

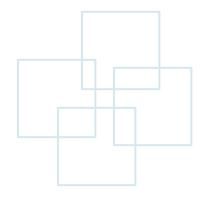








# Chapter 17 C to C++









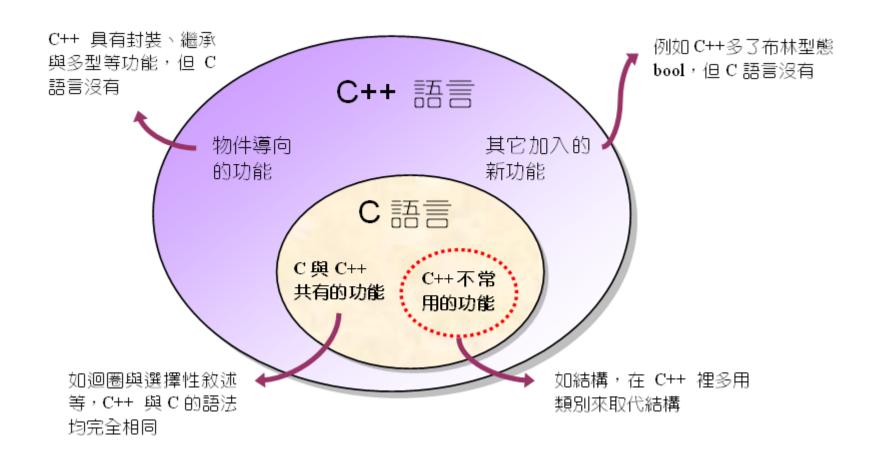








#### Relation Between C and C++



















#### **New Features in C++**

- Encapsulation (封裝)
  - Data hiding
  - Data protection
- Inheritance (繼承)
- Polymorphism (多型)
  - Overloading: Different functions are called when different parameter are used.
  - Overriding: Different functions are called when different objects are used.
  - Dynamic binding:
    - Virtual function: Determine the invoked function at run time.
    - Abstract class: Abstract class can only be inherited. The classes inheriting abstract classes can be implemented.
    - RRTI (Run-Time Type Identification): Determine object types at run time















#### Hello World C++

```
01
   // 簡單的 C++程式
02
    #include <iostream>
                           // 含括iostream 檔案
                                                  Standard library
03
    #include <cstdlib>
                           // 含括 cstdlib 檔案 ~
                           - // 使用 std 名稱空間
04
    using namespace std;
05
    int main(void)
06
07
      char ch='T';
08
      int a=12:
09
      float b=12.63F;
10
11
      cout << ch << "是字元" << endl; // 印出字元 ch 的內容
12
      cout << a << "是整數" << endl; // 印出變數 a 的內容
      cout << b << "是浮點數" << endl; // 印出變數 b 的內容
13
14
                                          /* OUTPUT--
15
      system("pause");
      return 0:
16
                                          T 是字元
17 }
                                          12 是整數
                                          12.63 是浮點數
```















#### ANSI/ISO C++

- ANSI/ISO C++ was announced in 1997
  - Existing C libraries are also supported in C++
  - New libraries (only) supported by C++ exclude the file extension .h

```
include <iostream> -> No .h
```

- The corresponding C++ libraries ported from C libraries add character c in the beginning of the header file name math.h -> cmath
- Every function, class, and object names are contained in the name space std

using namespace std















## Inputs from Keyboard

```
01
   // 利用 cin 輸入資料
                                  /* OUTPUT----
02
   #include <iostream>
0.3
   #include <cstdlib>
                                  請輸入一個整數:12
04
   using namespace std;
                                  請輸入一個浮點數: 26.87
05
   int main(void)
                                  12+26.87=38.87
06
                                    ----*/
07
      int x:
08
      float y;
09
      cout << "請輸入一個整數:";
      cin >> x; // 由鍵盤讀取一整數,並指定給變數 x 存放
10
      cout << "請輸入一個浮點數:";
11
12
      cin >> y; // 由鍵盤讀取一浮點數,並指定給變數 y 存放
      cout << x << "+" << y << "=" << x+y << endl; // 計算並輸出 x+y
13
14
15
      system("pause");
16
      return 0:
17
```

















#### **New Data Type: bool**

bool: true or false

```
bool status=true; // 宣告古林變數status,並家信為true
bool flag=false; // 宣告古林變數flag,並家信為false
bool test=1; // 宣告古林變數test,並家定為true
```











/\* OUTPUT---





#### **Example:** bool

```
請輸入一個正整數: 53
01
    // 布林變數的使用
                                           53 是奇數
02
   #include <iostream>
03
   #include <cstdlib>
04 using namespace std;
05
    int main(void)
06
      bool is_odd;
                            // 宣告布林型態的變數is odd
07
      int num;
08
      cout << "請輸入一個正整數: ";
09
10
      cin >> num;
11
      if(num%2!=0)
         is odd=true; // 如果 num 是奇數,設定is odd 為 true
12
13
      else
14
         is odd=false; // 如果 num 是偶數,設定is odd 為 false
15
16
      if (is odd)
         cout << num << "是奇數" << endl;
17
18
      else
19
         cout << num << "是偶數" << endl;
20
       system("pause");
       return 0:
21
22
```















#### **Variables**

Variables can be declared in any place (including in for loop).

```
01
    // 變數宣告的位置
                                          /* OUTPUT--
02
    #include <iostream>
0.3
    #include <cstdlib>
                                          在 for 迴圈裡,i=0
                                          在 for 迴圈裡,i=1
04
    using namespace std;
                                          在 for 迴圈裡,i=2
05
    int main(void)
                                           for 迴圈執行完後, i=20
06
                    // 宣告變數i,並設值為 20
07
      int i=20:
08
09
      for(int i=0;i<3;i++)
                                             變數i的有效範圍
         cout<<"在for 迴圈裡,i="<<i<<endl;
10
11
      cout<<"for 迴圈執行完後, i="<<i<<endl; // 執行完迴圈後, 印出 i 的值
12
13
14
      system("pause");
15
      return 0:
16
```















# Overloading (多載)

Functions are called according to its parameters.

```
int main(void)
{
...
function(a);

function(a,b);
}

function(n1,n2)
{
....
}
```













#### Overloading with Different Data Types

```
01
   // 函數多載的範例--引數個數相同,但型態不同
02
   #include <iostream>
   #include <cstdlib>
0.3
04
   using namespace std;
                                         /* OUTPUT--
05
   void show(int);
                                         26 是一個整數
06 void show(double);
                                         3.14 是一個倍精度浮點數
   int main(void)
07
08
09
     int a=26:
     double b=3.14:
10
                        // 傳入整數到 show () 函數裡
11
    / show(a);
12
     show(b);
                         // 傳入倍精度浮點數到 show() 函數裡
     system("pause");
13
14
      return 0:
15
   17
     cout' << num << "是一個整數" << endl;
18
19
   void show(double num) // show()函數,可接收一個倍精度浮點數
21
22
     cout<< num << "是一個倍精度浮點數" << endl;
```















#### Overloading with Different Number of Parameters

```
// 函數多載的範例--引數個數不同
01
  #include <iostream>
   #include <cstdlib>
03
04
   using namespace std;
05
   void star(void);
06 void star(int);
07
    int main(void)
08
09
      star();
             // 呼叫沒有引數的 star()
      star (9);, // 呼叫有一個整數引數的 star ()
10
      system("pause");
11
      return 0:
12
13
                      // 定義 star (void) 函數
    void star(void)
14
15
      cout' << "印出 5 個星號: *****" << endl;
16
17
    void star(int num) // 定義 star(int)函數
18
19
                                           /* OUTPUT----
      cout << "印出" << num << "個星號: ";
20
    for(int i=1; i <= num; i++)
21
                                           印出5個星號: *****
      cout << "*";
22
                                           印出9個星號: *******
23
      cout << endl;
```













#### Class

Using a typical window as an example:

```
Using struct □
  Using class □
                視窗的標題 (title)
                               _ | _ | ×
視窗編號 (id): A
                                          height
                                - 按鈕
                         Button
                        width
```

```
struct Win
{
    char id;
    int width;
    int height;
};

int area()
{
    reutrn width*height
}
```

```
class CWin
{
  public:
    char id;
  int width;
  int height;
  int area()
  {
    return width*height;
  }
};
```













Windows title

視窗編號 (id): A



\_ | X



height

### Example: struct

```
01
   // 利用結構來表示視窗
   #include <iostream>
02
0.3
   #include <cstdlib>
                                                width
04
   using namespace std;
05
   struct Win // 利用結構來定義視窗
06
07
      char id:
08
                       // Win 結構的 width 成員
      int width:
                     // Win 結構的 height 成員
09
      int height;
10
   };
11
12
                               // 定義函數 area(),用來計算面積
   int area(struct Win w)
13
      return w.width*w.height; // 面積=寬*高
14
15
16
```

















## Example: struct (Cont.)

```
int main(void)
17
18
                         // 宣告 Win 結構的物件 win1
19
       Win win1:
20
21
      win1.id='A':
22
      win1.width=50; // 設定 width 為 50
       win1.height=40; // 設定 height 為 40
23
24
25
       cout << "Window "<< win1.id << ", area = " << area (win1) << endl;
26
       system("pause");
                                                Windows title
                                                          - O X
       return 0;
27
28
                                               視窗編號 (id): A
                                                                   height
/* OUTPUT---
Window A, area=2000
                                                    width
```









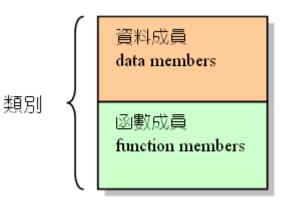






### **Basic Concept of Class**

- A class includes data members and function members
  - Data members (attributes)
    - E.g., width, height
  - Function members (methods)
    - E.g., area()









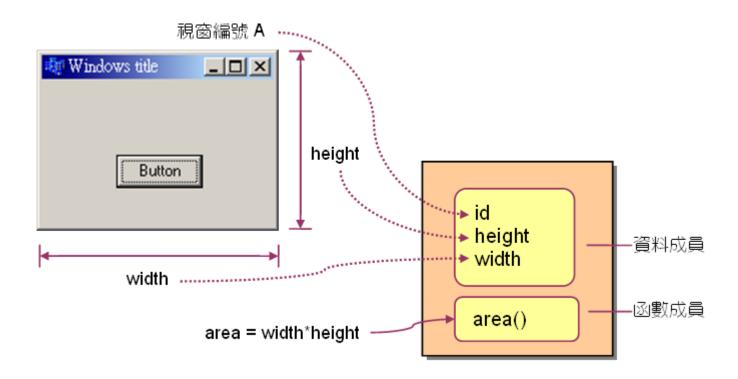








# Encapsulation (封裝)

















#### **Class Declaration**

```
Class Declaration
 class ClassName
     public:
       DataType VariableName;
       ReturnType FuncName(DataType1 Para1, DataType2 Para2,...)
           Statement;
                               class CWin // Define Class CWin
           return (value);
                                   public: // Declare public members
                                      char id;
 };
                                      int width; Declare data members
                                      int height;
                                      int area()
               Function members
                                         return width*height;
Public members can be accessed
                                };
outside of the class.
```









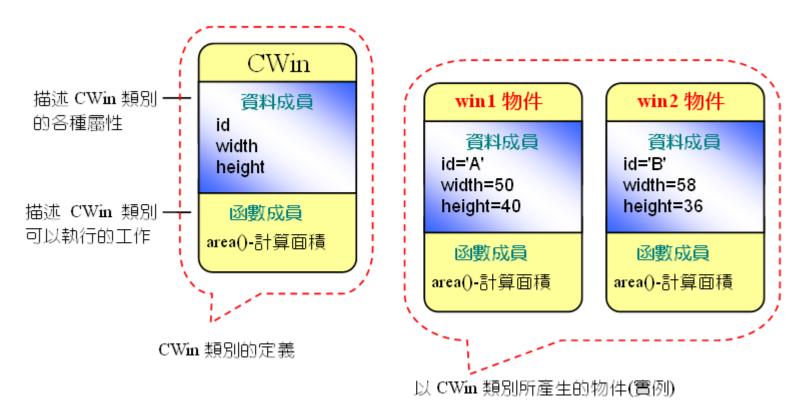






# **Object Creation**

CWin win1, win2; // 宣告CWin類別型態的變數win1與win2



















### **Accessing Object Contents**

Access data members: ObjectName.DataMember

Invoke function members: ObjectName.FunctionMember

```
win1.area(); // 利用 win1物件 田 即 數 顺 area()
```

















# Class Example (1/2)

```
01
    // 第一個類別程式
02
    #include <iostream>
03
    #include <cstdlib>
04
    using namespace std;
05
    class CWin
                         // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
                        // 設定資料成員為公有
07
      public:
08
        char id:
09
        int width:
10
        int height;
11
        int area(void)  // 定義函數成員 area(),用來計算面積
12
13
14
           return width * height;
15
16
    };
```

















# Class Example (2/2)

```
18
    int main(void)
19
20
                       - // 宣告 CWin 類別型態的變數 win1
      CWin win1;
21
   win1.id='A':
22
   win1.width=50; // 設定 win1 的 width 成員為 50
      win1.height=40; // 設定 win1 的 height 成員為 40
23
24
      cout << "Window " << win1.id << ":" << endl;</pre>
25
26
      cout << "Area = " << win1.area() << endl; // 計算面積
27
      cout << "sizeof(win1) = " << sizeof(win1) << "個位元組" << endl;
28
29
      system("pause");
                                        /* OUTPUT----
30
      return 0:
                                        Window A:
31
                                        Area = 2000
                                        sizeof(win1) = 12個位元組
```















#### Function Calls Between Function Members (1/2)

```
01
    // 函數成員的相互呼叫
02
    #include <iostream>
                                           /* OUTPUT--
0.3
    #include <cstdlib>
                                           Window A, area=2000
04
    using namespace std;
05
    class CWin // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
07
      public:
08
        char id;
09
        int width;
10
        int height;
                            // 定義函數成員 area(),用來計算面積
11
        int area(void)
12
13
          return width*height;
14
        void show_area(void) // 定義函數成員 show_area(),用來顯示面積
15
16
          cout << "Window "<< id <<", area=" << area() << endl;
17
18
                                              呼叫 area() 函數
19
    };
```

















#### Function Calls Between Function Members (2/2)

```
20
    int main(void)
21
22
       CWin win1;
23
24
       win1.id='A':
25
       win1.width=50;
26
       win1.height=40;
27
       win1.show area();
                                // 呼叫 show()函數
28
29
       system("pause");
       return 0;
30
31
```

```
/* OUTPUT--
Window A, area=2000
```



01















#### Passing Objects to Function Members (1/2)

```
// 傳遞物件到函數裡
02
   #include <iostream>
03 #include <cstdlib>
04
   using namespace std;
05
   class CWin
                       // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
07
      public:
08
        char id:
09
        int width:
10
       int height;
        int area(void) // 定義函數成員 area(),用來計算面積
11
12
        {
13
          return width*height;
14
15
        void set_data(char i,int w,int h) // 定義set_data()函數
16
        {
17
          id=i;
                       // 設定 id 成員
18
          width=w;
                       // 設定 width 成員
                       // 設定 height 成員
19
          height=h;
20
21
    };
```















#### Passing Objects to Function Members (2/2)

```
22
    void show area(CWin win) // 把show area()定義成一般的函數
23
24
       cout<<"Window "<<win.id<<", area="<<win.area()<< endl;
25
26
27
    int main(void)
28
29
       CWin win1;
30
31
       win1.set data('B',50,40); // 由 win1 物件呼叫 set data()函數
                                   // 傳遞 win1 物件到 show area() 函數裡
32
       show area(win1);
33
34
       svstem("pause");
                               由 win1 物件呼叫 set data() 函數
35
       return 0;
36
                        win1 .set data('B',50,40);
                         show area( win1 );
                                          傳遞 win1 物件到 show area() 函數裡
```















# **Member Function Overloading (1/3)**

```
01
    // 函數成員的多載
02
    #include <iostream>
03
    #include <cstdlib>
04
    using namespace std;
    class CWin
05
                         // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
07
      public:
        char id:
08
09
        int width:
10
        int height;
11
12
        int area(void)  // 定義函數成員 area(),用來計算面積
13
14
           return width * height;
15
16
        void show area(void)
17
           cout<<"Window "<< id <<", area=" << area() << endl;;
18
19
```

















# Member Function Overloading (2/3)

```
20
        void set_data(char i,int w,int h) // 第一個 set_data()函數
21
22
           id=i;
                         3 parameters
23
           width=w;
24
           height=h;
25
26
        void set data(char i)
                                           // 第二個 set data()函數
27
                    1 parameter
28
           id=i;
29
30
        void set data(int w,int h)
                                           // 第三個 set data()函數
31
                       2 parameters
32
           width=w;
33
           height=h;
34
35
    };
36
```















# Member Function Overloading (3/3)

```
37
    int main(void)
38
39
      CWin win1, win2;
40
41
      win1.set data('A',50,40);
                                      // 呼叫有三個引數的 set data()
42
      win2.set data('B');
                                      // 呼叫有一個引數的 set data()
43
      win2.set data(80,120);
                                      // 呼叫有兩個引數的 set data()
44
45
      win1.show area(); // 利用 win1 物件呼叫 show area()
46
      win2.show area();
                             // 利用 win2 物件呼叫 show area()
47
48
      system("pause");
                                     /* OUTPUT--
49
      return 0:
50
                                     Window A, area=2000
                                     Window B, area=9600
```

















#### **Problems of Public Data Members (1/2)**

```
// 由類別外部直接設定資料成員所產生的錯誤
01
02
    #include <iostream>
0.3
   #include <cstdlib>
    using namespace std;
04
05
    class CWin // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
07
      public:
        char id:
08
09
        int width:
        int height;
10
11
12
        int area(void)
13
14
           return width*height;
15
16
        void show area(void)
17
18
           cout<<"Window "<< id;
19
           cout<<", area=" << area() << endl;
20
21
    };
```

CWin類別內部

















#### **Problems of Public Data Members (2/2)**

```
22
23
    int main(void)
24
25
       CWin win1:
26
27
      win1.id='A':
28
                         // 刻意將 width 成員設為-50
       win1.width=-50;
29
       win1.height=40;
30
       win1.show area(); // 顯示面積
31
32
       system("pause");
33
       return 0;
34
/* OUTPUT---
Window A, area = -2000
```

CWin 類別外部













#### **Private Members**

Private members can only be accessed inside of the class.

```
Public and private members
class ClassName
   private:
      // define private members
   public:
                                                  // 定義視窗類別CWin
                                   class CWin
      // define public members
                                      private:
                                        char id;
                                                         // Private
                                        int width;
                                        int height;
   Without keyword
                                      public:
                                        int area(void)
   public, members are
                                                         // Public
   private by default.
                                           return width*height;
                                   };
```















## Private Member Example (1/2)

```
01
    // 私有成員的使用範例
    #include <iostream>
02
    #include <cstdlib>
0.3
04
    using namespace std;
    class CWin // 定義視窗類別 CWin
05
06
                                                              外部
07
      private:
        char id:
08
09
        int width:
10
        int height;
11
12
      public:
        int area(void) // 函數成員 area()
13
14
                                       在 CWin 類別內部,故可
           return width*height;
15
                                       存取私有成員
16
        void show area(void) // 函數成員 show area()
17
18
           cout<<"Window "<< id <<", area=" << area() << endl;
19
20
21
                                在 CWin 類別內部,故可存取
    };
22
                                私有成員
```

















# Private Member Example (2/2)

```
int main(void)
23
24
25
      CWin win1;
26
27
      win1.id='A';
      win1.width=-5:
28
29
      win1.height=12;
30
      win1.show area();
31
32
      system("pause");
33
      return 0:
34
          錯誤,在CWin類別
          外部無法直接良改
           利有心员
```

```
class CWin
                 private:
                   char id:
CWin類別內部
                   int width:
                   int height;
               };
               int main(void)
                 CWin win1:
CWin類別外部
                 win1.id='A';
                 win1.width=-5;
                 win1.height=12;
```















# Accessing Private Data Members through Public Function Members (1/3)

```
// 利用公有函數存取私有成員
01
    #include <iostream>
02
    #include <cstdlib>
0.3
04
    using namespace std;
05
    class CWin // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
07
      private:
08
        char id:
        int width;
09
                        // 私有資料成員
                        // 私有資料成員
10
        int height;
11
12
      public:
        int area(void)、// 公有函數成員 area()
13
14
           return width*height;
15
16
17
        void show area(void)
                                // 公有函數成員 show area()
18
        {
19
           cout<<"Window "<< id <<", area=" << area() << endl;
20
                                                             ao Chang
```















# Accessing Private Data Members through Public Function Members (2/3)

Using public function members to check error.

```
void set data(char i,int w,int h) // 公有函數成員 set data()
21
22
23
           id=i;
           if(w>0 && h>0) // 如果w與h均大於0
24
25
26
             width=w:
27
             height=h;
28
                              // 如果 w 與 h 仟一個小於 0
29
           else
30
31
             width=0;
32
             height=0;
33
             cout << "input error" << endl;
34
35
```















# Accessing Private Data Members through Public Function Members (3/3)

```
int main(void)
38
39
      CWin win1:
40
41
      win1.set data('A',50,40);
42
      win1.show area();
                         // 顯示面積
43
       system("pause");
                                         class CWin
44
       return 0:
45
                                            private:
                                            Public:
                           CWin類別內部
                                             void set data(char i,int w,int h)
                                             { .... }
                                         };
                                                             類別內部的公有成員,可
                                         int main(void)
                                                             直接由類別外部來存取
                                            CWin win1:
                           CWin類別外部
                                            win1.set data('A',50,40);
```

















#### Class Constructor

The constructor is used to initialize objects.

Constructor's name should be the same as the class's name

```
Constructor's format
ClassName (DataType1 Para1, DataType2 Para2,...)
      statement;
                 → 建構元沒有傳申值
```

```
No return data
```

```
CWin(char i, int w, int h) // CWin() 建構元,,可接收三個引數
   id=i;
  width=w;
  height=h;
```













CWin(char i,int w,int h)



```
Constructor Example (1/2)
```

```
id=i:
01
        建構元的使用
                                                    width=w:
02
    #include <iostream>
                                                    height=h;
03
    #include <cstdlib>
                                                    . . . ;
04
    using namespace std;
05
    class CWin // 定義視窗類別 CWin
06
                                              int main(void)
07
       private:
                                                 CWin win1('A',50,40);
08
        char id:
                                                 CWin win2('B',60,70);
09
        int width, height;
10
11
       public:
12
        CWin(char i, int w, int h) // CWin()建構元,可接收三個引數
13
14
           id=i:
                           設定資料成員的初值
15
           width=w:
16
           height=h;
           cout << "CWin 建構元被呼叫了..." << endl;
17
18
```















#### **Constructor Example (2/2)**

```
void show member(void) // 函數成員,用來顯示資料成員的值
19
20
21
           cout << "Window "<< id <<": ";
22
           cout << "width = " << width << ", height = " << height << endl;
23
24
    };
25
26
    int main(void)
27
28
      CWin win1('A',50,40); // 宣告 win1 物件,並設定初值
       CWin win2('B',60,70); // 宣告 win2 物件,並設定初值
29
30
                                /* OUTPUT-----
31
      win1.show member();
                                CWin 建構元被呼叫了...
32
      win2.show member();
                                CWin 建構元被呼叫了...
      system("pause");
33
                                Window A: width=50, height=40
34
       return 0:
                                Window B: width=60, height=70
35
```

















# Constructor Overloading (1/3)

```
01
    // 建構元的多載
02
    #include <iostream>
03
    #include <cstdlib>
04
    using namespace std;
                 // 定義視窗類別 CWin
05
    class CWin
06
07
      private:
        char id;
08
        int width, height;
09
10
```

#### 沒有引數的建構元

#### 有三個引數的建構元

```
CWin(char i, int w, int h)
   id=i;
   width=w;
   height=h;
CWin(void)
   id='Z';
   width=10;
   height=10;
```

















# Constructor Overloading (2/3)

```
public:
11
12
        CWin(char i, int w, int h) // 有三個引數的建構元
13
14
           id=i;
15
           width=w:
16
           height=h;
17
           cout <<"CWin(char,int,int) 建構元被呼叫了..."<<endl;
18
                                  // 沒有引數的建構元
19
        CWin(void)
20
21
           id='Z';
           width=10;
22
23
           height=10;
           cout <<"CWin() 建構元被呼叫了..."<<endl;
24
25
        void show member(void) // 函數成員,用來顯示資料成員的值
26
27
28
           cout<<"Window "<<id <<": ";
           cout << "width = " << width << ", height = " << height << endl;
29
30
31
    };
32
```















# Constructor Overloading (3/3)

```
int main(void)
33
34
35
      CWin win1('A',50,40); // 建立 win1 物件, 並呼叫有三個引數的建構元
                         // 建立 win2 物件,並呼叫沒有引數的建構元
36
      CWin win2;
37
38
      win1.show member();
39
      win2.show member();
40
41
      system("pause");
42
      return 0:
43
```