

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ δυναμικής δέσμευσης και αποδέσμευσης μνήμης στη C++ μέσω των new και delete.

```
// create.cpp

#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class values {
public:
    values() : value1(0), value2(0)
    {
        count++;
        cout << "default constructing object " << count << endl;
    }
    ~values()
    {
        cout << "destructing! object " << count << endl;
        count--;
    }
    void setvalues(int i, int j) { value1 = i; value2 = j; }
    long getvalue1() const { return value1; }
    long getvalue2() const { return value2; }
private:
    long value1;
    long value2;
    static int count;
};
int values::count = 0;

const int MAX_ELEMENTS = 20;

int main()
{
    int *intArray;
    intArray = new int[ MAX_ELEMENTS ];
    int i = 0;
```

```

for(i = 0; i < MAX_ELEMENTS; i++ )
    intArray[i] = i;

int *int_ptr = new int;
*int_ptr = 1000;
cout << "int_ptr = " << *int_ptr << endl;
delete int_ptr;

for(i = 0; i < MAX_ELEMENTS; i++ )
    cout << "intArray[i] = " << intArray[i] << endl;

delete [] intArray;

values *sArray = new values[ MAX_ELEMENTS ];
for(i = 0; i < MAX_ELEMENTS; i++ )
{
    sArray[i].setvalues(i, i * 10);
}
for(i = 0; i < MAX_ELEMENTS; i++ )
{
    cout << "sArray[i].value1 = " << sArray[i].getvalue1();
    cout << ", sArray[i].value2 = " << sArray[i].getvalue2()
        << endl;
}
delete [] sArray;

return( 0 );
}

```

Υπερφόρτωσης τελεστών

▪ Παράδειγμα Α)

```
// point.C
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Point {
public:
    // constructors
    Point() : x(0), y(0) { } // προκαθορισμένος δομητής
    Point(double x1) { x = x1; y = 0; } // δομητής με ένα όρισμα
    Point(double x1, double y1) { move(x1, y1); }
    Point(const Point & pt); // δομητής αντιγραφείας

    // overloaded operators
    bool operator==(const Point &p1);
    Point& operator=(const Point &p1);
    Point operator*(double n) const;
    Point operator-();

    // data accessors
    double getx() const { return x; }
    double gety() const { return y; }

    // data mutators
    void setx(double x1){ x = x1; }
    void sety(double y1){ y = y1; }
    void move(double x1, double y1) { x = x1; y = y1; }

    // computation and print functions
    void print() const { cout << "(" << x << "," << y << ")"; }
    double distance() const;

    inline static Point origin();
private:
    double x, y;
};

bool Point::operator==(const Point &p1)
{
    return ((getx() == p1.getx()) && (gety() == p1.gety()));
}

Point& Point::operator=(const Point &p1) // Τελεστής ανάθεσης τιμής!
{
```

```

    if (this != &p1){
        x = p1.x;
        y = p1.y;
    }
    return *this;
}
// Πολ/σμός των συντεταγμένων με n
Point Point::operator*(double n) const
{
    return Point(x*n,y*n);
}

Point Point::operator-() // Μοναδιαίος τελεστής!
{
    return Point(-x,-y);
}

double Point::distance() const
{
    return sqrt(getx() * getx() + gety() * gety());
}

inline Point Point::origin()
{
    return Point();
}

Point::Point(const Point & pt) : x(pt.x), y(pt.y)
{
    // Κενό σώμα!
}

int main()
{
    double n;
    Point p(20, 43);
    Point q; // αρχικοποίηση q σε (0,0)
    Point r(20);
    Point s(p); // αρχικοποίηση με το p.

    cout << "p: " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;

    q.move(30, 30); // move q

    cout << "q: " << q.getx() << ' ' << q.gety() << endl;

    q = p; // ανάθεση τιμής!
    cout << "q: " << q.getx() << ' ' << q.gety() << endl;
}

```

```

if (q==p) cout << "Points q and p match!\n";

p= p*2;
p=-p;
cout << "-p: " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;

s.print(); // εκτύπωση μέσω κλήσης συνάρτησης μέλους

cin >> n;
s.setx(n);
cin >> n;
s.sety(n);
if (s == (Point::origin()))
    cout << "s is Origin\n";
else
    cout << "Distance of s = " << s.distance() << endl;

return 0;
}

```

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ

- Υπερφορτώστε τους δυαδικούς τελεστές: “+”, “-”, “+=”, “- =” ώστε να μπορούμε να έχουμε $p1+p2$, $p1-p2$, $p1+=p2$, $p1 - = p2$.
- Μπορείτε να υπερφορτώσετε τον τελεστή “<<” ώστε να μπορούμε μέσω αυτού να τυπώσουμε απ’ευθείας ένα σημείο;

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ Β)

Δίνεται η παρακάτω τάξη που ορίζει ένα ρολόι που μετρά από 00:00:00 έως 23:59:59.

Να συμπληρωθεί το παρακάτω πρόγραμμα με τις αναγκαίες συναρτήσεις ώστε να δουλεύει.

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

class mytime {
public:
    void display() const           //format: 23:15:01
    {
        if(hours < 10)    cout << '0';
        cout << hours << ':';
        if(minutes < 10)  cout << '0';
        cout << minutes << ':';
        if(seconds < 10)  cout << '0';
        cout << seconds;
    }
private:
    int hours;                //0 to 23
    int minutes;             //0 to 59
    int seconds;             //0 to 59
};

int main()
{
    mytime t1(5,30,0);
    cout << "t1    : ";
    t1.display();

    mytime t2(t1);
    cout << "t2(t1) : ";
    t2.display();

    t1++;
    --t2;
    cout << "t1++ : ";
    t1.display();
    cout << "--t2 : ";
    t2.display();

    mytime t3 = t2 + t1*3;
    cout << "t3 = t2 + t1*3 : ";
    t3.display();

    t1 = t3 - t1;
```

```
    cout << "t1 = t3 - t1 : ";  
    t1.display();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ στην υπερφόρτωση συναρτήσεων

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ Α)

```
// point.C - private data members
#include <cmath>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Point {
public:
    typedef double value_type;
    // constructors
    Point() : x(0), y(0) { } // προκαθορισμένος δομητής
    Point(double x1) { x = x1; y = 0; } // δομητής με ένα όρισμα
    Point(double x1, double y1) { move(x1, y1); }
    Point(const Point & pt); // δομητής αντιγραφείας

    // overloaded operators
    bool operator==(const Point &p1);
    Point& operator=(const Point &p1);
    Point operator*(double n) const;
    Point operator-();

    Point operator+(const Point &p1) const;
    Point operator-(const Point &p1) const;
    Point& operator+=(const Point &p1);
    Point& operator-=(const Point &p1);
    //ostream& operator << ( ostream&); // Αν ο τελεστής << είναι
μέλος της τάξης
    friend ostream& operator<<(ostream&, const Point&);

    // data accessors
    double getx() const { return x; }
    double gety() const { return y; }

    // data mutators
    void setx(value_type x1){ x = x1; }
    void sety(value_type y1){ y = y1; }
    void move(value_type x1, value_type y1) { x = x1; y = y1; }

    // computation and print functions
    void print() const { cout << "(" << x << "," << y << ")"; }
    value_type distance() const;

    inline static Point origin();
private:
    value_type x, y;
```

```

};

bool Point::operator==(const Point &p1)
{
    return ((getx() == p1.getx()) && (gety() == p1.gety()));
}

Point& Point::operator=(const Point &p1) // Τελεστής ανάθεσης τιμής!
{
    if (this != &p1){
        x = p1.x;
        y = p1.y;
    }
    return *this;
}
// Πολ/σμός των συντεταγμένων με n
Point Point::operator*(double n) const
{
    return Point(x*n,y*n);
}

Point Point::operator-() // Μοναδιαίος τελεστής!
{
    return Point(-x,-y);
}

////////////////////////////////////
Point Point::operator+(const Point &p1) const
{
    return Point(x+p1.x, y+p1.y);
}
Point Point::operator-(const Point &p1) const
{
    return Point(x-p1.x, y-p1.y);
}
Point& Point::operator+=(const Point &p1)
{
    x+=p1.x;
    y+=p1.y;
    return *this;
}
Point& Point::operator-=(const Point &p1)
{
    x-=p1.x;
    y-=p1.y;
    return *this;
}
ostream& operator<<(ostream& os, const Point& pt)
{

```

```

        os << "(" << pt.x << "," << pt.y << ")" << endl;
        return os;
    }
    /* ο τελεστής << ως συνάρτηση μέλος της τάξης!
    ostream& Point::operator<< ( ostream& os ) {
        os << "(" << x << "," << y << ")" << endl;
        return os;
    }
    */
    //////////////////////////////////////

Point::value_type Point::distance() const
{
    return sqrt(getx() * getx() + gety() * gety());
}

inline Point Point::origin()
{
    return Point();
}

Point::Point(const Point & pt) : x(pt.x), y(pt.y)
{
    // Κενό σώμα!
}

int main()
{
    Point::value_type n;
    Point p(20, 43);
    Point q; // αρχικοποίηση q σε (0,0)
    Point r(20);
    Point s(p); // αρχικοποίηση με το p.

    cout << "p: " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;

    q.move(30, 30); // move q

    cout << "q: " << q.getx() << ' ' << q.gety() << endl;

    q = p; // ανάθεση τιμής!
    cout << "q: " << q.getx() << ' ' << q.gety() << endl;

    if (q==p) cout << "Points q and p match!\n";

    p= p*2;
    p=-p;
    cout << "-p: " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;
}

```

```

s.print(); // εκτύπωση μέσω κλήσης συνάρτησης μέλους

p = q+r;
cout << "p = q + r = " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;
r += p;
cout << "r += p : " << r.getx() << ' ' << r.gety() << endl;
p -= r;
cout << "p -= r : " << p.getx() << ' ' << p.gety() << endl;
r = r-p;
cout << "r = r - p = " << r.getx() << ' ' << r.gety() << endl;

cout << "p=" << p << "q=" << q << "r=" << r;
// Αν ο τελεστής << είναι μέλος της τάξης Point τότε ισχύουν τα
παρακάτω:
//cout << "p="; p << cout; cout << "q="; q << cout; cout << "r=";
r << cout;

cin >> n;
s.setx(n);
cin >> n;
s.sety(n);
if (s == (Point::origin()))
    cout << "s is Origin\n";
else
    cout << "Distance of s = " << s.distance() << endl;

return 0;
}

```

ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ Β)

```
// Προσοχή δε γίνεται έλεγχος για εισαγωγή έγκυρων τιμών!.
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class mytime {
public:
    // constructors
    mytime() : hours(0), minutes(0), seconds(0)
    { }
    mytime(int h, int m, int s) : //3-arg constructor
        hours(h), minutes(m), seconds(s)
    { }

    mytime(const mytime&); // copy constructor

    // overloaded operators
    mytime operator+(const mytime& t1) const;
    mytime operator-(const mytime& t1) const;
    mytime operator++(int);
    const mytime& operator--();
    mytime operator*(int n);

    void display() const //format: 23:15:01
    {
        if(hours < 10)    cout << '0';
        cout << hours << ':';
        if(minutes < 10)  cout << '0';
        cout << minutes << ':';
        if(seconds < 10)  cout << '0';
        cout << seconds << endl;
    }
private:
    int hours; //0 to 23
    int minutes; //0 to 59
    int seconds; //0 to 59
};

mytime::mytime(const mytime& t1) :
    hours(t1.hours), minutes(t1.minutes), seconds(t1.seconds)
{
}

mytime mytime::operator +(const mytime& t1) const
{
    int tim = (hours+t1.hours)*3600 +
        (minutes+t1.minutes)*60 + seconds + t1.seconds;
```

```

    mytime temp;
    temp.hours = tim / 3600;
    tim %=3600;
    temp.minutes = tim / 60;
    temp.seconds = tim % 60;

    return temp;
}

mytime mytime::operator -(const mytime& t1) const
{
    int tim = (hours-t1.hours)*3600 +
              (minutes-t1.minutes)*60 + seconds - t1.seconds;
    if (tim < 0) return mytime(0,0,0);

    mytime temp;
    temp.hours = tim / 3600;
    tim %=3600;
    temp.minutes = tim / 60;
    temp.seconds = tim % 60;

    return temp;
}

mytime mytime::operator ++(int) // post-increment
{
    mytime temp=*this;
    int tim = hours*3600 + minutes*60 + seconds;
    tim++;
    hours = tim / 3600;
    tim %= 3600;
    minutes = tim / 60;
    tim %= 60;
    seconds = tim;

    return temp;
}

const mytime& mytime::operator --() // pre-increment
{
    int tim = hours*3600 + minutes*60 + seconds;
    tim--;
    if (tim <0) tim=0;
    hours = tim / 3600;
    tim %= 3600;
    minutes = tim / 60;
    tim %= 60;
    seconds = tim;
}

```

```

        return *this;
    }
mytime mytime::operator *(int n)
{
    int tim = n*(hours*3600+ minutes*60 + seconds);
    mytime t;

    t.hours = tim / 3600;
    tim %= 3600;
    t.minutes = tim / 60;
    tim %= 60;
    t.seconds = tim;

    return t;
}

int main()
{
    mytime t1(5,30,0);
    cout << "t1    : ";
    t1.display();

    mytime t2(t1);
    cout << "t2(t1) : ";
    t2.display();

    t1++;
    --t2;
    cout << "t1++ : ";
    t1.display();
    cout << "--t2 : ";
    t2.display();

    mytime t3 = t2 + t1*3;
    cout << "t3 = t2 + t1*3 : ";
    t3.display();

    t1 = t3 - t1;
    cout << "t1 = t3 - t1 : ";
    t1.display();

    return 0;
}

```

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ

- Παρόμοια μπορούν να οριστούν και οι πράξεις: “t1--”, “++t1”.