5法是采用基类名受限访问,访 问格式为<基类名>::<基类成员>。

## 一. 简答题 (见课件和课本)

- 1. 多继承时,如果多个基类中的同名成员在派生类中由于标识符不唯一,将会出现什么问 题? 在派生类中如何消除该问题?
- 2. 什么是虚基类? 它有什么作用?

## 二. 简答题

1. 写出以下程序的运行结果

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

```
B免重复继承,就需要使用virtual关键字把公共基类A声明为虚基类,
```

class C: virtual public A {

```
class B1 {
  public:
    B1(int i) { cout << "constructing B1" << i << endl; }
    ~B1() { cout << "destructing B1" << endl; }
};
class B2 {
  public:
    B2() { cout << "constructing B3" << endl; }
     ~B2() { cout << "destructing B3" << endl; }
};
class C: public B2, virtual public B1 {
    int j;
  public:
    C(int a, int b, int c): B1(a), memberB1(b), j(c) { }
    B1 memberB1;
    B2 memberB2;
};
int main(){
    C obj(1,2,3);
```

## 该程序的运行结果为:

constructing B11 constructing B3 constructing B12 constructing B3 destructing B3 destructing B1

destructing B3

destructing B1

```
2. 写出以下程序的运行结果
```

```
#include<iostream.h>
class A {
  public:
    int n;
};
class B: public A {};
class C: public A {};
class D: public B, public C {
    int getn() { return B::n; }
};
void main()
{ Dd;
   d.B::n = 10;
   d.C::n = 20:
   cout << d.B::n << "," << d.C::n <<endl;
}
该程序的运行结果为:
10,20
3. 写出以下程序的运行结果
#include <iostream.h>
class A {
    int a;
public:
    A(int i) { a=i; cout << "constructing class A" << endl; }
    void print() { cout << a << endl; }</pre>
    ~A() { cout << "destructing class A" << endl; }
};
class B1: public A {
    int b1;
public:
    B1(int i, int j): A(i) { b1=j; cout << "constructing class B1" << endl; }
    void print()
    {
         A::print();
         cout << b1 << endl;
    }
    ~B1() { cout << "destructing class B1" << endl; }
};
```

```
class B2: public A {
    int b2;
public:
    B2(int i, int j): A(i) { b2=j;cout << "constructing class B2" << endl; }
    void print()
                                当需要打印或者读取基类的private数据成员时,
需要使用基类的public成员函数。
    {
         A::print(); <
         cout << b2 << endl;
    }
    ~B2() { cout << "destructing class B2" << endl; }
};
                                     出现重复继承
class C: public B1, public B2 {
    int c;
public:
    C(int i, int j, int k, int l, int m): B1(i,j), B2(k,l), c(m) {
        cout << "constructing class C" << endl;
    }
    void print() {
        B1::print();
        B2::print();
        cout << c << endl;
    ~C(){ cout << "destructing class C" << endl; }
};
void main()
{
     C c1(1,2,3,4,5);
     c1.print();
}
该程序的运行结果为:
constructing class A
constructing class B1
constructing class A
constructing class B2
constructing class C
1
2
3
4
destructing class C
```

destructing class B2 destructing class A destructing class B1 destructing class A

## 三. 编程题: 即教材 P262 第 19 题

```
//请定义一个类 A ,使得在程序中只能创建该类的唯一一个对象,
//当试图创建该类的第二个对象时 ,返回第一个对象的指针。
//(提示: 类 A 的设计模式采用 Singleton 模式)

class Singleton {
public:
    static Singleton* Instance();
protected:
    Singleton();
private:
    static Singleton* _instance;
}

Singleton* Singleton:_instance = 0;
Singleton* Singleton::Instance()
{
    if (_instance == 0)
    {
        _ instance = new Singleton;
    }
    return _instance;
};

//使用Singleton
void main()
{
    .....
Singleton* singleton = Singleton::Instance();
.....
Singleton* singleton = Singleton::Instance();
```