

# 计算机学院 高级程序设计 课程实验报告

实验题目：多继承，继承中的类型兼容、构造、析构函数执行顺序及访问控制		学号：202300130150
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<p>实验目的：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 实践多继承</li><li>2. 掌握继承中的类型兼容</li><li>3. 掌握继承中的构造、析构函数、初始化执行顺序及访问控制；</li><li>4. 掌握继承中同名隐藏问题的解决方案，虚基类。</li></ol>		
<p>实验步骤与内容：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 练习 7-3. cpp，继承中的类型兼容，截图并解释运行结果。</li></ol> <div data-bbox="284 757 1093 1413"></div> <p>结果：在基类对象出现的场合使用了派生对象进行替代，但是替代之后由于 fun（）函数内容，只发挥了基类的作用。30 行 Fun 函数运行时通过 ptr 指针只能指向 base2 中的 base1 的 display，而不是 base2 自己的 display。Derived 同理。</p> <li>2. 练习例 7-5. cpp， 截图解释运行结果，为什么输出的顺序是这样的？</li>		

```

er=mi'
Constructing Base2 2
Constructing Base1 1
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base1 3
Constructing Base2 4
Constructing Base3 *
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base2
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base2

```

解释：

36 行构造 derived 类的对象 obj，调用 26 行其构造函数，先按照 23 行 derived 的继承顺序：2，1，3 构造，再按照参数表：

```

private:    //派生类的私
    Base1 member1;
    Base2 member2;
    Base3 member3;
};

```

进行接下来的构造。

验证：改变为：

```

private:    //派生类的私
    Base2 member2;
    Base3 member3;
    Base1 member1;
};

```

结果相应改变：

```

Constructing Base2 2
Constructing Base1 1
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base2 4
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base1 3
Destructing Base1

```

此题 main() 函数中增加如下一句，会出现什么错误，请解释。

```
Derived obj1;
```

编译结果：

```
正在启动生成...
cmd /c chcp 65001>nul && D:\mingw64\bin\g++.exe -fdiagnostics-color=always -g "D:\C++ programs\tmp\tmp\7_5.exe" -std=c++17
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp: In function 'int main()':
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:37:13: error: no matching function for call to 'Derived::Derived()'
    Derived obj1;
           ^~~~~

D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:26:5: note: candidate: 'Derived::Derived(int, int, int, int)'
    Derived(int a, int b, int c, int d): Base1(a), member2(d), member1(c), Base2(b)
    ^~~~~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:26:5: note: candidate expects 4 arguments, 0 provided
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:23:7: note: candidate: 'constexpr Derived::Derived(const Derived&)'
    class Derived: public Base2, public Base1, public Base3 {
    ^~~~~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:23:7: note: candidate expects 1 argument, 0 provided
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:23:7: note: candidate: 'constexpr Derived::Derived(Derived&&)'
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:23:7: note: candidate expects 1 argument, 0 provided
```

解释：没有默认构造函数，但是加上：

```
Derived() = default;
```

发现：

```
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_5.cpp:26:5: note: 'Derived::Derived()' is implicitly deleted because the default definition would be ill-formed:
    Derived() = default;
```

发现原因在于基类没有默认构造函数。添加后：

```
5 class Base1 { //基类Base1, 构造函数
6 public:
7     Base1() = default;
8     Base1(int i) { cout << "Constructing Base1\n"; }
9     ~Base1() { cout << "Destructing Base1\n"; }
10 };
11
12 class Base2 { //基类Base2, 构造函数
13 public:
14
15     Base2() = default;
16     Base2(int j) { cout << "Constructing Base2\n"; }
```

编译通过，结果：

```

Constructing Base2 2
Constructing Base1 1
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base2 4
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base1 3
Constructing Base3 *
Constructing Base3 *
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base2
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base2
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base2
Destructing Base3
Destructing Base1
Destructing Base2
PS D:\C++ programs>

```

练习例 7-6. cpp, 尝试做如下修改:

- (1) 在 Base1 中增加 fun(int a) 函数;
- (2) 在 Base2 增加 fun(int a, int b) 函数;
- (3) 在 main() 函数中增加如下语句:
  - d. fun(1);
  - d. fun(2, 3);

测试是否可以通过编译? (即 Derived 类中的 fun() 是否同名隐藏了父类形参不同的同名函数?)

不可以:

```

tmp\7_6.exe" -std=c++17
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp: In function 'int main()':
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:41:12: error: no matching function for call to 'Derived::fun(int)'
    d.fun(1);
      ^
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:22:10: note: candidate: 'void Derived::fun()'
    void fun() { cout << "Member of Derived" << endl; } //同名函数成员
      ^~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:22:10: note: candidate expects 0 arguments, 1 provided
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:42:15: error: no matching function for call to 'Derived::fun(int, int)'
    d.fun(2, 3);
      ^
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:22:10: note: candidate: 'void Derived::fun()'
    void fun() { cout << "Member of Derived" << endl; } //同名函数成员
      ^~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_6.cpp:22:10: note: candidate expects 0 arguments, 2 provided

```

即 Derived 类中的 fun() 同名隐藏了父类形参不同的同名函数。

4. (1) 在例 7\_7. cpp 的 main() 函数中增加输出语句(如下), 问有几个 var0?
- 答: 2 个:

```
er=m1
Member of Base0
Member of Base0
2 3
```

如果再增加输出语句 `cout<<d.var0<<" "<<d.Base0::var0<<endl;` 会怎样? 为什么?

```
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_7.cpp: In function 'int main()':
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_7.cpp:34:13: error: request for member 'var0' is ambiguous
    cout<<d.var0<<" "<<d.Base0::var0<<endl;
           ^~~~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_7.cpp:7:9: note: candidates are: 'int Base0::var0'
    int var0;
    ^~~~~
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_7.cpp:7:9: note: 'int Base0::var0'
D:\C++ programs\tmp\7_7.cpp:34:34: error: 'Base0' is an ambiguous base of 'Derived'
    cout<<d.var0<<" "<<d.Base0::var0<<endl;
                               ^~~~~
```

解释:

第一个输出中“var0”有二义性, 第二个输出中“base0”有二义性。

(2) 练习第 7\_8.cpp, 将 main 函数改为如下, 解释运行结果。

结果:

```
er=m1
1 1 1
Member of Base0
2 2 2
3 3 3
```

解释:

程序使用了虚基类, 使得 base2, base1 继承的 base0 是同一个, 都是 1, 这样不会出现二义性, 因此在

```
cout<<d.var0<<" "<<d.Base1::var0<<" "<<d.Base2::var0
<<endl;
```

这一句中输出的结果都是 1;

32 行更改了虚基类中的值, 并且直接访问虚基类的函数成员, 会出现“Member of Base0”; 在

```
cout<<d.var0<<" "<<d.Base1::var0<<" "<<d.Base2::var0
<<endl;
```

这一句中输出的结果都是 2;

随后 36, 37 行两次修改, 使 base0 中 var0 值最后定格在 3, 输出:

```
cout<<d.var0<<"  "<<d.Base1::var0<<"  "<<d.Base2::var0  
<<endl;
```

结果为 3 个 3.

结论分析与体会：

非常好的实验，使我深刻理解了多继承，继承中的类型兼容、构造、析构函数执行顺序及访问控制，尤其是关于 c++ 编译报隐式删除的错误，是因为成员函数不支持拷贝。