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Vibe Check: How are you feeling about C++ right now?

Systems Programming
C++ Classes, Constructors, and Copies

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Relevant Course Information

- Exercise 9 released today, due Monday
  - Harder than the average exercise (Rating: 4)
- Homework 2 due this coming Thursday (2/5)
  - File system crawler, indexer, and search engine
- Midterm exam in just over a week (Monday, 2/9)
  - Midterm review session on Friday (2/6) 4:30-6:20 PM
  - Located in BAG 131 or JHN 102, depending on your quiz section
  - Ed post with details forthcoming
  - Practice midterms and solutions on the course website

`struct` vs. `class`

- In C, a `struct` can only contain data fields
  - No methods and all fields are always accessible
- In C++, `struct` and `class` are (nearly) the same!
  - Both can have methods and member visibility (public/private/protected)
  - Minor difference: members are default *public* in a `struct` and default *private* in a `class`
- Common style convention:
  - Use `struct` for simple bundles of data
  - Use `class` for abstractions with data + functions

Memory Diagrams for Objects

- An **object** is an instance of a class that maintains its *state* independent from other objects
  - This state is the collection of its data members
  - Conceptually, an object acts like a collection of data fields (plus class metadata)
    - Layout is *not* specified or guaranteed, unlike structs in C

- Drawn out as variables within variables:

```
class Point {
 ...

 private:
  int x_;  // data member
  int y_;  // data member
};  // class Point
```

Lecture Outline (1/4)

- **Constructors**
- Copy Constructors
- Assignment
- Destructors

Constructors

- A constructor (ctor) initializes a newly-instantiated object
  - A class can have multiple constructors that differ in parameters
  - A constructor *must* be invoked when creating a new instance of an object – which one depends on *how* the object is instantiated

- Written with the class name as the method name:

```
Point(const int x, const int y);
```

  - C++ will automatically create a synthesized default constructor if you have *no* user-defined constructors
    - Takes no arguments and calls the default ctor on all non-"plain old data" (non-POD) member variables
    - Synthesized default ctor will fail if you have non-initialized const or reference data members

Synthesized Default Constructor Example

```
class SimplePoint {
 public:
  // no constructors declared!
  int get_x() const { return x_; }     // inline member function
  int get_y() const { return y_; }     // inline member function
  double Distance(const SimplePoint& p) const;
  void SetLocation(int x, int y);

 private:
  int x_;  // data member
  int y_;  // data member
};  // class SimplePoint
```

SimplePoint.h

```
#include "SimplePoint.h"

... // definitions for Distance() and SetLocation()

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  SimplePoint x;  // invokes synthesized default constructor
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

SimplePoint.cc

Synthesized Default Constructor

- If you define *any* constructors, C++ will *not* add a synthesized default constructor
  - But a copy constructor and destructor can still be synthesized

```
#include "SimplePoint.h"

// defining a constructor with two arguments
SimplePoint::SimplePoint(const int x, const int y) {
  x_ = x;
  y_ = y;
}

void Foo() {
  SimplePoint x;          // compiler error:  if you define any
                          // ctors, C++ will NOT synthesize a
                          // default constructor for you.

  SimplePoint y(1, 2);    // works:  invokes the 2-int-arguments
                          // constructor
}
```

Multiple Constructors (overloading)

```
#include "SimplePoint.h"

// default constructor
SimplePoint::SimplePoint() {
  x_ = 0;
  y_ = 0;
}

// constructor with two arguments
SimplePoint::SimplePoint(const int x, const int y) {
  x_ = x;
  y_ = y;
}

void Foo() {
  SimplePoint x;         // invokes the default constructor
  SimplePoint y(1, 2);   // invokes the 2-int-arguments ctor
  SimplePoint a[3];      // invokes the default ctor 3 times
}
```

Initialization Lists

- C++ lets you *optionally* declare an initialization list as part of a constructor definition
  - Initializes fields according to parameters in the list
  - The following two are (nearly) identical:

```
Point::Point(const int x, const int y) {
  x_ = x;
  y_ = y;
  std::cout << "Point constructed: (" << x_ << ",";
  std::cout << y_<< ")" << std::endl;
}
```

```
// constructor with an initialization list
Point::Point(const int x, const int y) : x_(x), y_(y) {
  std::cout << "Point constructed: (" << x_ << ",";
  std::cout << y_<< ")" << std::endl;
}
```

Initialization vs. Construction


```
class Point3D {
 public:
  // constructor with 3 int arguments
  Point3D(const int x, const int y, const int z) : y_(y), x_(x) {
    z_ = z;
  }

 private:
  int x_, y_, z_;  // data members
};  // class Point3D
```

First, initialization list is applied.

Next, constructor body is executed.

- Data members in initializer list are initialized in the order they are defined in the class, not by the initialization list ordering (!)
  - Data members that don't appear in the initialization list are *default initialized/constructed* before body is executed

- Initialization preferred to assignment to avoid extra steps
  - Real code should never mix the two styles

Lecture Outline (2/4)

- Constructors
- **Copy Constructors**
- Assignment
- Destructors

Copy Constructors

- C++ has the notion of a copy constructor (cctor)
  - Used to create a new object as a copy of an existing object

```
Point::Point(const int x, const int y) : x_(x), y_(y) { }

// copy constructor
Point::Point(const Point& copyme) {
  x_ = copyme.x_;
  y_ = copyme.y_;
}

void Foo() {
  Point a(1, 2);  // invokes the 2-int-arguments constructor

  Point b(x);     // invokes the copy constructor
                  // could also be written as "Point b = a;"
}
```

  - Initializer lists can also be used in copy constructors (preferred)

Synthesized Copy Constructor

- If you don't define your own copy constructor, C++ will synthesize one for you
  - It will do a *shallow* copy of all of the fields (*i.e.*, member variables) of your class
  - Sometimes the right thing; sometimes the wrong thing

```
#include "SimplePoint.h"

... // definitions for Distance() and SetLocation()

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  SimplePoint x;
  SimplePoint y(x);  // invokes synthesized copy constructor
  ...
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

When Do Copies Happen?

- The copy constructor is invoked if:
  - You *initialize* an object from another object of the same type:

```
Point x;       // default ctor
Point y(x);    // copy ctor
Point z = y;   // copy ctor
```

  - You pass a non-reference object as a value parameter to a function:

```
void Foo(Point x) { ... }

Point y;       // default ctor
Foo(y);        // copy ctor
```

  - You return a non-reference object value from a function:

```
Point Foo() {
  Point y;     // default ctor
  return y;    // copy ctor
}
```

Compiler Optimization: "Copy Elision"

- The compiler may eliminate unnecessary copies
  - You might not see a constructor get invoked when you expect it
- Most common is when an object is returned by value (*i.e.*, copied) and passed into *another* copy constructor
  - Since C++17, this kind of copy elision is **guaranteed**

```
Point Foo() {
  Point y;          // default ctor
  return y;         // copy ctor? optimized?
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  Point x(1, 2);    // two-ints-argument ctor
  Point y = x;      // copy ctor
  Point z = Foo();  // copy ctor? optimized?
}
```

Lecture Outline (3/4)

- Constructors
- Copy Constructors
- **Assignment**
- Destructors

Assignment != Construction

- "=" is the assignment operator
  - Assigns values to an *existing, already constructed* object

```
Point w;          // default ctor
Point x(1, 2);    // two-ints-argument ctor
Point y(x);       // copy ctor
Point z = w;      // copy ctor
y = x;            // assignment operator
```

Overloading the "=" Operator

- You can choose to define the "=" operator
  - But there are some rules you should follow:

```
Point& Point::operator=(const Point& rhs) {
  if (this != &rhs) {  // (1) always check against this
    x_ = rhs.x_;
    y_ = rhs.y_;
  }
  return *this;        // (2) always return *this from op=
}

Point a;          // default constructor
a = b = c;        // works because = return *this
a = (b = c);      // equiv. to above (= is right-associative)
(a = b) = c;      // "works" because = returns a non-const
```

Synthesized Assignment Operator

- If you don't define the assignment operator, C++ will synthesize one for you
  - It will do a *shallow* copy of all of the fields (*i.e.*, member variables) of your class
  - Sometimes the right thing; sometimes the wrong thing

```
#include "SimplePoint.h"

... // definitions for Distance() and SetLocation()

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  SimplePoint x;
  SimplePoint y(x);
  y = x;            // invokes synthesized assignment operator
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Lecture Outline (4/4)

- Constructors
- Copy Constructors
- Assignment
- **Destructors**

Destructors

- C++ has the notion of a destructor (dtor)
  - Invoked automatically when a class instance is deleted, goes out of scope, etc. (even via exceptions or other causes!)
  - Place to put your cleanup code – free any dynamic storage or other resources owned by the object
  - Standard C++ idiom for managing dynamic resources
    - Slogan: "*Resource Acquisition Is Initialization*" (**RAII**)
  - After destructor body finishes, destruct members in reverse order of declaration (*i.e.*, reverse of initialization list)

```
Point::~Point() {   // destructor
  // Do any cleanup needed when a Point object goes away.
  // Nothing to do here, but what if we had dynamic resources?
}
```

Destructor Example

```
class FileDescriptor {
 public:
  FileDescriptor(char* file) {          // Constructor
    fd_ = open(file, O_RDONLY);
    // Error checking omitted
  }
  ~FileDescriptor() { close(fd_); }     // Destructor
  int get_fd() const { return fd_; }    // inline member function
 private:
  int fd_;  // data member
};  // class FileDescriptor
```

FileDescriptor.h

```
#include "FileDescriptor.h"

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  FileDescriptor fd("foo.txt");
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

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- How many times does the ***destructor*** get invoked?
  - Assume `Point` with everything defined (ctor, cctor, =, dtor)
  - Assume no compiler optimizations

test.cc

```
Point PrintRad(Point& pt) {
  Point origin(0, 0);
  double r = origin.Distance(pt);
  double theta = atan2(pt.get_y(), pt.get_x());
  cout << "r = " << r << endl;
  cout << "theta = " << theta << " rad" << endl;
  return pt;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  Point pt(3, 4);
  PrintRad(pt);
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. We're lost…

Class Definition (from last lecture)

Point.h

```
#ifndef POINT_H_
#define POINT_H_

class Point {
 public:
  Point(int x, int y);                    // constructor
  int get_x() const { return x_; }        // inline member function
  int get_y() const { return y_; }        // inline member function
  double Distance(const Point& p) const;  // member function
  void SetLocation(int x, int y);         // member function

 private:
  int x_;  // data member
  int y_;  // data member
};  // class Point

#endif  // POINT_H_
```

this const means that this function is not allowed to change the object on which it is called (the implicit "this" pointer)

function definitions

declarations

compiler may choose to expand inline (like a macro) instead on an actual function call

naming convention for class data members (Google C++ style guide)

Polling Solution

- How many times does the ***destructor*** get invoked?

ctor	cctor	op=	dtor

test.cc

```
Point PrintRad(Point& pt) {
  Point origin(0, 0);
  double r = origin.Distance(pt);
  double theta = atan2(pt.get_y(), pt.get_x());
  cout << "r = " << r << endl;
  cout << "theta = " << theta << " rad" << endl;
  return pt;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  Point pt(3, 4);
  PrintRad(pt);
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Preview for Next Lecture

```
class FileDescriptor {
 public:
  FileDescriptor(char* file) {          // Constructor
    fd_ = open(file, O_RDONLY);
    // Error checking omitted
  }
  ~FileDescriptor() { close(fd_); }     // Destructor
  int get_fd() const { return fd_; }    // inline member function
 private:
  int fd_;  // data member
};  // class FileDescriptor
```

FileDescriptor.h

```
#include "FileDescriptor.h"

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  FileDescriptor fd1(foo.txt);
  FileDescriptor fd2(fd);      // Invokes synthesized cctor
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

What happens when we return and destruct our objects?

(This won't crash the program, but what if we were using heap allocation instead of file descriptors?)

Extra Exercise #1

- Write a C++ program that:
  - Has a class representing a 3-dimensional point
  - Has the following methods:
    - Return the inner product of two 3D points
    - Return the distance between two 3D points
    - Accessors and mutators for the x, y, and z coordinates

Extra Exercise #2

- Write a C++ program that:
  - Has a class representing a 3-dimensional box
    - Use your Extra Exercise #1 class to store the coordinates of the vertices that define the box
    - Assume the box has right-angles only and its faces are parallel to the axes, so you only need 2 vertices to define it
  - Has the following methods:
    - Test if one box is inside another box
    - Return the volume of a box
    - Handles `<<`, `=`, and a copy constructor
    - Uses `const` in all the right places

Extra Exercise #3

- Modify your Point3D class from Extra Exercise #1
  - Disable the copy constructor and assignment operator
  - Attempt to use copy & assignment in code and see what error the compiler generates
  - Write a `CopyFrom()` member function and try using it instead
    - (See details about `CopyFrom()` in next lecture)

Extra Exercise #4

- Write a C++ class that:
  - Is given the name of a file as a constructor argument
  - Has a `GetNextWord()` method that returns the next whitespace- or newline-separated word from the file as a copy of a `string` object, or an empty string once you hit EOF
  - Has a destructor that cleans up anything that needs cleaning up