

# Class inheritance: is-a

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# 1. Hierarchical object relations

- Hierarchical relations between classes:  
each object in class A is also in class B.

## 2. Example of class hierarchy

- Class *Employee*:

```
class Employee {  
private:  
    int number, salary;  
    /* ... */  
};
```

- class *Manager* is subclass of *Employee*  
(every manager is an employee, with number and salary)
- Manager has extra field *n\_minions*

How do we implement this?

### 3. Another example: multiple subclasses

- Example: both triangle and square are polygons.
- You can implement a method `draw` for both triangle/square
- ... or write it once for polygon, and then use that.

## 4. Terminology

- *Polygon* / *Employee* is the *base class*.
- *Triangle* / *Manager* is a *derived class*.
- Derived classes *inherit* data and methods from the base class: they are accessible in objects of the derived class.

## 5. Examples for base and derived cases

- Base case: employee. Has: salary, employee number.  
Special case: manager. Has in addition: underlings.
- Base case: shape in drawing program. Has: extent, area, drawing routine.  
Special case: square et cetera; has specific drawing routine.

## 6. General case, special case

You can have classes where an object of one class is a special case of the other class. You declare that as

```
class General {  
protected: // note!  
    int g;  
public:  
    void general_method() {};  
};  
  
class Special : public General {  
public:  
    void special_method() { g = ... };  
};
```

## 7. Inheritance: derived classes

*Derived* class *Special* *inherits* methods and data from base class *General*:

```
int main() {  
    Special special_object;  
    special_object.general_method();  
    special_object.special_method();  
}
```

Members of the base class need to be protected, not private, to be inheritable.



## 8. Constructors

When you run the special case constructor, usually the general constructor needs to run too. By default the 'default constructor', but usually explicitly invoked:

```
class General {  
public:  
    General( double x,double y ) {};  
};  
class Special : public General {  
public:  
    Special( double x ) : General(x,x+1) {};  
};
```

## 9. Access levels

Methods and data can be

- private, because they are only used internally;
- public, because they should be usable from outside a class object, for instance in the main program;
- protected, because they should be usable in derived classes.

# Exercise 1

Take your code where a `Rectangle` was defined from one point, width, and height.

Make a class `Square` that inherits from `Rectangle`. It should have the function `area` defined, inherited from `Rectangle`.

First ask yourself: what should the constructor of a `Square` look like?

## Exercise 2

Revisit the `LinearFunction` class. Add methods `slope` and `intercept`.

Now generalize `LinearFunction` to `StraightLine` class. These two are almost the same except for vertical lines. The `slope` and `intercept` do not apply to vertical lines, so design `StraightLine` so that it stores the defining points internally. Let `LinearFunction` inherit.

## 10. Overriding methods

- A derived class can inherit a method from the base class.
- A derived class can define a method that the base class does not have.
- A derived class can *override* a base class method:

```
class Base {  
public:  
    virtual f() { ... };  
};  
class Deriv : public Base {  
public:  
    virtual f() override { ... };  
};
```

# 11. More

- Multiple inheritance: an X is-a A, but also is-a B.  
This mechanism is somewhat dangerous.
- Virtual base class: you don't actually define a function in the base class, you only say 'any derived class has to define this function'.