

Computer Programming

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Session: Constructor and Destructor Functions

Quick Recap of Relevant Topics

- Structures and classes
- Data members and member functions
- Accessing members
- Access control of members
 - public and private members

Overview of This Lecture

- Special member functions
 - Constructor functions
 - Destructor functions

Acknowledgment

- Much of this lecture is motivated by the treatment in
An Introduction to Programming Through C++
by Abhiram G. Ranade
McGraw Hill Education 2014

Recap: Member Functions and Their Usage

- A class can have public or private member functions

```
class V3 {  
    // 3-dimensional vector with printLength()  
    private: double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        ... Other member functions ...  
    void printLength() {  
        cout << length() << endl; return;  
    }  
    private:  
        double length() {return sqrt(x*x + y*y + z*z);}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    V3 a, * ptr;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    a.printLength();  
    ptr = new V3;  
    if (ptr == NULL) return ...  
    ... Some code here ...  
    ptr->printLength();  
    delete ptr;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Two Special Member Functions of Every Class

- **Constructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is allocated
 - Convenient way to initialize data members
 - Just like any other member function
 - Accepts optional input parameters
 - Can be used to perform tasks other than initialization too
- **Destructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is de-allocated
 - Convenient way to do book-keeping/cleaning-up before de-allocating object
 - Accepts no parameters
 - Can be used to perform other tasks before de-allocating object

Example Constructor of Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Constructor of class V3

Example Constructor of Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Constructor of class V3

- A member function
- No return type
- Same name as that of the class (i.e. V3)
- Optional input parameters
- Mostly used for initialization

Example Constructor of Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Another constructor of class V3

**Typed list of
parameters different
from that of the
previous constructor**

Multiple Constructors of Same Class

- A class can have multiple constructors as long as each one has a distinct list of parameter types
 - `V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz)` and `V3()`
- When allocating an object of the class, the types of parameters passed to the constructor determine which constructor is invoked
 - `V3 myObj1; V3 *myObj2 = new V3(1.0, 2.0, 3.0);`
- Allocated object serves as the receiver object for the constructor call

Usage of Constructors

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Note the “public” declaration

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (0.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
    V3 b;  
    V3 *p, *q;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    p = new V3 (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    q = new V3;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    delete p; delete q;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Usage of Constructors

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

Note the “public” declaration

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (0.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
    V3 b;  
    V3 *p, *q;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    p = new V3 (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    q = new V3;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    delete p; delete q;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Usage of Constructors

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (0.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
    V3 b;  
    V3 *p, *q;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    p = new V3 (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    q = new V3;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    delete p; delete q;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Usage of Constructors

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
    public:  
        V3 (double vx, double vy, double vz) {  
            x = vx; y = vy; z = vz; return;  
        }  
        V3 () { x = y = z = 0.0; return; }  
        ... Other member functions of V3 ...  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (0.0, 0.0, 0.0);  
    V3 b;  
    V3 *p, *q;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    p = new V3 (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    q = new V3;  
    ... Some code here ...  
    delete p; delete q;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Two Special Member Functions of Every Class

- **Constructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is allocated
 - Convenient way to initialize data members
 - Just like any other member function
 - Accepts optional input parameters
 - Can be used to perform tasks other than initialization
- **Destructor:** Invoked **automatically** when an object of the class is de-allocated
 - Convenient way to do book-keeping/cleaning-up before de-allocating object
 - Accepts no parameters
 - Can be used to perform other tasks before de-allocating object

Example Destructor of Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
        double length() { ... }  
    public:
```

... Constructors of class V3 ...

```
    ~V3() { if (length() == 0.0)  
            {cout << "Zero vector!!! " << endl;}  
            return;  
        }  
    ... Other member functions of class V3 ...  
};
```

Destructor of class V3

- A member function
- No return type
- Name: ~ followed by name of class (i.e. ~V3)
- No input parameter
- Mostly used for book-keeping/clean-up before de-allocation of object

Multiple destructors of same class not allowed in C++

Example Destructor of Class V3

```
class V3 {  
    private:  
        double x, y, z;  
        double length() { }  
    public:  
        ... Constructors of class V3 ...  
        ~V3() { if (length() == 0.0)  
                {cout << "Zero vector!!!" << endl;}  
                return;  
            }  
        ... Other member functions of class V3 ...  
};
```

Note the "public" declaration

```
int main() {  
    V3 a (1.0, 2.0, 3.0);  
    { V3 b;  
      a = b;  
    }  
    V3 *p =  
        new V3(1.0, 1.0, 1.0);  
    a = *p;  
    delete p;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Summary

- Constructor and destructor functions of classes
- Simple usage of above special member functions
 - More complex usage coming later ...