

Programovacie techniky

6. string, uniformná inicializácia,
konverzný konštruktor, preťažovanie
operátorov, kopírovanie (copy),
presúvanie (move)

Pre niekoho ovocie



“Durian”, William Farquhar, Singapore 1819-1823.

Pre niekoho trieda

```
#include <string>
```

```
class Fruit {
```

```
private:
```

```
    int weight;
```

```
    int color;
```

```
    std::string name;
```

```
    bool isEdible;
```

```
public:
```

```
    void setName(const std::string& name) {
```

```
        this->name = name;
```

```
    }
```

```
    //ďalšie metódy
```

```
};
```

string

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    std::string str1 = "Hello", str2 = "World", str3;
    int len ;

    str3 = str1; //prekopíruj str1 do str3
    cout << "str3 : " << str3 << endl;

    str3 = str1 + str2; //spojenie str1 a str2
    cout << "str1 + str2 : " << str3 << endl;

    len = str3.size(); //veľkosť str3
    cout << "str3.size() : " << len << endl;

    return 0; }
```

string

```
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string str1 = "remove aaa";
    str1.erase(7, 3); //zmaže aaa

    string str2 = "ade";
    str2.insert(1, "bc"); //abcde

    return 0;
}
```

string

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

int main() {
    std::string str = "We think in generalities, but we live
in details.";

    std::string str2 = str.substr(12,12); // "generalities"

    unsigned pos = str.find("live");    // pozícia "live" v
str (33). Prvý výskyt reťazca.

    std::string str3 = str.substr(pos); //od "live" až po
koniec

    return 0;
}
```

string

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    string str = "password";

    if(str == "password") {
        cout << "ur using a weak password";
    }

    return 0;
}
```

string: c_str()

```
#include <string>
```

```
#include <cstring> //string.h, C knižnica
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {  
    string str1 = "I love PT!";  
    char str[100];  
  
    strcpy (str, str1.c_str());  
    return 0;  
}
```

c_str() potrebné pre spätnú kompatibilitu s C
c_str() vráti const char*

string: c_str()

```
#include <string>
#include <cstdio>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
int main() {
    string str1 = "1 8 16 23 78";
    int a1, a2, a3, a4, a5;

    sscanf(str1.c_str(), "%d %d %d %d %d", &a1, &a2,
&a3, &a4, &a5);

    return 0;
}
```

Inicializácia premenných

„C“ inicializácia:

```
int a = 1;  
double b = 3.4;
```

C++ (ako štandardný objekt):

```
int a(1);  
double b(3.4);
```

```
int a = int(3); //dočasný objekt, ktorý sa prekopíruje  
double b = double(3.4);
```

```
int a();      //funkcia! ←  
double b();  //funkcia! ←
```

Inicializácia premenných {}

Uniformná inicializácia:

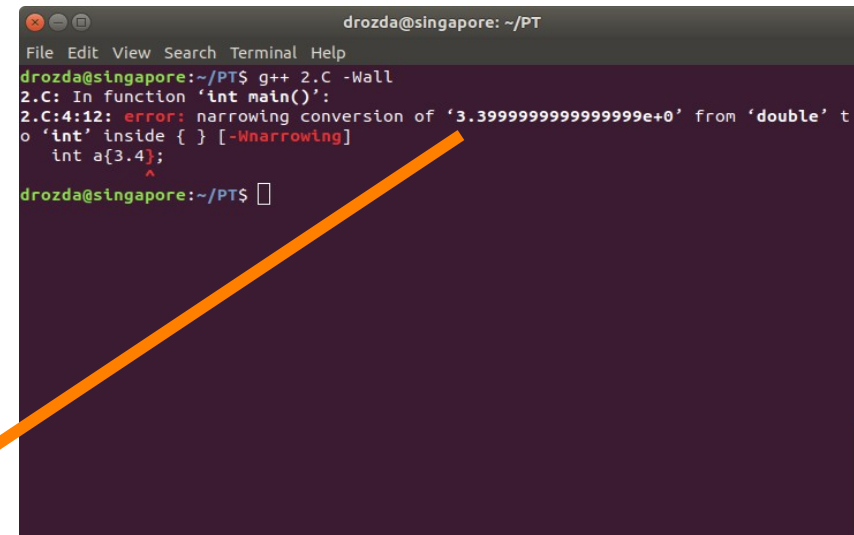
```
int a{1};  
double b{3.4};
```

```
int a = int{3};  
double b = double{3};
```

```
int a{}; //OK, a = 0  
double b{}; //OK, b = 0.0
```

```
int a{3.4}; //chyba, zúženie typu
```

{ } inicializácia zvyšuje typovú bezpečnosť

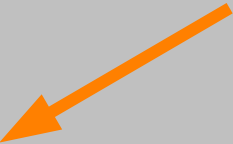


```
drozda@singapore: ~/PT  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$ g++ 2.C -Wall  
2.C: In function 'int main()':  
2.C:4:12: error: narrowing conversion of '3.3999999999999999e+0' from 'double' to  
      'int' inside {} [-Wnarrowing]  
      int a{3.4};  
              ^  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$
```

An orange arrow points from the error message in the terminal to the code line `int a{3.4};` in the slide.

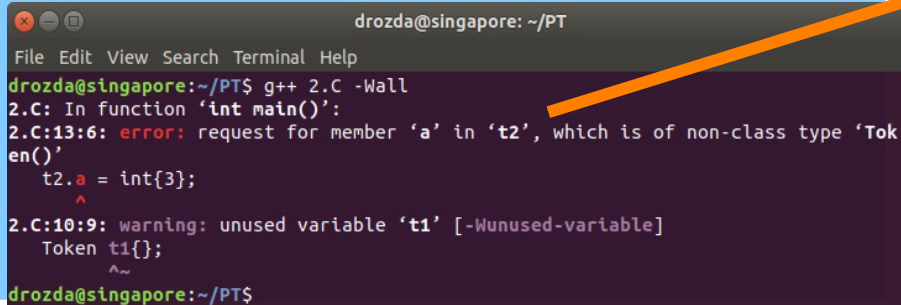
```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a;  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0;  
    Token t1{};  
    Token t2(); //funkcia!  
  
    t0.a = int{3};  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a;  
};
```


```
int main() {  
    Token t0;  
    Token t1{};  
  
    Token t2(); //funkcia!  
  
    t2.a = int{3};  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
drozda@singapore: ~/PT  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$ g++ 2.C -Wall  
2.C: In function 'int main()':  
2.C:13:6: error: request for member 'a' in 't2', which is of non-class type 'Token()'   
    t2.a = int{3};  
    ^  
2.C:10:9: warning: unused variable 't1' [-Wunused-variable]   
    Token t1{};  
    ^~  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$
```

Konverzný konštruktor

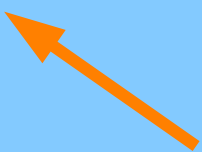
```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};  
    Token(int t0): a(t0) {}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0(3);  
    Token t1{3};  
  
    Token t2 = 3;   
  
    return 0;  
}
```

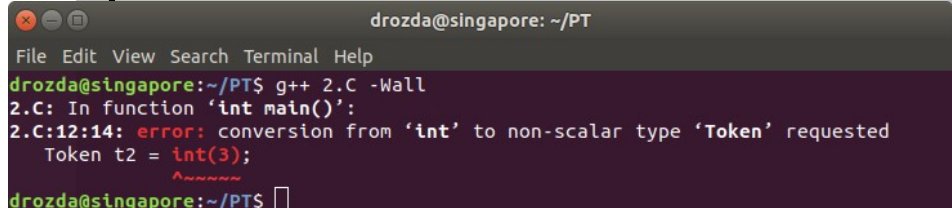

Token t2 = 3;
Na pravej strane je int.

explicit

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};  
    explicit Token(int t0):  
a(t0) {}  
};
```



```
int main() {  
    Token t0(3);  
    Token t1{3};  
  
    Token t2 = int(3);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
drozda@singapore: ~/PT  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$ g++ 2.C -Wall  
2.C: In function 'int main()':  
2.C:12:14: error: conversion from 'int' to non-scalar type 'Token' requested  
    Token t2 = int(3);  
                ~~~~~  
drozda@singapore:~/PT$
```

Token(int) už nie je
konverzný

explicit

```
class A {};  
  
class B {  
public:  
    B() {}  
    //explicit B(A const& a) {}  
    B(A const& a) {}  
};  
  
void f(B const& b) {}
```


`B const& b = obj;`
Vždy používať explicit pre
konštruktory s 1 parametrom

```
int main() {  
    A obj;  
    f(obj); ←  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Nastane zavolanie `B(A const&)`.

Preťažený operátor =

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};  
    Token& operator=(const  
Token& t0) {  
  
        this->a = t0.a;  
        return *this;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0, t1;  
    t1 = t0;   
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Zavolá sa preťažený
operátor =.

Preťaženie, kopírovanie

```
class Token {  
public:  
    Token() = default;  
    Token(const Token& t0) { }  
    Token& operator=(const Token& t0) {  
        return *this;  
    }  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0, t1; //zavolá sa defaultný konštruktor 2x  
    Token t2 = t0; //zavolá sa kopírovací konštruktor  
    t1 = t2; //zavolá sa preťažený operátor =  
  
    return 0; }
```

Preťažovanie

Operátor + je pre základné numerické typy jednoznačne definovaný:

```
double a = 3.4 + 1.8;
```

Ako je operátor + definovaný pre triedu?


```
class Student {  
public:  
    double weight = 82.3;  
};
```

```
Student s1, s2;
```

```
Student s = s1 + s2; //s = ??
```

Preťažený operátor +

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};  
  
    Token operator+(const  
Token& t0) {  
    Token t;  
    t.a = this->a + t0.a;  
  
    return t;  
}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0, t1, t2;  
    t2 = t1 + t0;   
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Zavolá sa preťažený
operátor + na objekte t1.

Pret'azenie =, +

Nepotrebujeme nový objekt:

```
Token& operator=(const Token& t0) {  
    this->a = t0.a;  
    return *this;  
}
```

Potrebujeme nový objekt:

```
Token operator+(const Token& t0) {  
    Token t;  
    t.a = this->a + t0.a;  
    return t;  
}
```

Môžeme preťažiť

+ - * / % ^ & | ~
! = < > += -= *= /= %=
^= &= |= << >> <<= >>= == !=
<= >= && || ++ -- , ->* ->
() []

new delete new[] delete[]: preťaženie je tiež
možné

Je možné preťažiť < tak, aby < vykonávalo > ?
Áno, ale nie je to odporúčané ;)

Referencia &

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};
```

```
    Token(int& a0): a(a0) {} //referencia neviaže konštantu  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t(3); //chyba  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

const referencia &

```
class Token {
```

```
public:
```

```
    int a{1};
```

Neviem rozlíšiť medzi
konštantou 3 a premennou a



```
    Token(const int& a0): a(a0) {} //OK  
};
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    Token t(3); //OK
```

```
    int a = 3;
```

```
    Token t1(a); //OK
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```


Referencia &&

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};
```

```
    Token(int& a0): a(a0) {}
```

```
    Token(int&& a0): a(a0) {}  
};
```

```
int main() {
```

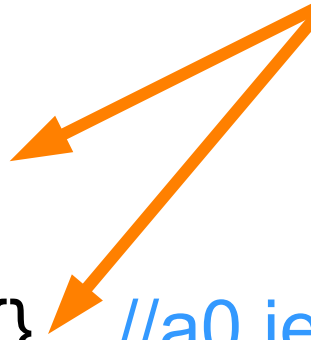
```
    Token t(3); //zavolá sa Token(int&&)
```

```
    int a = 3;
```

```
    Token t1(a); //zavolá sa Token(int&)
```

```
    return 0; }
```

Viem rozlíšiť medzi
konštantou 3 a premennou a



//a0 je prekopírované do a

std::move

```
#include <utility>
```

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};
```

```
    Token(const int& a0): a(a0) {}  
    Token(int&& a0) {} //&a0: 0x7ffde6d1e010  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    int a = 3; //&a: 0x7ffde6d1e010
```

```
    Token t(std::move(a)); //zavolá sa Token(int&&)  
                                //std::move pretypuje a na xvalue  
    return 0; }
```

lvalue, rvalue

Pred C++11:

Adresa l-hodnoty je známa.

r-hodnota je všetko, čo nie je l-hodnota.

lvalue, rvalue, prvalue, xvalue

Od C++11:

prvalue („pure“ rvalue)

- 3, true, nullptr, this
- To čo vráti funkcia:

```
int foo(int a, int b) {  
    return a + b;  
}
```

- & adresa
- a++, a--, a + b, a % b, a & b, a << b, a && b, a || b, !a, a < b, a == b, a >= b

lvalue, rvalue, prvalue, xvalue

Od C++11:

lvalue

- premenná (pretože má adresu)
- To čo vráti funkcia:

```
int& foo(int& a) {  
    return a;  
}
```

- $a = b$, $a += b$, $a \% = b$ //priradenie
- $++a$, $--a$ //prefixová inkrementácia a dekrementácia
- $a ? b : c$, ak b a c sú lvalue a majú rovnaký type

lvalue, rvalue, prvalue, xvalue

Od C++11:

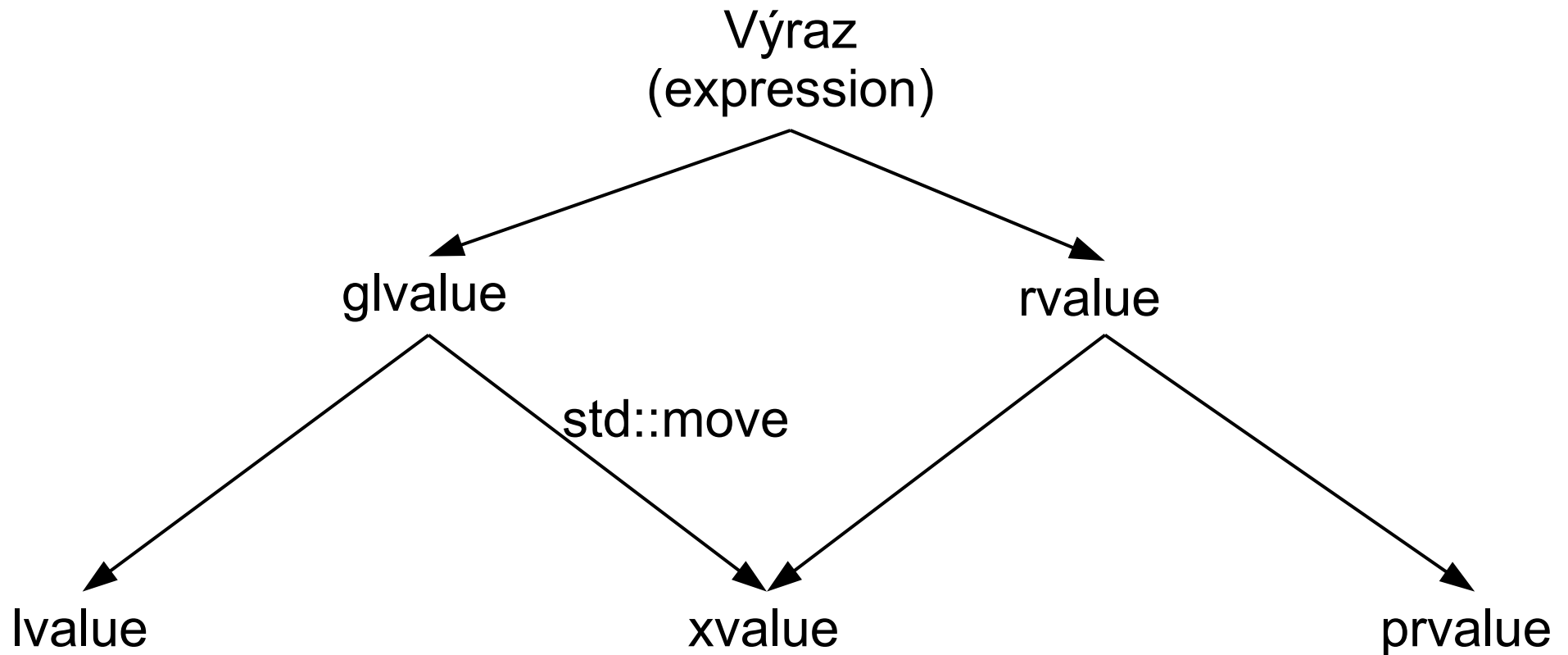
xvalue

- `std::move(a)`

rvalue je buď prvalue alebo xvalue

- `&int()`, `&i++[3]`, `&42`, `&std::move(x)` : použitie operátora `&` nie je možné
- rvalue nemôže byť na ľavej strane, napr. `3 = a;`

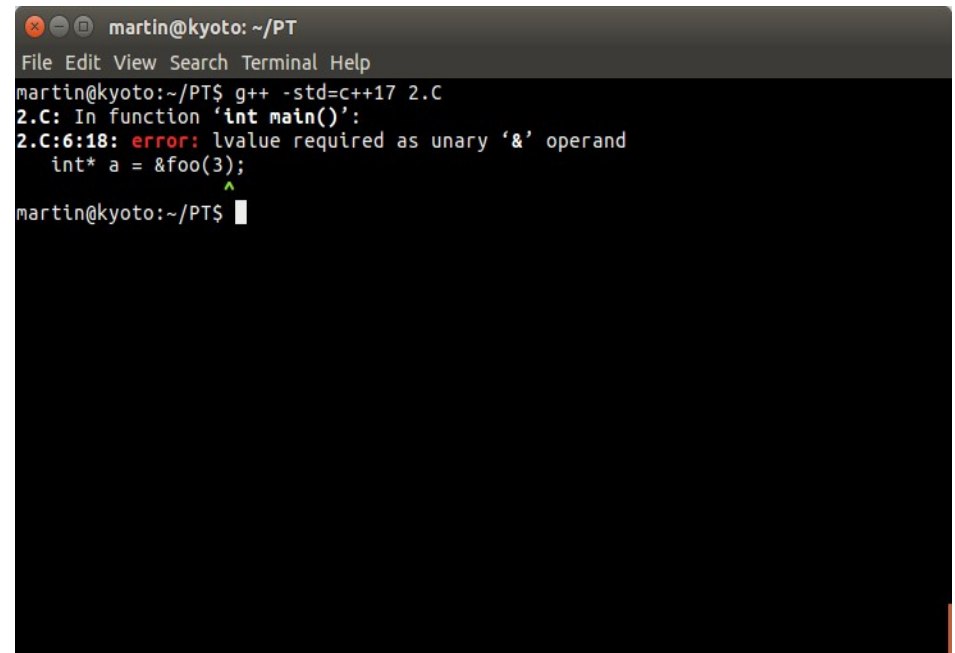
lvalue, rvalue, prvalue, xvalue



glvalue = generalized lvalue

```
int foo(int a) {  
    return a;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int* a = &foo(3); //chyba, foo(int) vráti rvalue  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



```
martin@kyoto: ~/PT  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
martin@kyoto:~/PT$ g++ -std=c++17 2.C  
2.C: In function 'int main()':  
2.C:6:18: error: lvalue required as unary '&' operand  
    int* a = &foo(3);  
                ^  
martin@kyoto:~/PT$
```



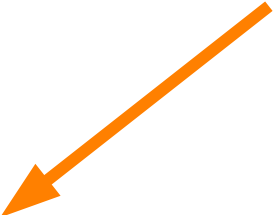
```
#include <utility>
```

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};
```

```
    Token(const int& a0): a(a0) {}  
    Token(int&& a0) {}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    int a = 3;  
    int&& b = std::move(a);  
    Token t(b); //zavolá sa Token(const int&)  
  
    return 0; }
```

move(a) pretypuje a na xvalue, ale b je referencia &, pretože vznik rvalue referencie && by vyžadoval kopírovanie



```
#include <utility>
```

```
class Token {  
public:  
    int a{1};
```

```
    Token(const int& a0): a(a0) {}  
    Token(int&& a0) {}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    int a = 3;
```

```
    Token t(std::move(a)); //zavolá sa Token(int&&)
```

```
    return 0; }
```

std::move je pretypovanie

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
#include <utility>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    int a = 1;
```

```
    std::cout << &a; //0x7ffdfda2c874
```

```
    int& b = a;
```

```
    std::cout << &b; //0x7ffdfda2c874
```

```
    int&& c = std::move(a); //len pretypovanie, c je lvalue
```

```
    std::cout << &c; //0x7ffdfda2c874
```

```
    return 0; }
```

Kopírovanie, presúvanie

Kopírovanie (copy) znamená, že obsah objektu obj0 je prekopírovaný do obj1, pričom objekt obj0 **ostane zachovaný v pôvodnom stave**.

Presúvanie (move) znamená, že obsah objektu obj0 je presunutý do obj1, pričom objekt obj0 **bude “vyprázdnený”**.

Kopírovanie, presúvanie

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <utility>
using std::string;
```

```
class Token {
public:
    string s{};
    Token(const string& s0) : s{s0} {} //konštruktor

    explicit Token(const Token& t0) : s{t0.s} { } //copy konš.

    explicit Token(Token&& t0) { //move konštruktor
        this->s = std::move(t0.s);
    }
};
```

Kopírovanie, presúvanie

```
int main() {  
    Token t0{"Hello, World!"}; //zavolá Token(const string&)  
  
    Token t1{t0}; //zavolá Token(const Token&)  
  
    std::cout << t0.s;           //Hello, World!  
  
    Token t2(std::move(t0)); //zavolá Token(Token&&)  
  
    std::cout << t0.s;           //nevypíše nič  
    std::cout << t0.s.size();    //0  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
explicit Token(Token&& t0) { //move konštruktor  
    this->s = std::move(t0.s);  
}
```

s existuje, zavolá sa preťažený operátor = pre triedu std::string.

Zavolá sa string& operator=(string&&), pretože vstupná hodnota je xvalue (pretypovanie pomocou std::move)

Príklad:

```
string& operator=(string && str) {  
    std::swap(data, str.data); //výmena smerníkov  
    std::swap(m_size, str.m_size);  
    return *this;  
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <utility>
using std::string;
```

```
class Token {
public:
    string s{};
    Token() = default;
    Token(const string& s0) : s{s0} {}
    Token(Token&& t0) {
        this->s = std::move(t0.s);
    }
    Token& operator=(Token&& t0) {
        this->s = std::move(t0.s);
        return *this;
    }
};
```



```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <utility>
using std::string;

class Token {
public:
    string s{};
    Token() = default;
    Token(const string& s0) : s{s0} {}
    Token(Token&& t0) {
        *this = std::move(t0); //zjednodušená implementácia
    }
    Token& operator=(Token&& t0) {
        this->s = std::move(t0.s);
        return *this;
    }
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Token t0;  
    t0 = Token("Hello, World!"); //operator=(Token&&)  
                                //t0 už existuje  
                                //"Hello, World!" je prvalue  
  
    std::cout << t0.s;          //Hello, World!  
    std::cout << t0.s.size();  //13  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Vždy sa vygeneruje:

- Defaultný konštruktor
- Copy konštruktor
- Operátor priradenia
- Deštruktor

A tiež:

- Move konštruktor
- Operátor priradenia pre move

Automatické generovania nastane len v prípade potreby, napr. ak naozaj je copy konštruktor potrebný.

Úloha

Naimplementuj merge sort pomocou presúvania (move), namiesto kopírovania