

### 1. new操作符

`new int;`

### 2. 操作符new

`operator new`

`operator new[]`

### 3. 定位new

`placement new`

`new`和`delete`是用户进行动态内存申请和释放的操作符。`new`在底层调用`operator new`全局函数来申请空间，`delete`在底层通过`operator delete`全局函数来释放空间。（`operator new` 和 `operator delete`是系统提供的全局函数）

## new操作符

如果`new`操作符开辟一个自定义类型。如开辟一个对象

会先调用`operator new` (操作符`new`) -----开辟空间

然后调用类的构造函数构造对象(初始化)

//new的底层模拟实现

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class Test
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
    Test(int d = 0) : m_data(d)
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout << "Create Test Object : " << this << endl;
```

```
    }
```

```
    Test(const Test& t)
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout << "Copy Create Test Object : " << this << endl;
```

```
        m_data = t.m_data;
```

```
    }
```

```
    Test& operator=(const Test& t)
```

```
    {
```

```
        cout << "Assign:" << this << " = " << &t << endl;
```

```
        if (this != &t)
```

```
        {
```

```
            m_data = t.m_data;
```

```
        }
```

```

        return *this;
    }
    ~Test()
    {
        cout << "Free Test Object : " << this << endl;
    }
public:
    void TestInit(int d = 0)
    {
        m_data = d;
    }
    void TestDestroy()
    {
        m_data = 0;
    }
public:
    int GetData()const
    {
        return m_data;
    }
public:
    void* operator new(size_t sz) //1
    {
        void* ptr = malloc(sz);
        return ptr;
    }
    void operator delete(void* ptr)
    {
        free(ptr);
    }
private:
    int m_data;
};

void* operator new(size_t sz) //1
{
    void* ptr = malloc(sz);
    return ptr;
}
void operator delete(void* ptr)
{
    free(ptr);
}

void* operator new[](size_t sz) //1
{
    void* ptr = malloc(sz);

```

```

        return ptr;
    }
    void operator delete[](void* ptr)
    {
        free(ptr);
    }

    int main()
    {
        //operator new
        Test* pt = new Test(10); //1 2 //操作符new
        delete pt; //1 2
        //Test *pt = (Test*)operator new(sizeof(Test)); //申请空间malloc

        Test* pt1 = new Test[10]; //40
        return 0;
    }

```

## 定位new

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
//定位new
void* operator new(size_t sz, int* ptr, int pos) //操作符new
{
    return (ptr + pos);
}
int main()
{
    int ar[10];
    new(ar, 0) int(1); //定位new
    new(ar, 3) int(100);
    new(ar, 5) int(200);

    int* p = new int;
    return 0;
}

```

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
//定位new
void* operator new(size_t sz, int* ptr, int pos)    //操作符new
{
    return (ptr + pos);
}

int main()
{
    int ar[10];
    new(ar, 0) int(1); //定位new
    new(ar, 3) int(100);
    new(ar, 5) int(200);

    int* p = new int;
    return 0; 已用时间 <= 1ms
}

```

监视 1

搜索(Ctrl+E)

名称

添加要监视的项

自动窗口

搜索(Ctrl+E) 搜索深度: 3

| 名称               | 值   | 类型      |
|------------------|---|---------|
| 已返回 operator new | 0x01000550                                  | void *  |
| ar               | 0x009df854 {1, -858993460, -858993460, 1... | int[10] |
| [0]              | 1   | int     |
| [1]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [2]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [3]              | 100   | int     |
| [4]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [5]              | 200   | int     |
| [6]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [7]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [8]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| [9]              | -858993460                                  | int     |
| p                | 0x01000550 {-842150451}                     | int *   |

实现类的对象只能在堆上开辟， 禁止拷贝构造和对象赋值

```

class Test
{
    friend Test* CreateTestObject(int data);
public:
    static Test* CreateObject(int data)
    {
        return new Test(data);
    }
private:
    Test(int d = 0)
    {
        m_data = d;
    }
protected: //继承中才体现价值
    Test(const Test &);// = delete; //拷贝构造方法受保护
    Test& operator=(const Test &); //赋值运算符重载方法受保护
private:

```

```

        int m_data;
};

Test* CreateTestObject(int data)
{
    return new Test(data);
}

int main()
{
    //Test t(1); //禁止在栈上开辟对象
    //Test t1(t); //禁止拷贝构造
    //Test t2; //禁止在栈上开辟对象
    //t2 = t; //禁止赋值语句
    Test *pt1 = Test::CreateObject(1);
    Test* pt2 = CreateTestObject(1);
    // *pt1 = *pt2; //禁止赋值语句 Test::operator = " : 无法访问 protected 成员
    return 0;
}

```

只允许对象在堆上开辟一般将构造方法设置成静态方法（用类名加作用域访问符调用）

public:

```

    static Test* CreateObject(int data)
    {
        return new Test(data);
    }

```

或者将构造方法设置成友元函数（相当于一个可以访问私有数据成员的全局函数，优点是即不用对象去驱动也不需要作用域访问限定）

```

friend Test* CreateTestObject(int data);

```

```

Test* CreateTestObject(int data)
{
    return new Test(data);
}

```

作用域访问符protected:的价值在继承中才体现

对于成员方法protected和privated是一样的

成员方法限制成protected或者privated时，由于方法不可能被调用，所以只需要声明就可以了，不需要实现方法：

在C++98标准中:

protected: //继承中才体现价值

Test(const Test &); // = delete; //拷贝构造方法受保护

Test& operator=(const Test &); //赋值运算符重载方法受保护

在C++11标准中可以写成:

protected: //继承中才体现价值

Test(const Test &) = delete; //拷贝构造方法受保护

Test& operator=(const Test &) = delete; //赋值运算符重载方法受保护

## set\_new\_handler

```
#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
```

```
#include<iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
void Out_Of_Memory()
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "new:Out Of Memory." << endl;
```

```
    //执行内存回收
```

```
    exit(1);
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    set_new_handler(Out_Of_Memory);
```

```
    int* p = new int[536870911]; // new
```

```
    //int *p = new int[5];
```

```
    delete[] p;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
//set_new_handler 的功能:
```

```
//0 尽可能 满足 需求
```

```
//1 申请成功 直接返回
```

```
//2 申请不成功, 设置了set_new_handler方法, 有可能成功返回
```

```
//3 内存确实不足, 抛出异常
```

## 函数模板-->泛型

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<class Type1, class Type2>
Type1 Max(Type1 a, Type2 b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}

int main()
{
    cout << Max(1, 1.2) << endl; //char
    return 0;
}

```

用不同类型的参数使用函数模板时，称为函数模板的实例化。模板参数实例化分为：隐式实例化和显式实例化

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<typename Type1, typename Type2>
Type1 Max(Type1 a, Type2 b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}

void main()
{
    cout<<Max('A', 'B')<<endl; //char
    cout<<Max(10,20)<<endl;    //int
    cout<<Max(12.34,23.45)<<endl; //double
    cout<<Max((double)1,2.3)<<endl;
    cout<<Max(1,(int)2.3)<<endl;
    cout<<Max<int>(1, 2)<<endl; //显式实例化
}

```

## 模板函数的特化

效率不高， 所以需要特化

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<typename Type1, typename Type2>

```

```

Type1 Max(Type1 a, Type2 b)
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}
double Max(int a, double b) //模板函数的特化
{
    return a > b ? a : b;
}

void main()
{
    cout<<Max(1, 1.2)<<endl;
    cout<<Max<double>(1, 1.2) << endl;
    cout << Max(1, 1.2) << endl;
}

```

## 类模板

```

#define _CRT_SECURE_NO_WARNINGS
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
template<typename Type>
class Stack
{
public:
    Stack(size_t sz = STACK_DEFAULT_SIZE)
    {
        capacity = sz > STACK_DEFAULT_SIZE ? sz : STACK_DEFAULT_SIZE;
        base = new Type[capacity];
        top = 0;
    }
    ~Stack()
    {
        delete[]base;
        capacity = top = 0;
    }
public:
    void push(const Type& x)
    {base[top] = x;}
    void pop()
    {top--;}
    Type Top()const

```



```

        {return base[top];}
        Type& Top()
        {return& base[top];}
public:
    bool empty()const
    {return top == 0;}
    bool full()const
    {return top == capacity;}
private:
    enum { STACK_DEFAULT_SIZE = 20 };
    Type* base;
    size_t capacity;
    size_t top;
};

int main()
{
    Stack<int> Int_st;
    return 0;
}

```