第五章 类:初始化和清除

面向对象程序设计(C++)

5.3 初始化和清除

- ☞ 构造函数
- ☞ 析构函数
- **一何时被调用**
- 罗 默认构造函数与重载构造函数



5.3.1 安全性要求

· 正确地初始化和清除对象是保证程序安全性的关键问题!

```
int main() {
  Stash intStash;
  intStash.initialize(sizeof(int)); //初始化
  for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
       intStash.add(&i);
   intStash.cleanup();
                                  // 清除
```

5.3.2 构造函数



类的特殊成员函数,编译器在创建对象时自动调用 该函数。通常做一些初始化动作。以保证同一个 类的对象具有一致性。

- · 构造函数跟类同名,可以带参数,没有返回值。
- 跟别的成员函数没有名字冲突;
- 编译器总能知道调用哪一个函数;

例: 带构造函数的Stash



```
class Stash {
    int size; // Size of each space
public:
    Stash(int size); // 构造函数,跟类同名,无返回值
    int add(void* element);
    ...,
    void cleanup();
};
Stash::Stash(int sz) {
    size = sz;
    quantity = 0;
    storage = 0;
    next = 0;
```

自动初始化Stash对象



```
int main() {
  //创建对象时自动调用构造函数
  Stash intStash1(2), intStash2(2);
  int a(2),b(2);
  for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++){
       intStash1.add(&i);
                                 // 清除
   intStash1.cleanup();
```

下面代码输出?



```
count=0

class C{
    public:
        C() {cout<<++count<<endl;}
};

C obj[100] //对象数组
```

一。说明

- 构造函数的名字必须与类的名字相同;
- 构造函数不允许指明返回类型,也不允许返回一个值;
- · 构造函数应声明为public (但不是必须) ,否则无法创建对象。

```
class Stash{
    private:
        Stash(int sz){...};
    ...
};

void main(){
    Stash s(10); // Error! can't access private member
}
```



```
class Student{
 private:
     unsigned id;
     Student();
 public:
     Student(unsigned ID){id=ID;}
//希望强制id
Int main(){
   Student stu1;
```

∞说明(续)

•可以重载构造函数;

```
class Stash{
public:
   Stash() {size = 1; ...; }
   Stash(int sz){...}
};
void main(){
   Stash charStash;
   Stash intStash(2);
   Stash intStash(10, 2); // error,参数不匹配!
```

5.3.3 析构函数



5.3.3.1 析构函数: 确保清除

- ・析构函数: 类的特殊成员函数,在撤销对象时自动 调用该函数。通常做一些撤销对象前的回收工作。
- · 析构函数不带参数, 没有返回值; 不能够重载。
- · 析构函数必须是public函数。

例: String类



```
Class String{
private:
   char * str;
public:
    String(char * s); // 构造函数, 跟类同名
    String(unsigned int sz); // 重载构造函数
    . . . ,
    ~String(); // 析构函数, 类名前面加上一个~
};
String::~String(){
   delete str;
String::String(unsigned int sz){ // 不能有返回值;
```



5.3.4 何时被执行?

5.3.4.1 何时被执行?

构造函数: 当对象被创建时,调用构造函数;析构函数: 当对象被撤销时,调用析构函数。

```
// 此例说明何时调用构造函数和析构函数
// 类的定义
class Tree {
  int height;
public:
   Tree(int initialHeight); // 构造函数
                       // 析构函数
   ~Tree();
   void grow(int years);
   void printsize();
```

//类的实现

```
Tree::Tree(int initialHeight) {
    height = initialHeight; printsize();
Tree::~Tree() {
   cout << "inside Tree destructor" ;</pre>
void Tree::grow(int years) {
    height += years;
void Tree::printsize() {
   cout << "Tree height is " << height << endl;
```

```
int main() {
     cout << "before opening brace" << endl;</pre>
        Tree t(12); //生成 t
        cout << "after Tree creation" << endl;</pre>
        t.grow(4);
        cout << "before closing brace" << endl;
     } // 此时撤销t;
     cout << "after closing brace" << endl;
} ///:~
```

```
int main() {
     cout << "before opening brace" << endl;
        Tree t(12); //生成 t
        cout << "after Tree creation" << endl;</pre>
        t.grow(4);
        t.~Tree();
        cout << "before closing brace" << endl;
     } // 此时撤销t;
     cout << "after closing brace" << endl;
} ///:~
   before opening brace
   Tree height is 12
   after Tree Creation
   inside Tree destructor
   before closing brace
   inside Tree destructor //执行析构函数
   after closing brace
```

5.3.5 完整的类

5.3.5.1 完整的类

- 完整的类通常具有的特征:
- ·数据抽象:数据成员&成员函数
- √实现隐藏; (访问控制)
- √自动初始化和清除; (构造函数和析构函数)

例: 类Stash

//: C06:Stash2.h

```
// With constructors & destructors
#ifndef STASH2 H
#define STASH2 H
class Stash {
  int size; // Size of each space
  int quantity; // Number of storage spaces
  int next; // Next empty space
  // Dynamically allocated array of bytes:
  unsigned char* storage;
  void inflate(int increase);
public:
```



```
Stash(int size);
~Stash();
int add(void* element);
void* fetch(int index);
int count();
};
#endif // STASH2_H ///:~
```

//: C06:Stash2.cpp

```
// Constructors & destructors
#include "Stash2.h"
#include "../require.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;
const int increment = 100;
```

```
Stash::Stash(int sz) { //构造函数
    size = sz;
    quantity = 0;
    storage = 0;
    next = 0;
int Stash::add(void* element) {
      if(next >= quantity) inflate(increment);
     // Copy element into storage,
      // starting at next empty space:
   int startBytes = next * size;
   unsigned char* e = (unsigned char*)element;
   for(int i = 0; i < size; i++)
      storage[startBytes + i] = e[i];
   next++;
   return(next - 1); // Index number
```



```
void* Stash::fetch(int index) {
   require(0 <= index, "Stash::fetch (-)index");
   if(index >= next)
          return 0; // To indicate the end
      // Produce pointer to desired element:
      return &(storage[index * size]);
int Stash::count() {
     return next; // Number of elements in CStash
void Stash::inflate(int increase) {
```

```
require(increase > 0, "Stash::inflate zero or
   negative increase");
    int newQuantity = quantity + increase;
    int newBytes = newQuantity * size;
    int oldBytes = quantity * size;
    unsigned char* b = new unsigned char[newBytes];
    for(int i = 0; i < oldBytes; i++)
       b[i] = storage[i]; // Copy old to new
    delete [](storage); // Old storage
    storage = b; // Point to new memory
    quantity = newQuantity;
Stash::~Stash() {
    if(storage != 0) {
        cout << "freeing storage" << endl;
```

```
delete [ ]storage;
}
}///:~
```

//: C06:Stash2Test.cpp

```
#include "Stash2.h"
#include "../require.h"
#include <fstream>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
int main() {
   Stash intStash(sizeof(int));
   for(int i = 0; i < 100; i++)
       intStash.add(&i);
```

```
for(int j = 0; j < intStash.count(); j++)
     cout << "intStash.fetch(" << j << ") = " << *(int*)
               intStash.fetch(j) << endl;
  const int bufsize = 80;
  Stash stringStash(sizeof(char) * bufsize);
  ifstream in("Stash2Test.cpp");
  assure(in, "Stash2Test.cpp");
  string line;
  while(getline(in, line))
      stringStash.add((char*)line.c str());
  int k = 0;
  char* cp;
  while((cp = (char*)stringStash.fetch(k++))!=0)
      cout << "stringStash.fetch(" << k << ") = "
            << cp << endl;
} ///:~
```



5.3.6 默认的构造函数

• 不带任何参数的构造函数。

如果没有提供任何构造函数,编译器会创建一个默认的构造函数,但这个函数所实现的功能很少是我们所期望的。因此,应明确定义默认构造函数。



5.3.6 默认的构造函数(续)

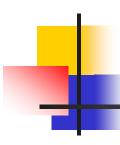
·如果定义了构造函数,但没有无参构造函数,则创建对象时,若不带参数,将会出错。



5.3.7 显式调用析构函数

· 如果只想执行析构函数中的执行的操作,而不释放 对象的空间,则可以显式调用析构函数。

//执行系统的析构函数,不释放对象的空间。 pb->~String();



Student stu2(stu1);

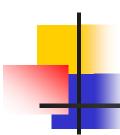
• 不提供拷贝构造函数,则编译器自动生成

定义方法:

Student(Student&); Student(const Student&)

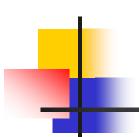
可以多参数,但第二个参数开始必须有默认值

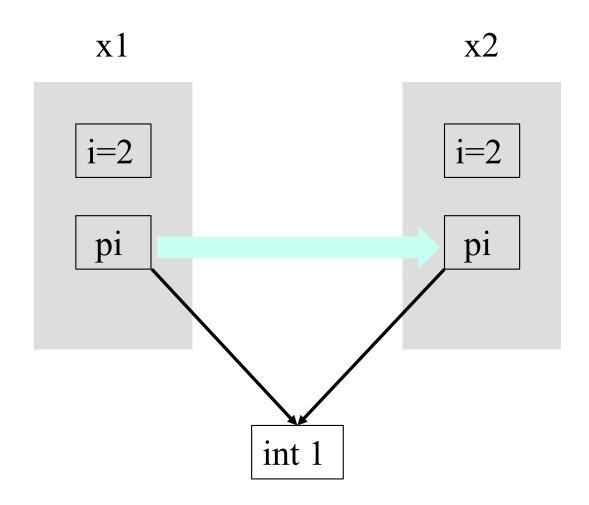
重载赋值操作符=?

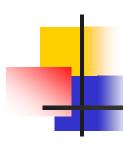


・浅拷贝指向相同空间

```
class X
private:
  int i;
  int *pi;
public:
  X(): pi(new int){ }
  X(const X& copy): i(copy.i), pi(copy.pi){}
};
X x1;
X x2(x1); // 两个对象指向相同的堆空间
```

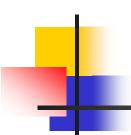


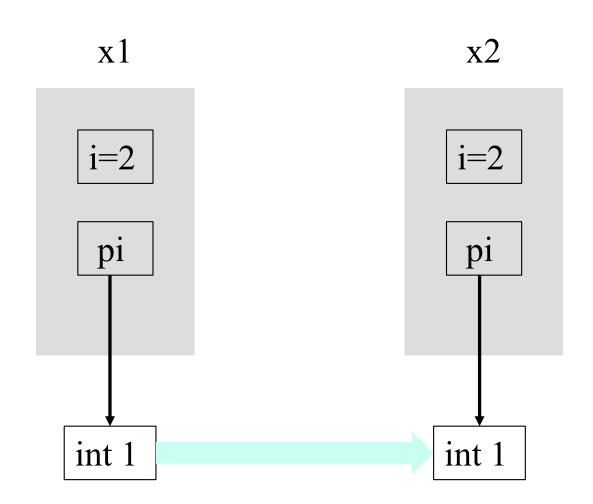


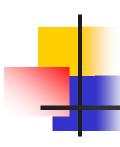


• 深拷贝是被拷贝对象的克隆

```
class X
private:
  int i;
  int *pi;
public:
  X(): pi(new int){ }
  X(const X& copy): i(copy.i), pi(new int(*copy.pi)){ }
};
                         对象2 i=2,*pi=1
对象1 i=2, *pi=1
```





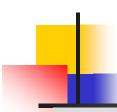


·可以使用delete指定不生成拷贝构造函数和赋值

```
class Student
public:
  Student(const Student& p) = delete;
  Student& operator=(const Student& p) = delete;
private:
  unsigned id;
  string name;
```

```
class Student{
public:
 Student(){}
  Student(const Student& p)
    cout << "Copy Constructor" << endl;</pre>
  Student& operator=(const Student& p)
    cout << "Assign" << endl;</pre>
    return *this;
private:
  unsigned id;
  string name;
};
```

```
void f(Student p){ return; }
Student f1(){
  Student p;
  return p;
int main(){
  Student p;
  Student p1 = p;
  Student p2;
  p2 = p;
  f(p2);
  p2 = f1();
  return 0;
```



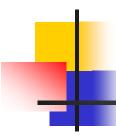
```
void f(Student p){ return; }
Student f1(){
  Student p;
  return p;
int main(){
  Student p;
  Student p1 = p;
  Student p2;
  p2 = p;
  f(p2);
  p2 = f1();
  return 0;
```

Copy Constructor
Assign
Copy Constructor
Assign

```
void f(Student p){ return; }
Student f1(){
  Student p;
  return p;
int main(){
  Student p;
  Student p1;
  p1 = p; // 赋值
  Student p2;
  p2 = p;
  f(p2);
  p2 = f1();
  return 0;
```

禁止通过传值返回对象

```
class C{
  public:
          C();
  private:
          C(C&);
};
void f(C){ }; //error
C g(); //error
# 传值有拷贝
```



5.3.9 转型构造函数

· 当构造函数只有一个参数时, 编译时有一个缺省操作:将该构造函数对应数据类型的数据转换为该类对象

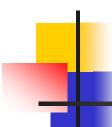
```
class Age
{
  public:
  Age(int a){age = a;}
  private:
  int age;
};
```



5.3.9 转型构造函数

・隐式类型转换

```
class Student
public:
Student(){}
Student(char * n){name = n;}
private:
char * name;
};
void fun(Student s); //函数声明
char * name = "Harry Potter";
fun(name);
```



5.3.9 转型构造函数

・关闭隐式类型转换

```
class Student
public:
Student(){}
explicit Student(char * n){name = n;}
private:
char * name;
};
void fun(Student s); //函数声明
char * name = "Harry Potter";
fun(name);
```

小结

- ・安全性非常重要。
- 构造函数和析构函数是确保安全性的两个重要机制。