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Copy Control, Multiple Inheritance, and Virtual Tables

CS 2124: Object Oriented Programming Darryl Reeves, Ph.D.

Agenda

- Copy control
- Multiple inheritance
- Virtual tables
- End of Inheritance

Copy control

The Big 3

```
class SimpleClass {
public:
    SimpleClass() { p = new int(17); }
    SimpleClass(const SimpleClass& rhs) {
        p = new int;
                                             copy constructor
        *p = *rhs.p;
    SimpleClass& operator= (const SimpleClass& rhs) {
        if (this != &rhs) {
            delete p;
                                                       assignment operator
            p = new int;
            *p = *rhs.p;
        return *this;
    ~SimpleClass() { delete p; }
                                   destructor
private:
    int* p;
};
```

Considerations when using inheritance

• copy control in derived class *independent* of base class's copy control

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
         cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
         cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
Derived der;
------
Base()
Derived()
~Base()
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
         cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
         cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
         cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
};
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
Derived der;
------
Base()
Derived()
~Derived()
~Base()
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
         cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
         cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
         cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) {
         cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
};
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
...
===
Derived der2(der);
-------
Base()
Derived(const Derived&)
~Derived()
~Base()
...
```

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Where do we locate the call to Base class's copy constructor to ensure that it is the constructor invoked by Derived class's copy constructor?

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n":
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
};
```

```
int main() {
   cerr << "Derived der;\n"
        << "----\n":
   Derived der:
   cout << "===\n":
   cerr << "Derived der2(der);\n"</pre>
        << "----\n":
   Derived der2(der);
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
};
```

```
int main() {
   cerr << "Derived der;\n"</pre>
        << "----\n":
   Derived der:
   cout << "===\n";
   cerr << "Derived der2(der);\n"</pre>
        << "----\n":
   Derived der2(der);
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
};
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
...
===
Derived der2(der);
-------
Base(const Base&)
Derived(const Derived&)
~Derived()
~Base()
...
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
         cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
         cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
};
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
...
===
der = der2;
------
Derived::operator=(const Derived&)
~Derived()
~Base()
...
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

Which expression replaces blank #1 to invoke the operator=() method of the Base class?

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 cc-inheritance.cpp -o cc-inheritance.o
% ./cc-inheritance.o
...
===
der = der2;
-------
Base::operator=(const Base&)
Derived::operator=(const Derived&)
~Derived()
~Base()
...
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```



```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    ___ ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
int main() {
   cout << "===\n":
   cerr << "Base* bp = new Derived();\n"</pre>
        << "delete bp;\n"
        << "----\n":
   Base* bp = new Derived();
   delete bp;
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    _2_ ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
int main() {
   cout << "===\n":
   cerr << "Base* bp = new Derived();\n"</pre>
        << "delete bp;\n"
        << "----\n":
   Base* bp = new Derived();
   delete bp;
```

Which keyword replaces blank #2 to ensure that the base class destructor can be overridden at

```
runtime?
    class Base {
    public:
        Base() {
            cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
        Base(const Base& rhs) {
            cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        _2_ ~Base() {
            cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
        Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
            cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
            return *this;
    };
    class Derived : public Base {
    public:
        Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
        ~Derived() {
            cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
        Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
            cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
            Base::operator=(rhs);
            cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
            return *this;
```

};

```
int main() {
   cout << "===\n":
   cerr << "Base* bp = new Derived();\n"</pre>
        << "delete bp:\n"
        << "----\n":
   Base* bp = new Derived();
   delete bp;
```

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    virtual ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

Considerations when using inheritance

- copy control in derived class *independent* of base class's copy control
- requirements when derived class implements copy control
 - derived class needs
 - copy constructor: call the Base copy constructor (in initialization list)
 - assignment operator: call the Base assignment operator (before doing anything else)
 - o base class needs
 - destructor: mark it virtual

```
class Base {
public:
    Base() {
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
    virtual ~Base() {
        cerr << "~Base()\n";</pre>
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
};
```

```
int main() {
   cout << "===\n":
   cerr << "Base* bp = new Derived();\n"</pre>
        << "delete bp;\n"
        << "----\n":
   Base* bp = new Derived();
   delete bp;
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this:
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
};
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
     ~Derived() {
         cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
     Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
         cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
     Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
         Base::operator=(rhs);
         cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
         return *this;
private:
     Member mem:
};
```

Which methods of the Derived class need to be modified given the introduction of a member variable in the class definition?

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem;
};
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem:
};
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), ___ {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem:
};
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), _3_ {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem:
};
```

Which expression replaces blank #3 to initialize the member variable of the Derived class?

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), _3_ {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem;
};
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), mem(rhs.mem) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem:
};
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), mem(rhs.mem) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem;
};
```

Which statement replaces blank #4 to assign the appropriate value to the current object's

```
mem variable?
   class Member {
   public:
        Member() {
            cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
        Member(const Member& rhs) {
            cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
            cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
            return *this;
        ~Member() {
            cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
   class Derived : public Base {
   public:
        Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
        ~Derived() {
            cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
        Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), mem(rhs.mem) {
            cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
            Base::operator=(rhs);
            cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
            return *this;
   private:
        Member mem;
   };
```

```
class Member {
public:
    Member() {
        cerr << "Member()\n";</pre>
    Member(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member(const Member&)\n";</pre>
    Member& operator=(const Member& rhs) {
        cerr << "Member::operator=(const Member&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
    ~Member() {
        cerr << "~Member()\n";</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), mem(rhs.mem) {
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        mem = rhs.mem;
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
private:
    Member mem:
};
```

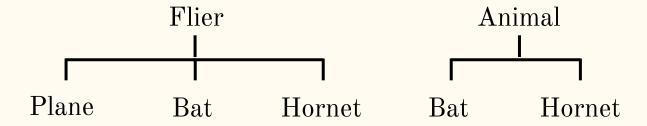
Copy control with inheritance

};

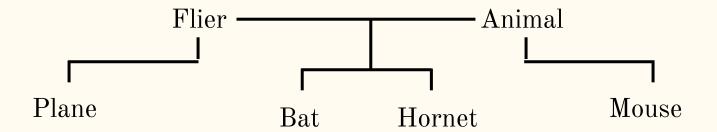
```
int main() {
class Base {
                                                                     cerr << "Derived der:\n"
public:
                                                                          << "----\n":
    Base() {
                                                                     Derived der:
        cerr << "Base()\n";</pre>
                                                                     cout << "===\n";
                                                                     cerr << "Derived der2(der);\n"</pre>
    Base(const Base& rhs) {
                                                                          << "----\n":
        cerr << "Base(const Base&)\n";</pre>
                                                                     Derived der2(der):
                                                                     cout << "===\n":
    virtual ~Base() {
                                                                     cerr << "Derived der3 = der;\n"</pre>
        cerr << "~Base()\n":
                                                                          << "----\n":
                                                                     Derived der3 = der:
    Base& operator=(const Base& rhs) {
                                                                     cout << "===\n":
        cerr << "Base::operator=(const Base&)\n";</pre>
                                                                     cerr << "der = der2;\n"</pre>
        return *this;
                                                                          << "----\n":
                                                                     der = der2:
};
                                                                     cout << "===\n";
                                                                     cerr << "Derived* p = new Derived();\n"</pre>
class Derived : public Base {
                                                                          << "delete p;\n"
public:
    Derived() { cerr << "Derived()\n"; }</pre>
                                                                     Derived* p = new Derived();
                                                                     delete p:
    ~Derived() {
        cerr << "~Derived()\n";</pre>
                                                                     // Demonstrates need for virtual Base destructor
                                                                     cout << "===\n":
                                                                     cerr << "Base* bp = new Derived();\n"</pre>
    Derived(const Derived& rhs) : Base(rhs), mem(rhs.mem) {
                                                                          << "delete bp;\n"
        cerr << "Derived(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
                                                                     Base* bp = new Derived();
                                                                     delete bp:
    Derived& operator=(const Derived& rhs) {
                                                                     cout << "===\n":
        Base::operator=(rhs);
        cerr << "Derived::operator=(const Derived&)\n";</pre>
        return *this;
```

Multiple inheritance

Inheriting from multiple classes



Inheriting from multiple classes



Supporting multiple inheritance

```
class Flier {
public:
    virtual void fly() { cout << "I can fly!!!\n"; }</pre>
};
class Animal {
public:
    virtual void display() { cout << "Animal\n"; }</pre>
};
class Bat : public Animal, public Flier { };
class Hornet : public Animal, public Flier {
public:
    void fly() {
        cout << "Bzzzz. ";
        Flier::fly();
};
class Plane : public Flier {};
```

```
int main() {
    Bat battie;

battie.display();
battie.fly();
}
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 mi.cpp -o mi.o
% ./mi.o
Animal
I can fly!!!
```

Supporting multiple inheritance

```
class Flier {
public:
    virtual void fly() { cout << "I can fly!!!\n"; }</pre>
};
class Animal {
public:
    virtual void display() { cout << "Animal\n"; }</pre>
};
class Bat : public Animal, public Flier { };
class Hornet : public Animal, public Flier {
public:
    void fly() {
        cout << "Bzzzz. ";</pre>
        Flier::fly();
};
class Plane : public Flier {};
```

```
int main() {
    Bat battie;
    Plane canary;
    Hornet hugo;

    vector<Flier*> vf;
    vf.push_back(&battie);
    vf.push_back(&canary);
    vf.push_back(&hugo);

    for (Flier* flier : vf) {
        flier->fly();
    }
}
```

```
% g++ -std=c++11 mi.cpp -o mi.o
% ./mi.o
I can fly!!!
I can fly!!!
Bzzzz. I can fly!!!
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : ___, ___ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : _1_, ___ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

What replaces blank #1 to allow the TA class to inherit from the Student class?

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
class TA : _1_, ___ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : public Student, ___ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : public Student, _2_ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

What replaces blank #2 to allow the TA class to inherit from the Instructor class?

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
class TA : public Student, _2_ {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : public Student, public Instructor {
public:
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

```
class Student {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Student\n"; }</pre>
class Instructor {
public:
    virtual void display() const { cout << "Instructor\n"; }</pre>
};
class TA : public Student, public Instructor {
public:
    void display() const { cout << "TA\n"; }</pre>
int main() {
    TA sam;
    sam.display();
```

Virtual tables

- Polymorphism allows for function definitions to be determined at runtime
- Enabled by associating a *virtual table* with each class with virtual function

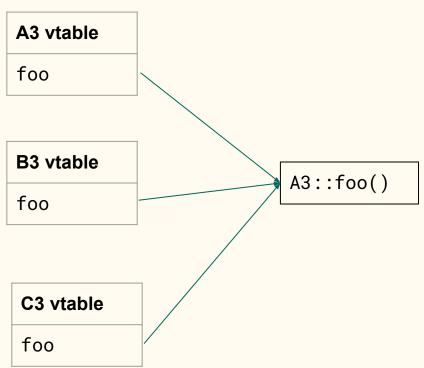
```
class A1 {};
class B1 : public A1 {};
                           empty classes
class C1 : public B1 {};
class A2 {
public:
    void foo() {}
};
                           inherited non-virtual function
class B2 : public A2 {};
class C2 : public B2 {};
class A3 {
public:
    virtual void foo() {}
};
                           inherited virtual function
class B3 : public A3 { };
class C3 : public B3 { };
```

```
int main() {
class A1 {};
class B1 : public A1 {};
                                  cout << "sizeof(A1): " << sizeof(A1)</pre>
class C1 : public B1 {};
                                        << ", sizeof(B1): " << sizeof(B1)
                                        << ", sizeof(C1) " << sizeof(C1) << endl;
class A2 {
public:
   void foo() {}
};
class B2 : public A2 {};
class C2 : public B2 {};
class A3 {
public:
                                   % g++ -std=c++11 vtable.cpp -o vtable.o
   virtual void foo() {}
                                   % ./vtable.o
                                   sizeof(A1): 1, sizeof(B1): 1, sizeof(C1) 1
class B3 : public A3 { };
class C3 : public B3 { };
```

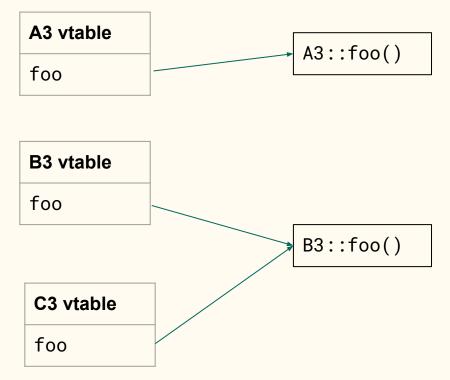
```
int main() {
class A1 {};
class B1 : public A1 {};
                                  cout << "sizeof(A1): " << sizeof(A1)</pre>
                                        << ", sizeof(B1): " << sizeof(B1)
class C1 : public B1 {};
                                        << ", sizeof(C1) " << sizeof(C1) << endl;</pre>
class A2 {
public:
                                  cout << "sizeof(A2): " << sizeof(A2)</pre>
   void foo() {}
                                        << ", sizeof(B2): " << sizeof(B2)
                                        << ", sizeof(C2) " << sizeof(C2) << endl;
};
class B2 : public A2 {};
class C2 : public B2 {};
class A3 {
public:
                                   % g++ -std=c++11 vtable.cpp -o vtable.o
   virtual void foo() {}
                                   % ./vtable.o
                                   sizeof(A1): 1, sizeof(B1): 1, sizeof(C1) 1
class B3 : public A3 { };
                                   sizeof(A2): 1, sizeof(B2): 1, sizeof(C2) 1
class C3 : public B3 { };
```

```
int main() {
class A1 {};
class B1 : public A1 {};
                                      cout << "sizeof(A1): " << sizeof(A1)</pre>
                                            << ", sizeof(B1): " << sizeof(B1)
class C1 : public B1 {};
                                            << ", sizeof(C1) " << sizeof(C1) << endl;</pre>
class A2 {
public:
                                      cout << "sizeof(A2): " << sizeof(A2)</pre>
   void foo() {}
                                            << ", sizeof(B2): " << sizeof(B2)
};
                                            << ", sizeof(C2) " << sizeof(C2) << endl;</pre>
class B2 : public A2 {};
class C2 : public B2 {};
                                      cout << "sizeof(A3): " << sizeof(A3)</pre>
                                            << ", sizeof(B3): " << sizeof(B3)
                                            << ", sizeof(C3) " << sizeof(C3) << endl;</pre>
class A3 {
public:
                                       % g++ -std=c++11 vtable.cpp -o vtable.o
    virtual void foo() {}
                                       % ./vtable.o
                                       sizeof(A1): 1, sizeof(B1): 1, sizeof(C1) 1
class B3 : public A3 { };
                                       sizeof(A2): 1, sizeof(B2): 1, sizeof(C2) 1
class C3 : public B3 { };
                                       \underline{\text{sizeof}(A3): 8, \quad \text{sizeof}(B3):} \ 8, \ \underline{\text{sizeof}(C3)} \ 8
```

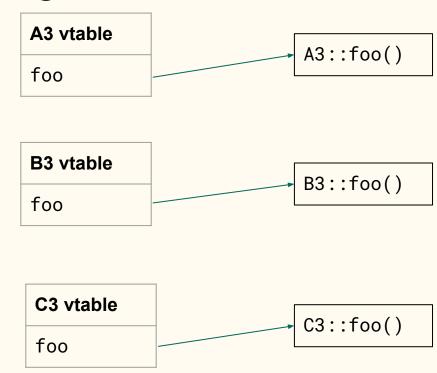
```
class A3 {
public:
    virtual void foo() {}
};
class B3 : public A3 { };
class C3 : public B3 { };
```



```
class A3 {
public:
    virtual void foo() {}
};
class B3 : public A3 {
public:
    void foo() {}
};
class C3 : public B3 { };
```



```
class A3 {
public:
    virtual void foo() {}
};
class B3 : public A3 {
public:
    void foo() {}
};
class C3 : public B3 {
public:
    void foo() {}
};
```



Final thoughts on Inheritance

Inheritance assignment rules

- derived class instance to base class instance 🗸
- base class instance to derived class instance *
- address of derived class instance to base class pointer 🗸
- address of base class instance to derived class pointer

All are compile time considerations

Polymorphism

• Derived classes can be used in place of a base class

```
class Animal {};

class Lion : public Animal {};

class Tiger : public Animal {};

class Bear : public Animal {};

class Bear : public Animal {};

can be provided at runtime
```

Declared type vs actual type

- Compiler evaluates code based on declared type
- Actual type provided at **runtime** can be of a derived class

Polymorphism and function parameters

```
class Animal {
                                                    int main() {
public:
                                                         Lion leo;
    virtual void eat() {
         cout << "Animal eating\n";</pre>
                                                         feed_animal(leo);
                                                        can pass Animal, Lion, or
class Lion : public Animal {
                                                        Bear instance at runtime
public:
    void eat() { cout << "Lion eating\n"; }</pre>
};
class Bear : public Animal {
public:
                                                   Feeding the animal
    void eat() { cout << "Bear eating\n"; }</pre>
                                                   Lion eating
void feed_animal(Animal& an) {
                                         eat() must be defined for
    cout << "Feeding the animal\n";</pre>
                                         Animal class for code to compile
    an.eat();
```

Polymorphism and function parameters

```
class Animal {
                                                  int main() {
public:
                                                       Animal* an_ptr = new Lion();
    virtual void eat() {
        cout << "Animal eating\n";</pre>
                                                       an_ptr->climb(); compilation error!
class Lion : public Animal {
public:
    void eat() { cout << "Lion eating\n"; }</pre>
    void climb() { cout << "Lion climbing\n"; }</pre>
};
class Bear : public Animal {
public:
    void eat() { cout << "Bear eating\n"; }</pre>
void feed_animal(Animal& an) {
    cout << "Feeding the animal\n";</pre>
    an.eat();
```