Inheritance

•	the child)	(derived/base) class is the	(parent/
		(

• the _____(derived/base) class is the ____(parent/ child)

• a _____ (parent/child) has an is-a relationship with the _____(parent/child)

(More) Concretely

• the _____ class is the _____

• a _____ is a(n) _____

What is not inherited?

What is inherited?

How does privacy interact with inheritance?

Animal

```
class Animal {
public:
   Animal(string sound): sound (sound) {}
   string MakeSound() {return sound ; }
   virtual int GetSpeed() {return 0; }
private:
    std::string sound ;
```

Reptile

```
Reptile(std::string sound):
Animal(sound + "rawr") {}
int GetSpeed() {return 2; }
```

Mammal

```
public:
                      Mammal():
                    Animal("fuzzy fuzz") {}
                     int GetSpeed() {return 3; }
```

Turtle

```
: class Turtle : public Reptile {
: public:
      Turtle(): Reptile("turtle turtle") {}
      int GetSpeed() {return 1; }
```

```
// We could instantiate some Animals as follows:
Turtle t;
Mammal gopher;
Animal *cow = new Animal("moo");
std::cout << t.MakeSound() << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << gopher.MakeSound() << std::endl;</pre>
std::cout << cow->MakeSound() << std::endl;</pre>
```

What is the output of the above code?

Would the below code work? why/why not?

```
std::vector<Animal> vec = {t, gopher, *(cow)};
```

Dynamic Dispatch

What is dynamic dispatch? How does it relate to the virtual keyword?

```
// Now, let's instantiate some more objects as follows:
Animal * t2 = new Turtle();
Animal * m2 = new Mammal();
Animal * r2 = new Reptile("hiss");
```

Would the below code work? why/why not?

```
std::vector<Animal *> vec = {t2, m2, r2};
```

What method(s) are called in the following code?

```
// which method is being called for these function calls?
for (int i = 0; i < vec.size(); i++) {
   std::cout << vec[i]->MakeSound() << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

What method(s) are called in the following code?

```
// which method is being called for these function calls?
for (int i = 0; i < vec.size(); i++) {
   std::cout << vec[i]->GetSpeed() << std::endl;
}</pre>
```

What would happen if GetSpeed() had not been marked virtual?

Answer:

method(s) called

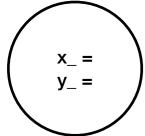
method(s) called

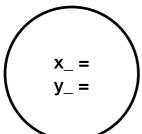
Non static fields

Point.h

int x_; int y_;

Point instances





Non static methods

Point.h

double Distance(const Point & other) const;

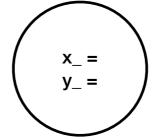
Static fields

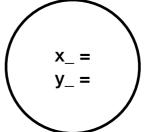
Point.h

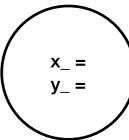
static int x_;
static int y_;

int Point::x_ = ; int Point::y_ = ;

Point instances







Static methods

Point.h

static double Distance(const Point & p1, const Point & p2);

