

C++语言基础

迂者 - 贺利坚

<http://blog.csdn.net/sxhelijian/>

<http://edu.csdn.net>





本节主题：

构造函数

对象的初始化

- 在建立一个对象时，常常需要作某些初始化的工作

```
int i=5, count(0);
double pi=3.1415926;
char s[]={'I',' ','l','o','v','e',' ','u'};
string str="I love u!";
struct Student
{
    int no;
    string name;
    char sex;
    int age;
};
Student stu1={10001,"Zhang Xi",'M', 19};
```

error: in C++98 't1' must be initialized by
constructor, not by '{...}'
error: could not convert '{14, 56, 30}'
from '<brace-enclosed initializer list>'
to 'Time'

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Time
{
private:
    int hour;
    int minute;
    int sec;
};
int main( )
{
    Time t1={14,56,30};
    return 0;
}
```

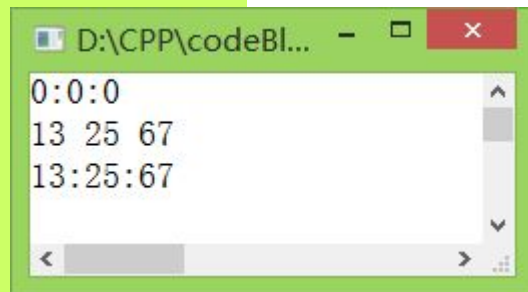
用构造函数初始化对象

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Time时间类
{
public:
    Time( ) //类内定义构造函数
    {
        hour=0;
        minute=0;
        sec=0;
    }
    void set_time( );
    void show_time( );
private:
    int hour;
    int minute;
    int sec;
};
```

```
void Time::set_time( )
{
    cin>>hour;
    cin>>minute;
    cin>>sec;
}
void Time::show_time( )
{
    cout<<hour<<":"<<minute<<":"<<sec<<endl;
}
int main( )
{
    Time t1;
    t1.show_time( );
    Time t2;
    t2.set_time( );
    t2.show_time( );
    return 0;
}
```

构造函数(constructor)是一种特殊的成员函数

- ❏ 构造函数不需要用户来调用它，而是在建立对象时自动执行。
- ❏ 构造函数的名字必须与类名同名，而不能由用户任意命名。
- ❏ 构造函数不具有任何类型，不返回任何值。
- ❏ 构造函数的功能是由用户定义的，用户根据初始化的要求设计函数体和函数参数。



在类外定义构造函数

```
class Time
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    Time( );
```

```
    void set_time( );
```

```
    void show_time( );
```

```
private:
```

```
    int hour;
```

```
    int minute;
```

```
    int sec;
```

```
};
```

```
Time::Time( )
```

```
{
```

```
    hour=0;
```

```
    minute=0;
```

```
    sec=0;
```

```
}
```



带参数的构造函数

```
class Time
{
public:
    Time();
    Time(int,int,int);
    void show_time();
private:
    int hour;
    int minute;
    int sec;
};
```

```
Time::Time()
{
    hour=0;
    minute=0;
    sec=0;
}

Time::Time(int h,int m,int s)
{
    hour=h;
    minute=m;
    sec=s;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    Time t1; //不可t1();
    t1.show_time();

    Time t2(15,39,59);
    t2.show_time();
    return 0;
}
```

构造函数的重载

- ❏ 函数名相同；
- ❏ 函数参数个数或参数类型不同。

用参数初始化表对数据成员初始化

- 方便、简练的写法：用参数初始化表

```
class Time
{
public:
    Time():hour(0),minute(0),sec(0){};
    Time(int h,int m,int s):hour(h),minute(m),sec(s) {};
    .....
};
```

- 也可以在类外用参数初始化表定义构造函数。

```
Time::Time(int h,int m,int s):hour(h), minute(m), sec(s){};
```

- 不在函数体内对数据成员初始化，而是在函数首部实现。
- 当需要初始化的数据成员较多时更显其优越性

讨论一个方案

```
class Time
{
public:
    Time( );
private: .....
};
Time::Time( )
{
    char c1,c2;
    cout<<"请输入时间(格式hh:mm:ss)";
    while(1)
    {
        cin>>hour>>c1>>minute>>c2>>sec;
        if(c1!=':'|c2!=':')
            cout<<"格式不正确，请重新输入"<<endl;
        else if (!is_time(hour,minute,sec))
            cout<<"时间非法，请重新输入"<<endl;
        else
            break;
    }
}
```

❏ 行不行？

❏ 好不好？

❏ 在构造函数的函数体中不仅可以对数据成员赋初值，而且可以包含其他语句；

❏ 一般不提倡在构造函数中加入与初始化无关的内容，以保持程序的清晰。

❏ 在成员函数中慎用输入输出

类的声明和对象的定义

```
class Student
{
private:
    int num;
    char name[20];
    char sex;
public:
    void set_data(int n, char *p,char s)
    {
        num=n;
        strcpy(name,p);
        sex=s;
    }
    void display( )
    {
        cout<<"num: "<<num<<endl;
        cout<<"name: " <<name<<endl;
        cout<<"sex: " <<sex<<endl<<endl;
    }
};
```

```
int main()
{
    Student stud1,stud2;
    stud1.set_data(1,"He",'f');
    stud2.set_data(2,"She",'m');
    stud1.display();
    stud2.display();
    return 0;
}
```

赋值

初始化

```
Student stud1={1,"He",'f'};
Student stud2(2,"She",'m');
```

用构造函数初始化对象再例

```
class Student
```

```
{
```

```
private:
```

```
    int num;
```

```
    char name[20];
```

```
    char sex;
```

```
public:
```

```
    Student(int n, char *p, char s)
```

```
    {
```

```
        num=n;
```

```
        strcpy(name,p);
```

```
        sex=s;
```

```
    }
```

```
    void display( )
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout<<"num: "<<num<<endl;
```

```
        cout<<"name: " <<name<<endl;
```

```
        cout<<"sex: " <<sex<<endl<<endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
};
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    Student stud1(1,"He",'f');
```

```
    Student stud2(2,"She",'m');
```

```
    stud1.display();
```

```
    stud2.display();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
Student::Student(int n, char *p, char s)
```

```
{
```

```
    num=n;
```

```
    strcpy(name,p);
```

```
    sex=s;
```

```
}
```

```
Student::Student(int n, char *p, char s):num(n),name(p),sex(s){}
```

```
Student::Student(int n, char *p, char s):num(n),strcpy(name,p),sex(s){}
```

//改进方案

```
class Student
```

```
{
```

```
private:
```

```
    int num;
```

```
    string name;
```

```
    char sex;
```

```
... ..
```

```
}
```

THANKS

本课程由 迂者-贺利坚 提供

CSDN网站：www.csdn.net
企业服务：<http://ems.csdn.net/>
人才服务：<http://job.csdn.net/>
CTO俱乐部：<http://cto.csdn.net/>
高校俱乐部：<http://student.csdn.net/>
程序员杂志：<http://programmer.csdn.net/>

CODE平台：<https://code.csdn.net/>
项目外包：<http://www.csto.com/>
CSDN博客：<http://blog.csdn.net/>
CSDN论坛：<http://bbs.csdn.net/>
CSDN下载：<http://download.csdn.net/>