

# C/C++ Program Design

LAB 13

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- ❑ Copy constructor and copy assignment operator
- ❑ Learn how to define a class with a pointer member
- ❑ Returning objects

## 2 Knowledge Points

- 2.1 Copy Constructor and Copy Assignment Operator
- 2.2 Class with a pointer as its member
- 2.3 Returning object

# 2.1 Copy Constructor and Copy Assignment Operator

## 2.1.1 Copy Constructor

The **copy constructors** define what happens when an object is initialized from another object of the same type. It is used during initialization.

**A constructor is the copy constructor if its first parameter is a reference to the class type** and any additional parameters have default values. A copy constructor for a class normally has this prototype:

```
class_name (const class_name & );
```



It takes a constant reference to a class object as its argument.

When you do not define a copy constructor for a class, the compiler synthesizes one for you. Unlike the synthesized default constructor, a copy constructor is synthesized even if you define other constructors.

The default copy constructor performs a **member-to-member copy** of the non-static members (memberwise copying, also sometimes called **shallow copying**). Each member is copied **by value**.

```

G+ complexmain.cpp > ...
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include "complex.h"
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      Complex c1(1, 2);
7      Complex c2(c1); //initialize c2 with c1 by copy constructor
8      Complex c3 = c1; //initialize c3 with c1 by copy constructor
9
10     std::cout << "c1 = " << c1 << std::endl;
11     std::cout << "c2 = " << c2 << std::endl;
12     std::cout << "c3 = " << c3 << std::endl;
13
14     std::cout << "Done." << std::endl;
15
16     return 0;
17 }

```

Using **c1** as an argument to create **c2** invokes the default copy constructor to initialize c2. This means that each member value of c1 is copied to that of c2 (Both member values of c1 and c2 are equal).

This statement is not an assignment statement because it creates an object **c3** and initializes **c3** with **c1**. This statement also invokes the default copy constructor of the Complex class.

```

c1 = 1 + 2i
c2 = 1 + 2i
c3 = 1 + 2i
Done.

```

You can give an explicit copy constructor for the Complex class, this time the compiler will no longer provide the default copy constructor for you.

```
C complex.h > ...
1  #include <iostream>
2  #ifndef COMPLEX_H
3  #define COMPLEX_H
4  class Complex
5  {
6  private:
7      double real;
8      double imag;
9
10 public:
11     Complex() : real(1), imag(1) { }
12     Complex(double re, double im) : real(re), imag(im) { }
13
14     Complex(const Complex&); //prototype of the copy constructor
15
16
17
18     friend std::ostream& operator << (std::ostream &os, const Complex &c);
19 };
20
21 #endif
```

```
Complex::Complex(const Complex& c)
{
    real = c.real;
    imag = c.imag;
    std::cout << "Copy Constructor called." << std::endl;
}
```

```
complexmain.cpp > ...
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include "complex.h"
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      Complex c1(1, 2);
7      Complex c2(c1); //initialize c2 with c1 by copy constructor
8      Complex c3 = c1; //initialize c3 with c1 by copy constructor
9
10     std::cout << "c1 = " << c1 << std::endl;
11     std::cout << "c2 = " << c2 << std::endl;
12     std::cout << "c3 = " << c3 << std::endl;
13
14     std::cout << "Done." << std::endl;
15
16     return 0;
17 }
```

```
Copy Constructor called.
Copy Constructor called.
c1 = 1 + 2i
c2 = 1 + 2i
c3 = 1 + 2i
Done.
```

A **copy constructor** is invoked whenever a new object is created and initialized to an existing object of the same kind. The following four defining declarations invoke a copy constructor (Suppose the object `c1` is already created.).

```
Complex c2 (c1);
```

```
Complex c3 = c1;
```

```
Complex c4 = Complex(c1);
```

```
Complex *pc = new Complex(c1);
```

This statement initializes a anonymous object to **c1** and assigns the address of the new object to the **pc** pointer.

A copy constructor is usually called in the following situations implicitly, so it should **not be explicit**:

1. When a class object is returned by value.
2. When an object is passed to a function as an argument and is passed by value.
3. When an object is constructed from another object of the same class.
4. When a temporary object is generated by the compiler.



## 2.1.2 Copy Assignment Operator

When an assignment is occurred from one object to another, the assignment operator overloading function is invoked. The compiler synthesizes a copy-assignment operator if the class does not define its own. An implicit copy assignment operator performs a **member-to-member(memberwise) copy**.

```
complexmain.cpp > ...
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include "complex.h"
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      Complex c1(1, 2);
7      Complex c2(c1); //initialize c2 with c1 by copy constructor
8      Complex c3 = c1; //initialize c3 with c1 by copy constructor
9
10     c3 = c1 + c2;
11
12     std::cout << "c1 = " << c1 << std::endl;
13     std::cout << "c2 = " << c2 << std::endl;
14     std::cout << "c3 = " << c3 << std::endl;
15
16     std::cout << "Done." << std::endl;
17
18     return 0;
19 }
```

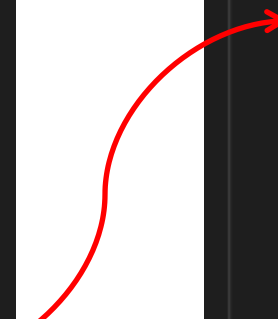
Invoking the default copy assignment operator

```
Copy Constructor called.
Copy Constructor called.
c1 = 1 + 2i
c2 = 1 + 2i
c3 = 2 + 4i
Done.
```

## 2.2 Class with a pointer as its member

If a class holds a **pointer**, how are the **constructor** and **destructor** different?

```
C String.h > String
1  #include <iostream>
2  #ifndef __MYSTRING__
3  #define __MYSTRING__
4
5  class String
6  {
7  private:
8      char* m_data;
9
10 public:
11
12     String(const char* cstr = 0);
```

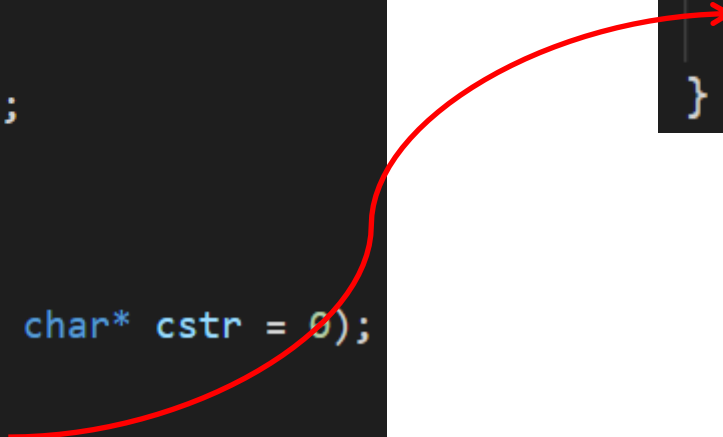


```
String::String(const char* cstr)
{
    if (cstr) {
        m_data = new char[strlen(cstr) + 1];
        strcpy(m_data, cstr);
    }
    else {
        m_data = new char[1];
        *m_data = '\0';
    }
}
```

There is a **pointer-to-char** member in the class definition. It should use **new operator** in the constructor to allocate space for the string. The constructor must **allocate enough memory** to hold the string, and then it must **copy the string** to that location.

```
C String.h > String
1  #include <iostream>
2  #ifndef __MYSTRING__
3  #define __MYSTRING__
4
5  class String
6  {
7  private:
8      char* m_data;
9
10 public:
11
12     String(const char* cstr = "");
13
14     ~String();
```

```
String::~~String()
{
    delete[] m_data;
}
```

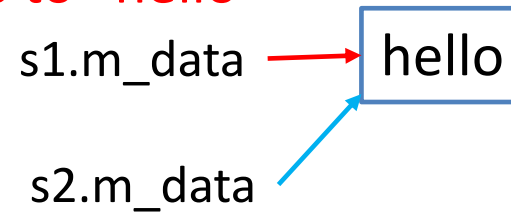


The destructor must **delete** the member which points to the memory allocated with **new**. When the String object expires, the **m\_data** pointer expires. But the memory **m\_data** pointed to remains allocated unless you use **delete** to free it.

If a class member holds a pointer, is the default **copy constructor** appropriate?

invoke **constructor**, `s1.m_data` points to "hello"

```
String s1("hello");  
  
String s2(s1);
```



这样会释放两次

invoke **copy constructor**, `s2.m_data` points to "hello"

The default copy constructor performs a **member-to-member copy** and copies by value. This means it just copies pointer.


When you create `s2` by `s1`, it invokes the default copy constructor because you don't provide one. What the default copy constructor do is to have the two pointers points to the same string.

When object `s1` is out of its scope, its destructor will be invoked, the memory where `s1.m_data` is pointed is free. However, when object `s2` is disappear, its destructor will also be called, the memory where `s2.m_data` is pointed is free. These two pointers are pointed to the same memory, the same memory will be deleted **twice**, that can cause error.

```
free(): double free detected in tcache 2  
Aborted
```

You should provide an explicit copy constructor rather than default copy constructor and copy the string to the member. This is called *deep copy*.

```
C String.h > ...
1  #include <iostream>
2  #ifndef __MYSTRING__
3  #define __MYSTRING__
4
5  class String
6  {
7  private:
8      char* m_data;
9
10 public:
11
12     String(const char* cstr = 0);
13
14     ~String();
15
16     String(const String& str);
```



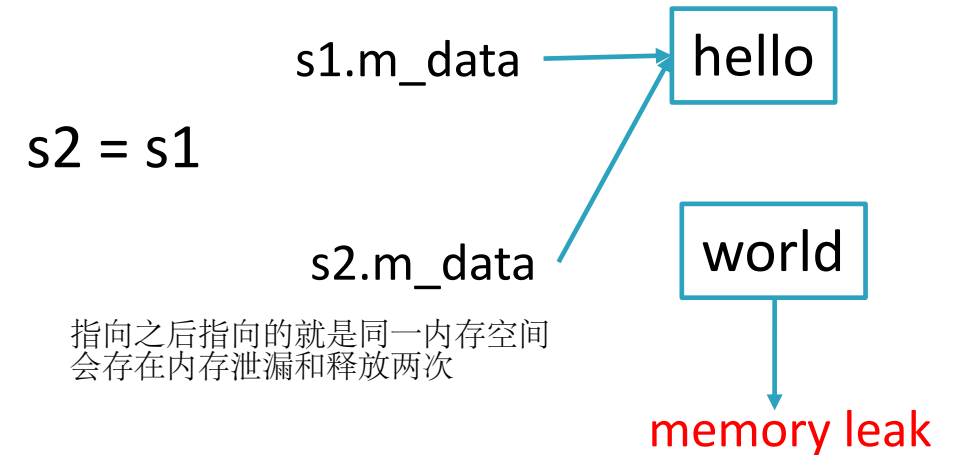
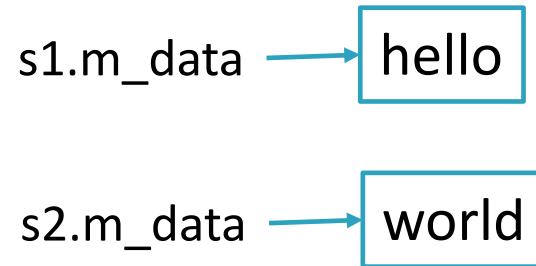
```
String::String(const String& str)
{
    m_data = new char[strlen(str.m_data) + 1];
    strcpy(m_data, str.m_data);
}
```

What makes defining the copy constructor necessary is the fact that some class members are **new-initialized pointers to data** rather than the data themselves.

How about the default **copy assignment operator**? Is it appropriate?

The default assignment operator performs a **member-to-member copy**.

```
String s1("hello");  
String s2("world");  
  
s2 = s1;
```



This assignment statement makes both `s1.m_data` and `s2.m_data` point to the same memory.

When release `s1` and `s2`, the same memory will be deleted twice. Besides that, the invoking default assignment operator can cause memory leak.

You should provide an explicit assignment operator definition to make a *deep copy*. The implementation is similar to that of the copy constructor, but there are some differences:

- Check for self-assignment
- Because the target object may already refer to previously allocated data, the function should use **delete []** to free former obligations.
- **Allocate enough memory** to hold the new string, and then it must **copy the string** to that location.
- The function returns a reference to the invoking object.

```
String& String::operator=(const String& str)
{
    delete[] m_data; // free old string

    m_data = new char[strlen(str.m_data) + 1]; // get space for new string
    strcpy(m_data, str.m_data); // copy the string

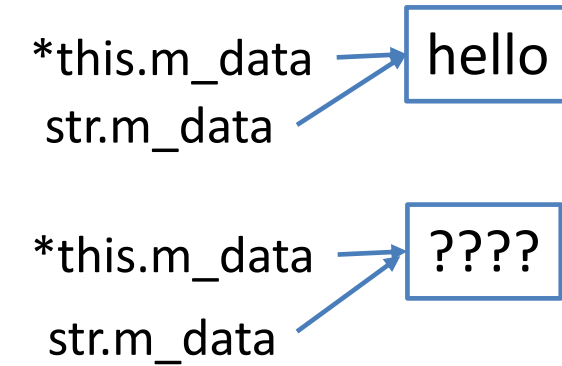
    return *this; // return reference to invoking object
}
```

**Note:** we do not check self-assignment in this version.

If we do not check self-assignment, what will happen?

Suppose: we have `s1 = s1;` it will invoke `operator=(const String& str)` function, `*this` and `str` are the same objects. 必须要可以处理这样的情况

Without checking self-assignment, the statement `delete[] m_data;` in the copy assignment operator function will be executed, both `*this.m_data` and `str.m_data` point to the uncertain memory.



```
String& String::operator=(const String& str)
{
    if (this == &str) return *this;
    delete[] m_data;

    m_data = new char[strlen(str.m_data) + 1];
    strcpy(m_data, str.m_data);

    return *this;
}
```

check if an object  
is assigned to itself

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**Note:** we do check self-assignment in this version.



```

#include <iostream>
#ifndef __MYSTRING__
#define __MYSTRING__

class String
{
private:
    char* m_data;
public:
    String(const char* cstr = 0);
    String(const String& str);
    String& operator=(const String& str);
    ~String();

    char* get_c_str() const { return m_data; }

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const String& str);
};

#endif

```

```

#include <cstring>
#include "String.h"

```

```

String::String(const char* cstr)
{
    if (cstr) {
        m_data = new char[strlen(cstr) + 1];
        strcpy(m_data, cstr);
    }
    else {
        m_data = new char[1];
        *m_data = '\0';
    }
}

```

```

String::String(const String& str)
{
    m_data = new char[strlen(str.m_data) + 1];
    strcpy(m_data, str.m_data);
}

```

```

String& String::operator=(const String& str)
{
    if (this == &str)
        return *this;

    delete[] m_data;
    m_data = new char[strlen(str.m_data) + 1];
    strcpy(m_data, str.m_data);
    return *this;
}

```

```

String::~~String()
{
    delete[] m_data;
}

```

```

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const String& str)
{
    os << str.get_c_str();
    return os;
}

```

```

#include "String.h"
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    String s1("hello");
    String s2("world");

    String s3(s2);
    cout << s3 << endl;

    s3 = s1;

    cout << s3 << endl;
    cout << s2 << endl;
    cout << s1 << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

# Hard copy

```
#pragma once

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class PtrHardcopy {
private:
    string* ps;
    int i;

public:
    PtrHardcopy(const string &s = string()):
        ps(new string(s)), i(0) { }

    PtrHardcopy(const PtrHardcopy &p):
        ps(new string(*p.ps)), i(p.i) { }

    PtrHardcopy& operator=(const PtrHardcopy&);

    ~PtrHardcopy() { delete ps; }
};
```

自我复制检测

```
PtrHardcopy& PtrHardcopy::operator=(const PtrHardcopy& rhs)
{
    auto newp = new string(*rhs.ps);

    delete ps;

    ps = newp;
    i = rhs.i;

    return *this;
}
```

Assignment operators typically combine the actions of the destructor and the copy constructor. Like the destructor, assignment destroys the left-hand operand's resources. Like the copy constructor, assignment copies data from the right-hand operand. Self-assignment(an object is assigned to itself) must be considered.

Constructor by initialization list, it dynamically allocates its own copy of that string and stores a pointer to that string in **ps**.

new出来空间之后用ps指向它

Copy constructor by initialization list, it also allocates its own, separate copy of the string.

Destructor frees the memory allocated in its constructors by executing delete on the pointer member, **ps**.

# Soft copy

判断是否是自我复制

```
#pragma once
```

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

```
class PtrSoftcopy {
private:
```

```
    string* ps;
    int i;
    size_t* num;
```

add a new data member named **num** that will keep track of how many objects share the same string.

```
public:
```

```
    PtrSoftcopy(const string& s = string()) :
        ps(new string(s)), i(0), num(new size_t(1)) { }
```

```
    PtrSoftcopy(const PtrSoftcopy& p) :
        ps(p.ps), i(p.i), num(p.num) { ++*num; }
```

The constructor that takes a string allocates this counter and initializes it to 1, indicating that there is one user of this object's string member.

```
    PtrSoftcopy& operator=(const PtrSoftcopy&);
```

The copy constructor copies all three members from its given **PtrSoftcopy**. This constructor also increments the **num** member, indicating that there is another user for the string to which **ps** and **p.ps** point.

```
    ~PtrSoftcopy()
```

```
    {
        if (-- * num == 0)
        {
            delete ps;
            delete num;
        }
    }
```

The destructor cannot unconditionally delete **ps**—there might be other objects pointing to that memory. Instead, the destructor decrements the reference count, indicating that one less object shares the string. If the counter goes to zero, then the destructor frees the memory to which both **ps** and **num** point.

```
PtrSoftcopy& PtrSoftcopy::operator=(const PtrSoftcopy& rhs)
```

```
{
    ++*rhs.num;
    if (--*num == 0)
    {
        delete ps;
        delete num;
    }

    ps = rhs.ps;
    i = rhs.i;
    num = rhs.num;

    return *this;
}
```

The assignment operator must increment the counter of the right-hand operand and decrement the counter of the left-hand operand, deleting the memory used if appropriate. Also, as usual, the operator must handle self-assignment.

# A smart pointer as a data member

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
#include <memory>

class Stringptr
{
private:
    std::shared_ptr<std::string> dataptr;
    int i;
public:
    Stringptr(const std::string& s = std::string(), int m = 0) : dataptr(std::make_shared<std::string>(s)), i(m) { }

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const Stringptr& str)
    {
        os << *str.dataptr << ", " << str.i;
        return os;
    }
};
```

Define a smart pointer as a data member

Initialization list is used. Do not use assignment statement for smart pointer in constructor.

## 2.3 Returning object

When a member function or standard function returns an object, you have choices. The function could return a **reference to an object**, a **constant reference to an object**, an **object**, or a **constant object**.

### 2.3.1. Returning a reference to a const object

For example, suppose you wanted to write a function `Max()` that returned the larger of two `Vector` object.

```
// version 1
Vector Max(const Vector& v1, const Vector& v2)
{
    if(v1.magval() > v2.magval())
        return v1;
    else
        return v2;
}
```

```
// version 2
const Vector& Max(const Vector& v1, const Vector& v2)
{
    if(v1.magval() > v2.magval())
        return v1;
    else
        return v2;
}
```

- Returning an object invokes the copy constructor, whereas returning a reference doesn't. Thus version 2 does less work and is more efficient.
- The reference should be to an object that exists when the calling function is executing.
- Both `v1` and `v2` are declared as being `const` references, so the return type has to be `const` to match.

## 2.3.2. Returning a reference to non-const object

Two common examples of returning a non-const object are overloading the **assignment operator** and overloading the **<< operator** for use with **cout**. The first is done for reasons of efficiency, and the second for reasons of necessity.

```
String& String::operator=(const String& st)
```

有返回的值才能支持连写

```
{
    if(this == &st)
        return *this;

    delete [] str;
    len = st.len;
    str = new char[len + 1];
    std::strcpy(str, st.str);

    return *this;
}
```

The return value of operator=() is used for chained assignment.

```
String s1("Good stuff");
String s2,s3;
s3 = s2 = s1;
```

Returning a reference allows the function to avoid calling the String copy constructor to create a new String object. In this case, the return type is not const because the operator=() method return a reference to s2, which it does modify.

The return value of operator<<() is used for chained output

```
ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const String& st)
```

```
{
    os << st.str;
    return os;
}
```

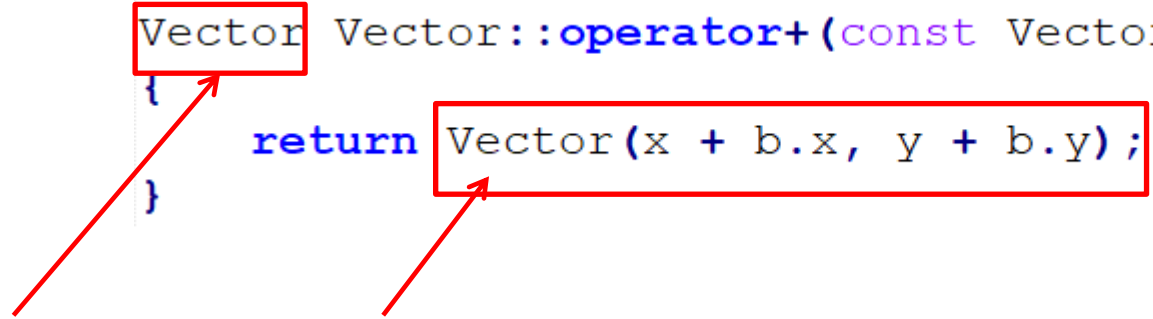
The return type has to be ostream & and not just ostream. The ostream class does not have a public copy constructor.

```
String s1("Good stuff");
cout << s1 << " is coming! ";
```

### 2.3.3. Returning an object

If the object being returned is local to the called function, then it should not be returned by reference because the local object has its destructor called when the function terminates. Thus, when control return to the calling function, there is no object left to which the reference can refer.

```
Vector force1(50,60);  
Vector force2(10,70);  
Vector net;  
net = force1 + force2;  
  
Vector Vector::operator+(const Vector& b) const  
{  
    return Vector(x + b.x, y + b.y);  
}
```



The sum is a new, temporary object computed in `Vector::operator+()`, and the function shouldn't return a reference to a temporary object either. Instead, it should return an actual `Vector` object, not a reference.

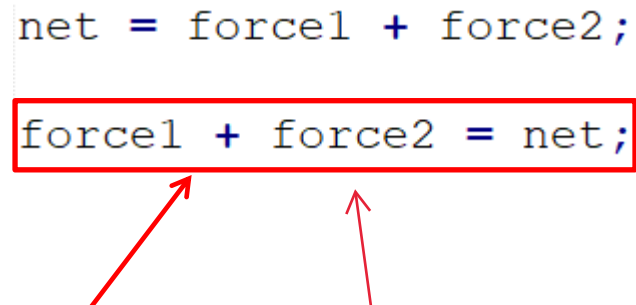
There is the added expense of calling the copy constructor to create the returned object, but that is unavoidable.



## 2.3.4. Returning an const object

The definition of `Vector::operator+()` allows these two usage as follows:

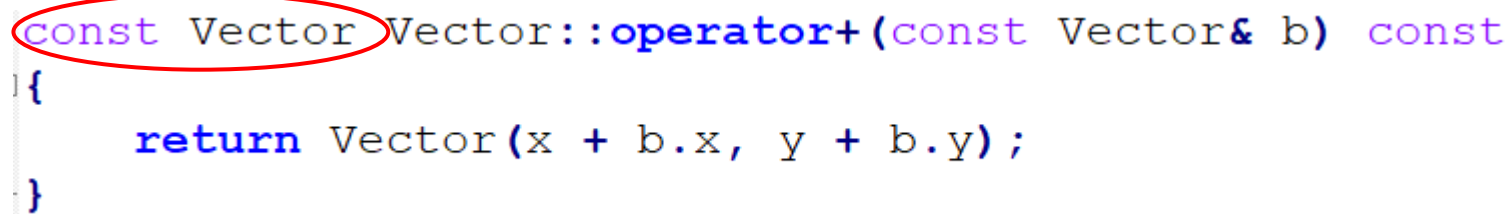
```
net = force1 + force2;  
force1 + force2 = net;
```



The expression `force1 + force2` stands for the temporary object which the copy constructor constructs. In the statement 1, the temporary object is assigned to `net`, but in statement 2, the sum of `force1` and `force2` is assigned to an temporary object. This causes misuse.

加const之后这样的写法不被允许

```
const Vector Vector::operator+(const Vector& b) const  
{  
    return Vector(x + b.x, y + b.y);  
}
```



Declare the return type as a const object. Then statement 1 is still allowed but the statement 2 becomes invalid.



# [ ] operator (array subscript operator)

User-defined classes that provide array-like access that allows both reading and writing(modifying) typically define two overloads for operator[]: const and non-const variants.

```
#include <iostream>
#ifndef __MYSTRING__
#define __MYSTRING__

class String
{
private:
    char* m_data;
public:

    String(const char* cstr = 0);

    ~String();

    String(const String& str);


    String& operator=(const String& str);

    char& operator[](std::size_t position) { return m_data[position]; }
    const char& operator[](std::size_t position) const { return m_data[position]; }

    char* get_c_str() const { return m_data; }

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const String& str);
};
```

Usually, we overload [] operator with two versions, const version and non-const version for reading(rvalue) and writing(lvalue).



```

#include <iostream>
#include "String.h"

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    String s1("hello");
    const String s2("world");
    cout << "s1[0]:" << s1[0] << ",s2[0]:" << s2[0] << endl;

    char a = s1[1];
    char b = s2[2];
    cout << "a:" << a << ",b:" << b << endl;

    s1[0] = 'X';
    // s2[0] = 'Z';

    cout << "s2:" << s2 << endl;
    cout << "s1:" << s1 << endl;

    cout << "Done." << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

For non-const or const string, reading its value is allowed by its corresponding [] operator function respectively.

For non-const string, you can modify its value by non-const [] operator function

For const string, you can not modify its value by const [] operator function.

Note: Neither version of the [] operator function can match both non-const string and const string.

## The declaration of Stack as follows:

```
// stack.h -- class declaration for the stack ADT
typedef unsigned long Item;

class Stack
{
private:
    enum {MAX = 10};          // constant specific to class
    Item * pitems;           // holds stack items
    int size;                 // number of elements in stack
    int top;                  // index for top stack item
public:
    Stack(int n = MAX);       // creates stack with n elements
    Stack(const Stack & st);
    ~Stack();
    bool isempty() const;
    bool isfull() const;
    // push() returns false if stack already is full, true otherwise
    bool push(const Item & item); // add item to stack
    // pop() returns false if stack already is empty, true otherwise
    bool pop(Item & item); // pop top into item
    Stack & operator=(const Stack & st);
};
```

Implement all the methods and write a program to demonstrates all the methods, including copy constructor and assignment operator.

2. Create a class Matrix to describe a matrix. The element type is float. One member of the class is **a pointer(or a smart pointer) who points** to the matrix data.

The two matrices can share the same data through a copy constructor or a copy assignment.

The following code can run smoothly without memory problems.

```
class Matrix{...};
```

```
Matrix a(3,4);
```

```
Matrix b(3,4);
```

```
a(1,2) = 3;
```

```
b(2,3) = 4;
```

```
Matrix c = a + b;
```

```
Matrix d = a;
```

```
d = b;
```

```
a is:
0 0 0 0
0 0 3 0
0 0 0 0
b is:
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4
c is:
0 0 0 0
0 0 3 0
0 0 0 4
Before assignment,d is:
0 0 0 0
0 0 3 0
0 0 0 0
After assignment,d is:
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4
```