



Module 13

Partha Pratim
Das

Objectives &
Outline

Constructor
Parameterized
Overloaded

Destructor

Default
Constructor

Object
Lifetime

Automatic
Static
Dynamic

Summary

Module 13: Programming in C++

Constructors, Destructors & Object Lifetime

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Module Objectives

Module 13

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Constructor
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Summary

- Understand Object Construction (Initialization)
- Understand Object Destruction (De-Initialization)
- Understand Object Lifetime



Module Outline

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Constructor
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Automatic
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Dynamic

Summary

- Constructors
 - Parameterized
 - Default
 - Overloaded
- Destructor
- Default Constructor
- Object Lifetime
 - Automatic
 - Array
 - Dynamic



Module 13: Lecture 23

Module 13

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Objectives &
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Summary

- Constructors
 - Parameterized
 - Default
 - Overloaded



Program 13.01/02: Stack: Initialization

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Summary

Public Data

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Stack { public: // VULNERABLE DATA
    char data_[10]; int top_;
public:

    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s;
    s.top_ = -1; // Exposed initialization

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]);
    // s.top_ = 2; // RISK - CORRUPTS STACK
    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- Spills data structure codes into application
- public data reveals the *internals*
- To switch container, application needs to change
- Application may corrupt the stack!

Private Data

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Stack { private: // PROTECTED DATA
    char data_[10]; int top_;
public:
    void init() { top_ = -1; }
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s;
    s.init(); // Clean initialization

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]);
    // s.top_ = 2; // Compile error - SAFE
    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- No code in application, but `init()` to be called
- private data protects the *internals*
- Switching container is seamless
- Application cannot corrupt the stack



Program 13.02/03: Stack: Initialization

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Summary

Using init()

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Stack { private: // PROTECTED DATA
    char data_[10]; int top_;
public:
    void init() { top_ = -1; }
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s;
    s.init(); // Clean initialization

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]);
    // s.top_ = 2; // Compile error - SAFE
    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- **init() serves no visible purpose – application may forget to call**
- **If application misses to call init(), we have a corrupt stack**

Using Constructor

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Stack { private: // PROTECTED DATA
    char data_[10]; int top_;
public:
    Stack() : top_(-1) {} // Initialization
    int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
    void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
    void pop() { --top_; }
    char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s; // Init by Stack::Stack() call

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)
        s.push(str[i]);

    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- **Can initialization be made a part of instantiation?**
- **Yes. Constructor is implicitly called at instantiation as set by the compiler**



Program 13.04/05: Stack: Constructor

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Summary

Automatic Array

```
#include <iostream> using namespace std;
class Stack { private:
    char data_[10]; int top_; // Automatic
public:
    Stack(); // Constructor
    // More Stack methods
};

Stack::Stack(): // Initialization List
    top_(-1) {
    cout << "Stack::Stack() called" << endl;
}

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s; // Init by Stack::Stack() call

    for (int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}

-----
Stack::Stack() called
EDCBA
```

Dynamic Array

```
#include <iostream> using namespace std;
class Stack { private:
    char *data_; int top_; // Dynamic
public:
    Stack(); // Constructor
    // More Stack methods
};

Stack::Stack(): data_(new char[10]), // Init
    top_(-1) { // List
    cout << "Stack::Stack() called" << endl;
}

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
    Stack s; // Init by Stack::Stack() call

    for (int i=0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
    while (!s.empty()) {
        cout << s.top(); s.pop();
    }
    return 0;
}

-----
Stack::Stack() called
EDCBA
```

- top_ initialized to -1 in initialization list
- data_[10] initialized by default (automatic)
- Stack::Stack() called automatically when control passes Stack s; – Guarantees initialization

- top_ initialized to -1 in initialization list
- data_ initialized to new char[10] in init list



Constructor: Contrasting with Member Functions

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Summary

Constructor

- Is a member function with this pointer
- Name is same as the name of the class

```
class Stack { public:  
    Stack();  
};
```
- Has no return type

```
Stack::Stack(); // Not even void
```
- No return; hence has no return statement

```
Stack::Stack(): top_(-1)  
{ } // Returns implicitly
```
- Initializer list to initialize the data members

```
Stack::Stack(): // Initializer list  
    data_(new char[10]), // Init data_  
    top_(-1) // Init top_  
{ }
```
- Implicit call by instantiation / operator new

```
Stack s; // Calls Stack::Stack()
```
- May have any number of parameters
- Can be overloaded

Member Function

- Has implicit this pointer
- Any name different from name of class

```
class Stack { public:  
    int empty();  
};
```
- Must have a return type

```
int Stack::empty();
```
- Must have at least one return statement

```
int Stack::empty()  
{ return (top_ == -1); }
```
- ```
void pop()
{ --top_; } // Implicit return
```
- Not applicable
- Explicit call by the object

```
s.empty(); // Calls Stack::empty(&s)
```
- May have any number of parameters
- Can be overloaded





# Program 13.06: Complex: Parameterized Constructor

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Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor

Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re, double im): // Ctor w/ params
 re_(re), im_(im) // Params used to initialize
 {}
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }

 void print() {
 cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = ";
 cout << norm() << endl;
 }
};

int main() {
 Complex c(4.2, 5.3), // Complex::Complex(4.2, 5.3)
 d = { 1.6, 2.9 }; // Complex::Complex(1.6, 2.9)

 c.print();
 d.print();

 return 0;
}

|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|1.6+j2.9| = 3.3121
```



# Program 13.07: Complex: Constructor with default parameters

## Module 13

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Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor

Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re = 0.0, double im = 0.0) : // Ctor w/ default params
 re_(re), im_(im) // Params used to initialize
 {}
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }

 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c1(4.2, 5.3), // Complex::Complex(4.2, 5.3) -- both parameters explicit
 c2(4.2), // Complex::Complex(4.2, 0.0) -- second parameter default
 c3; // Complex::Complex(0.0, 0.0) -- both parameters default

 c1.print();
 c2.print();
 c3.print();

 return 0;
}

|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|4.2+j0| = 4.2
|0+j0| = 0
```



# Program 13.08: Stack: Constructor with default parameters

## Module 13

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Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Stack { private: char *data_; int top_;
public:
 Stack(size_t = 10); // Size of data_ defaulted

 int empty() { return (top_ == -1); }
 void push(char x) { data_[++top_] = x; }
 void pop() { --top_; }
 char top() { return data_[top_]; }
};

Stack::Stack(size_t s) : data_(new char[s]), // Array of size s allocated
 top_(-1)
{ cout << "Stack created with max size = " << s << endl; }

int main() {
 char str[] = "ABCDE";
 Stack s(strlen(str)); // Create a stack large enough for the problem

 for (int i = 0; i<5; ++i) s.push(str[i]);
 while (!s.empty()) {
 cout << s.top(); s.pop();
 }
 return 0;
}

Stack created with max size = 5
EDCBA
```



# Module 13: End Of Lecture 23

## Module 13

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Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor  
**Parameterized**  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

- Constructors
  - Parameterized
  - Default



# Module 13: Lecture 24

## Module 13

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Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

- Constructors
  - Overloaded
- Destructor
- Destructor Contrast to Member Function
- Default constructor & Destructor
- Example, Default Constructor



# Program 13.09: Complex: Overloaded Constructors

## Module 13

Partha Pratim Das

Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re, double im): re_(re), im_(im) {} // Two parameters
 Complex(double re): re_(re), im_(0.0) {} // One parameter
 Complex(): re_(0.0), im_(0.0) {} // No parameter

 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }

 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "|" << " = " << norm() << endl; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c1(4.2, 5.3), // Complex::Complex(4.2, 5.3)
 c2(4.2), // Complex::Complex(4.2)
 c3; // Complex::Complex()

 c1.print();
 c2.print();
 c3.print();

 return 0;
}

|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|4.2+j0| = 4.2
|0+j0| = 0
```



# Program 13.10/11: Stack: Destructor

## Module 13

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Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

### Automatic Array

```
#include <iostream> using namespace std;
class Stack { private:
 char *data_; int top_; // Dynamic
public: Stack(); // Constructor
 void de_init() { delete [] data_; }
 // More Stack methods
};

Stack::Stack(): data_(new char[10]), top_(-1)
{ cout << "Stack::Stack() called\n"; }

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
 Stack s; // Init by Stack::Stack() call

 // Reverse string using Stack
 de_init();
 return 0;
}

Stack::Stack() called
EDCBA
```

- Dynamically allocated data\_ leaks unless released before program loses scope of s
- Application may forget to call de\_init(); Also, when should de\_init() be called?

### Dynamic Array

```
#include <iostream> using namespace std;
class Stack { private:
 char *data_; int top_; // Dynamic
public: Stack(); // Constructor
 ~Stack(); // Destructor
 // More Stack methods
};

Stack::Stack(): data_(new char[10]), top_(-1)
{ cout << "Stack::Stack() called\n"; }

Stack::~Stack() {
 cout << "\nStack::~Stack() called\n";
 delete data_;
}

int main() { char str[10] = "ABCDE";
 Stack s; // Init by Stack::Stack() call

 // Reverse string using Stack

 return 0;
} // De-Init by Stack::~Stack() call

Stack::Stack() called
EDCBA
Stack::~Stack() called
```

- Can de-initialization (release of data\_) be a part of scope rules?
- Yes. Destructor is implicitly called at end of scope



# Destructor: Contrasting with Member Functions

## Module 13

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Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

**Destructor**

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

### Destructor

- Is a member function with this pointer
- Name is ~ followed by the name of the class

```
class Stack { public:
 ~Stack();
};
```
- Has no return type

```
Stack::~Stack(); // Not even void
```
- No return; hence has no return statement

```
Stack::~Stack()
{ } // Returns implicitly
```
- Implicitly called at end of scope or by operator delete. May be called explicitly by the object (rare)

```
{
 Stack s;
 // ...
} // Calls Stack::~Stack(&s)
```
- No parameter is allowed - unique for the class
- Cannot be overloaded

### Member Function

- Has implicit this pointer
- Any name different from name of class

```
class Stack { public:
 int empty();
};
```
- Must have a return type

```
int Stack::empty();
```
- Must have at least one return statement

```
int Stack::empty()
{ return (top_ == -1); }
```
- Explicit call by the object

```
s.empty(); // Calls Stack::empty(&s)
```
- May have any number of parameters
- Can be overloaded





# Default Constructor / Destructor

## Module 13

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Objectives & Outline

Constructor

Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

### • Constructor

- A constructor with no parameter is called a *Default Constructor*
- If no constructor is provided by the user, the compiler supplies a *free* default constructor
- Compiler-provided (default) constructor, understandably, cannot initialize the object to proper values. It has no code in its body
- Default constructors (free or user-provided) are required to define arrays of objects

### • Destructor

- If no destructor is provided by the user, the compiler supplies a *free* default destructor
- Compiler-provided (default) destructor has no code in its body



# Program 13.12: Complex: Default Constructor

## Module 13

### Partha Pratim Das

#### Objectives & Outline

#### Constructor

#### Parameterized Overloaded

#### Destructor

#### Default Constructor

#### Object Lifetime

#### Automatic Static Dynamic

#### Summary

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

class Complex {
private: double re_, im_; // private data
public:
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
 void set(double re, double im) { re_ = re; im_ = im; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c; // Free constructor from compiler
 // Initialization with garbage

 c.print(); // Print initial value - garbage
 c.set(4.2, 5.3); // Set proper components
 c.print(); // Print values set

 return 0;
} // Free destructor from compiler

|-9.25596e+061+j-9.25596e+061| = 1.30899e+062
|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
```

- User has provided no constructor / destructor
- Compiler provides default (free) constructor / destructor
- Compiler-provided constructor does nothing – components have garbage values
- Compiler-provided destructor does nothing



# Module 13: End of Lecture 24

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Dynamic

Summary

- Constructors
  - Overloaded
- Destructor
- Destructor Contrast to Member Function
- Default constructor & Destructor
- Example, Default Constructor



# Module 13: Lecture 25

## Module 13

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Destructor

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Lifetime

Automatic  
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Summary

- Example, Default Constructor
- Object Life Time
  - Automatic
  - Static
  - Dynamic



# Program 13.13: Complex: Default Constructor

## Module 13

Partha Pratim Das

Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
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Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(): re_(0.0), im_(0.0) // Default Ctor
 { cout << "Ctor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 ~Complex() // Dtor
 { cout << "Dtor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
 void set(double re, double im) { re_ = re; im_ = im; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c; // Default constructor -- user provided

 c.print(); // Print initial values
 c.set(4.2, 5.3); // Set components
 c.print(); // Print values set

 return 0;
} // Destuctor

Ctor: (0, 0)
|0+j0| = 0
|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
Dtor: (4.2, 5.3)
```

- User has provided a default constructor



# Object Lifetime: When is an Object ready? How long can it be used?

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| Application                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Class Code                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>void MyFunc() // E1: Allocation of c on Stack {     ...     Complex c; // E2: Ctor called     ...      c.norm(); // E5: Use     ...      return; // E7: Dtor called } // E9: De-Allocation of c from Stack</pre> | <pre>Complex::Complex(double re = 0.0, // Ctor                   double im = 0.0):     re(re), im(im) // E3: Initialization { // E4: Object Lifetime STARTS     cout &lt;&lt; "Ctor:" &lt;&lt; endl; }  double Complex::norm() // E6 { return sqrt(re*re + im*im); }  Complex::~Complex() // Dtor {     cout &lt;&lt; "Dtor:" &lt;&lt; endl; } // E8: Object Lifetime ENDS</pre> |

### Event Sequence and Object Lifetime

|    |                                                                                                |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| E1 | MyFunc called. Stackframe allocated. c is a part of Stackframe                                 |
| E2 | Control to pass Complex c. Ctor Complex::Complex(&c) called with the address of c on the frame |
| E3 | Control on Initializer list of Complex::Complex(). Data members initialized (constructed)      |
| E4 | Object Lifetime STARTS for c. Control reaches the start of the body of Ctor. Ctor executes     |
| E5 | Control at c.norm(). Complex::norm(&c) called. Object is being used                            |
| E6 | Complex::norm() executes                                                                       |
| E7 | Control to pass return. Dtor Complex::~Complex(&c) called                                      |
| E8 | Dtor executes. Control reaches the end of the body of Dtor. Object Lifetime ENDS for c         |
| E9 | return executes. Stackframe including c de-allocated. Control returns to caller                |



# Object Lifetime

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Summary

- **Execution Stages**

- Memory Allocation and Binding
- Constructor Call and Execution
- Object Use
- Destructor Call and Execution
- Memory De-Allocation and De-Binding

- **Object Lifetime**

- Starts with execution of Constructor Body
  - Must *follow* Memory Allocation
  - As soon as Initialization ends and control enters Constructor Body
- Ends with execution of Destructor Body
  - As soon as control leaves Destructor Body
  - Must *precede* Memory De-allocation
- For Objects of *Built-in / Pre-Defined Types*
  - No Explicit Constructor / Destructor
  - Lifetime spans from object definition to end of scope



# Program 13.14: Complex: Object Lifetime: Automatic

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Summary

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re = 0.0, double im = 0.0): re_(re), im_(im) // Ctor
 { cout << "Ctor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }

 ~Complex() // Dtor
 { cout << "Dtor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }

 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c(4.2, 5.3), d(2.4); // Complex::Complex() called -- c, then d -- objects ready

 c.print(); // Using objects
 d.print();

 return 0;

} // Scope over, objects no more available.
 // Complex::~~Complex() called -- d then c
 // Note the reverse order!

Ctor: (4.2, 5.3)
Ctor: (2.4, 0)
|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|2.4+j0| = 2.4
Dtor: (2.4, 0)
Dtor: (4.2, 5.3)
```





# Program 13.15: Complex: Object Lifetime: Automatic: Array of Objects

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Objectives & Outline

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Lifetime

Automatic  
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Dynamic

Summary

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re = 0.0, double im = 0.0) : re_(re), im_(im) // Ctor
 { cout << "Ctor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 ~Complex() // Dtor
 { cout << "Dtor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }

 void opComplex(double i) { re_ += i; im_ += i; } // Some operation with Complex

 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "| " << re_ << "+j" << im_ << " | = " << norm() << endl; }
};

int main() {
 Complex c[3]; // Default ctor Complex::Complex() called thrice -- c[0], c[1], c[2]

 for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i) { c[i].opComplex(i); c[i].print(); } // Use array
 return 0;
} // Scope over. Complex::~~Complex() called thrice -- c[2], c[1], c[0] -- reverse order

Ctor: (0, 0)
Ctor: (0, 0)
Ctor: (0, 0)
|0+j0| = 0
|1+j1| = 1.41421
|2+j2| = 2.82843
Dtor: (2, 2)
Dtor: (1, 1)
Dtor: (0, 0)
```



# Program 13.16: Complex: Object Lifetime: Static

## Module 13

Partha Pratim Das

Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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

class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re = 0.0, double im = 0.0): re_(re), im_(im) // Ctor
 { cout << "Ctor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 ~Complex() // Dtor
 { cout << "Dtor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
};

Complex c(4.2, 5.3); // Static (global) object
 // Constructed before main starts
 // Destructed after main ends

int main() {
 cout << "main() Starts" << endl;
 Complex d(2.4); // Ctor for d

 c.print(); // Use static object
 d.print(); // Use local object

 return 0;
} // Dtor for d

// Dtor for c
```

```
----- OUTPUT -----
Ctor: (4.2, 5.3)
main() Starts
Ctor: (2.4, 0)
|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|2.4+j0| = 2.4
Dtor: (2.4, 0)
Dtor: (4.2, 5.3)
```



# Program 13.17: Complex: Object Lifetime: Dynamic

## Module 13

Partha Pratim Das

Objectives & Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Complex { private: double re_, im_;
public:
 Complex(double re = 0.0, double im = 0.0): re_(re), im_(im) // Ctor
 { cout << "Ctor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 ~Complex() // Dtor
 { cout << "Dtor: (" << re_ << ", " << im_ << ")" << endl; }
 double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
 void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }
};
int main() { unsigned char buf[100]; // Buffer for placement of objects
 Complex* pc = new Complex(4.2, 5.3); // operator new: allocates memory, calls Ctor
 Complex* pd = new Complex[2]; // operator new []: allocates memory,
 // calls default Ctor twice
 Complex* pe = new (buf) Complex(2.6, 3.9); // operator placement new: only calls Ctor
 // no allocation of memory, uses buf

 // Use objects
 pc->print();
 pd[0].print(); pd[1].print();
 pe->print();

 // Release of objects - can be done in any order
 delete pc; // delete: calls Dtor, release memory
 delete [] pd; // delete[]: calls 2 Dtor's, release mem
 pe->~Complex(); // No delete: explicit call to Dtor
 // Use with extreme care

 return 0;
}
```

```
----- OUTPUT -----
Ctor: (4.2, 5.3)
Ctor: (0, 0)
Ctor: (0, 0)
Ctor: (2.6, 3.9)
|4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
|0+j0| = 0
|0+j0| = 0
|2.6+j3.9| = 4.68722
Dtor: (4.2, 5.3)
Dtor: (0, 0)
Dtor: (0, 0)
Dtor: (2.6, 3.9)
```



# Module Summary

## Module 13

Partha Pratim  
Das

Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

- Objects are initialized by Constructors
- Constructors can be Parameterized and can be Overloaded
- Default Constructor does not take any parameter. It is necessary for defining arrays of objects
- Objects are cleaned-up by Destructors. Destructor for a class is unique
- Compiler provides *free* Default Constructor and Destructor, if not provides by the program
- Objects have a well-defined lifetime spanning from execution of the beginning of the body of a constructor to the execution till the end of the body of the destructor
- Memory for an object must be available before its construction and can be released only after its destruction



# Instructor and TAs

## Module 13

Partha Pratim  
Das

Objectives &  
Outline

Constructor  
Parameterized  
Overloaded

Destructor

Default  
Constructor

Object  
Lifetime

Automatic  
Static  
Dynamic

Summary

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