对象编程的特性:

- 封装: 掌握面向对象编程的基本概念,包括类和对象的封装,以及如何通过封装实现代码的复用性
- 继承与多态: 掌握面向对象中,继承、多态等特性,实现代码的良好扩展性 这些技能和知识将为您在未来的企业软件开发中打下坚实的基础,帮助您成为一 名更加专业和高效的软件开发者。

感谢您参与本课程,期待您在未来的软件开发工作中取得更大的成就!



学习推荐

在线参考资料网站,涵盖了C++基本概念到高级特性、标准库函数、类和模板等各个方面:

• 搜索功能:有强大的搜索功能,可以快速找到需要的函数、类或概念

• 示例代码:可以帮助理解如何使用C++特性

• 网址: https://en.cppreference.com/w/



Thank you.

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