# <u>UEE1303(1070) S12: Object-Oriented Programming</u> Inheritance (I)



# What you will learn from Lab 9

In this laboratory, you will learn the concept of inheritance and its usage.

## TASK 9-1 EXAMPLE OF INHERITANCE

✓ Please compiler and execute the program lab9-1, where Point4D is a driven class from the base class Point2D.

```
// lab9-1-1.cpp
#include <iostream>
using std::cout; using std::endl;
class Point2D
private:
   int x;
   int y;
public:
   Point2D(int n1 = 0, int n2 = 0):x(n1), y(n2){}
   void display() const;
class Point4D : public Point2D
private:
   int z;
   int t;
public:
   Point4D(int n1 = 0, int n2 = 0, int n3 = 0, int n4 = 0):Point2D(n1, n2), z(n3), t(n4){}
   void display() const;
void Point4D::display() const
   Point2D::display();
   cout << "," << z << "," << t;
}
int main()
   Point4D pt(1,2,3,4);
   pt.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
```

- Note that Point4D has member of class Point2D in addition to its own members.
- You can put the constructor of the base class in the initialization list for the driven class.
- Note that member function of a derived class cannot access the private part of a base class. For example, the function Point4D::display() cannot be defined as

The hidden member x and y of the derived class Point4D is accessible through the public member function Point2D::display();.

You can define accessor and mutator functions in Point2D to access private members.

✓ Please compiler and execute the program lab9-1-2

```
// lab9-1-2.cpp

/* The Point2D and Point4D class defined in lab9-1-1 */
int main()
{
   Point2D pt2(3,4);
   Point4D pt4(1,2,3,4);
   pt4.display(); cout << endl;

   pt2 = pt4; // OK, every Point2D is a Point4D
   pt2.display(); cout << endl;

        [Error] no match for 'operator=' (operand types are 'Point4D' and 'Point2D')
   pt4 = pt2; // Error, not every Ponint4D is a Point2D
   pt4.display(); cout << endl;
   return 0;
}</pre>
```

- You can comment the incorrect lines to observe the results.
- If you require type conversion from a base class to driven class (eg. pt4 = pt2), you have to provide additional member functions of Point4D to achieve it.
- ✓ Please compiler and execute the program lab9-1-3

```
// lab9-1-3.cpp
/* The Point2D and Point4D class defined in lab9-1-1 */
```

```
void f(const Point2D &p1, const Point2D &p2)
{
    p1.display(); cout << endl;
    p2.display(); cout << endl;
}
int main()
{
    Point2D pt2(3,4);
    Point4D pt4(1,2,3,4);

    f(pt2,pt4);
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Note that the prototype of function f is void f(const Point2D &, const Point2D &).

### TASK 9-2 CLASS HIERARCHY

✓ A derived class can be a base class of another derived class.

```
// lab10-3.cpp
/* The Point2D and Point4D class defined in lab9-1-1 */
class Car : public Point4D
private:
   int color;
   int year;
public:
   Car(int n1 =0, int n2 = 0, int n3 = 0, int n4 = 0):Point4D(n1,n2,n3,n4)
      color = 0;
      year = 0;
   Car(const Point4D &p):Point4D(p){color = 0; year = 0;} // copy constructor
   void display() const;
   void setColor(const int c){color = c;}
   void setYear(const int y){year = y;}
};
void Car::display() const
   cout << "color: " << color << endl;</pre>
   cout << "year: " << year << endl;</pre>
   Point4D::display();
```

```
int main()
{
    Point4D pt4(1,2,3,4);

    Car c1(pt4);
    c1.setColor(128);
    c1.setYear(2011);
    c1.display(); cout << endl;

    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Note that, to enable copy constructor of Car, you should also provide copy constructor for Point2D and Point4D.

## TASK 9-3 EXERCISE

## 1. \*LAB 9-1

✓ Please modify the class Point2D and Point4D defined in lab9-1. In Point2D, the member x and y become two pointers to integer, respectively. Similarly, the member z and t should be changed as pointers. The modified classes are shown as follows,

```
// Point2D.h
#ifndef POINT2D_H
#define POINT2D_H

class Point2D
{
  private:
    int *x;
    int *y;

public:
};
#endif
```

✓ Please implement Point2D and Point4D in different files

```
// Point4D.h
#ifndef POINT4D_H
#define POINT4D_H
#include "Point2D.h"
```

```
class Point4D
{
private:
    int *z;
    int *t;

public:
};
#endif
```

✓ Please finish the remaining part to make the following main function work successfully.

```
#include <iostream>
#include "Point2D.h"
#include "Point4D.h"
using std::cout; using std::endl;
int main()
   Point2D pt1(1,2);
   Point2D pt2(3,4);
   pt1.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   pt2.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   pt2 = pt1;
   pt2.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   Point4D pt4(5,6,7,8);
   pt4.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   pt2 = pt4;
   pt2.display(); cout << endl;</pre>
   pt4 = pt1;
   pt4.display(); cout << endl; //pt4 could be (1,2,7,8) or (1,2,0,0)
   return 0;
```

### 2. PACKAGE-DELIVERY SERVICES

Package-delivery services offer a number of different shipping options, each with specific costs associated. Create an **inheritance hierarchy** to represent **various types of packages**.

Use Package as the base class of the hierarchy, and then include classes TwoDayPackage and OvernightPackage that derive from Package. Base class Package should include data members representing the name and city for both the sender and the recipient of the package, in addition to data members that store the weight and costPerWeight to ship the package. Package's constructor should initialize these data members. Ensure that the weight and

costPerWeight contain positive values. Package should provide a public member function calculateCost that returns a double indicating the cost associated with shipping the package. Package's calculateCost function should determine the cost by multiplying the weight by the cost per weight. Derived class TwoDayPackage should inherit the functionality of base class Package, but also include a data member that represents a flat fee that the shipping company charges for two-day-delivery service. TwoDayPackage's constructor should receive a value to initialize this data member. TwoDayPackage should redefine member function calculateCost so that it computes the shipping cost by adding the flat fee to the cost calculated by class Package's calculateCost function. Class OvernightPackage should inherit directly from class Package and contain an additional data member representing an additional fee per weight charged for overnight-delivery service. OvernightPackage should redefine member function calculateCost so that it adds the additional fee per weight costOvernightPerWeight to the standard costPerWeight before calculating the shipping cost.

#### ✓ Sample output:

```
Package 1:
Sender:
Lou Brown / Boston
Recipient:
Mary Smith / New York
Cost: $4.25
Package 2:
Sender:
Lisa Klein / Somerville
Recipient:
Bob George / Cambridge
Cost: $8.825
Package 3:
Sender:
Ed Lewis / Boston
Recipient:
Don Kelly / Denver
Cost: $11.6375
```

✓ Please finish the program "Package.h".

```
// Package.h
```

```
#ifndef PACKAGE H
#define PACKAGE H
#include <string>
using std::string;
class Package
private:
  string senderName;
  string senderCity;
  string recipientName;
  string recipientCity;
  double weight;
                   // weight of the package
  double costPerWeight; // cost per weight to ship the package
public:
  /* any member functions if necessary */
};
class TwoDayPackage : public Package
private:
   double flatFee; // flat fee for two-day-delivery service
  /* any member functions if necessary */
};
class OvernightPackage : public Package
private:
   double overnightFreePerWeight; // flat fee weight for overnight delivery
public:
  /* any member functions if necessary */
#endif
```

✓ Your main program should be like as,

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```
OvernightPackage package3("E Lewis", "Boston", "Don Kelly", "Denver", 12.25, .7, .25);

/* display the package's information */

return 0;
}
```