☐ YHim / hello-world



```
class Worker: public Person
class Person
                         public:
public:
                          → void eat();
  void eat(); -
                            void work();
  string m_strName;
                          string m_strName;
  int m_iAge; -
                          → int m_iAge;
};
                            int m_iSalary;
                         };
                                                   ▲慕课网
```

使用时:

```
int main(void)
  Worker worker;
  worker.m_strName = "Merry";
  worker.eat();
  return 0;
```

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worker类的对象可以访问Person类的数据成员和成员函数。

protected访问限定符下的继承特性

例子:

```
class Person
public:
  void eat();
protected:
  int m_iAge;
private:
  string m_strName;
};
```

```
int main(void)
  Person person;
  person.eat();
  person.m_iAge = 20;
  person.m_strName = "Jim";
  return 0;
```

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protected和private还可以作为访问限定符。在这个例子中,使用时红色语句是错误的。

```
void Person::eat()
  m_strName = "Jim";
  m_iAge = 10;
```

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当去实现成员函数eat()时,在函数当中去访问名字、年龄这两个数据成员的时候,是可以正常访问的。

```
class Worker:public Person
class Person
                           public:
public:
                           → void eat();
  void eat(); -
                             void work(){m_iAge = 20;}
protected:
                           protected:
  string m_strName;
                           🛰 string m_strName;
  int<sup>®</sup>m_iAge;
                           →int m_iAge;
};
                             int m_iSalary;
                           };
```

此时,Worker继承了Person,public访问限定符下的数据就会继承到public下面,protected下面的数据就会继承到protected下

private访问限定符下的继承特性

例子:

```
class Worker:public Person
class Person
                         public:
public:
                          →void eat();
  void eat();
                           void work(){m_iAge = 20;}
private:
                         private:
  string m_strName;
                          int m_iSalary;
  int m_iAge;
};
                                                    4 慕课网
```

private下面的数据成员被继承到了Worker下面的不可见位置,而不是private下面。因此,在Worker中使用m\_iAge就是不对 的。

## 总结

基类成员访问属性	继承方式	派生类成员访问属性
private成员		无法访问
protected成员	public	<sub>▶</sub> protected
public成员		public

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## ☐ YHim / hello-world

```
hello-world / C++远征之继承篇 / 第三章-继承方式 / 公有继承 / 公有继承-例子.md
                                                                                            Find file Copy path
Branch: master ▼
YHim 21
                                                                                           fa6fc74 2 minutes ago
1 contributor
330 lines (272 sloc) 4.65 KB
    公有继承-例子
    要求:
      /******************************
       继承方式:公有继承
         要求:
           1. 定义Person类,要求含有m_strName和m_iAge两个数据成员及构造函数和析构函数、eat函数
           2. 定义Worker类,要求共有继承Person类,含有数据成员m_iSalary、构造函数、析构函数、work函数
        *****************
    Person.h
     #include <string>
     using namespace std;
     class Person
     public:
            Person();
            ~Person();
            void eat();
            string m_strName;
            int m_iAge;
     };
    Person.cpp
     #include "Person.h"
     #include <iostream>
     using namespace std;
     Person::Person()
     {
            cout << "Person()" << endl;</pre>
     }
     Person::~Person()
     {
           cout << "~Person()" << endl;</pre>
     void Person::eat()
           cout << "eat()" << endl;</pre>
     }
   Worker.h
     #include "Person.h"
     class Worker : public Person
```

```
public:
          Worker();
          ~Worker();
          void work();
          int m_iSalary;
 };
Worker.cpp
  #include "Worker.h"
 #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 Worker::Worker()
          cout << "Worker()" << endl;</pre>
 }
 Worker::~Worker()
  {
          cout << "~Worker()" << endl;</pre>
  void Worker::work()
  {
         cout << "work()" << endl;</pre>
  }
demo.cpp
 #include "Worker.h"
 #include <iostream>
  #include <stdlib.h>
 using namespace std;
 int main()
 {
          Worker *p = new Worker();//从堆中实例化对象
          p->m_strName = "Jim";
          p->m_iAge = 10;
          p->eat();
          p->m iSalary = 1200;
          p->work();
          delete p;
          p = NULL;
          system("pause");
          return 0;
 }
将demo.cpp改成:
  #include "Worker.h"
 #include <iostream>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 using namespace std;
  int main()
 {
          Worker worker;//从栈中实例化
          worker.m_strName = "Jim";
          worker.m_iAge = 10;
          worker.eat();
          worker.m_iSalary = 1200;
          worker.work();
          system("pause");
          return 0;
 }
```

运行结果:

```
函 选择C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                                  ×
Worker()
work()
请按任意键继续...
```

说明了在公共继承的情况下,父类的public访问限定符下的数据成员和成员函数被继承到了子类的public访问限定符下。

\_\_\_\_\_

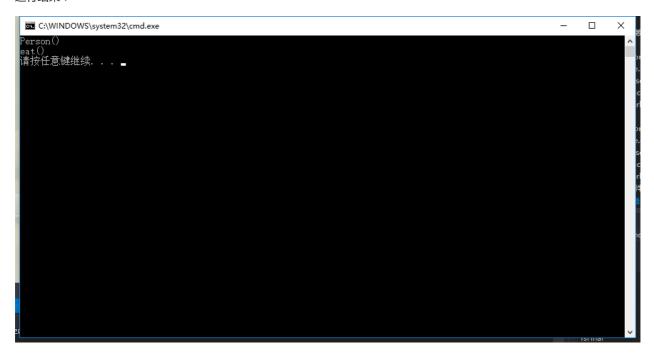
```
Person.h
```

demo.cpp

```
#include <string>
 using namespace std;
 class Person
 {
 public:
          Person();
          ~Person();
          void eat();
 protected://+
          string m_strName;
 private://+
         int m_iAge;
 };
Person.cpp
 #include "Person.h"
 #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 Person::Person()
  {
         cout << "Person()" << endl;</pre>
 }
 Person::~Person()
          cout << "~Person()" << endl;</pre>
 }
 void Person::eat()
 {
          m_strName = "Jim";//+
          m_iAge = 20;//+
         cout << "eat()" << endl;</pre>
 }
```

```
//#include "Worker.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "Person.h"//+
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        /*Worker worker;
       worker.m_strName = "Jim";
        worker.m_iAge = 10;
        worker.eat();
        worker.m_iSalary = 1200;
        worker.work();*/
       //ctrl+k+c注释掉多行代码
        Person person;
        person.eat();
        system("pause");
        return 0;
}
```

## 运行结果:



说明了在protected下面和private下面定义的数据成员在eat()的成员函数当中访问效果是等价的。

## 再将demo.cpp改成:

```
//#include "Worker.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "Person.h"//+
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        /*Worker worker;
       worker.m_strName = "Jim";
        worker.m_iAge = 10;
        worker.eat();
        worker.m_iSalary = 1200;
        worker.work();*/
        //ctrl+k+c注释掉多行代码
        Person person;
```

```
hello-world/公有继承-例子.md at master · YHim/hello-world
        person.m_strName = "Merry";
        person.m_iAge = 20;
        //person.eat();
        system("pause");
        return 0;
 }
程序报错,说明作为protected的数据成员来说,没有办法在main函数当中通过外部对象直接访问到。同样的,也不能访问
private的数据成员。
-----
接下来说说公有继承之后父类的protected下的数据成员,虽然被子类继承,却无法直接使用的情况。 Person.h
 #include <string>
 using namespace std;
 class Person
 {
 public:
        Person();
        ~Person();
        void eat();
 protected:
        string m_strName;
        int m_iAge;
 };
Worker.cpp
 #include "Worker.h"
 #include <iostream>
 using namespace std;
 Worker::Worker()
        cout << "Worker()" << endl;</pre>
 Worker::~Worker()
        cout << "~Worker()" << endl;</pre>
 }
 void Worker::work()
 {
        m_strName = "Jim";//+
        m_iAge = 30;//+
        cout << "work()" << endl;</pre>
 }
demo.cpp
 #include "Worker.h"
 #include <iostream>
 #include <stdlib.h>
 //#include "Person.h"
 using namespace std;
 int main()
 {
        Worker worker;
        worker.work();
        //ctrl+k+u解除掉注释过的多行代码
        //Person person;
        //person.m_strName = "Merry";
        //person.m_iAge = 20;
        //person.eat();
```

system("pause");

```
return 0;
 }
运行结果:
 C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
                                                                                                work()
请按任意键继续. . . . _
说明了Person当中的protected数据成员被继承到了Worker的protected下面。
Person.h改成:
 #include <string>
 using namespace std;
 class Person
 public:
        Person();
        ~Person();
        void eat();
 private://change
        string m_strName;
        int m_iAge;
 };
运行失败。
```