Ch. 7 类与类之间的关系

面向对象

- 封装
- 继承
- 多态

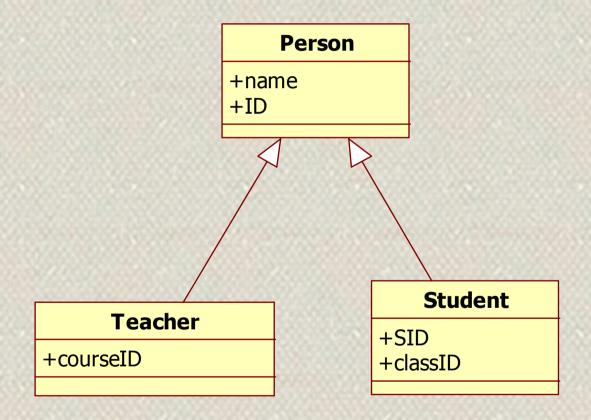
为什么要多态?

- 抽象类:Animal:人/青蛙/大象
- 接口:Movable:汽车/青蛙/棋子

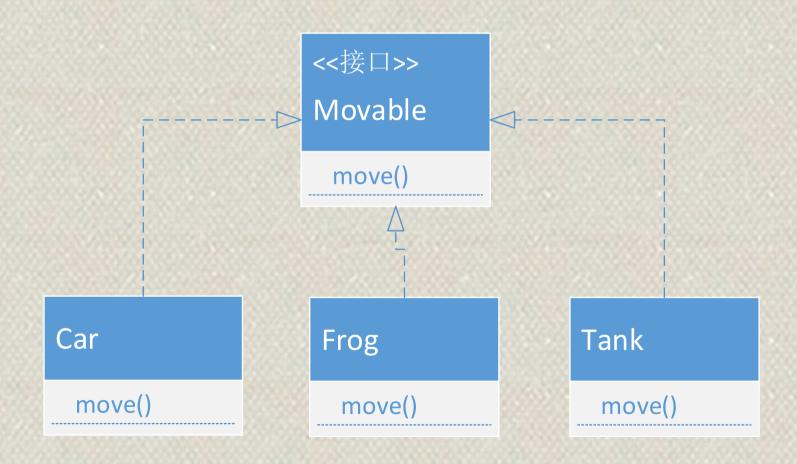
UML类图

- 泛化(Generalization)
- 实现(Realization)
- 聚合 (Aggregation)
- 组合 (Composition)
- 依赖 (Dependency)
- 关联 (Association)

泛化



实现



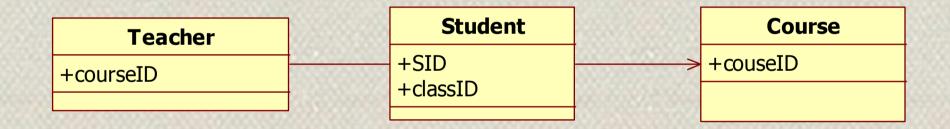
Is-a的概念

- Penguin is a waterfowl
- Parrot is a flyingBird
- · Waterfowl is a bird
- flyingBird is a bird
- Bird is an animal

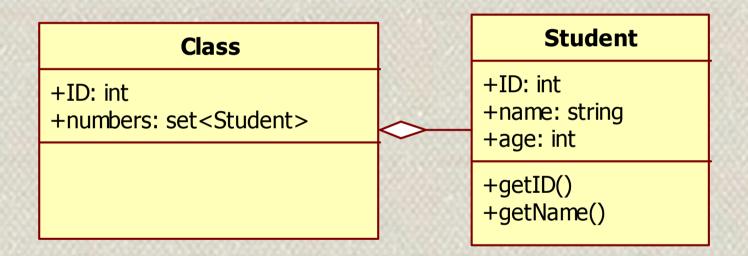
泛化和实现的区别

- 类与接口的区别
- 什么是接口interface,C++里没有接口的概念,和抽象类差不多
 - -接口中只能包含函数(方法)
 - 接口中的方法不能有任何实现
 - 接口不能被实例化

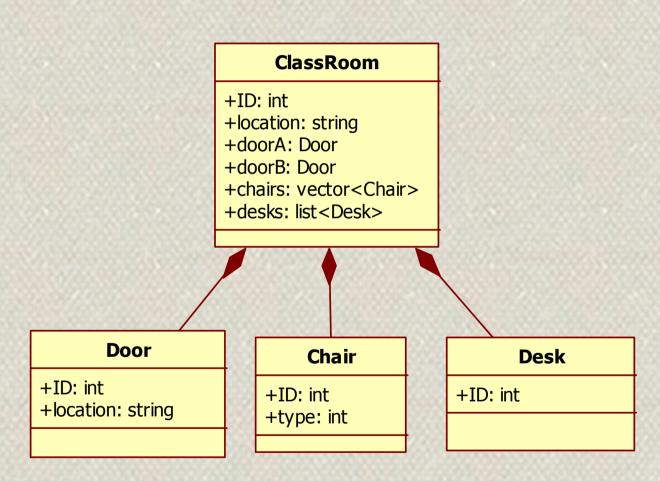
关联



聚合



组合



Has-a的概念

- Bird has a beak
- Bird has a pair of wings

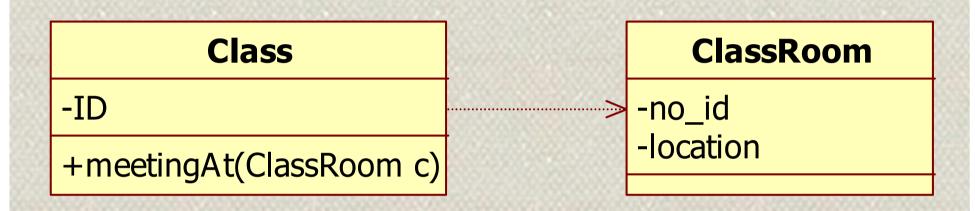
代码表达

```
class ClassRoom
int roomID;
Door front, back;
BlackBoard mainboard
list<Desk> desks;
```

聚合与组合的区别

- 聚合,是成员构成集合
- 组合,是部件组成整体

依赖



依赖和关联的区别

- 依赖,有使用关系
- 关联, 无使用关系

Use-a的概念

- We use a book to read
- Students use a classroom to stay
- We don't use a teacher to instruct

