

程序设计与算法(三)

C++面向对象程序设计

郭炜





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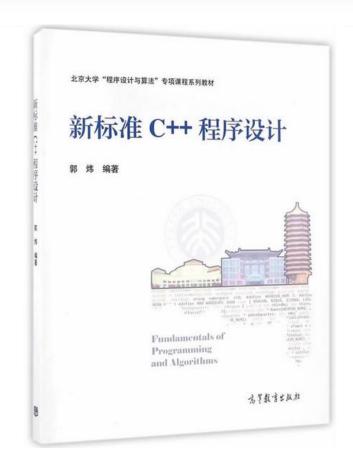


配套教材:

高等教育出版社

《新标准C++程序设计》

郭炜 编著





类和对象(2)







韩国济州岛火山口

- 在类的定义中,用下列访问范围关键字来说明类成员可被访问的范围:
 - private: 私有成员,只能在成员函数内访问
 - public:公有成员,可以在任何地方访问
 - protected: 保护成员,以后再说

> 以上三种关键字出现的次数和先后次序都没有限制。

> 定义一个类

```
class className {
    private:
    私有属性和函数
    public:
    公有属性和函数
    protected:
    保护属性和函数
}:
```

说明类成员的可访问范围

» 如过某个成员前面没有上述关键字,则缺省地被认为 是私有成员。

```
class Man {
  int nAge; //私有成员
  char szName[20]; // 私有成员
public:
  void SetName(char * szName) {
   strcpy( Man::szName,szName);
  }
};
```

- > 在类的成员函数内部,能够访问:
 - 当前对象的全部属性、函数;
 - 同类其它对象的全部属性、函数。

在类的成员函数以外的地方,只能够访问该类对象的公有成员。

```
class CEmployee {
    private:
         char szName[30]; //名字
    public:
         int salary; //工资
         void setName(char * name);
         void getName(char * name);
      void averageSalary(CEmployee e1,CEmployee e2);
void CEmployee::setName( char * name) {
    strcpy( szName, name); //ok
void CEmployee::getName( char * name) {
     strcpy( name,szName); //ok
```

```
void CEmployee::averageSalary(CEmployee e1,
                             CEmployee e2) {
      cout << e1.szName; //ok, 访问同类其他对象私有成员
      salary = (e1.salary + e2.salary )/2;
int main()
   CEmployee e;
   strcpy(e.szName,"Tom1234567889"); //编译错,不能访
问私有成员
   e.setName("Tom"); // ok
   e.salary = 5000; //ok
   return 0;
```

```
int main()
   CEmployee e;
   strcpy(e.szName,"Tom1234567889"); //编译错,不能访
问私有成员
   e.setName( "Tom"); // ok
   e.salary = 5000; //ok
   return 0;
▶设置私有成员的机制,叫"隐藏"
```

▶ "隐藏"的目的是强制对成员变量的访问一定要通过成员函数进行,那么以后成员变量的类型等属性修改后,只需要更改成员函数即可。否则,所有直接访问成员变量的语句都需要修改。

"隐藏"的作用

➤如果将上面的程序移植到内存空间紧张的手持设备上,希望将 szName 改为 char szName[5],若szName不是私有,那么就要找 出所有类似

strcpy(e.szName,"Tom1234567889"); 这样的语句进行修改,以防止数组越界。这样做很麻烦。

"隐藏"的作用

▶如果将szName变为私有,那么程序中就不可能出现(除非在类的内部)

strcpy(e.szName,"Tom1234567889");

这样的语句,所有对 szName的访问都是通过成员函数来进行,比如: e.setName("Tom12345678909887");

▶那么,就算szName改短了,上面的语句也不需要找出来修改,只要改 setName成员函数,在里面确保不越界就可以了。

用struct定义类

```
struct CEmployee {
         char szName[30]; //公有!!
   public:
         int salary; //工资
         void setName(char * name);
         void getName(char * name);
         void averageSalary(CEmployee
             e1, CEmployee e2);
和用"class"的<mark>唯一</mark>区别,就是未说明是公有还是私有的成员,就是公
```





成员函数的 重载及参数缺省



内蒙古阿斯哈图石林

成员函数的重载及参数缺省

- > 成员函数也可以重载
- > 成员函数可以带缺省参数。

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Location {
  private:
     int x, y;
 public:
      void init( int x=0 , int y = 0 );
     void valueX( int val ) { x = val ;}
     int valueX() { return x; }
```

成员函数的重载及参数缺省

- > 成员函数也可以重载
- ▶ 成员函数可以带缺省参数。

```
void Location::init( int X, int Y)
{
  x = X;
  y = Y;
}
```

```
int main() {
     Location A,B;
     A.init(5);
     A. valueX(5);
     cout << A.valueX();</pre>
     return 0;
```

```
使用缺省参数要注意避免有函数重载时的二义性
class Location {
 private:
     int x, y;
 public:
        void init( int x = 0, int y = 0);
     void valueX( int val = 0) { x = val; }
     int valueX() { return x; }
  Location A;
  A.valueX(); //错误,编译器无法判断调用哪个valueX
```



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构造函数 (constructor)



美国加州太浩湖

基本概念(教材P179)

- □成员函数的一种
 - 名字与类名相同,可以有参数,不能有返回值(void也不行)
 - 作用是对对象进行初始化,如给成员变量赋初值
 - 如果定义类时没写构造函数,则编译器生成一个默认的无参数的构造函数
 - •默认构造函数无参数,不做任何操作

基本概念

- □ 如果定义了构造函数,则编译器不生成默认的无参数的构造函数
- □ 对象生成时构造函数自动被调用。对象一旦生成,就再也不能在 其上执行构造函数
- □一个类可以有多个构造函数

基本概念

- □为什么需要构造函数:
- 1) 构造函数执行必要的初始化工作,有了构造函数,就不必专门再写初始化函数,也不用担心忘记调用初始化函数。

基本概念

□为什么需要构造函数:

1) 构造函数执行必要的初始化工作,有了构造函数,就不必专门再写初始化函数,也不用担心忘记调用初始化函数。

2) 有时对象没被初始化就使用,会导致程序出错。

```
class Complex {
      private:
            double real, imag;
      public:
            void Set( double r, double i);
};//编译器自动生成默认构造函数
Complex c1; //默认构造函数被调用
Complex * pc = new Complex; //默认构造函数被调用
```

```
class Complex {
        private:
                double real, imag;
        public:
                Complex( double r, double i = 0);
Complex::Complex( double r, double i) {
        real = r; imag = i;
Complex c1; // error, 缺少构造函数的参数
Complex * pc = new Complex; // error, 没有参数
Complex c1(2); // OK
Complex c1(2,4), c2(3,5);
Complex * pc = new Complex(3,4);
```

□可以有多个构造函数,参数个数或类型不同

```
class Complex {
        private:
                 double real, imag;
        public:
                 void Set( double r, double i );
                 Complex(double r, double i);
                 Complex (double r);
                 Complex (Complex c1, Complex c2);
};
Complex::Complex(double r, double i)
        real = r; imag = i;
```

```
Complex::Complex(double r)
        real = r; imag = 0;
Complex::Complex (Complex c1, Complex c2);
        real = c1.real + c2.real;
        imag = c1.imag + c2.imag;
Complex c1(3), c2(1,0), c3(c1,c2);
// c1 = \{3, 0\}, c2 = \{1, 0\}, c3 = \{4, 0\};
```

□ 构造函数最好是public的, private构造函数 不能直接用来初始化对象

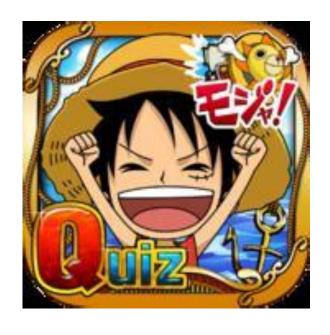
```
class CSample{
       private:
              CSample() {
int main(){
       CSample Obj; //err. 唯一构造函数是private
       return 0;
```



```
有类A如下定义:
class A {
       int v;
       public:
       A ( int n) { v = n; }
};
下面哪条语句是编译不会出错的?
A) A a1(3);
B) A a2;
C) A * p = new A();
```

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```
有类A如下定义:
class A {
       int v;
       public:
       A ( int n) { v = n; }
};
下面哪条语句是编译不会出错的?
A) A a1(3);
B) A a2;
C) A * p = new A();
```



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构造函数 在数组中的使用



内蒙古阿斯哈图石林

构造函数在数组中的使用

```
class CSample {
      int x;
public:
      CSample() {
            cout << "Constructor 1 Called" << endl;</pre>
      CSample(int n) {
            x = n;
            cout << "Constructor 2 Called" << endl;</pre>
```

```
int main(){
    CSample array1[2];
    cout << "step1"<<end1;</pre>
    CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
    cout << "step2"<<end1;</pre>
    CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
    cout << "step3"<<end1;</pre>
    CSample * array4 =
     new CSample[2];
    delete []array4;
    return 0;
```

```
int main(){
  CSample array1[2];
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample * array4 =
       new CSample[2];
  delete ∏array4;
  return 0;
```

输出: Constructor 1 Called Constructor 1 Called

```
int main(){
  CSample array1[2];
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample * array4 =
       new CSample[2];
  delete ∏array4;
  return 0;
```

输出:

Constructor 1 Called Constructor 1 Called step1

```
int main(){
  CSample array1[2];
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample * array4 =
       new CSample[2];
  delete []array4;
  return 0;
```

输出:

Constructor 1 Called Constructor 1 Called step1

Constructor 2 Called Constructor 2 Called

```
int main(){
  CSample array1[2];
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
  CSample * array4 =
       new CSample[2];
  delete []array4;
  return 0;
```

输出:

Constructor 1 Called Constructor 1 Called step1 Constructor 2 Called Constructor 2 Called step2

```
输出:
int main(){
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  CSample array1[2];
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
                                   step1
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
                                   step2
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample * array4 =
                                   Constructor 1 Called
       new CSample[2];
  delete []array4;
  return 0;
```

```
输出:
int main(){
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  CSample array1[2];
                                   Constructor 1 Called
  cout << "step1"<<endl;</pre>
                                   step1
  CSample array2[2] = \{4,5\};
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  cout << "step2"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample array3[2] = \{3\};
                                   step2
  cout << "step3"<<endl;</pre>
                                   Constructor 2 Called
  CSample * array4 =
                                   Constructor 1 Called
       new CSample[2];
                                   step3
  delete []array4;
  return 0;
```

<pre>int main(){</pre>	输出:
CSample array1[2];	Constructor 1 Called
<pre>cout << "step1"<<endl;< pre=""></endl;<></pre>	Constructor 1 Called
CSample array $2[2] = \{4,5\};$	step1
cout << "step2"< <endl;< td=""><td>Constructor 2 Called</td></endl;<>	Constructor 2 Called
CSample array $3[2] = \{3\};$	Constructor 2 Called
• = = =	step2
cout << "step3"< <endl;< td=""><td>Constructor 2 Called</td></endl;<>	Constructor 2 Called
CSample * array4 =	Constructor 1 Called
new CSample[2];	step3
delete []array4;	Constructor 1 Called
return 0;	Constructor 1 Called
}	

```
class Test {
    public:
        Test( int n) { } //(1)
        Test( int n, int m) { } //(2)
        Test() { } //(3)
};
Test array1[3] = { 1, Test(1,2) };
```

```
class Test {
    public:
        Test(int n) { }
                                 //(1)
        Test( int n, int m) \{\} //(2)
                                 //(3)
        Test() { }
Test array1[3] = \{1, \text{Test}(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
```

```
class Test {
    public:
        Test(int n) { }
                                //(1)
        Test( int n, int m) \{\} //(2)
                                //(3)
        Test() { }
Test array1[3] = \{1, Test(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
Test array2[3] = { Test(2,3), Test(1,2), 1};
```

```
class Test {
   public:
       Test(int n) { }
                                //(1)
       Test( int n, int m) \{\} //(2)
                                //(3)
       Test() { }
Test array1[3] = \{1, \text{Test}(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
Test array2[3] = { Test(2,3), Test(1,2), 1};
// 三个元素分别用(2),(2),(1)初始化
```

```
class Test {
   public:
       Test(int n) { }
                                //(1)
       Test( int n, int m) \{\} //(2)
                                //(3)
       Test() { }
Test array1[3] = \{1, \text{Test}(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
Test array2[3] = { Test(2,3), Test(1,2), 1};
// 三个元素分别用(2),(2),(1)初始化
Test * pArray[3] = { new Test(4), new Test(1,2) };
```

```
class Test {
   public:
       Test(int n) { }
                               //(1)
       Test( int n, int m) \{\} //(2)
                               //(3)
       Test() { }
Test array1[3] = \{1, \text{Test}(1,2)\};
// 三个元素分别用(1),(2),(3)初始化
Test array2[3] = { Test(2,3), Test(1,2), 1};
// 三个元素分别用(2),(2),(1)初始化
Test * pArray[3] = { new Test(4), new Test(1,2) };
//两个元素分别用(1),(2) 初始化
```





假设A是一个类的名字,下面的语句生成了几个类A的对象?

 $A * arr[4] = \{ new A(), NULL, new A() \};$

- A) 1
- B) 4
- C) 2







假设A是一个类的名字,下面的语句生成了几个类A的对象?

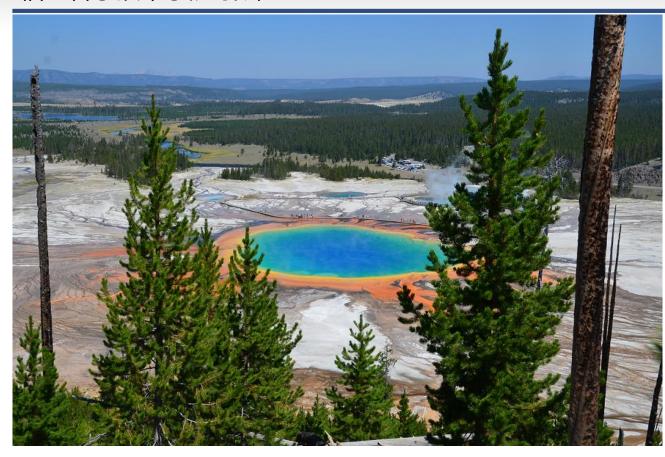
 $A * arr[4] = \{ new A(), NULL, new A() \};$

- A) 1
- B) 4
- C) 2



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复制构造函数 copy constructor



美国黄石公园大棱镜温泉

基本概念(教材P183)

- •只有一个参数,即对同类对象的引用。
- •形如 X::X(X&)或X::X(const X &), 二者选一 后者能以常量对象作为参数
- 如果没有定义复制构造函数,那么编译器生成默认 复制构造函数。默认的复制构造函数完成复制功能。

```
▶如果定义的自己的复制构造函数,
则默认的复制构造函数不存在。
class Complex {
       public:
               double real, imag;
       Complex(){ }
       Complex (const Complex & c ) {
               real = c.real;
               imag = c.imag;
               cout << "Copy Constructor called";
Complex c1;
Complex c2(c1);
```

```
▶如果定义的自己的复制构造函数,
则默认的复制构造函数不存在。
class Complex {
       public:
              double real, imag;
       Complex(){ }
       Complex (const Complex & c ) {
              real = c.real;
              imag = c.imag;
              cout << "Copy Constructor called";
Complex c1;
Complex c2(c1);//调用自己定义的复制构造函数,输出 Copy Constructor called
```

▶不允许有形如 X::X(X)的构造函数。

1)当用一个对象去初始化同类的另一个对象时。

1)当用一个对象去初始化同类的另一个对象时。

Complex c2(c1);

Complex c2 = c1; //初始化语句, 非赋值语句

2)如果某函数有一个参数是类 A 的对象, 那么该函数被调用时,类A的复制构造函数将被调用。

```
2)如果某函数有一个参数是类 A 的对象,
那么该函数被调用时,类A的复制构造函数将被调用。
class A
      public:
      A() { };
      A( A & a) {
       cout << "Copy constructor called" <<endl;</pre>
```

2)如果某函数有一个参数是类 A 的对象, 那么该函数被调用时,类A的复制构造函数将被调用。

```
void Func(A a1){ }
int main(){
          A a2;
          Func(a2);
        return 0;
}
```

2)如果某函数有一个参数是类 A 的对象, 那么该函数被调用时,类A的复制构造函数将被调用。

```
void Func(A a1){ }
int main(){
          A a2;
          Func(a2);
        return 0;
}
```

程序输出结果为: Copy constructor called

3) 如果函数的返回值是类A的对象时,则函数返回时, A的复制构造函数被调用:

3) 如果函数的返回值是类A的对象时,则函数返回时, A的复制构造函数被调用: class A public: int v; $A(int n) \{ v = n; \};$ A(const A & a) { v = a.v;cout << "Copy constructor called" <<endl;</pre>

3) 如果函数的返回值是类A的对象时,则函数返回时, A的复制构造函数被调用:

```
A Func() {
         A b(4);
         return b;
}
int main() {
         cout << Func().v << endl; return 0;
}</pre>
```

3) 如果函数的返回值是类A的对象时,则函数返回时, A的复制构造函数被调用:

```
A Func() {
       A b(4);
       return b;
int main() {
       cout << Func().v << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
输出结果:
Copy constructor called
```

注意:对象间赋值并不导致复制构造函数被调用

```
class CMyclass {
   public:
   int n;
   CMyclass() {};
   CMyclass ( CMyclass & c) { n = 2 * c.n ; }
};
int main() {
   CMyclass c1,c2;
   c1.n = 5; c2 = c1; CMyclass c3(c1);
   cout <<"c2.n=" << c2.n << ",";
   cout <<"c3.n=" << c3.n << endl;
   return 0;
输出: c2.n=5,c3.n=10
```

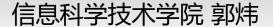
常量引用参数的使用

```
void fun(CMyclass obj ) {
  cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
  这样的函数,调用时生成形参会引发复制构造函数调用,开销比较大。
  所以可以考虑使用 CMyclass & 引用类型作为参数。
  如果希望确保实参的值在函数中不应被改变,那么可以加上const 关键字:
  void fun(const CMyclass & obj) {
    //函数中任何试图改变 obj值的语句都将是变成非法
```



假设A是一个类的名字,下面哪段程序不会用到 A的复制构造函数?

- A) A a1,a2; a1 = a2;
- B) void func(A a) { cout << "good" << endl; }
- C) A func() { A tmp; return tmp; }
- D) A a1; A a2(a1);







假设A是一个类的名字,下面哪段程序不会调用 A的复制构造函数?

- A) A a1,a2; a1 = a2;
- B) void func(A a) { cout << "good" << endl; }
- C) A func() { A tmp; return tmp; }
- D) A a1; A a2(a1);

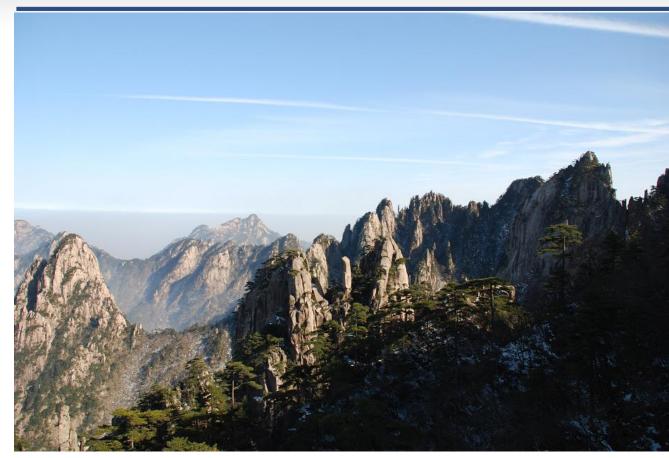
为什么要自己写复制构造函数?

为什么要自己写复制构造函数?

To be continued.....



类型转换构造函数



什么是类型转换构造函数

- □ 定义转换构造函数的目的是实现类型的自动转换。
- □ 只有一个参数,而且不是复制构造函数的构造函数,一般 就可以看作是转换构造函数。
- 当需要的时候,编译系统会自动调用转换构造函数,建立一个无名的临时对象(或临时变量)。

类型转换构造函数实例

```
class Complex {
  public:
         double real, imag;
         Complex(inti) {//类型转换构造函数
                cout << "IntConstructor called" << endl;</pre>
                real = i; imag = 0;
         Complex(double r,double i) {real = r; imag = i; }
};
int main ()
      Complex c1(7,8);
      Complex c2 = 12;
      c1 = 9; // 9被自动转换成一个临时Complex对象
      cout << c1.real << "," << c1.imag << endl;
      return 0;
```

类型转换构造函数实例

```
class Complex {
  public:
         double real, imag;
          explicit Complex(inti) {//显式类型转换构造函数
                 cout << "IntConstructor called" << endl;</pre>
                 real = i; imag = 0;
          Complex(double r,double i) {real = r; imag = i; }
};
int main () {
      Complex c1(7,8);
       Complex c2 = Complex(12);
       c1 = 9; // error, 9<mark>不能被自动转换成一个临时Complex对象</mark>
       c1 = Complex(9) //ok
       cout << c1.real << "," << c1.imag << endl;
       return 0;
```





```
类A定义如下:
class A {
    int v;
    public:
    A(int i) { v = i; }
    A() { }
};
```

下面哪段程序不会引发类型转换构造函数被调用?

- A) A a1(4)
- B) A a2 = 4;
- C) A a3; a3 = 9;
- D) A a1,a2; a1 = a2;





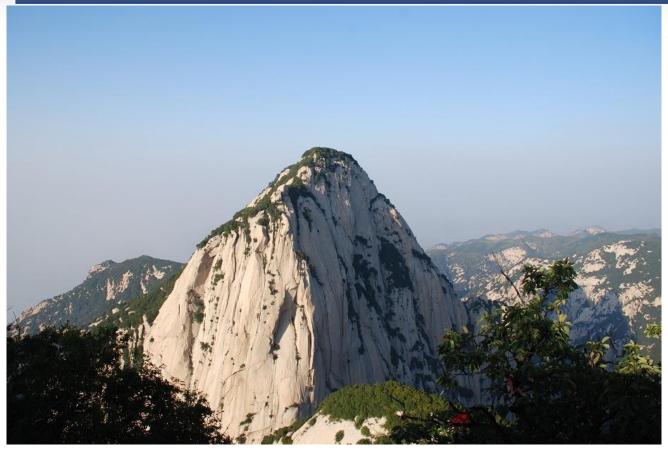
```
类A定义如下:
class A {
    int v;
    public:
        A(int i) { v = i; }
        A() { }
};
```

下面段程序不会引发类型转换构造函数被调用?

A) A a1(4) B) A a2 = 4; C) A a3; a3 = 9; D) A a1,a2; a1 = a2;



析构函数 destructors



●名字与类名相同,在前面加 '~' , 没有参数和返回值, 一个类最多只能有一个析构函数。

- ●名字与类名相同,在前面加 '~' , 没有参数和返回值, 一个类最多只能有一个析构函数。
- ●析构函数对象消亡时即自动被调用。可以定义析构函数来在 对象消亡前做善后工作,比如释放分配的空间等。

- ●名字与类名相同,在前面加 '~' , 没有参数和返回值, 一个类最多只能有一个析构函数。
- ●析构函数对象消亡时即自动被调用。可以定义析构函数来在 对象消亡前做善后工作,比如释放分配的空间等。
- ●如果定义类时没写析构函数,则编译器生成缺省析构函数。缺省析构函数什么也不做。

- ●名字与类名相同,在前面加 '~' , 没有参数和返回值,一个类最多只能有一个析构函数。
- ●析构函数对象消亡时即自动被调用。可以定义析构函数来在 对象消亡前做善后工作,比如释放分配的空间等。
- ●如果定义类时没写析构函数,则编译器生成缺省析构函数。 缺省析构函数什么也不做。
- ●如果定义了析构函数,则编译器不生成缺省析构函数。

析构函数实例

```
class String{
       private :
              char * p;
       public:
              String () {
                     p = new char[10];
              ~ String () ;
};
String ::~ String()
       delete [] p;
```

析构函数和数组

对象数组生命期结束时,对象数组的每个元素的析构函数都会被调用。

```
class Ctest {
    public:
    ~Ctest() { cout<< "destructor called" << endl; }
};
int main () {
    Ctest array[2];
    cout << "End Main" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

析构函数和数组

对象数组生命期结束时,对象数组的每个元素的析构函数都会被调用。

```
class Ctest {
    public:
   ~Ctest() { cout<< "destructor called" << endl; }
};
int main () {
   Ctest array[2];
   cout << "End Main" << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
输出:
End Main
destructor called
destructor called
```

析构函数和运算符 delete

> delete 运算导致析构函数调用。

```
Ctest * pTest;
pTest = new Ctest; //构造函数调用
delete pTest; //析构函数调用
-----
pTest = new Ctest[3]; //构造函数调用3次
delete [] pTest; //析构函数调用3次
```

若new一个对象数组,那么用delete释放时应该写 []。否则只delete一个对象(调用一次析构函数)

析构函数在对象作为函数返回值返回后被调用

```
class CMyclass {
  public:
  ~CMyclass() { cout << "destructor" << endl; }
};
CMyclass obj;
CMyclass fun(CMyclass sobj ) { //参数对象消亡也会导致析
                 //构函数被调用
  return sobj; //函数调用返回时生成临时对象返回
int main(){
  obj = fun(obj); //函数调用的返回值(临时对象)被
  return 0; //用过后,该临时对象析构函数被调用
```

析构函数在对象作为函数返回值返回后被调用

```
class CMyclass {
  public:
  ~CMyclass() { cout << "destructor" << endl; }
};
CMyclass obj;
CMyclass fun(CMyclass sobj ) { //参数对象消亡也会导致析
                      //构函数被调用
  return sobj; //函数调用返回时生成临时对象返回
int main(){
  obj = fun(obj); //函数调用的返回值(临时对象)被
  return 0; //用过后,该临时对象析构函数被调用
```

输出: destructor destructor destructor



构造函数和析构函数 什么时候被调用?



构造函数和析构函数什么时候被调用? (P190)

```
class Demo {
       int id;
public:
        Demo(int i)
               id = i;
               cout << "id=" << id << " constructed" << endl;</pre>
       ~Demo() {
              cout << "id=" << id << " destructed" << endl;</pre>
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
       static Demo d2(2);
       Demo d3(3);
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
int main () {
       Demo d4(4);
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
       { Demo d5(5);
       Func();
       cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
       static Demo d2(2);
       Demo d3(3);
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
int main () {
       Demo d4(4);
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
       { Demo d5(5);
       Func();
       cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
```

输出结果:

id=1 constructed

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
       static Demo d2(2);
       Demo d3(3);
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
int main () {
       Demo d4(4);
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
           Demo d5(5);
       Func();
       cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
```

输出结果:

id=1 constructed

id=4 constructed

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
       static Demo d2(2);
       Demo d3(3);
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
int main () {
       Demo d4(4);
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
            Demo d5(5);
       Func();
       cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
```

输出结果:

id=1 constructed

id=4 constructed

id=6 constructed

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
       static Demo d2(2);
       Demo d3(3);
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
int main () {
       Demo d4(4);
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
            Demo d5(5);
       Func();
       cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
       return 0;
```

输出结果:
id=1 constructed
id=4 constructed
id=6 constructed
id=6 destructed
main

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                  输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                  id=1 constructed
       Demo d3(3);
                                                  id=4 constructed
       cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                  id=6 constructed
                                                  id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                  main
       Demo d4(4);
                                                  id=5 constructed
       d4 = 6;
       cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
             Demo d5(5);
       Func();
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                  输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                   id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                   id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                   id=6 constructed
                                                   id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                  main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                  id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                  id=5 destructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
             Demo d5(5);
        Func();
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                   输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                   id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                   id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                   id=6 constructed
                                                   id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                   main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                   id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                   id=5 destructed
                                                   id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
             Demo d5(5);
        Func();
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

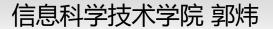
```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                   输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                   id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                   id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                   id=6 constructed
                                                   id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                   main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                   id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                   id=5 destructed
                                                   id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
                                                   id=3 constructed
             Demo d5(5);
                                                   func
        Func();
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                    输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                    id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                    id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=6 constructed
                                                    id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                    main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                    id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                    id=5 destructed
                                                    id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=3 constructed
              Demo d5(5);
                                                    func
                                                    id=3 destructed
        Func();
                                                    main ends
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
        return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                    输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                    id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                    id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=6 constructed
                                                    id=6 destructed
int main () {
                                                    main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                    id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                    id=5 destructed
                                                    id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=3 constructed
              Demo d5(5);
                                                    func
                                                    id=3 destructed
        Func();
                                                    main ends
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=6 destructed
        return 0;
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                    输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                    id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                    id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=6 constructed
                                                    id=6 destructed
int main ()
                                                    main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                    id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                    id=5 destructed
                                                    id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=3 constructed
              Demo d5(5);
                                                    func
                                                    id=3 destructed
        Func();
                                                    main ends
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
                                                    id=6 destructed
        return 0;
                                                    id=2 destructed
```

```
Demo d1(1);
void Func()
                                                    输出结果:
        static Demo d2(2);
                                                     id=1 constructed
        Demo d3(3);
                                                     id=4 constructed
        cout << "func" << endl;</pre>
                                                     id=6 constructed
                                                     id=6 destructed
int main ()
                                                    main
        Demo d4(4);
                                                     id=5 constructed
        d4 = 6;
                                                     id=5 destructed
                                                    id=2 constructed
        cout << "main" << endl;</pre>
                                                     id=3 constructed
              Demo d5(5);
                                                     func
                                                     id=3 destructed
        Func();
                                                    main ends
        cout << "main ends" << endl;</pre>
                                                     id=6 destructed
        return 0;
                                                     id=2 destructed
                                                     id=1 destructed
```







假设A是一个类的名字,下面的程序片段会 类A的调用析构函数几次?

```
int main() {
         A * p = new A[2];
         A * p2 = new A;
         Aa;
         delete [] p;
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
```







假设A是一个类的名字,下面的程序片段会 类A的调用析构函数几次?

```
int main() {
         A * p = new A[2];
         A * p2 = new A;
         Aa;
         delete [] p;
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
```

关于复制构造函数和析构函数的又一个例子

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class CMyclass {
   public:
   CMyclass() {};
   CMyclass ( CMyclass & c)
       cout << "copy constructor" << endl;</pre>
   }
   ~CMyclass() { cout << "destructor" << endl; }
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                 copy constructor
int main(){
   CMyclass c1;
    fun(c1);
   Test();
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                 copy constructor
                                 fun
int main(){
   CMyclass c1;
    fun(c1);
   Test();
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                 copy constructor
                                 fun
int main(){
                                 destructor //参数消亡
   CMyclass c1;
   fun(c1);
   Test();
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                  copy constructor
                                  fun
int main(){
                                  destructor //参数消亡
   CMyclass c1;
                                  test
   fun(c1);
   Test();
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                  输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                  copy constructor
                                  fun
int main(){
                                  destructor //参数消亡
   CMyclass c1;
                                  test
    fun(c1);
                                  copy constructor
   Test();
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                  copy constructor
                                  fun
int main(){
                                 destructor //参数消亡
   CMyclass c1;
                                 test
   fun(c1);
                                 copy constructor
   Test();
                                 destructor // 返回值临时对象消亡
   return 0;
```

```
void fun(CMyclass obj )
   cout << "fun" << endl;</pre>
CMyclass c;
CMyclass Test( )
                                 输出结果:
   cout << "test" << endl;</pre>
   return c;
                                 copy constructor
                                 fun
int main(){
                                 destructor //参数消亡
   CMyclass c1;
                                 test
   fun(c1);
                                 copy constructor
   Test();
                                 destructor // 返回值临时对象消亡
   return 0;
                                 destructor // 局部变量消亡
                                 destructor // 全局变量消亡
```

复制构造函数在不同编译器中的表现

```
class A {
    public:
         int x;
         A(int x):x(x)
            { cout << x << " constructor called" << endl; }</pre>
         A(const A & a ) { //本例中dev需要此const其他编译器不要
                 x = 2 + a.x;
                 cout << "copy called" << endl;</pre>
         ~A() { cout << x << " destructor called" << endl; }
};
                                                                     Visual Studio输出
                                                                     结果:
A f() { A b(10); return b; }
                                                                      1 constructor called
                                                                      10 constructor called
int main(){
                                                                     copy called
     A a(1);
                                                                      10 destructor called
     a = f();
                                                                      12 destructor called
     return 0;
                                                                      12 destructor called
```

复制构造函数在不同编译器中的表现

```
class A {
    public:
          int x;
         A(int x):x(x)
             { cout << x << " constructor called" << endl; }</pre>
          A(const A & a ) { //本例中dev需要此const其他编译器不要
                  x = 2 + a.x;
                  cout << "copy called" << endl;</pre>
          ~A() { cout << x << " destructor called" << endl; }
};
                                                                         Visual Studio输出
                                                                         结果:
A f() { A b(10); return b; }
                                                                         1 constructor called
                                                       dev C++输出结果:
                                                                         10 constructor called
int main(){
                                                       1 constructor called
                                                                         copy called
      A a(1);
                                                                         10 destructor called
                                                       10 constructor called
      a = f();
                                                                         12 destructor called
                                                       10 destructor called
      return 0;
                                                                         12 destructor called
                                                       10 destructor called
```

复制构造函数在不同编译器中的表现

```
class A {
    public:
         int x;
         A(int x):x(x)
            { cout << x << " constructor called" << endl; }</pre>
         A(const A & a ) { //本例中dev需要此const其他编译器不要
                 x = 2 + a.x;
                 cout << "copy called" << endl;</pre>
         ~A() { cout << x << " destructor called" << endl; }
};
                                                                      Visual Studio输出
                                                                      结果:
A f() { A b(10); return b; }
                                                                      1 constructor called
                                                    dev C++输出结果:
                                                                      10 constructor called
int main(){
                                                     1 constructor called
                                                                      copy called
     A a(1);
                          说明dev出于优化目的并
                                                                      10 destructor called
                                                     10 constructor called
     a = f();
                          未生成返回值临时对象。
                                                                      12 destructor called
                                                     10 destructor called
      return 0;
                          VS无此问题
                                                                      12 destructor called
                                                     10 destructor called
```