

Modern cpp 30 lectures — return object

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2:14 PM

接口直接返回对象.

```
#include <armadillo>
```

```
#include <iostream>
```

using arma::imat22; *imat22是元素类型为整数的大小固定为2x2的矩阵.*

```
using std::cout;
```

```
int main()
{
    imat22 a{{1,1},{2,2}};
    imat22 b{{1,0},{0,1}};
    imat22 c{{2,2},{1,1}};
    auto r = a * b + c;
    cout << r;
}
```

如何返回一个对象.

一个用来返回的对象,通常应当是可移动构造/赋值值的,一般也同时是可拷贝构造/赋值值的.如果这样一个对象同时又可以默认构造,我们就称其为一个半正则 semi-regular 的对象.如果可能,应当尽量让我们的类满足半正则这个要求.

Eg.

```
class matrix {
```

```
public:
```

```
    matrix(size_t rows, size_t cols);
```

```
    matrix();
```

```
    matrix(const matrix &);
```

```
    matrix(matrix &&);
```

```
    matrix& operator=(const matrix &);
```

```
    matrix& operator=(matrix &&);
```

```
};
```

普通构造.

半正则要求的构造

半正则要求的赋值.

在没有返回值优化的情况下:

```
matrix operator*(const matrix & lhs,
                 const matrix & rhs)
```

```
{
    if (lhs.cols() != rhs.rows()) {
        throw runtime_error("sizes mismatch");
    }
```

```
    matrix result(lhs.rows(), rhs.cols());
```

```
    // 具体计算过程.
```

```
    return result;
```

```
}
```



对于一个本地变量,我们永远不应该返回其引用(或指针),这样的对象一般放在栈上可被调用者正常覆盖使用的部分.

返回非引用类型的表达式,结果是个纯右值(prvalue),在执行 `auto r = ...` 的时候,编译器会认为我们实际是在构造 `matrix r(...)`,而...的部分是一个纯右值,因此编译器会首先试图匹配 `matrix(matrix &&)`,在没有时则匹配 `matrix(const matrix &)`;也就是说,有移动支持时使用移动,没有移动支持时则拷贝.

返回值优化(RVO消除).

```
#include <iostream>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

can copy and move

```
class A {
```

```
public:
```

```
    A() { cout << "Create A\n"; }
```

```
    ~A() { cout << "Destroy A\n"; }
```

```
    A(const A &) { cout << "Copy A\n"; }
```

```
    A(A &&) { cout << "Move A\n"; }
```

```
};
```

```
A getA-unnamed()
```

```
{
```

```
    return A();
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    auto a = getA-unnamed();
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
Create A
```

```
Destroy A.
```

没有Copy A, Move A.

改一下代码:

```
A getA-named()
```

```
{
```

```
    A a;
```

```
    return a;
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    auto a = getA-named();
```

```
}
```

Output:

```
Create A
```

```
Move A
```

```
Destroy A
```

```
Destroy A
```

返回内容被移动构造了.

再改一下:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
A getA-duang()
```

```
{
```

```
    A a1;
```

```
    A a2;
```

```
    if (rand() > 42) {
```

```
        return a1;
```

```
    } else {
```

```
        return a2;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    auto a = getA-duang();
```

```
}
```

这回所有编译器都被难倒了, output:

```
Create A
```

```
Create A
```

```
Move A
```

```
Destroy A
```

```
Destroy A
```

```
Destroy A.
```

如果把移动构造函数删除:

```
A(A &&) = delete;
```

Copy A出现在了结果中,说明变成拷贝构造了.