

Chapter 9

Technicalities: Classes, etc.



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Overview

- ❖ 本章讨论关于用户自定义类型的技术细节，包括类和枚举
 - 类 Classes
 - 实现和接口
 - 构造函数
 - 成员函数
 - 枚举 Enumerations
 - 运算符重载 Operator overloading

类 Classes

❖ 思想：

- “类”直接代表了程序设计的概念
 - 如果你能够把“它”看作为一个独立的实体，它就应该能表示为一个类或类的对象
 - 例如：vector, matrix, input stream, string, valve controller, robot arm, device driver, picture on screen, dialog box, graph, window, temperature reading, clock
 - 类属于用户自定义类型，它指定了该类型对象的创建和使用方式
- 回顾一下类型的作用
- 在 C++ 中 (多数现代语言亦是如此)，类是简化大型程序的核心组件
 - 当然，它对小程序也是很有用的
 - 类的概念最早源于早期语言 Simula67

成员和成员访问

❖ 一个类看起来是这个样子

```
class X { // this class' name is X
    // data members (they store information)
    // function members (they do things, using the information)
};
```

❖ 例如：

```
class X {
public:
    int m; // data member
    int mf(int v) { int old = m; m=v; return old; } // function member
};

X var; // var is a variable of type X
var.m = 7; // access var's data member m
int x = var.mf(9); // call var's member function mf()
```

类

❖ 类是一种用户自定义类型

```
class X {      // this class' name is X
public:       // public members -- that's the interface to users
              //      (accessible by all)
              // functions
              // types
              // data (often best kept private)
private:     // private members -- that's the implementation details
              //      (accessible by members of this class only)
              // functions
              // types
              // data
};
```

类可以看作为：接口+实现

结构和类

- ❖ 类成员默认是私有的 (private):

```
class X {  
    int mf();  
    // ...  
};
```

- 等价于

```
class X {  
private:  
    int mf();  
    // ...  
};
```

- ❖ 因此:

```
X x;           // variable x of type X  
int y = x.mf(); // error: mf is private (i.e., inaccessible)
```

结构和类

- ❖ 一个结构就是一个成员默认为公有属性的类：

```
struct X {  
    int m;  
    // ...  
};
```

- 等价于

```
class X {  
public:  
    int m;  
    // ...  
};
```

- ❖ 结构主要用于成员可以任意取值的数据结构

结构

// simplest Date (just data) —— 本章示例

```
struct Date {
    int y, m, d;    // year, month, day
};
```

```
Date my_birthday;    // a Date variable (object)
```

```
my_birthday.y = 12;
```

```
my_birthday.m = 30;
```

```
my_birthday.d = 1950;    // oops! (no day 1950 in month 30)
                        // later in the program, we'll have a problem
```

my_birthday: Date:

y:

m:

d:

结构不能定义任何含义的不变式!

结构 — 辅助函数

// simple Date (*with a few helper functions for convenience*)

```
struct Date {
    int y,m,d;      // year, month, day
};
```

Date my_birthday; // a Date variable (object)

// helper functions:

```
void init_day(Date& dd, int y, int m, int d); // check for valid date and initialize
```

```
void add_day(Date&, int n); // increase the Date by n days
```

```
// ...
```

```
init_day(my_birthday, 12, 30, 1950); // run time error: no day 1950 in month 30
```

my_birthday:

Date:

y:

m:

d:

辅助函数，完成常见操作



结构 — 成员函数

```

// simple Date
//     guarantee initialization with constructor
//     provide some notational convenience
struct Date {
    int y,m,d;           // year, month, day
    Date(int y, int m, int d); // constructor: check for valid date and initialize
    void add_day(int n); // increase the Date by n days
};

// ...
Date my_birthday;           // error: my_birthday not initialized
Date my_birthday(12, 30, 1950); // oops! Runtime error
Date my_day(1950, 12, 30); // ok
my_day.add_day(2);         // January 1, 1951
my_day.m = 14;         // ouch! (now my_day is a bad date)

```

Date:	
y:	1950
m:	12
d:	30

注意从辅助函数变换为
成员函数的形式

演化为类

// simple Date (control access)

```
class Date {
    int y, m, d;      // year, month, day
public:
    // constructor: check for valid date and initialize
    Date(int y, int m, int d);

    // access functions:
    void add_day(int n);      // increase the Date by n days
    int month() { return m; }
    int day() { return d; }
    int year() { return y; }
};
```

// ...

```
Date my_birthday(1950, 12, 30);
cout << my_birthday.month() << endl;
my_birthday.m = 14;
```

my_birthday: Date:

y:

1950

m:

12

d:

30

// ok

// we can read

// error: Date::m is private

类

- ❖ 此处的“合法日期”是类“合法值思想”的一个重要特例
- ❖ 我们尽量仔细地设计类，以保证值的合法性
 - 或者，我们时常检查它的合法性，oops!
- ❖ 对合法值的约束规则称为“不变式”
 - Date的不变式(“Date必须正确的表示过去、现在或将来的一个实际日期”)通常难以精确满足
 - 如：闰年2月28日
- ❖ 如果我们不能构思一个好的不变式，就将它按普通数据结构进行处理
 - 这种情况下，使用结构(struct)
 - 尽力为你的类设计好的不变式
 - 如此，可将你从烦人的bug代码中解脱出来

类演化 — 实现

// simple Date (some people prefer implementation details last)

class Date {

public:

// constructor: check for valid date and initialize

Date(int y, int m, int d);

// increase the Date by n days

void add_day(int n);

int month();

// ...

private:

int y,m,d; *// year, month, day*

};

Date::Date(int yy, int mm, int dd)

:y(yy), m(mm), d(dd) { /* ... */ };

// definition; note :: “member of”

// note: member initializers

void Date::add_day(int n) { /* ... */ };

// definition

my_birthday: Date:

y:

1950

m:

12

d:

30

构造函数中的初始化

类演化 — 实现

// simple Date (some people prefer implementation details last)

```
class Date {
```

```
public:
```

```
    // constructor: check for valid date and initialize
```

```
    Date(int y, int m, int d);
```

```
    // increase the Date by n days
```

```
    void add_day(int n);
```

```
    int month();
```

```
    // ...
```

```
private:
```

```
    int y,m,d;           // year, month, day
```

```
};
```

```
int month() { return m; }
```

*// error: forgot **Date::***

*// this **month()** will be seen as a global function*

// not the member function, can't access members

```
int Date::season() { /* ... */ }
```

*// error: no member called **season***

my_birthday: Date:

y:

1950

m:

12

d:

30

类演化——不变式

// simple Date (what can we do in case of an invalid date?)

```
class Date {
```

```
public:
```

```
    class Invalid { };           // to be used as exception
```

```
    Date(int y, int m, int d);   // check for valid date and initialize
```

```
    // ...
```

```
private:
```

```
    int y,m,d;                  // year, month, day
```

```
    bool check(int y, int m, int d); // is (y,m,d) a valid date?
```

```
};
```

```
Date:: Date(int yy, int mm, int dd)
```

```
    : y(yy), m(mm), d(dd)           // initialize data members
```

```
{
```

```
    if (!check(y,m,d)) throw Invalid();   // check for validity
```

```
}
```

构造函数不能返回值但可以抛出异常!

类

- ❖ 为什么要严格区分public/private呢?
- ❖ 为什么不让所有的属性都是public的呢?
 - 提供更加简洁的接口 (对使用者)
 - 数据和复杂的实现函数是 private 的
 - 保持不变式约束
 - 只有有限的函数能够访问数据
 - 便于调试 (对开发者)
 - 只有有限的函数能够访问数据
 - 称之为“round up the usual suspects”技术
 - 允许你改变它的描述 (对维护者)
 - 你只需改动几个固定的函数即可
 - 你不知道究竟谁在使用public成员

接口与实现的分离

枚举 Enumerations

- ❖ **enum (枚举)**是一种非常简单用户自定义类型，它指定了一个值的集合(枚举量, enumerators)
- ❖ 例如：

```
enum Month {  
    jan=1, feb, mar, apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec  
};
```

```
Month m = feb;
```

```
m = 7; // error: can't assign int to Month
```

```
int n = m; // ok: we can get the numeric value of a Month
```

```
Month mm = Month(7); // convert int to Month (unchecked)
```

一个枚举量总是表示一个整数，而一个整数可能不是一个合法的枚举量！

枚举

❖ 是一些常量的简单列表:

```
enum { red, green };           // the enum {} doesn't define a scope
int a = red;                  // red is available here
enum { red, blue, purple };   // error: red defined twice
```

枚举量与枚举类型有着相同的作用域!

❖ 是一种常量列表类型

```
enum Color { red, green, blue, /* ... */ };
enum Month { jan, feb, mar, /* ... */ };

Month m1 = jan;
Month m2 = red;           // error red isn't a Month —— 类型安全
Month m3 = 7;            // error 7 isn't a Month
int i = m1;              // ok: an enumerator is converted to its value, i==0
```

枚举 — 值

❖ 默认情况下

// the first enumerator has the value 0,

// the next enumerator has the value “one plus the value of the

// enumerator before it”

```
enum { horse, pig, chicken };    // horse==0, pig==1, chicken==2
```

❖ 你能够控制基数值

```
enum { jan=1, feb, march /* ... */ };    // feb==2, march==3
```

```
enum stream_state { good=1, fail=2, bad=4, eof=8 };
```

```
int flags = fail+eof;    // flags==10
```

```
stream_state s = flags;    // error: can't assign an int to a stream_state
```

```
stream_state s2 = stream_state(flags);    // explicit conversion (be careful!)
```

回到类

```
// simple Date (use Month type)
```

```
class Date {
```

```
public:
```

```
    enum Month {
```

```
        jan=1, feb, mar, apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec
```

```
    };
```

```
    Date(int y, Month m, int d); // check for valid date and initialize
```

```
    // ...
```

```
private:
```

```
    int y;           // year
```

```
    Month m;
```

```
    int d;           // day
```

```
};
```

```
Date my_birthday(1950, 30, Date::dec);
```

```
Date my_birthday(1950, Date::dec, 30);
```

通常将枚举类型定义于更窄的作用域中!

```
my_birthday:
```

Date:

y:

1950

m:

12

d:

30

// error: 2nd argument not a Month

// ok

Const

```

class Date {
public:
    // ...
    int day() const { return d; }           // const member: can't modify
    void add_day(int n);                     // non-const member: can modify
    // ...
};

```

const成员函数不能更改数据成员

```
Date d(2000, Date::jan, 20);
```

```
const Date cd(2001, Date::feb, 21);
```

```
cout << d.day() << " - " << cd.day() << endl; // ok
```

```
d.add_day(1); // ok
```

```
cd.add_day(1); // error: cd is a const
```

Const

```
//  
Date d(2004, Date::jan, 7);           // a variable  
const Date d2(2004, Date::feb, 28);  // a constant  
d2 = d;                               // error: d2 is const  
d2.add(1);                             // error d2 is const  
d = d2;                                // fine  
d.add(1);                              // fine  
  
d2.f(); // should work if and only if f() doesn't modify d2  
        // how do we achieve that? (say that's what we want, of course)
```

Const 成员函数

*// Distinguish between functions that can modify (mutate) objects
// and those that cannot (“const member functions”)*

class Date {

public:

// ...

int day() const; *// get (a copy of) the day*

// ...

void add_day(int n); *// move the date n days forward*

// ...

};

非const成员函数编译器认为会修改数据

const Date dx(2008, Month::nov, 4);

int d = dx.day(); *// fine*

dx.add_day(4); *// error: can't modify constant (immutable) date*

const变量只能使用const成员函数
const从开发和使用的两种含义?

类

❖ 好的接口是什么样的呢？

- 最小化
 - 尽可能的小，这样才能更清晰
- 完整
 - 保证够用，也不能太小
- 类型安全
 - 小心让人迷惑的参数顺序
- const纠正

用代码表述设计思想和使用约束！

类

❖ 基本操作

■ 默认构造函数

- 无定义情况下，编译器提供一个默认构造函数(什么都不做)
- 如果定义了其他任何构造函数，则编译器不会再默认产生

■ 拷贝构造函数

- 默认产生的是拷贝每一个成员

■ 拷贝复制操作

- 默认产生的是拷贝每一个成员

■ 析构函数

- 默认情况下什么都不做

❖ 例如：

```
Date d;           // error: no default constructor
```

```
Date d2 = d;     // ok: copy initialized (copy the elements)
```

```
d = d2;         // ok copy assignment (copy the elements)
```

接口和“辅助函数”

❖ 保持类接口(public函数)的最小化

- 简化解
- 简化调试
- 简化维护

Why? 如果类描述改变, 只有直接访问描述的函数才需要重写

❖ 为了保持类接口的简洁, 我们需要额外的“辅助函数”

- 类外的非成员函数
- e.g. == (equality), != (inequality)
- next_weekday(), next_Sunday()

辅助函数

```
Date next_Sunday(const Date& d)
```

```
{
```

```
    // access d using d.day(), d.month(), and d.year()
```

```
    // make new Date to return
```

```
}
```

```
Date next_weekday(const Date& d) { /* ... */ }
```

```
bool operator==(const Date& a, const Date& b)
```

```
{
```

```
    return a.year()==b.year()
```

```
        && a.month()==b.month()
```

```
        && a.day()==b.day();
```

```
}
```

```
bool operator!=(const Date& a, const Date& b) { return !(a==b); }
```

运算符重载

- ❖ 你可以在自己的类型(类、枚举)上定义几乎所有的C++运算符
 - 这通常称为“运算符重载”

```
enum Month {  
    jan=1, feb, mar, apr, may, jun, jul, aug, sep, oct, nov, dec  
};  
  
Month operator++(Month& m)           // prefix increment operator  
{  
    m = (m==dec) ? jan : Month(m+1);  // “wrap around”  
    return m;  
}  
  
Month m = nov;  
++m;    // m becomes dec  
++m;    // m becomes jan
```

运算符重载

- ❖ 你只能定义已经存在的运算符而(不能定义新的运算符)
 - e.g., + - * / % [] () ^ ! & < <= > >=
- ❖ 你定义的运算符必须与已有的C++语法一致(操作数个数)
 - e.g., 不能定义一元的<= (小于等于)和二元的!(非)
- ❖ 一个重载的运算符至少有一个用户自定义类型的操作数
 - `int operator+(int,int);` // error: you can't overload built-in +
 - `Vector operator+(const Vector&, const Vector &);` // ok
- ❖ 建议(非语言规则)
 - 重载运算符应该保持其原有意义
 - + 应该是加法, * 应该是乘, [] 应该是访问, () 应该是调用, 等等
- ❖ 建议(非语言规则)
 - 除非你真正确定重载运算符能大大改善代码, 否则不要为你的类型定义运算符(非必要不要重载)!

Date 类总结

```
Namespace Chrono{
```

```
class Date{
```

```
public:
```

```
    enum Month { ... };
```

```
    class invalid { };
```

```
    Date(int y, Month m, int d);
```

```
    Date();
```

```
    // default copy operations are fine
```

```
    int day() const { return d; }
```

```
    Month month() const { return m; }
```

```
    int year() const { return y; }
```

```
    void add_day(int n);
```

```
    void add_month(int n);
```

```
    void add_year(int n);
```

```
private:
```

```
    int y;
```

```
    Month m;
```

```
    int d;
```

```
};
```

```
    // true for valid day
```

```
    bool is_date(int y, Date::Month m, int d);
```

```
    // true if y is a leap year
```

```
    bool leapyear(int y);
```

```
    bool operator==(const Date& a, const Date& b);
```

```
    bool operator!=(const Date& a, const Date& b);
```

```
    ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Date& d);
```

```
    istream& operator>>(istream& is, Date& dd);
```

```
    } // Chrono
```

Next

❖ I/O 流

- I/O 基本概念
- 文件操作
- 错误处理