

# COMSC-200 Lecture Topic 11

## Inheritance

### Reference

Deitel Ch.12

### Software Reusability

modify code without "marking it up"

*not a version control technique*

encourages use of working, proven code  
providing code "stubs"

### Terminology

base class (usually generic, like Animal)

derived class (usually specific, like Cat)

class heirarchy (parent-child relationships)

single inheritance

multiple inheritance

public inheritance

### The "Is-A" Relationship

inheritance models this relationship

a Cat *is an* Animal

data members model "has-a" relationships

a Cat *has a* Tail

### Syntax For Inheritance

```
class Animal
{
    ...
};
```

```
class Cat : public Animal
{
    ...
};
```

usually "public" inheritance

### What's Changed?

*add* data members

*add* member functions

*rewrite* inherited functions

### What's Inherited?

data members (*even private ones*)

member functions (*except constructors and destructors*)

static and const members

cannot directly access private members

solution is *not* friends

solution is protected

fast access to member data

### Initializer Lists

when Circle is created, LocatableShape default constructor

gets called *before* Circle constructor

Circle class programmer can specify alternate  
base class constructor

```
class Circle : public LocatableShape
{
    Circle(int x, int y, int radius)
    : LocatableShape(x, y), radius(radius)
    {
    }
};
```

*otherwise, default constructor gets called*

### Scope Resolution For Functions

in Circle class:

output(); calls Circle class' version

LocatableShape::output(); calls base class' version

can go anywhere up the heirarchy

exception, private functions: can rewrite but cannot invoke

### Simple Example

base class (stub): LocatableShape

data members: x and y

member functions: move()

added member function: output()

derived class: Circle

added data member: radius

added member function: draw()

rewritten member function: output()

```
// newly defined output stream manipulators
```

```
ostream& reset(ostream& out) // requires iostream, using ostream
```

```
{
    out.unsetf(ios::fixed|ios::showpoint); // requires iostream, using ios
    out << setprecision(6); // requires iostream and iomanip, using setprecision
    return out;
}
```

```
}
```

```
ostream& set(ostream& out) // requires iostream, using ostream
```

```
{
```

```
    out.setf(ios::fixed|ios::showpoint); // requires iostream, using ios
```

```
    out << setprecision(2); // requires iostream and iomanip, using setprecision
```

```
    return out;
```

```
}
```

---

```
cout << reset << ...
```