

9

Classes: A Deeper Look, Part 1



My object all sublime I shall achieve in time.

— W. S. Gilbert

Is it a world to hide virtues in?

— William Shakespeare

Don't be "consistent," but be simply true.

— Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

This above all: to thine own self be true.

— William Shakespeare



OBJECTIVES

In this chapter you will learn:

- How to use a preprocessor wrapper to prevent multiple definition errors caused by including more than one copy of a header file in a source-code file.
- To understand class scope and accessing class members via the name of an object, a reference to an object or a pointer to an object.
- To define constructors with default arguments.
- How destructors are used to perform "termination housekeeping" on an object before it is destroyed.
- When constructors and destructors are called and the order in which they are called.
- The logic errors that may occur when a `public` member function of a class returns a reference to `private` data.
- To assign the data members of one object to those of another object by default memberwise assignment.



- 9.1 Introduction
- 9.2 Time Class Case Study
- 9.3 Class Scope and Accessing Class Members
- 9.4 Separating Interface from Implementation
- 9.5 Access Functions and Utility Functions
- 9.6 Time Class Case Study: Constructors with Default Arguments
- 9.7 Destructors
- 9.8 When Constructors and Destructors Are Called
- 9.9 Time Class Case Study: A Subtle Trap—Returning a Reference to a private Data Member
- 9.10 Default Memberwise Assignment
- 9.11 Software Reusability
- 9.12 (Optional) Software Engineering Case Study: Starting to Program the Classes of the ATM System
- 9.13 Wrap-Up



9.1 Introduction

- **Integrated Time class case study**
- **Preprocessor wrapper**
- **Three types of “handles” on an object**
 - **Name of an object**
 - **Reference to an object**
 - **Pointer to an object**
- **Class functions**
 - **Predicate functions**
 - **Utility functions**



9.1 Introduction (Cont.)

- **Passing arguments to constructors**
- **Using default arguments in a constructor**
- **Destructor**
 - **Performs “termination housekeeping”**



9.2 Time Class Case Study

- **Preprocessor wrappers**

- Prevents code from being included more than once
 - `#ifndef` – “if not defined”
 - Skip this code if it has been included already
 - `#define`
 - Define a name so this code will not be included again
 - `#endif`
- If the header has been included previously
 - Name is defined already and the header file is not included again
- Prevents multiple-definition errors
- Example
 - ```
#ifndef TIME_H
#define TIME_H
... // code
#endif
```



```
1 // Fig. 9.1: Time.h
2 // Declaration of class Time.
3 // Member functions are defined in Time.cpp
4
```

```
5 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
```

```
6 #ifndef TIME_H
```

Preprocessor directive **#ifndef** determines whether a name is defined

```
7 #define TIME_H
```

```
8
```

```
9 // Time class definition
```

Preprocessor directive **#define** defines a name (e.g., **TIME\_H**)

```
10 class Time
```

```
11 {
```

```
12 public:
```

```
13 Time(); // constructor
```

```
14 void setTime(int, int, int); // set hour, minute and second
```

```
15 void printUniversal(); // print time in universal-time format
```

```
16 void printStandard(); // print time in standard-time format
```

```
17 private:
```

```
18 int hour; // 0 - 23 (24-hour clock format)
```

```
19 int minute; // 0 - 59
```

```
20 int second; // 0 - 59
```

```
21 }; // end class Time
```

```
22
```

```
23 #endif
```

Preprocessor directive **#endif** marks the end of the code that should not be included multiple times





## Good Programming Practice 9.1

---

**For clarity and readability, use each access specifier only once in a class definition. Place `public` members first, where they are easy to locate.**



# Software Engineering Observation 9.1

---

**Each element of a class should have private visibility unless it can be proven that the element needs public visibility. This is another example of the principle of least privilege.**



## Error-Prevention Tip 9.1

---

Use **`#ifndef`**, **`#define`** and **`#endif`** preprocessor directives to form a preprocessor wrapper that prevents header files from being included more than once in a program.



## Good Programming Practice 9.2

---

**Use the name of the header file in upper case with the period replaced by an underscore in the `#ifndef` and `#define` preprocessor directives of a header file.**



## Outline

### Time.cpp

(1 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.2: Time.cpp
2 // Member-function definitions for class Time.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5
6 #include <iomanip>
7 using std::setfill;
8 using std::setw;
9
10 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time from Time.h
11
12 // Time constructor initializes each data member to zero.
13 // Ensures all Time objects start in a consistent state.
14 Time::Time()
15 {
16 hour = minute = second = 0;
17 } // end Time constructor
18
19 // set new Time value using universal time; ensure that
20 // the data remains consistent by setting invalid values to zero
21 void Time::setTime(int h, int m, int s)
22 {
23 hour = (h >= 0 && h < 24) ? h : 0; // validate hour
24 minute = (m >= 0 && m < 60) ? m : 0; // validate minute
25 second = (s >= 0 && s < 60) ? s : 0; // validate second
26 } // end function setTime
```

Ensure that **hour**, **minute** and **second** values remain valid



## Outline

```
27
28 // print Time in universal-time format (HH:MM:SS)
29 void Time::printUniversal()
30 {
31 cout << setfill('0') << setw(2) << hour << ":"
32 << setw(2) << minute << ":" << setw(2) << second;
33 } // end function printUniversal
34
35 // print Time in standard-time format (HH:MM:SS AM or PM)
36 void Time::printStandard()
37 {
38 cout << ((hour == 0 || hour == 12) ? 12 : hour % 12) << ":"
39 << setfill('0') << setw(2) << minute << ":" << setw(2)
40 << second << (hour < 12 ? " AM" : " PM");
41 } // end function printStandard
```

Using **setfill** stream manipulator to specify a fill character

Time.cpp

(2 of 2)



## Outline

fig09\_03.cpp

(1 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.3: fig09_03.cpp
2 // Program to test class Time.
3 // NOTE: This file must be compiled with Time.cpp.
4 #include <iostream>
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time from Time.h
9
10 int main()
11 {
12 Time t; // instantiate object t of class Time
13
14 // output Time object t's initial values
15 cout << "The initial universal time is ";
16 t.printUniversal(); // 00:00:00
17 cout << "\nThe initial standard time is ";
18 t.printStandard(); // 12:00:00 AM
19
20 t.setTime(13, 27, 6); // change time
21
22 // output Time object t's new values
23 cout << "\n\nUniversal time after setTime is ";
24 t.printUniversal(); // 13:27:06
25 cout << "\nStandard time after setTime is ";
26 t.printStandard(); // 1:27:06 PM
27
28 t.setTime(99, 99, 99); // attempt invalid settings
```



## Outline

fig09\_03.cpp

(2 of 2)

```
29 // output t's values after specifying invalid values
30 cout << "\n\nAfter attempting invalid settings:"
31 << "\nUniversal time: ";
32 t.printUniversal(); // 00:00:00
33 cout << "\nStandard time: ";
34 t.printStandard(); // 12:00:00 AM
35 cout << endl;
36 return 0;
37 } // end main
```

```
The initial universal time is 00:00:00
The initial standard time is 12:00:00 AM
```

```
Universal time after setTime is 13:27:06
Standard time after setTime is 1:27:06 PM
```

```
After attempting invalid settings:
Universal time: 00:00:00
Standard time: 12:00:00 AM
```





# Common Programming Error 9.1

---

**Attempting to initialize a non-`static` data member of a class explicitly in the class definition is a syntax error.**



## 9.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

- **Parameterized stream manipulator `setfill`**
  - **Specifies the fill character**
    - **Which is displayed when an output field wider than the number of digits in the output value**
    - **By default, fill characters appear to the left of the digits in the number**
  - **`setfill` is a “sticky” setting**
    - **Applies for all subsequent values that are displayed in fields wider than the value being displayed**



## Error-Prevention Tip 9.2

---

**Each sticky setting (such as a fill character or floating-point precision) should be restored to its previous setting when it is no longer needed. Failure to do so may result in incorrectly formatted output later in a program. Chapter 15, Stream Input/Output, discusses how to reset the fill character and precision.**



## 9.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

- **Member function declared in a class definition but defined outside that class definition**
  - Still within the class's scope
  - Known only to other members of the class unless referred to via
    - Object of the class
    - Reference to an object of the class
    - Pointer to an object of the class
    - Binary scope resolution operator
- **Member function defined in the body of a class definition**
  - C++ compiler attempts to inline calls to the member function



## Performance Tip 9.1

---

**Defining a member function inside the class definition inlines the member function (if the compiler chooses to do so). This can improve performance.**



## Software Engineering Observation 9.2

---

**Defining a small member function inside the class definition does not promote the best software engineering, because clients of the class will be able to see the implementation of the function, and the client code must be recompiled if the function definition changes.**



## Software Engineering Observation 9.3

---

**Only the simplest and most stable member functions (i.e., whose implementations are unlikely to change) should be defined in the class header.**



## Software Engineering Observation 9.4

---

**Using an object-oriented programming approach can often simplify function calls by reducing the number of parameters to be passed. This benefit of object-oriented programming derives from the fact that encapsulating data members and member functions within an object gives the member functions the right to access the data members.**





## Software Engineering Observation 9.5

---

**Member functions are usually shorter than functions in non-object-oriented programs, because the data stored in data members have ideally been validated by a constructor or by member functions that store new data. Because the data is already in the object, the member-function calls often have no arguments or at least have fewer arguments than typical function calls in non-object-oriented languages. Thus, the calls are shorter, the function definitions are shorter and the function prototypes are shorter. This facilitates many aspects of program development.**

---



## Error-Prevention Tip 9.3

---

**The fact that member function calls generally take either no arguments or substantially fewer arguments than conventional function calls in non-object-oriented languages reduces the likelihood of passing the wrong arguments, the wrong types of arguments or the wrong number of arguments.**



## 9.2 Time Class Case Study (Cont.)

- **Using class Time**
  - **Once class Time has been defined, it can be used in declarations**
    - `Time sunset;`
    - `Time arrayOfTimes[ 5 ];`
    - `Time &dinnerTime = sunset;`
    - `Time *timePtr = &dinnerTime;`



## Performance Tip 9.2

---

**Objects contain only data, so objects are much smaller than if they also contained member functions. Applying operator `sizeof` to a class name or to an object of that class will report only the size of the class's data members. The compiler creates one copy (only) of the member functions separate from all objects of the class. All objects of the class share this one copy. Each object, of course, needs its own copy of the class's data, because the data can vary among the objects. The function code is nonmodifiable (also called **reentrant code** or **pure procedure**) and, hence, can be shared among all objects of one class.**



## 9.3 Class Scope and Accessing Class Members

- **Class scope contains**
  - **Data members**
    - Variables declared in the class definition
  - **Member functions**
    - Functions declared in the class definition
- **Nonmember functions are defined at file scope**



## 9.3 Class Scope and Accessing Class Members (Cont.)

- **Within a class's scope**
  - **Class members are accessible by all member functions**
- **Outside a class's scope**
  - **public class members are referenced through a handle**
    - **An object name**
    - **A reference to an object**
    - **A pointer to an object**



## 9.3 Class Scope and Accessing Class Members (Cont.)

- **Variables declared in a member function**
  - Have block scope
  - Known only to that function
- **Hiding a class-scope variable**
  - In a member function, define a variable with the same name as a variable with class scope
  - Such a hidden variable can be accessed by preceding the name with the class name followed by the scope resolution operator (::)



## 9.3 Class Scope and Accessing Class Members (Cont.)

- **Dot member selection operator ( . )**
  - **Accesses the object's members**
  - **Used with an object's name or with a reference to an object**
- **Arrow member selection operator ( -> )**
  - **Accesses the object's members**
  - **Used with a pointer to an object**





## Outline

fig09\_04.cpp

(1 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.4: fig09_04.cpp
2 // Demonstrating the class member access operators . and ->
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 // class Count definition
8 class Count
9 {
10 public: // public data is dangerous
11 // sets the value of private data member x
12 void setX(int value)
13 {
14 x = value;
15 } // end function setX
16
17 // prints the value of private data member x
18 void print()
19 {
20 cout << x << endl;
21 } // end function print
22
23 private:
24 int x;
25 }; // end class Count
```



Outline

fig09\_04.cpp

(2 of 2)

```

26 int main()
27 {
28 Count counter; // create counter object
29 Count *counterPtr = &counter; // create pointer to counter
30 Count &counterRef = counter; // create reference to counter
31
32 cout << "Set x to 1 and print using the object's name: ";
33 counter.setX(1); // set data member x to 1
34 counter.print(); // call member function print
35
36 cout << "Set x to 2 and print using a reference to an object: ";
37 counterRef.setX(2); // set data member x to 2
38 counterRef.print(); // call member function print
39
40 cout << "Set x to 3 and print using a pointer to an object: ";
41 counterPtr->setX(3); // set data member x to 3
42 counterPtr->print(); // call member function print
43 return 0;
44 } // end main

```

Using the dot member selection operator with an object

Using the dot member selection operator with a reference

Using the arrow member selection operator with a pointer

```

Set x to 1 and print using the object's name: 1
Set x to 2 and print using a reference to an object: 2
Set x to 3 and print using a pointer to an object: 3

```



## 9.4 Separating Interface from Implementation

- **Separating a class definition and the class's member-function definitions**
  - **Makes it easier to modify programs**
    - **Changes in the class's implementation do not affect the client as long as the class's interface remains unchanged**
  - **Things are not quite this rosy**
    - **Header files do contain some portions of the implementation and hint about others**
      - **Inline functions need to be defined in header file**
      - **private members are listed in the class definition in the header file**



## Software Engineering Observation 9.6

---

**Clients of a class do not need access to the class's source code in order to use the class. The clients do, however, need to be able to link to the class's object code (i.e., the compiled version of the class). This encourages independent software vendors (ISVs) to provide class libraries for sale or license. The ISVs provide in their products only the header files and the object modules. No proprietary information is revealed—as would be the case if source code were provided. The C++ user community benefits by having more ISV-produced class libraries available.**

---



## Software Engineering Observation 9.7

---

**Information important to the interface to a class should be included in the header file. Information that will be used only internally in the class and will not be needed by clients of the class should be included in the unpublished source file. This is yet another example of the principle of least privilege.**



# 9.5 Access Functions and Utility Functions

- **Access functions**
  - Can read or display data
  - Can test the truth or falsity of conditions
    - Such functions are often called predicate functions
    - For example, `isEmpty` function for a class capable of holding many objects
- **Utility functions (also called helper functions)**
  - `private` member functions that support the operation of the class's `public` member functions
  - Not part of a class's `public` interface
    - Not intended to be used by clients of a class



## Outline

### SalesPerson.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.5: SalesPerson.h
2 // SalesPerson class definition.
3 // Member functions defined in SalesPerson.cpp.
4 #ifndef SALESP_H
5 #define SALESP_H
6
7 class SalesPerson
8 {
9 public:
10 SalesPerson(); // constructor
11 void getSalesFromUser(); // input sales from keyboard
12 void setSales(int, double); // set sales for a specific month
13 void printAnnualSales(); // summarize and print sales
14 private:
15 double totalAnnualSales(); // prototype for utility function
16 double sales[12]; // 12 monthly sales figures
17 }; // end class SalesPerson
18
19 #endif
```

Prototype for a **private** utility function



## Outline

### SalesPerson.cpp

(1 of 3)

```
1 // Fig. 9.6: SalesPerson.cpp
2 // Member functions for class SalesPerson.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::cin;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::fixed;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10 using std::setprecision;
11
12 #include "SalesPerson.h" // include SalesPerson class definition
13
14 // initialize elements of array sales to 0.0
15 SalesPerson::SalesPerson()
16 {
17 for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
18 sales[i] = 0.0;
19 } // end SalesPerson constructor
```





## Outline

### SalesPerson.cpp

(2 of 3)

```
20 // get 12 sales figures from the user at the keyboard
21 void SalesPerson::getSalesFromUser()
22 {
23 double salesFigure;
24
25 for (int i = 1; i <= 12; i++)
26 {
27 cout << "Enter sales amount for month " << i << ": ";
28 cin >> salesFigure;
29 setSales(i, salesFigure);
30 } // end for
31 } // end function getSalesFromUser
32
33
34 // set one of the 12 monthly sales figures; function subtracts
35 // one from month value for proper subscript in sales array
36 void SalesPerson::setSales(int month, double amount)
37 {
38 // test for valid month and amount values
39 if (month >= 1 && month <= 12 && amount > 0)
40 sales[month - 1] = amount; // adjust for subscripts 0-11
41 else // invalid month or amount value
42 cout << "Invalid month or sales figure" << endl;
43 } // end function setSales
```



```
44
45 // print total annual sales (with the help of utility function)
46 void SalesPerson::printAnnualSales()
47 {
48 cout << setprecision(2) << fixed
49 << "\nThe total annual sales are: $"
50 << totalAnnualSales() << endl; // call utility function
51 } // end function printAnnualSales
52
53 // private utility function to total annual sales
54 double SalesPerson::totalAnnualSales()
55 {
56 double total = 0.0; // initialize total
57
58 for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++) // summarize sales results
59 total += sales[i]; // add month i sales to total
60
61 return total;
62 } // end function totalAnnualSales
```

Calling a private utility function

SalesPerson.cpp

(3 of 3)

Definition of a private utility function



## Outline

fig09\_07.cpp

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.7: fig09_07.cpp
2 // Demonstrating a utility function.
3 // Compile this program with SalesPerson.cpp
4
5 // include SalesPerson class definition from SalesPerson.h
6 #include "SalesPerson.h"
7
8 int main()
9 {
10 SalesPerson s; // create SalesPerson object s
11
12 s.getSalesFromUser(); // note simple sequential code;
13 s.printAnnualSales(); // no control statements in main
14 return 0;
15 } // end main
```

```
Enter sales amount for month 1: 5314.76
Enter sales amount for month 2: 4292.38
Enter sales amount for month 3: 4589.83
Enter sales amount for month 4: 5534.03
Enter sales amount for month 5: 4376.34
Enter sales amount for month 6: 5698.45
Enter sales amount for month 7: 4439.22
Enter sales amount for month 8: 5893.57
Enter sales amount for month 9: 4909.67
Enter sales amount for month 10: 5123.45
Enter sales amount for month 11: 4024.97
Enter sales amount for month 12: 5923.92
```

```
The total annual sales are: $60120.59
```



## Software Engineering Observation 9.8

---

**A phenomenon of object-oriented programming is that once a class is defined, creating and manipulating objects of that class often involve issuing only a simple sequence of member-function calls—few, if any, control statements are needed. By contrast, it is common to have control statements in the implementation of a class’s member functions.**



## 9.6 Time Class Case Study: Constructors with Default Arguments

- **Constructors can specify default arguments**
  - **Can initialize data members to a consistent state**
    - **Even if no values are provided in a constructor call**
  - **Constructor that defaults all its arguments is also a default constructor**
    - **Can be invoked with no arguments**
    - **Maximum of one default constructor per class**



```
1 // Fig. 9.8: Time.h
2 // Declaration of class Time.
3 // Member functions defined in Time.cpp.
4
5 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
6 #ifndef TIME_H
7 #define TIME_H
8
9 // Time abstract data type definition
10 class Time
11 {
12 public:
13 Time(int = 0, int = 0, int = 0); // default constructor
14
15 // set functions
16 void setTime(int, int, int); // set hour, minute, second
17 void setHour(int); // set hour (after validation)
18 void setMinute(int); // set minute (after validation)
19 void setSecond(int); // set second (after validation)
```

Prototype of a constructor with default arguments



## Outline

### Time.h

(2 of 2)

```
20 // get functions
21 int getHour(); // return hour
22 int getMinute(); // return minute
23 int getSecond(); // return second
24
25
26 void printUniversal(); // output time in universal-time format
27 void printStandard(); // output time in standard-time format
28 private:
29 int hour; // 0 - 23 (24-hour clock format)
30 int minute; // 0 - 59
31 int second; // 0 - 59
32 }; // end class Time
33
34 #endif
```



## Outline

### Time.cpp

(1 of 3)

```
1 // Fig. 9.9: Time.cpp
2 // Member-function definitions for class Time.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5
6 #include <iomanip>
7 using std::setfill;
8 using std::setw;
9
10 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time from Time.h
11
12 // Time constructor initializes each data member to zero;
13 // ensures that Time objects start in a consistent state
14 Time::Time(int hr, int min, int sec)
15 {
16 setTime(hr, min, sec); // validate and set time
17 } // end Time constructor
18
19 // set new Time value using universal time; ensure that
20 // the data remains consistent by setting invalid values to zero
21 void Time::setTime(int h, int m, int s)
22 {
23 setHour(h); // set private field hour
24 setMinute(m); // set private field minute
25 setSecond(s); // set private field second
26 } // end function setTime
```

Parameters could receive the default values





## Outline

### Time.cpp

(2 of 3)

```
27
28 // set hour value
29 void Time::setHour(int h)
30 {
31 hour = (h >= 0 && h < 24) ? h : 0; // validate hour
32 } // end function setHour
33
34 // set minute value
35 void Time::setMinute(int m)
36 {
37 minute = (m >= 0 && m < 60) ? m : 0; // validate minute
38 } // end function setMinute
39
40 // set second value
41 void Time::setSecond(int s)
42 {
43 second = (s >= 0 && s < 60) ? s : 0; // validate second
44 } // end function setSecond
45
46 // return hour value
47 int Time::getHour()
48 {
49 return hour;
50 } // end function getHour
51
52 // return minute value
53 int Time::getMinute()
54 {
55 return minute;
56 } // end function getMinute
```



## Outline

### Time.cpp

(3 of 3)

```
57
58 // return second value
59 int Time::getSecond()
60 {
61 return second;
62 } // end function getSecond
63
64 // print Time in universal-time format (HH:MM:SS)
65 void Time::printUniversal()
66 {
67 cout << setfill('0') << setw(2) << getHour() << ":"
68 << setw(2) << getMinute() << ":" << setw(2) << getSecond();
69 } // end function printUniversal
70
71 // print Time in standard-time format (HH:MM:SS AM or PM)
72 void Time::printStandard()
73 {
74 cout << ((getHour() == 0 || getHour() == 12) ? 12 : getHour() % 12)
75 << ":" << setfill('0') << setw(2) << getMinute()
76 << ":" << setw(2) << getSecond() << (hour < 12 ? " AM" : " PM");
77 } // end function printStandard
```



## Software Engineering Observation 9.9

---

**If a member function of a class already provides all or part of the functionality required by a constructor (or other member function) of the class, call that member function from the constructor (or other member function). This simplifies the maintenance of the code and reduces the likelihood of an error if the implementation of the code is modified. As a general rule: Avoid repeating code.**



## Software Engineering Observation 9.10

---

**Any change to the default argument values of a function requires the client code to be recompiled (to ensure that the program still functions correctly).**



## Outline

fig09\_10.cpp

(1 of 3)

Initializing **Time** objects  
using 0, 1, 2 and 3 arguments

```
1 // Fig. 9.10: fig09_10.cpp
2 // Demonstrating a default constructor for class Time.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time from Time.h
8
9 int main()
10 {
11 Time t1; // all arguments defaulted
12 Time t2(2); // hour specified; minute and second defaulted
13 Time t3(21, 34); // hour and minute specified; second defaulted
14 Time t4(12, 25, 42); // hour, minute and second specified
15 Time t5(27, 74, 99); // all bad values specified
16
17 cout << "Constructed with:\n\n t1: all arguments defaulted\n ";
18 t1.printUniversal(); // 00:00:00
19 cout << "\n ";
20 t1.printStandard(); // 12:00:00 AM
21
22 cout << "\n\n t2: hour specified; minute and second defaulted\n ";
23 t2.printUniversal(); // 02:00:00
24 cout << "\n ";
25 t2.printStandard(); // 2:00:00 AM
```



## Outline

fig09\_10.cpp

(2 of 3)

```
26 cout << "\n\t3: hour and minute specified; second defaulted\n ";
27 t3.printUniversal(); // 21:34:00
28 cout << "\n ";
29 t3.printStandard(); // 9:34:00 PM
30
31
32 cout << "\n\t4: hour, minute and second specified\n ";
33 t4.printUniversal(); // 12:25:42
34 cout << "\n ";
35 t4.printStandard(); // 12:25:42 PM
36
37 cout << "\n\t5: all invalid values specified\n ";
38 t5.printUniversal(); // 00:00:00
39 cout << "\n ";
40 t5.printStandard(); // 12:00:00 AM
41 cout << endl;
42 return 0;
43 } // end main
```



## Outline

fig09\_10.cpp

(3 of 3)

Constructed with:

t1: all arguments defaulted

00:00:00  
12:00:00 AM

t2: hour specified; minute and second defaulted

02:00:00  
2:00:00 AM

t3: hour and minute specified; second defaulted

21:34:00  
9:34:00 PM

t4: hour, minute and second specified

12:25:42  
12:25:42 PM

t5: all invalid values specified

00:00:00  
12:00:00 AM

Invalid values passed to constructor,  
so object **t5** contains all default data



## Common Programming Error 9.2

---

**A constructor can call other member functions of the class, such as set or get functions, but because the constructor is initializing the object, the data members may not yet be in a consistent state. Using data members before they have been properly initialized can cause logic errors.**





# 9.7 Destructors

- **Destructor**
  - **A special member function**
  - **Name is the tilde character (~) followed by the class name, e.g., ~Time**
  - **Called implicitly when an object is destroyed**
    - **For example, this occurs as an automatic object is destroyed when program execution leaves the scope in which that object was instantiated**
  - **Does not actually release the object's memory**
    - **It performs termination housekeeping**
    - **Then the system reclaims the object's memory**
      - **So the memory may be reused to hold new objects**



## 9.7 Destructors (Cont.)

- **Destructor (Cont.)**
  - **Receives no parameters and returns no value**
    - **May not specify a return type—not even `void`**
  - **A class may have only one destructor**
    - **Destructor overloading is not allowed**
  - **If the programmer does not explicitly provide a destructor, the compiler creates an “empty” destructor**



## Common Programming Error 9.3

---

**It is a syntax error to attempt to pass arguments to a destructor, to specify a return type for a destructor (even `void` cannot be specified), to return values from a destructor or to overload a destructor.**



# Software Engineering Observation 9.11

---

**As we will see in the remainder of the book, constructors and destructors have much greater prominence in C++ and object-oriented programming than is possible to convey after only our brief introduction here.**



## 9.8 When Constructors and Destructors Are Called

- **Constructors and destructors**
  - **Called implicitly by the compiler**
    - **Order of these function calls depends on the order in which execution enters and leaves the scopes where the objects are instantiated**
  - **Generally,**
    - **Destructor calls are made in the reverse order of the corresponding constructor calls**
  - **However,**
    - **Storage classes of objects can alter the order in which destructors are called**



## 9.8 When Constructors and Destructors Are Called (Cont.)

- **For objects defined in global scope**
  - **Constructors are called before any other function (including `main`) in that file begins execution**
  - **The corresponding destructors are called when `main` terminates**
    - **Function `exit`**
      - **Forces a program to terminate immediately**
        - **Does not execute the destructors of automatic objects**
      - **Often used to terminate a program when an error is detected**
    - **Function `abort`**
      - **Performs similarly to function `exit`**
        - **But forces the program to terminate immediately without allowing the destructors of any objects to be called**
      - **Usually used to indicate an abnormal termination of the program**



## 9.8 When Constructors and Destructors Are Called (Cont.)

- **For an automatic local object**
  - **Constructor is called when that object is defined**
  - **Corresponding destructor is called when execution leaves the object's scope**
- **For automatic objects**
  - **Constructors and destructors are called each time execution enters and leaves the scope of the object**
  - **Automatic object destructors are not called if the program terminates with an `exit` or `abort` function**



## 9.8 When Constructors and Destructors Are Called (Cont.)

- **For a `static` local object**
  - **Constructor is called only once**
    - **When execution first reaches where the object is defined**
  - **Destructor is called when `main` terminates or the program calls function `exit`**
    - **Destructor is not called if the program terminates with a call to function `abort`**
- **Global and `static` objects are destroyed in the reverse order of their creation**





## Outline

### CreateAndDestroy.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.11: CreateAndDestroy.h
2 // Definition of class CreateAndDestroy.
3 // Member functions defined in CreateAndDestroy.cpp.
4 #include <string>
5 using std::string;
6
7 #ifndef CREATE_H
8 #define CREATE_H
9
10 class CreateAndDestroy
11 {
12 public:
13 CreateAndDestroy(int, string); // constructor
14 ~CreateAndDestroy(); // destructor
15 private:
16 int objectID; // ID number for object
17 string message; // message describing object
18 }; // end class CreateAndDestroy
19
20 #endif
```

Prototype for destructor



## Outline

### CreateAndDestroy .cpp

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.12: CreateAndDestroy.cpp
2 // Member-function definitions for class CreateAndDestroy.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 #include "CreateAndDestroy.h" // include CreateAndDestroy class definition
8
9 // constructor
10 CreateAndDestroy::CreateAndDestroy(int ID, string messageString)
11 {
12 objectID = ID; // set object's ID number
13 message = messageString; // set object's descriptive message
14
15 cout << "Object " << objectID << " constructor runs "
16 << message << endl;
17 } // end CreateAndDestroy constructor
18
19 // destructor
20 CreateAndDestroy::~~CreateAndDestroy()
21 {
22 // output newline for certain objects; helps readability
23 cout << (objectID == 1 || objectID == 6 ? "\n" : "");
24
25 cout << "Object " << objectID << " destructor runs "
26 << message << endl;
27 } // end ~CreateAndDestroy destructor
```

Defining the class's destructor



Outline

Fig09\_13.cpp

(1 of 3)

```

1 // Fig. 9.13: fig09_13.cpp
2 // Demonstrating the order in which constructors and
3 // destructors are called.
4 #include <iostream>
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "CreateAndDestroy.h" // include CreateAndDestroy class definition
9
10 void create(void); // prototype
11
12 CreateAndDestroy first(1, "(global before main)"); // global object
13
14 int main()
15 {
16 cout << "\nMAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION BEGINS" << endl;
17 CreateAndDestroy second(2, "(local automatic in main)");
18 static CreateAndDestroy third(3, "(local automatic in main)");
19 create(); // call function to create objects
20
21 cout << "\nMAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION RESUMES" << endl;
22 CreateAndDestroy fourth(4, "(local automatic in main)");
23 cout << "\nMAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION ENDS" << endl;
24 return 0;
25 } // end main

```

Object created outside of **main**

Local automatic object created in **main**

Local **static** object created in **main**

Local automatic object created in **main**



```

27
28 // function to create objects
29 void create(void)
30 {
31 cout << "\nCREATE FUNCTION: EXECUTION BEGINS" << endl;
32 CreateAndDestroy fifth(5, "(local automatic in create)");
33 static CreateAndDestroy sixth(6, "(local s
34 CreateAndDestroy seventh(7, "(local automatic in create)");
35 cout << "\nCREATE FUNCTION: EXECUTION ENDS" << endl;
36 } // end function create

```

Fig09\_13.cpp

Local automatic object created in **create**

(2 OF 3)

Local **static** object created in **create**Local automatic object created in **create**

## Outline

Fig09\_13.cpp

(3 of 3)

Object 1 constructor runs (global before main)

MAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION BEGINS

Object 2 constructor runs (local automatic in main)

Object 3 constructor runs (local static in main)

CREATE FUNCTION: EXECUTION BEGINS

Object 5 constructor runs (local automatic in create)

Object 6 constructor runs (local static in create)

Object 7 constructor runs (local automatic in create)

CREATE FUNCTION: EXECUTION ENDS

Object 7 destructor runs (local automatic in create)

Object 5 destructor runs (local automatic in create)

MAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION RESUMES

Object 4 constructor runs (local automatic in main)

MAIN FUNCTION: EXECUTION ENDS

Object 4 destructor runs (local automatic in main)

Object 2 destructor runs (local automatic in main)

Object 6 destructor runs (local static in create)

Object 3 destructor runs (local static in main)

Object 1 destructor runs (global before main)



## 9.9 Time Class Case Study: A Subtle Trap— Returning a Reference to a private Data Member

- **Returning a reference to an object**
  - **Alias for the name of an object**
    - **An acceptable *lvalue* that can receive a value**
      - **May be used on the left side of an assignment statement**
    - **If a function returns a `CONST` reference**
      - **That reference cannot be used as a modifiable *lvalue***
  - **One (dangerous) way to use this capability**
    - **A `public` member function of a class returns a reference to a `private` data member of that class**
      - **Client code could alter `private` data**
      - **Same problem would occur if a pointer to `private` data were returned**



## Outline

### Time.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.14: Time.h
2 // Declaration of class Time.
3 // Member functions defined in Time.cpp
4
5 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
6 #ifndef TIME_H
7 #define TIME_H
8
9 class Time
10 {
11 public:
12 Time(int = 0, int = 0, int = 0);
13 void setTime(int, int, int);
14 int getHour();
15 int &badSetHour(int); // DANGEROUS reference return
16 private:
17 int hour;
18 int minute;
19 int second;
20 }; // end class Time
21
22 #endif
```

Prototype for function that  
returns a reference



## Outline

### Time.cpp

(1 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.15: Time.cpp
2 // Member-function definitions for Time class.
3 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time
4
5 // constructor function to initialize private data;
6 // calls member function setTime to set variables;
7 // default values are 0 (see class definition)
8 Time::Time(int hr, int min, int sec)
9 {
10 setTime(hr, min, sec);
11 } // end Time constructor
12
13 // set values of hour, minute and second
14 void Time::setTime(int h, int m, int s)
15 {
16 hour = (h >= 0 && h < 24) ? h : 0; // validate hour
17 minute = (m >= 0 && m < 60) ? m : 0; // validate minute
18 second = (s >= 0 && s < 60) ? s : 0; // validate second
19 } // end function setTime
```





## Outline

Time.cpp

(2 of 2)

```
20
21 // return hour value
22 int Time::getHour()
23 {
24 return hour;
25 } // end function getHour
26
27 // POOR PROGRAMMING PRACTICE:
28 // Returning a reference to a private data member.
29 int &Time::badSetHour(int hh)
30 {
31 hour = (hh >= 0 && hh < 24) ? hh : 0;
32 return hour; // DANGEROUS reference return
33 } // end function badSetHour
```

Returning a reference to a **private**  
data member = DANGEROUS!



## Outline

Fig09\_16.cpp

(1 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.16: fig09_16.cpp
2 // Demonstrating a public member function that
3 // returns a reference to a private data member.
4 #include <iostream>
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "Time.h" // include definition of class Time
9
10 int main()
11 {
12 Time t; // create Time object
13
14 // initialize hourRef with the reference returned by badSetHour
15 int &hourRef = t.badSetHour(20); // 20 is a valid hour
16
17 cout << "Valid hour before modification: " << hourRef;
18 hourRef = 30; // use hourRef to set invalid value in Time object t
19 cout << "\nInvalid hour after modification: " << t.getHour();
```

Modifying a **private** data member  
through a returned reference



Outline

Fig09\_16.cpp

(2 of 2)

```

20
21 // Dangerous: Function call that returns
22 // a reference can be used as an lvalue!
23 t.badSetHour(12) = 74; // assign another invalid value to hour
24
25 cout << "\n\n*****"
26 << "POOR PROGRAMMING PRACTICE!!!!!!!"
27 << "t.badSetHour(12)"
28 << t.getHour()
29 << "\n*****" << endl;
30 return 0;
31 } // end main

```

Modifying **private** data by using  
a function call as an *lvalue*

```

Valid hour before modification: 20
Invalid hour after modification: 30

POOR PROGRAMMING PRACTICE!!!!!!!
t.badSetHour(12) as an lvalue, invalid hour: 74

```



## Error-Prevention Tip 9.4

---

**Returning a reference or a pointer to a `private` data member breaks the encapsulation of the class and makes the client code dependent on the representation of the class's data. So, returning pointers or references to `private` data is a dangerous practice that should be avoided.**



## 9.10 Default Memberwise Assignment

- **Default memberwise assignment**
  - **Assignment operator (=)**
    - **Can be used to assign an object to another object of the same type**
      - **Each data member of the right object is assigned to the same data member in the left object**
    - **Can cause serious problems when data members contain pointers to dynamically allocated memory**



## Outline

### Date.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.17: Date.h
2 // Declaration of class Date.
3 // Member functions are defined in Date.cpp
4
5 // prevent multiple inclusions of header file
6 #ifndef DATE_H
7 #define DATE_H
8
9 // class Date definition
10 class Date
11 {
12 public:
13 Date(int = 1, int = 1, int = 2000); // default constructor
14 void print();
15 private:
16 int month;
17 int day;
18 int year;
19 }; // end class Date
20
21 #endif
```



## Outline

### Date.cpp

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.18: Date.cpp
2 // Member-function definitions for class Date.
3 #include <iostream>
4 using std::cout;
5 using std::endl;
6
7 #include "Date.h" // include definition of class Date from Date.h
8
9 // Date constructor (should do range checking)
10 Date::Date(int m, int d, int y)
11 {
12 month = m;
13 day = d;
14 year = y;
15 } // end constructor Date
16
17 // print Date in the format mm/dd/yyyy
18 void Date::print()
19 {
20 cout << month << '/' << day << '/' << year;
21 } // end function print
```



Outline

fig09\_19.cpp

(1 of 1)

```

1 // Fig. 9.19: fig09_19.cpp
2 // Demonstrating that class objects can be assigned
3 // to each other using default memberwise assignment.
4 #include <iostream>
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "Date.h" // include definition of class Date from Date.h
9
10 int main()
11 {
12 Date date1(7, 4, 2004);
13 Date date2; // date2 defaults to 1/1/2000
14
15 cout << "date1 = ";
16 date1.print();
17 cout << "\ndate2 = ";
18 date2.print();
19
20 date2 = date1; // default memberwise assignment
21
22 cout << "\n\nAfter default memberwise assignment, date2 = ";
23 date2.print();
24 cout << endl;
25 return 0;
26 } // end main

```

Memberwise assignment assigns data members of **date1** to **date2**

**date2** now stores the same date as **date1**

date1 = 7/4/2004  
date2 = 1/1/2000

After default memberwise assignment, date2 = 7/4/2004





## 9.10 Default Memberwise Assignment (Cont.)

- **Copy constructor**
  - **Enables pass-by-value for objects**
    - **Used to copy original object's values into new object to be passed to a function or returned from a function**
  - **Compiler provides a default copy constructor**
    - **Copies each member of the original object into the corresponding member of the new object (i.e., memberwise assignment)**
  - **Also can cause serious problems when data members contain pointers to dynamically allocated memory**



## Performance Tip 9.3

---

**Passing an object by value is good from a security standpoint, because the called function has no access to the original object in the caller, but pass-by-value can degrade performance when making a copy of a large object. An object can be passed by reference by passing either a pointer or a reference to the object. Pass-by-reference offers good performance but is weaker from a security standpoint, because the called function is given access to the original object. Pass-by-CONST-reference is a safe, good-performing alternative (this can be implemented with a CONST reference parameter or with a pointer-to-CONST-data parameter).**



## 9.11 Software Reusability

- **Many substantial class libraries exist and others are being developed worldwide**
- **Software is increasingly being constructed from existing, well-defined, carefully tested, well-documented, portable, high-performance, widely available components**
- **Rapid applications development (RAD)**
  - **Speeds the development of powerful, high-quality software through the mechanisms of reusable componentry**



## 9.11 Software Reusability (Cont.)

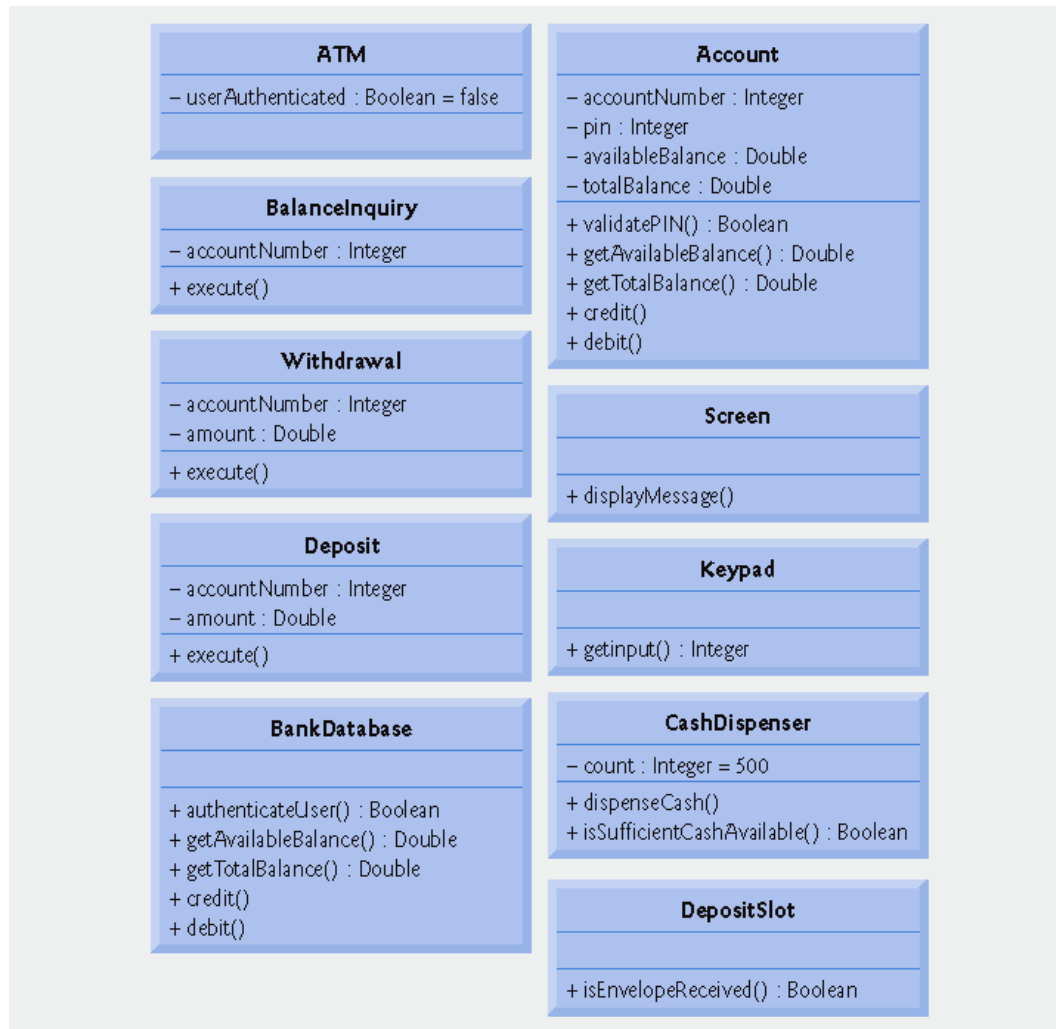
- **Problems to solve before realizing the full potential of software reusability**
  - **Cataloging schemes**
  - **Licensing schemes**
  - **Protection mechanisms to ensure that master copies of classes are not corrupted**
  - **Description schemes so that designers of new systems can easily determine whether existing objects meet their needs**
  - **Browsing mechanisms to determine what classes are available and how closely they meet software developer requirements**
  - **Research and development problems**
- **Great motivation to solve these problems**
  - **Potential value of their solutions is enormous**



## 9.12 (Optional) Software Engineering Case Study: Starting to Program the Classes of the ATM System

- **Visibility of an object's attributes and operations**
  - Determined by access specifiers
  - Data members normally have **private** visibility
  - Member functions normally have **public** visibility
  - Utility functions normally have **private** visibility
- **UML Visibility Markers**
  - Placed before an operation or an attribute
  - Plus sign (+) indicates **public** visibility
  - Minus sign (-) indicates **private** visibility





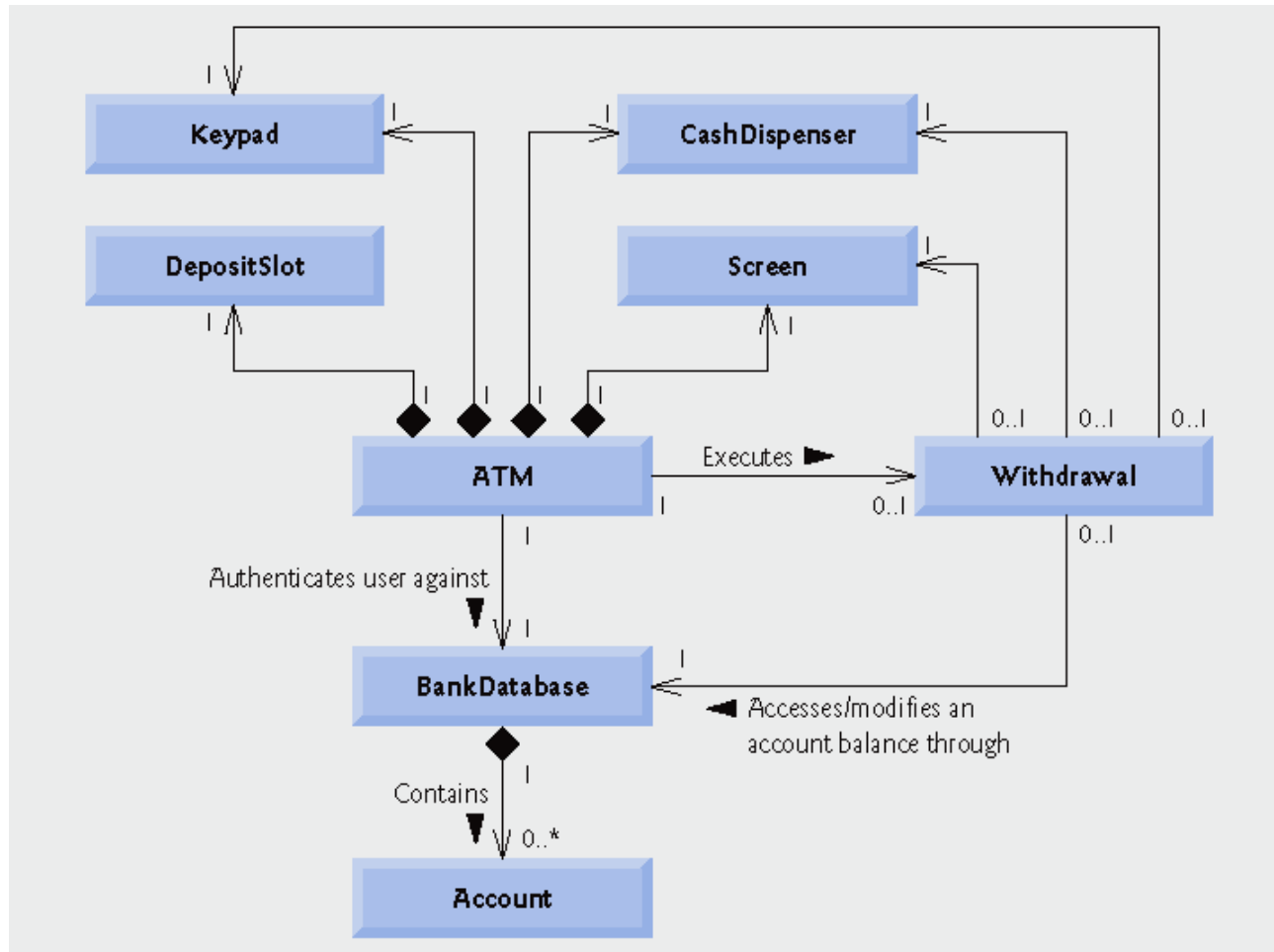
**Fig. 9.20 | Class diagram with visibility markers.**



## 9.12 (Optional) Software Engineering Case Study: Starting to Program the Classes of the ATM System (Cont.)

- **UML Navigability Arrows**
  - **Arrows with stick arrowheads in a class diagram**
  - **Indicate in which direction an association can be traversed**
  - **Based on the collaborations modeled in communication and sequence diagrams**
  - **Help determine which objects need references or pointers to other objects**
  - **Bidirectional navigability**
    - **Indicated by arrows at both ends of an association or no arrows at all**
    - **Navigation can proceed in either direction across the association**





**Fig. 9.21 | Class diagram with navigability arrows.**





## 9.12 (Optional) Software Engineering Case Study: Starting to Program the Classes of the ATM System (Cont.)

- **Implementing a class from its UML design**
  - Use the name located in the first compartment of a class diagram to define the class in a header file
  - Use the attributes located in the class's second compartment to declare the data members
  - Use the associations described in the class diagram to declare references (or pointers, where appropriate) to other objects
    - Use forward declarations for references to classes (where possible) instead of including full header files
      - Helps avoid circular includes
        - Preprocessor problem that occurs when header file for class A `#includes` header file for class B and vice versa
  - Use the operations located in the class's third compartment to write the function prototypes of the class's member functions



## Outline

fig09\_22.cpp

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.22: withdrawal.h
2 // Definition of class withdrawal that represents a withdrawal transaction
3 #ifndef WITHDRAWAL_H
4 #define WITHDRAWAL_H
5
6 class withdrawal
7 {
8 }; // end class withdrawal
9
10 #endif // WITHDRAWAL_H
```

**#ifndef**, **#define** and **#endif** preprocessor directives help prevent multiple-definition errors

Class name is based on the top compartment of the class diagram



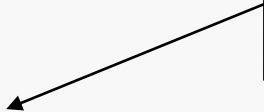
## Outline

### withdrawal.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.23: withdrawal.h
2 // Definition of class withdrawal that represents a withdrawal transaction
3 #ifndef WITHDRAWAL_H
4 #define WITHDRAWAL_H
5
6 class withdrawal
7 {
8 private:
9 // attributes
10 int accountNumber; // account to withdraw funds from
11 double amount; // amount to withdraw
12 }; // end class withdrawal
13
14 #endif // WITHDRAWAL_H
```

Data members are based on the attributes in the middle compartment of the class diagram



```

1 // Fig. 9.24: Withdrawal.h
2 // Definition of class Withdrawal
3 #ifndef WITHDRAWAL_H
4 #define WITHDRAWAL_H
5
6 #include "Screen.h" // include definition of class Screen
7 #include "Keypad.h" // include definition of class Keypad
8 #include "CashDispenser.h" // include definition of class CashDispenser
9 #include "BankDatabase.h" // include definition of class BankDatabase
10
11 class Withdrawal
12 {
13 private:
14 // attributes
15 int accountNumber; // account to withdraw funds from
16 double amount; // amount to withdraw
17
18 // references to associated objects
19 Screen &screen; // reference to ATM's screen
20 Keypad &keypad; // reference to ATM's keypad
21 CashDispenser &cashDispenser; // reference to ATM's cash dispenser
22 BankDatabase &bankDatabase; // reference to the account info database
23 }; // end class Withdrawal
24
25 #endif // WITHDRAWAL_H

```

#include preprocessor directives for classes of associated objects

withdrawal.h

(1 of 1)

References are based on the associations in the class diagram



## Outline

### withdrawal.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.25: Withdrawal.h
2 // Definition of class Withdrawal that uses classes Screen, Keypad, CashDispenser, and BankDatabase
3 #ifndef WITHDRAWAL_H
4 #define WITHDRAWAL_H
5
6 class Screen; // forward declaration of class Screen
7 class Keypad; // forward declaration of class Keypad
8 class CashDispenser; // forward declaration of class CashDispenser
9 class BankDatabase; // forward declaration of class BankDatabase
10
11 class Withdrawal
12 {
13 private:
14 // attributes
15 int accountNumber; // account to withdraw funds from
16 double amount; // amount to withdraw
17
18 // references to associated objects
19 Screen &screen; // reference to ATM's screen
20 Keypad &keypad; // reference to ATM's keypad
21 CashDispenser &cashDispenser; // reference to ATM's cash dispenser
22 BankDatabase &bankDatabase; // reference to the account info database
23 }; // end class Withdrawal
24
25 #endif // WITHDRAWAL_H
```

Forward declarations of classes for which this class has references



## Outline

### withdrawal.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.26: withdrawal.h
2 // Definition of class withdrawal that represents a withdrawal transaction
3 #ifndef WITHDRAWAL_H
4 #define WITHDRAWAL_H
5
6 class Screen; // forward declaration of class Screen
7 class Keypad; // forward declaration of class Keypad
8 class CashDispenser; // forward declaration of class CashDispenser
9 class BankDatabase; // forward declaration of class BankDatabase
10
11 class withdrawal
12 {
13 public:
14 // operations
15 void execute(); // perform the transaction
16 private:
17 // attributes
18 int accountNumber; // account to withdraw funds from
19 double amount; // amount to withdraw
20
21 // references to associated objects
22 Screen &screen; // reference to ATM's screen
23 Keypad &keypad; // reference to ATM's keypad
24 CashDispenser &cashDispenser; // reference to ATM's cash dispenser
25 BankDatabase &bankDatabase; // reference to the account info database
26 }; // end class withdrawal
27
28 #endif // WITHDRAWAL_H
```

Member functions are based on operations in the bottom compartment of the class diagram



## Software Engineering Observation 9.12

---

**Several UML modeling tools can convert UML-based designs into C++ code, considerably speeding the implementation process. For more information on these “automatic” code generators, refer to the Internet and Web resources listed at the end of Section 2.8.**



## Outline

### Account.h

(1 of 1)

```
1 // Fig. 9.27: Account.h
2 // Account class definition. Represents a bank account.
3 #ifndef ACCOUNT_H
4 #define ACCOUNT_H
5
6 class Account
7 {
8 public:
9 bool validatePIN(int); // is user-specified PIN correct?
10 double getAvailableBalance(); // returns available balance
11 double getTotalBalance(); // returns total balance
12 void credit(double); // adds an amount to the Account
13 void debit(double); // subtracts an amount from the Account
14 private:
15 int accountNumber; // account number
16 int pin; // PIN for authentication
17 double availableBalance; // funds available for withdrawal
18 double totalBalance; // funds available + funds waiting to clear
19 }; // end class Account
20
21 #endif // ACCOUNT_H
```

