

Module M2

Partha Pratin Das

Objectives Outlines

Inheritance i C++

Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides ar

Comparison

Module Summar

Programming in Modern C++

Module M22: Inheritance: Part 2: Data Member & Member Function: Override & Overload

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All url's in this module have been accessed in September, 2021 and found to be functional



Module Recap

Objectives & Outlines

• Understood Hierarchy or ISA Relationship in OOAD

• Introduced the Semantics of Inheritance in C++

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Module Objectives

Objectives & Outlines

- Understand how inheritance impacts data members and member functions
- Introduce overriding of member function and its interactions with overloading



Module Outline

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Objectives & Outlines

Inheritance C++

Data Membe

Member Functions

Comparisor

Module Summar

- 1 Inheritance in C++
- 2 Data Members
 - Object Layout
- Member Functions
 - Overrides and Overloads
- 4 Comparison
- Module Summary



Inheritance in C++

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Inheritance in C++



Inheritance in C++: Semantics

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Objectives Outlines

Inheritance in C++

Data Member Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides and Overloads

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Module Summai

- Derived ISA Base
- Data Members
 - Derived class inherits all data members of Base class
 - Derived class may add data members of its own
- Member Functions
 - Derived class inherits all member functions of Base class
 - O Derived class may override a member function of Base class by redefining it with the same signature
 - Derived class may overload a member function of Base class by redefining it with the same name;
 but different signature
 - Derived class may add new member functions
- Access Specification
 - Derived class cannot access private members of Base class
 - Derived class can access protected members of Base class
- Construction-Destruction
 - A constructor of the Derived class must first call a constructor of the Base class to construct the Base class instance of the Derived class
 - The <u>destructor</u> of the Derived class <u>must</u> call the <u>destructor</u> of the Base class to destruct the Base class instance of the Derived class



Data Members

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Data Members



Data Members

Data Members

• Derived ISA Base

- Data Members
 - Derived class inherits all data members of Base class
 - Derived class may add data members of its own
- Object Lavout
 - Derived class layout contains an instance of the Base class
 - o Further, Derived class layout will have data members of its own
 - C++ does not guarantee the relative position of the Base class instance and Derived class members

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Object Layout

```
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```

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Module Summar

```
class B { // Base Class
    int data1B_;
public:
    int data2B_:
    // ...
};
class D: public B { // Derived Class
    // Inherits B::data1B_
    // Inherits B::data2B_
    int infoD_; // Adds D::infoD_
public:
    // ...
};
B b; // Base Class Object
D d; // Derived Class Object
```

Object b Object d data1B_data2B_ infoD_

- d cannot access data1B_ even though is a part of d!
- d can access data2B_



Member Functions

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Member Functions

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Outlines Inheritance

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Member Functions Overrides an Overloads

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Module Summai

- Derived ISA Base
- Member Functions
 - Derived class inherits all member functions of Base class
 - ▶ **Note**: Derived class *does not inherit* the Constructors and Destructor of Base class but *must have access to them*
 - Derived class may override a member function of Base class by redefining it with the same signature
 - Derived class may overload a member function of Base class by redefining it with the same name; but different signature
 - Derived class may add new member functions
- Static Member Functions
 - Derived class does not inherit the static member functions of Base class
- Friend Functions
 - o Derived class does not inherit the friend functions of Base class



Overrides and Overloads

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Objectives Outlines

Inheritance | C++

Data Member Object Layout

Member

Overrides and Overloads

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Module Summary

```
Inheritance
                                                                   Override & Overload
                                                    class B { public: // Base Class
 class B { public: // Base Class
     void f(int i):
                                                        void f(int):
                                                        void g(int i):
     void g(int i);
                                                    };
 };
 class D: public B { public: // Derived Class
                                                    class D: public B { public: // Derived Class
     // Inherits B::f(int)
                                                        // Inherits B::f(int)
                                                        void f(int); // Overrides B::f(int)
                                                        void f(string&); // Overloads B::f(int)
                                                        // Inherits B::g(int)
     // Inherits B::g(int)
                                                        void h(int i): // Adds D::h(int)
                                                    };
 B b:
                                                    B b:
 Dd;
                                                    D d:
 b.f(1): // Calls B::f(int)
                                                    b.f(1):
                                                                // Calls B::f(int)
                                                    b.g(2):
                                                                 // Calls B::g(int)
 b.g(2): // Calls B::g(int)
                                                    d.f(3):
                                                                // Calls D::f(int)
 d.f(3): // Calls B::f(int)
                                                    d.g(4):
                                                                // Calls B::g(int)
 d.g(4): // Calls B::g(int)
                                                    d.f("red"): // Calls D::f(string&)
                                                    d.h(5): // Calls D::h(int)
 • D::f(int) overrides B::f(int)
 • D::f(string&) overloads B::f(int)
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```



Overloading vis-a-vis Overriding

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Overloading vis-a-vis Overriding



Comparison of Overloading vis-a-vis Overriding

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Objectives Outlines

C++ Data Members

Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides and Overloads

Comparison

Module Summar

Basis Function Overloading

Name of Function

Type of Function

Signature

Inheritance

Scope

Purpose

Constructor

Destructor

Usage

Polymorphism

• All overloads have the same function name

- Function signatures must be different
- Can be global, friend, static or non-static member function
- Can happen with or without inheritance
- Static (Compile time)
- Overloaded functions are in the same scope
- To have multiple functions with same name that act differently depending on parameters
- Constructors can be overloaded
- The destructor cannot be overloaded
- Can be overloaded multiple times

Function Overriding

- All overrides have the same function name
- Function signatures are same
- Must be a non-static member function nonvirtual or virtual
- Happens only with inheritance
- Static (Compile time) or Dynamic (Runtime)
- Functions are in different scopes (base clase and derived class)
- To perform additional or different tasks than the base class function
- Constructors cannot be overridden
- The destructor cannot be overridden
- Can be overridden once in the derived class



Module Summary

Module Summary

- Discussed the effect of inheritance on Data Members and Object Layout
- Discussed the effect of inheritance on Member Functions with special reference to Overriding and Overloading

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