

# 修飾子

sprout 2019

感謝 2017 子期的投影片

# 來自第一周的連結

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/types>

這些長長短短是什麼啊?  
還有謎樣的unsigned...

Type specifier	Equivalent type	Width in bits by data model				
		C++ standard	LP32	ILP32	LLP64	LP64
<code>short</code>	<code>short int</code>	at least <b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<code>short int</code>						
<code>signed short</code>						
<code>signed short int</code>						
<code>unsigned short</code>	<code>unsigned short int</code>					
<code>unsigned short int</code>						
<code>int</code>	<code>int</code>	at least <b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>
<code>signed</code>						
<code>signed int</code>						
<code>unsigned</code>	<code>unsigned int</code>					
<code>unsigned int</code>						
<code>long</code>	<code>long int</code>	at least <b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>
<code>long int</code>						
<code>signed long</code>						
<code>signed long int</code>						
<code>unsigned long</code>	<code>unsigned long int</code>					
<code>unsigned long int</code>						
<code>long long</code>	<code>long long int</code> (C++11)	at least <b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>
<code>long long int</code>						
<code>signed long long</code>						
<code>signed long long int</code>						
<code>unsigned long long</code>	<code>unsigned long long int</code> (C++11)					
<code>unsigned long long int</code>						

# 修飾子

- “宣告” 額外性質
- 常用修飾子:
  - short 、 long 、 long long
  - unsigned
  - const
  - static

# 跟記憶體大小有關的修飾子

- 只有定義:

$\text{sizeof}(\text{short}) \leq \text{sizeof}(\text{int}) \leq \text{sizeof}(\text{long}) \leq \text{sizeof}(\text{long long})$

- 沒特別寫出來的時候default後面接int

`short a; ≡ short int a;`

```
#include<iostream>
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    std::cout<<"size of int = "<<sizeof(int)<<"\n";
```

```
    std::cout<<"size of long int = "<<sizeof(long int)<<"\n";
```

```
    std::cout<<"size of long long int = "<<sizeof(long long int)<<"\n";
```

```
    std::cout<<"size of short int = "<<sizeof(short int)<<"\n";
```

```
}
```

```
size of int = 4
```

```
size of long int = 4
```

```
size of long long int = 8
```

```
size of short int = 2
```

# limits.h

```
#define MB_LEN_MAX 5
#define SHRT_MIN (-32768)
#define SHRT_MAX 32767
#define USHRT_MAX 0xffffU
#define INT_MIN (-2147483647 - 1)
#define INT_MAX 2147483647
#define UINT_MAX 0xffffffffU
#define LONG_MIN (-2147483647L - 1)
#define LONG_MAX 2147483647L
#define ULONG_MAX 0xfffffffffUL
#define LLONG_MAX 922337203685477580711
#define LLONG_MIN (-922337203685477580711 - 1)
#define ULLONG_MAX 0xfffffffffffffffffu11
```

 short 的上下界

 int 的上下界

 long 的上下界

# limits.h

```
#define MB_LEN_MAX 5
#define SHRT_MIN (-32768)
#define SHRT_MAX 32767
#define USHRT_MAX 0xffffU
#define INT_MIN (-2147483647 - 1)
#define INT_MAX 2147483647
#define UINT_MAX 0xffffffffU
#define LONG_MIN (-2147483647L - 1)
#define LONG_MAX 2147483647L
#define ULONG_MAX 0xfffffffffUL
#define LLONG_MAX 922337203685477580711
#define LLONG_MIN (-922337203685477580711 - 1)
#define ULLONG_MAX 0xfffffffffffffffffull
```

 short 的上下界

 int 的上下界

 long 的上下界

實際使用的時候可能會因為不同硬體、作業系統、編譯器而有不同的結果

# unsigned

- signed : 有正、負，用MSB分辨
- unsigned : 只有正數→上限變兩倍
  - $-(2^{31}) \sim (2^{31}) - 1 \rightarrow 0 \sim (2^{32}) - 1$

# 2的補數 (2's complement)

- 電腦紀錄負數的方法
- MSB==0表示正數， MSB==1表示負數
- 先寫出正數，01互換以後+=1
- 例:
  - -5  
5 = 00001001 → 11110110 → 11110111
  - -1  
1 = 00000001 → 11111110 → 11111111



# Overflow (溢位)

- 大小超過上下界
- Undefined behavior

```
#include<iostream>
#include<limits.h>
int main(){
    int a=INT_MAX;
    std::cout<<"a = "<<a<<"\n";
    a=a+1;
    std::cout<<"a+1 = "<<a<<"\n";
    return 0;
}
```

```
a = 2147483647
a+1 = -2147483648
```

# Const

- 避免不小心被更動
- 可用於參數的傳遞

```
#include<iostream>
int main(){
    const double pi=3.1415926535;
    double r;
    std::cin>>r;
    pi=3.14;
    std::cout<<r*r*pi<<'\\n';
    return 0;
}
```

```
d:\資芽\teach\2019>g++ -std=c++14 cycle_area.cpp -o cycle_area.exe
cycle_area.cpp: In function 'int main()':
cycle_area.cpp:6:5: error: assignment of read-only variable 'pi'
    pi=3.14;
    ^~~~~
```

# Static

- 固定在記憶體中的變數
- 只宣告 / 初始化一次，程式執行期間都會存在
  - 不隨函式結束而消失 → 統計
- 全域靜態變數 / 函式 → 只能在檔案內被調用
  - 宣告一個 **static** 變數 **a** 在標頭檔裡，引用該標頭檔的程式亦無法存取變數 **a**

# 例子

```
#include<iostream>
int count(void);
int main(){
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
        std::cout<<count()<<' ';
    }
    std::cout<<'\n';
    return 0;
}
int count(void){
    int i=0;
    i++;
    return i;
}
```

輸出: 1 1 1 1 1

# 例子

```
#include<iostream>
int count(void);
int main(){
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++){
        std::cout<<count()<<' ';
    }
    std::cout<<'\\n';
    return 0;
}
int count(void){
    static int i=0;
    i++;
    return i;
}
```

輸出: 1 2 3 4 5

# 可以用多個修飾子

```
static const unsigned long long int solong=0;
```

↑ 這是合法的宣告