C++ Course 4: Classes 1

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Class. Object.

C++ is an *object-oriented* language

Object (*instance*) includes *members*: fields and methods

class is a type of an object

```
/// Class definition, usually in Warrior.h
class Warrior{
        ...
};  // Always semicolon in C++
…
Warrior w1("Eowyn", "Sword", 24);   // Create an object
w1.fight(witchKing);  // Call method
```

Access modifiers

public : Everybody can access
private : Only inside this class
protected : In this class and its subclasses

```
class Warrior{
public:  //====== Methods
    explicit Warrior(const std::string &name, const std::string &weapon, int age);
    void within(int year);
    ...
private: //===== FIelds
    std::string name{"noname"};
    std::string weapon = "noweapon";
    int age = -1;
};
```

class and struct keywords, Ctor/Dtor

class and **struct** are basically the same

class members are **private** by default

struct members are **public** by default

struct is normally used if all members are **public** (Data structure):

```
struct Point3D {
	double x, y, z;
}
```

Special methods:

Constructor (Ctor) is a method which initializes an object.

It typically initializes *class fields*.

Destructor (Dtor) is a method which cleans up object before it is deleted.

Dtor is called automatically when it is time for the object to die.

It is rarely used in user-defined classes.

E.g.: If Ctor allocates something with **new**, Dtor must delete it with **delete**!

Class fields

Defined like any variable

```
std::string name;
```

Field initialization:

```
std::string name("Miriam");   // Error !!! Looks like method definition !
std::string name = "Miriam";  // OK
std::string name {"Miriam"};
std::string name = {"Miriam"};
std::string name = std::string("Miriam");
```

Fields can be also initialized in a *constructor* (overrides defaults !):

```
Warrior(const std::string &name_, const std::string &weapon, int age) :
        name(name_),
        weapon(weapon),
        age(age + 10 - 5 - 5)
         { /* Constructor body*/ }
```

How to refer to the current object and its members ?

this	:	Pointer to the current object
***this**	:	Current object
name	:	Member
Warrior::name	:	Member (if ambiguous, preferred !)
this->name	:	Member (if ambiguous, old style)

```
/// Example : Setter (Change a private/protected field)
void setAge(int age) {
	Warrior::age = age;
}
```

```
Tjej & operator= (const Tjej & rhs) {  // Copy assignment operator
     if (this != &rhs)   // Check for self-assignment
          name = rhs.name;
     return *this;  // Return the current object by ref
}
```

Members defined in .h and .cpp

Warrior.h:

```
class Warrior {
public:
	void within(int year);   // Declared, not defined
	const std::string &getWeapon() const {    // Inline method
		return weapon;
	}
…
}
```

Warrior.cpp:

```
void Warrior::within(int year) {
	...
}
// Warrior::within() is compiled only once into a file Warrior.o
// Methods defined in Warrior.h are compiled for each .cpp which uses them!
```

Constructor defined in .h and .cpp

Warrior.h:

```
explicit Warrior(const std::string &name, const std::string &weapon, int age);
```

Warrior.cpp:

```
Warrior::Warrior(const std::string &name, const std::string &weapon, int age) :
        name(name),
        weapon(weapon),
        age(age)  {}
```

Keyword **explicit** = the constructor cannot be used for implicit type conversion and initialization of the form

```
Warrior w = {"Eowyn", "Sword", 24};
```

Good idea for constructors with 1 parameter !

Variable and field initialization

Variable initialization:

```
string s;               // Default constructor of string, if available, error otherwise !
string s("Lilith");     // Constructor with parameters
```

Class field initialization:

```
std::string name;               // No in-place initialization
std::string name{"Miriam"};     // In-place initialization
```

Initialization in the constructor:

```
Tjej(const std::string & s) : name(s) {}
```

If a field is not initialized either way, the default constructor is used
(if available, otherwise compiler error)

Can we initialize a field in the constructor body?

```
Tjej(const std::string & s) {
        name = s;
}
```

Can we initialize a field in the constructor body?

```
Tjej(const std::string & s) {
	name = s;
}
```

First, the default constructor of **string** is used (if available):

std::string name;

Then, there is an assignment (a REAL copy assignment).

name = s;

This is either inefficient or impossible (if no default constructor or no assignment)

Normal field normalization, on the other hand, avoids the default value + assignment !

Creating objects

Local variable (Stack object, lives until the closing '}' of the block):

```
Warrior w0;                // Default constructor
Warrior w1("Maria Traydor", "Gun", 19);
Warrior w2{"Sophia Esteed", "Staff", 19};
Warrior w3 = Warrior("Nel Zelpher", "Knives", 23);

w1.within(2300);   // Call a class method on w1
```

Temporary object (Stack object, lives in the current code line only):

```
Warrior("Nel Zelpher", "Knives", 23);
```

Smart pointer (Heap Object, dies when uPW dies or is reassigned):

```
unique_ptr<Warrior> uPW =
    make_unique<Warrior> ("Nel Zelpher", "Knives", 23);
uPW->within(2300);   // Call a class method
```

Raw pointer (Heap Object, lives until you **delete** it!):

```
Warrior * pW = new Warrior("Nel Zelpher", "Knives", 23);
pW->within(2300);   // Call a class method
delete pW;    // Don't forget to delete the object when not needed anymore !!!
```

const methods

Only method declared **const** can be called on **const** objects

```
const std::string &getWeapon() const {
	return weapon;
}
```

For example:

```
const Warrior w("Maria Traydor", "Gun", 19);  // Declare w as a const object
cout << w.getWeapon();   // OK
w.setWeapon("Flamethrower");   // Error !
```

Type of **this** :

const Warrior * this : In const methods

Warrior * this : In non-const methods

Overloading constructors

```
Warrior(const std::string &name, const std::string &weapon, int age);      // Ctor 1
explicit Warrior(const  DnD3Warrior & w);                                   // Ctor 2
explicit Warrior(int socialSecurityNumber);                                 // Ctor 3

Warrior();                                       // Default Ctor (without arguments)
Warrior(const Warrior &  w);                     // Copy constructor
Warrior(Warrior &&  w);                          // Move constructor

Warrior() = default;                   // Create an empty default constructor
Warrior(const Warrior &) = default;    // Create the default copy constructor
Warrior(const Warrior &) = delete;     // Delete the copy constructor
```

Default constructor is generated only if there are no other constructors defined
Default constructor is needed to create variables like

```
Warrior w0;     // No arguments !
```

Destructor

Destructor is called just before the object is destroyed
It does NOT "destroy the object" !!!

```
~Tjej(){
        std::cout << "Dtor " << name << std::endl;
}
```

For correct polymorphism (if using inheritance) declare the destructor as **virtual**

```
virtual ~Tjej(){
        std::cout << "Dtor " << name << std::endl;
}
```

Then delete **always** calls the correct destructor. Otherwise wrong destructor can be called!

Copy and move constructors and assignment operators

```
Tjej(const Tjej & rhs) : name(rhs.name){}              // Copy Ctor

Tjej(Tjej && rhs) : name(std::move(rhs.name)){}        // Move Ctor

Tjej & operator= (const Tjej & rhs) {              // Copy assignment
    if (this != &rhs)     // Check for self-assignment
        name = rhs.name;
    return *this;
}

Tjej & operator= (Tjej && rhs) {                   // Move assignment
    if (this != &rhs)     // Check for self-assignment
        name = std::move(rhs.name);
    return *this;
}
```

Tjej && is an *rvalue* reference, e.g. ref to temp object, e.g. **Tjej("Bettan")**

Terminology comes from C: **lvalue = rvalue;**

For example: **w = Tjej("Bettan");**

Static class fields

Static class field belongs to *class*, not *object*

Warrior.h :

```
class Warrior{
…
static int warriorCount;    // Declared
};
```

Warrior.cpp (static field must be always defined in some .cpp file !):

```
// Defined, initialized, no 'static' keyword
int Warrior::warriorCount = 0;
```

Static class methods

Warrior.h :

```
class Warrior{
…
static void printWarriorCount();    // Declared
};
```

Warrior.cpp :

```
// Defined, no 'static' keyword
void Warrior::printWarriorCount(){
        // We can use static var warriorCount in a static method
        std::cout << "warriorCount = " << warriorCount << std::endl;
}
```

main.cpp :

```
Warrior::printWarriorCount();
```

Friend functions and classes

friend function (NOT class member) can access class **private**/**protected** fields

Warrior.h :

```
class Warrior{
…  // Not a declaration, not a member of class
friend void printWarrior(const Warrior & w);   // Friend function
friend class General;   // Friend class
};
void printWarrior(const Warrior & w);    // Declaration of printWarrior()
```

Warrior.cpp :

```
void printWarrior(const Warrior &w) {   // Uses private fields of w
        std::cout << "Warrior{ name : " << w.name << ", weapon : " <<
                 w.weapon << " , age : " << w.age << "}" << std::endl;
}
```

Methods of class **General** can also access private fields of **Warrior**

Class templates : A trivial container

Let us create a trivial container, which can store a value of any type **T** :

```
template <typename T>
class Box{
public:
     Box(const T &val) : val(val) {}     /// Ctor
     void setVal(const T &val) {       /// Setter
          Box::val = val;
     }
     const T & getVal(){         /// Getter
          return val;
     }
private:
     T val;    /// The value
};
```

Template instantiation : Create a class for particular **T**, e.g. **Box<int>**

This happens at compile time, separate binary code for every **T**

All methods must be fully implemented in a .h file ! No .cpp for templates !

Class templates : A trivial container

We can now create **Box<T>** objects for different **T** :

```
// Box of ints
Box<int> a(13);
a.setVal(17);
cout << "a.getVal() = " << a.getVal() << endl;

// And a box of strings
Box<string> b("Rutabaga");
cout << "b.getVal() = " << b.getVal() << endl;
b.setVal("Turnip");
cout << "b.getVal() = " << b.getVal() << endl;

// Note: Type T must be always specified (unlike for function templates)
```

C++ containers **std::array**, **std::vector** etc. are built like this!
(But a bit more advanced)

Inheritance.

Monster inherits **Entity** (all public members of **Monster** are public) :

```
class Monster : public Entity {
...
};
```

Entity has a **protected** field **name** and a constructor:

```
class Entity{
public:
        Entity(const std::string &name) : name(name) {}
protected:
        std::string name;  // Inherited by Monster
};
```

protected members are visible by descendants (**Monster**)

Constructor of Monster

```
class Monster : public Entity{
public:
    /// Constructor
    Monster(const std::string & name, const std::string & type, int level) :
        Entity(name) ,    // Calling parent constructor
        type(type),   // Initializing local fields
        level(level)
        {}
…
protected:
    std::string type;
    int level;
};
```

The constructor of **Entity** is called by the constructor of **Monster**
Entity(name)

Constructors are NEVER inherited !

virtual and abstract (pure virtual) methods

```
class Entity{
public:
...
     /// Abstract (aka pure virtual): print some info on the class
     virtual void printMe() = 0;

     /// Some action
     virtual void action(){
          std::cout << "My name is " << name << " ! " << std::endl;
     }
...
}
```

virtual method is defined, but can be overridden

Abstract (pure virtual) method is not defined, must be implemented by non-abstract subclasses

Class with an abstract method is an abstract class, cannot create objects of it

Classes with inheritance (any **virtual** method !) introduce time/space overheads!

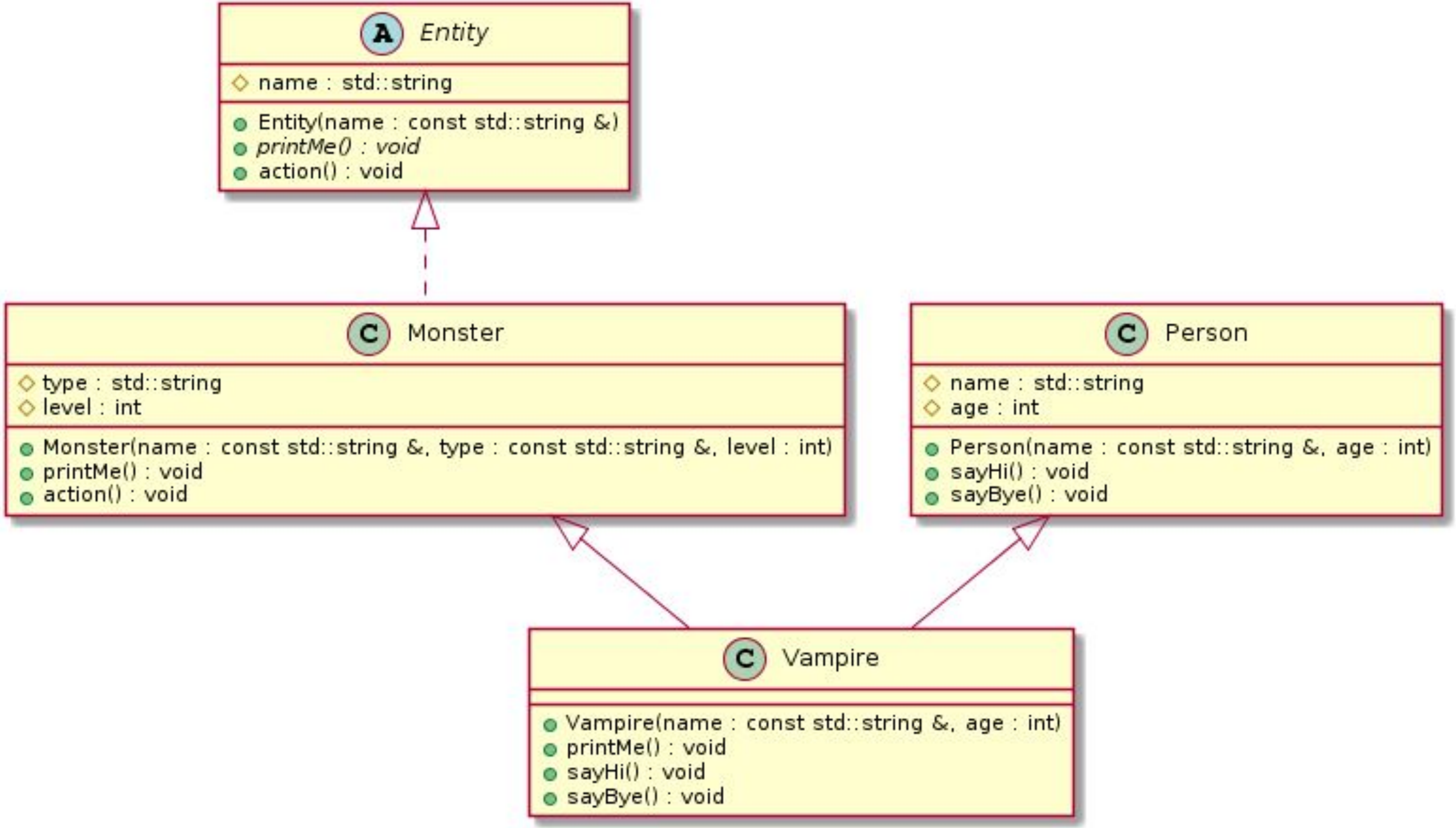
Overriding methods

```
class Monster : public Entity {
…
     /// Implement Entity::printMe()
     virtual void printMe() override {
          // Field 'name' comes from Entity
          std::cout << "Monster{ name : " << name << " , type : " << type <<
                       " , level : " << level << " }" << std::endl;
     }

     /// Override Entity::action()
     virtual void action() override {
          std::cout << "I am a level " << level << " " << type <<
                 " ! " << std::endl;
          Entity::action();  // Call the parent !
     }
…
};
```

override keyword ensures that we actually override !

Tool of the day: PlantUML : Draw UML class diagrams



Tool of the day: PlantUML : *.puml file

```
@startuml

abstract class Entity{
# name : std::string
+ Entity(name : const std::string &)
+ {abstract} printMe() : void
+ action() : void
}

class Monster {
# type : std::string
# level : int
+ Monster(name : const std::string &, type : const std::string &, level : int)
+ printMe() : void
+ action() : void
}
...
@enduml
```

Multiple inheritance: Vampire is both Monster and Person

```
class Vampire  : public Monster, public Person  {
public:
     /// Constructor
     Vampire(const std::string & name, int age)  :
          Monster(name + " the Bloodthirsty", "Vampire", age/10 ), // Monster
ctor
          Person(name, age) // Person ctor
          {}

     virtual void printMe()  override {
          // Note : Both Monster and Person have a field 'name' !!!
          std::cout << "Vampire{\nMonster::name : " <<  Monster::name << " ,
\n";
          std::cout << "Monster::type : " << type << " , \n";
          std::cout << "Monster::level : " << level << " , \n";
          std::cout << "Person::name : " <<  Person::name << " , \n";
          std::cout << "Person::age : " << age << "\n}" << std::endl;
     }
…
};
```

Extra Slides: Diamond problem, virtual inheritance.

Polymorphism: references, pointers or smart pointers

```
Vampire v("Lucius", 1234);
Monster & m = v;  // m is a Monster & ref to v !
Person & p = v;   // p is a Person & ref to v !

m.printMe();   // printMe() is virtual, calls Monster::printMe()
m.action();    // action() is virtual, calls Monster::action() as Vampire does not override it
p.sayHi();     // sayHi() is virtual, Vampire::setHi() is called !
p.sayBye();    // sayBye() is NOT virtual, Person::setBye() is called !
```

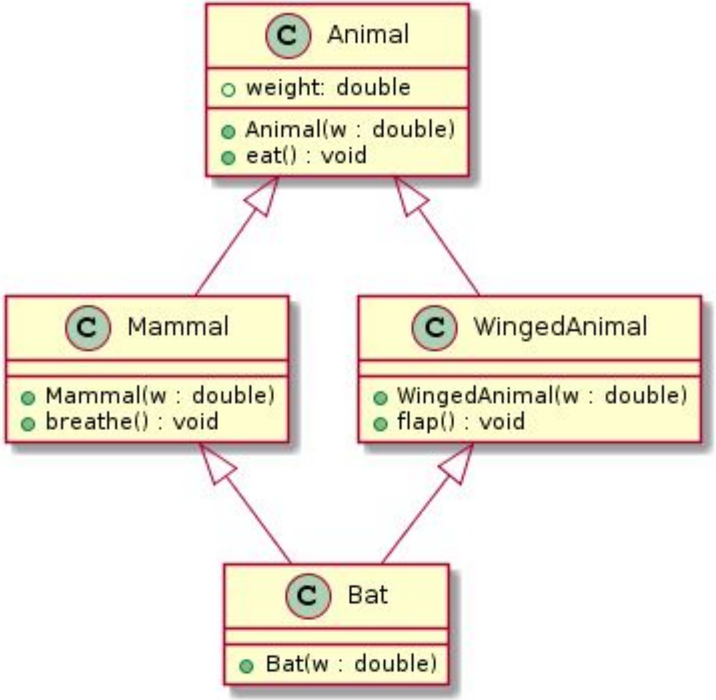
Vampire replaces the non-virtual method **Person::setBye()**,
but it is not the real polymorphic override !

```
void sayBye() {
	std::cout << "sayBye() Vampire version : \n";
	Person::sayBye();
}
```

Thank you for your attention !

text

Multiple inheritance: diamond problem: Example 4.3



(Example from Wikipedia, modified)
Animal is the common superclass
of **Mammal** and **WingedAnimal**

1. It there 1 or 2 copies on **Animal** in **Bat**?
2. Who calls the constructor of **Animal** ?

In C++ : 2 copies of **Animal**.

```
Bat b(0.05);            // Creates 2 copies of Animal !
b.eat();                // Error !
cout << b.weight;       // Error !
```

Solution: virtual class inheritance

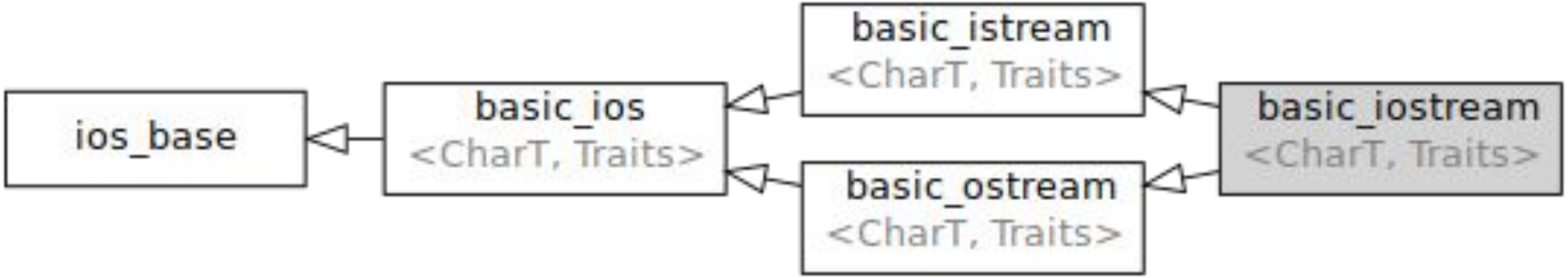
```
struct Animal {     // struct = everything is public
     Animal(double w) : weight(w) {}
     virtual void eat() { cout << "Animal::eat()" << endl;}
     double weight;
};

struct Mammal : public virtual Animal {
     Mammal(double w)  : Animal(w*1000)  {}
     virtual void breathe() { cout << "Mammal::breathe()" << endl;}
};

struct WingedAnimal : public virtual Animal {
     WingedAnimal(double w)  : Animal(w*100)  {}
     virtual void flap(){cout << "WingedAnimal::flap()" << endl;}
};

struct Bat : public Mammal, public WingedAnimal {
     // Bat calls the Animal(w) constructor also !!!
     Bat(double w)  : Mammal(w), WingedAnimal(w), Animal(w)  {}
};
```

Diamond pattern in C++ standard library: IO streams



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