高级程序设计 2020 春

实验报告

1 概念题

1.1 简述 C++ 中类属的概念。

一个程序实体能对多种类型的数据进行操作或描述的特性称为类属

1.2 C++ 提供了哪两种实现类属函数的机制? 简述它们的缺点。

1 采用 void* 类型的参数。比较麻烦,需要大量的指针操作。容易出错,编译程序无法进行类型检查。2 函数模板。模板复用会产生相同的实例,需要额外处理。

1.3 简述 C++ 中参数化多态的概念及作用。

概念:一段带有类型参数的代码,给该参数提高不同类型就能得到多个不同的代码,即一段代码有多种解释。作用:实现源代码复用。

2 编程题

2.1 Phone

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

template < typename T >
void f(T) { cout < "f(T)" < < endl; }

template < typename T >
void f(const T*) { cout < "f(const T*)" < endl; }

template < typename T >
void g(T) { cout < "g(T)" < endl; }

template < typename T >
void g(T*) { cout < "g(T*)" < endl; }

int main() {
int a=1;
```

```
int* b=&a;
            const int c=0;
14
            const int*d=&c;
15
            f(a); // f(T) int
            f(b); // f(T) int*
17
            f(c); // f(T) const int
18
            f(d); //f(const T*) int
19
            g(a); //g(T) int
20
            g(b); //g(T*) int
            g(c); //g(T) const int
22
            g(d); //g(T*) const int
23
       }
```

2.2 链表

```
#include <iostream>
       #include <string>
       using namespace std;
       template <class T>
       class Node
       {
       public:
            Node() { next=NULL; }
           T& val() { return value; }
            Node*& pnext() { return next; }
10
       private:
11
           T value;
12
           Node *next;
       };
14
15
       template < class T>
16
       class List
       public:
19
            List()
20
21
                head=NULL;
22
                tail=NULL;
            }
24
```

```
~List()
25
26
                   Node<T> *tmp =head;
27
                   if (!tmp)
28
29
                        Node<T> *tmp2=tmp;
30
                        tmp = tmp -> pnext();
31
                        delete tmp2;
32
                   }
33
34
              void add(T val)
35
36
                   if (head!=NULL)
38
                         tail -> pnext() = new Node<T>;
39
                         tail \rightarrow pnext() \rightarrow val() = val;
40
                         tail = tail ->pnext();
41
                   }
42
                   e1se
43
44
                         tail = new Node < T >;
45
                         tail \rightarrow val() = val;
                        head=tail;
                   }
              }
49
              void display()
50
51
                   if (head!=NULL)
53
                        Node < T > *tmp = head;
54
                         while (tmp!=NULL)
55
                              cout << tmp-> val() << "\D";
                             tmp = tmp -> pnext();
58
                         }
                   }
60
61
62
63
```

```
private:
64
            Node<T> *head, * tail;
65
       };
       int main()
            List < int > mylist;
            mylist.add(21);
            mylist.add(12);
            mylist.display();
73
            cout << end1;
            List < double > mylist2;
75
            mylist2.add(1.2);
            mylist2.add(2.1);
            mylist2.display();
            cout << end1;
79
            List < string > mylist3;
80
            mylist3.add("abd");
            mylist3.add("adadada");
            mylist3.display();
83
       }
```

2.3 矩阵

```
#include <iostream>
       #include <cassert>
       using namespace std;
       template < class T> class Matrix
       {
       public:
            Matrix (int m, int n)
                row = m;
                col = n;
10
                a11 = new T*[m];
11
                for (int i=0; i \le m; i++)
12
                {
13
                     all[i] = new T[n];
14
                }
15
```

```
16
            ~Matrix()
17
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
19
20
                      delete[] all[i];
21
22
                 delete [] all;
25
            Matrix (const Matrix & mat)
26
27
                 row = mat.row;
                 col = mat.col;
                 all = new T*[row];
30
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
31
32
                      all[i] = new T[col];
34
                 for(int i=0; i < row; i++)
35
36
                      for (int j=0; j < col; j++)
                           all[i][j]=mat.all[i][j];
40
                 }
41
            Matrix& operator= (const Matrix& mat)
44
                 assert (row==mat.row && col==mat.col);
45
                 if(this==*mat) return *this;
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
                      for (int j = 0; j < col; j ++)
50
                           all[i][j]=mat.all[i][j];
51
53
54
```

```
void display()
55
56
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
                      for (int j=0; j < col; j++)
60
                           cout << all [ i ][ j] << "\[]";
                      cout << end1;
63
            void transpose()
                 T** new_all= new T*[col];
                 for (int i=0; i < col; i++)
70
                      new_all[i] = new T[row];
71
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
73
74
                      for (int j=0; j < col; j++)
75
                           new_all[j][i]=all[i][j];
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
80
                      delete[] all[i];
83
                 delete[] all;
84
                 all = new_all;
                 int tmp = row;
                 row = col;
                 col = tmp;
            void setMatrix()
90
                 for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
92
93
```

```
for (int j = 0; j < col; j ++)
94
95
                             cin >> all[i][j];
                   }
              void debug()
100
101
                   cout << "row : " << row << "col : " << col << endl;
102
103
104
105
              Matrix operator + (const Matrix &mat)
107
                   Matrix res(*this);
108
                   for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
109
110
                        for (int j=0; j < col; j++)
112
                             res.all[i][j]=mat.all[i][j]+all[i][j];
113
114
115
                   return res;
116
117
              Matrix operator*(const Matrix &mat)
118
119
                   assert (col==mat.row);
120
                   Matrix res(row, mat.col);
121
                   for (int i=0; i < row; i++)
122
123
                        for (int j=0; j < mat. col; j++)
124
125
                             T sum;
                             for (int k=0; k < mat.row; k++)
127
128
                                  if (!k)
129
130
                                       sum = all[i][k]*mat.get(k,j);
131
132
```

```
e1se
133
134
                                      sum+= all[i][k]*mat.get(k,j);
135
                                  }
136
137
                             res. get (i, j)=sum;
138
                        }
139
140
                   return res;
141
142
              void square()
143
144
                   Matrix<T> copy(*this);
                  copy.transpose();
146
                   Matrix<T>res = *this * copy;
147
                   res.display();
148
149
             T& get(int i, int j)
151
152
                   assert(i<row&j<col);
153
                  return all[i][j];
154
155
             T get(int i, int j) const
156
157
                   assert (i < row&&j < col);
158
                   return all[i][j];
159
160
161
162
163
         private:
             T** all;
              int row, col;
166
         };
167
168
169
170
        int main()
171
```

```
172
        #ifdef TEST1
173
             Matrix < int > matrix 1 (2,3);
174
             matrix1.setMatrix();
175
             matrix1.display();
176
             matrix1.transpose();
177
             matrix1.display();
178
             Matrix<int> matrix2(matrix1);
179
             matrix2.transpose();
180
             matrix2.display();
181
182
        #else
183
184
             Matrix < double > matrix 1 (2,3);
             matrix1.setMatrix();
186
             matrix1.display();
187
             Matrix < double > matrix 2 (2,2);
188
             matrix2.setMatrix();
189
             matrix2.square();
190
             Matrix < double > matrix 3 (2,3);
191
             matrix3.setMatrix();
192
             (matrix1+matrix3). display();
193
        #endif
195
        }
196
```