

Ders 6

Çoklu Benzeşim



Çoklubenzeşim

- Farklı sınıflardaki nesnelerin aynı fonksiyon çağrılmasına farklı şekilde cevap verebilmesini sağlar. Diğer bir deyişle benzer durumlara genel bir arabirimin uygulanma işlemidir. Böylece, "bir arabirim çok metod" felsefesini tamamlar.
- Sanal fonksiyonlar aracılığıyla uygulanır.
 - Kök-sınıftan bir pointer (veya referans) bir sanal fonksiyon çağırır
 - C++ nesnedeki doğru tekrar tanımlanmış fonksiyonu seçer
- Eğer birden fazla sınıfta sanal olmayan üye fonksiyon tanımlanmış ve kök-sınıf pointer aracılığıyla çağrılmışsa, o zaman kök-sınıf fonksiyonu çağrılır.
 - Eğer türetilmiş sınıf pointer' ı tarafından çağrılmışsa türetilmiş sınıftaki fonksiyon kullanılır
- print fonksiyonunun sanal fonksiyon olmadığını düşünün

```
Employee e, *ePtr = &e;
HourlyWorker h, *hPtr = &h;
ePtr->print(); // base-sınıf print fonksiyonu
hPtr->print(); // derived-sınıf print fonksiyonu
ePtr=&h; // dönüşüm mümkündür
ePtr->print(); // ama hala base-sınıf print fonksiyonunu çağırır
Employee Kök sınıfını,
HourlyWorker, Türetilmis sınıfı göstermektedir, Kök sınıfındaki print() tü
```

HourlyWorker Türetilmiş-sınıfı göstermektedir. Kök-sınıfındaki print() türetilmiş sınıflarada açıktır, fakat bunu açık bir şekilde yapmak gerekir, söyleki; hPtr -> Employee :: print ();



Örnek (Çoklubenzeşim)

```
// Fig. 10.1: employ2.h
   // Abstract base class Employee
   #ifndef EMPLOY2 H
   #define EMPLOY2 H
5
   class Employee {
                                             earnings saf(pure) ve
  public:
                                             virtual belirtiliyor, çünkü
      Employee ( const char *, const char /*
                                             uygulama earnings
8
                                             fonksiyonun hangi türetilmiş
      ~Employee();
                    // destructor reclaims
9
                                             sınıfta kullanılacağına bağlı
      const char *getFirstName() coxst;
10
11
      const char *getLastName() const;
                                             Employee abstract base
12
                                             sınıf
13
         Pure virtual function makes Employe
      virtual double earnings() const = 0;
                                             // pure virtual
14
```



```
15
      virtual void print() const;
                                            // virtual
16 private:
17
      char *firstName;
      char *lastName;
18
19 };
20
21 #endif
22 // Fig. 10.1: employ2.cpp
23 // Member function definitions for
24 // abstract base class Employee.
25 // Note: No definitions given for pure virtual functions.
26 #include <iostream>
27
28 using std::cout;
29
30 #include <cstring>
31 #include <cassert>
32 #include "employ2.h"
```



```
33
34 // Constructor dynamically allocates space for the
35 // first and last name and uses strcpy to copy
36 // the first and last names into the object.
37 Employee::Employee( const char *first, const char *last)
38 {
      firstName = new char[ strlen( first ) + 1 ];
39
      assert( firstName != 0 ); // test that new worked
40
      strcpy( firstName, first );
41
42
      lastName = new char[ strlen( last ) + 1 ];
43
      assert( lastName != 0 );  // test that new worked
44
45
      strcpv( lastName, last );
46 }
47
48 // Destructor deallocates dynamically allocated memory
49 Employee::~Employee()
50 {
51
      delete [] firstName;
52
      delete [] lastName;
53 }
```



```
54
55 // Return a pointer to the first name
56 // Const return type prevents caller from modifying private
57 // data. Caller should copy returned string before destructor
58 // deletes dynamic storage to prevent undefined pointer.
59 const char *Employee::getFirstName() const
60 {
     return firstName; // caller must delete memory
61
62 }
63
64 // Return a pointer to the last name
65 // Const return type prevents caller from modifying private
66 // data. Caller should copy returned string before destructor
67 // deletes dynamic storage to prevent undefined pointer.
```



```
68 const char *Employee::getLastName() const
69 {
      return lastName; // caller must delete memory
70
71 }
72
73 // Print the name of the Employee
74 void Employee::print() const
      { cout << firstName << ' ' << lastName; }
76 // Fig. 10.1: boss1.h
77 // Boss class derived from Employee
78 #ifndef BOSS1 H
79 #define BOSS1 H
80 #include "employ2.h"
81
```



```
82 class Boss : public Employee {
83 public:
      Boss( const char *, const char *, double = 0.0 );
84
85
      void setWeeklySalary( double );
      virtual double earnings() const;
86
87
      virtual void print() const;
88 private:
      double weeklySalary;
89
90 };
91
92 #endif
```



```
93 // Fig. 10.1: boss1.cpp
94 // Member function definitions for class Boss
95 #include <iostream>
96
97 using std::cout;
98
99 #include "boss1.h"
100
101// Constructor function for class Boss
102Boss::Boss(const char *first, const char *last, double s)
      : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
103
104 { setWeeklySalary( s ); }
105
106// Set the Boss's salary
107void Boss::setWeeklySalary( double s )
      { weeklySalary = s > 0 ? s : 0; }
108
109
```



```
110// Get the Boss's pay
111double Boss::earnings() const { return weeklySalary; }
112
                                          Tekrar yazılmış
113// Print the Boss's name
                                          (overriden) earnings
114 void Boss::print() const
                                         ve print fonksiyonları
115 {
                                         kök sınıfta virtual
                              Boss: ";
      cout << "\n</pre>
116
                                          olarak bildirildiler.
117
      Employee::print();
1181
119// Fig. 10.1: commis1.h
120// CommissionWorker class derived from Employee
121#ifndef COMMIS1 H
122#define COMMIS1 H
123#include "employ2.h"
124
125 class CommissionWorker: public Employee {
```



```
126public:
      CommissionWorker( const char *, const char *,
127
                       double = 0.0, double = 0.0,
128
129
                       int = 0);
130
     void setSalary( double );
131
     void setCommission( double );
132
     void setQuantity( int );
133
     virtual double earnings() const;
134
     virtual void print() const;
135private:
      double salary;  // base salary per week
136
     double commission; // amount per item sold
137
      int quantity;  // total items sold for week
138
139};
140
141#endif
```



```
142// Fig. 10.1: commis1.cpp
143// Member function definitions for class CommissionWorker
144#include <iostream>
145
146using std::cout;
147
148 #include "commis1.h"
149
150// Constructor for class CommissionWorker
151 CommissionWorker::CommissionWorker( const char *first,
152
           const char *last, double s, double c, int q )
      : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
153
154 {
      setSalary( s );
155
```



```
156
      setCommission( c );
157
      setQuantity( q );
158}
159
160// Set CommissionWorker's weekly base salary
161void CommissionWorker::setSalary( double s )
162
      \{ \text{ salary = s > 0 ? s : 0; } \}
163
164// Set CommissionWorker's commission
165void CommissionWorker::setCommission( double c )
166
      { commission = c > 0 ? c : 0; }
167
168// Set CommissionWorker's quantity sold
169void CommissionWorker::setQuantity( int q )
```



```
{ quantity = q > 0 ? q : 0; }
170
171
172// Determine CommissionWorker's earnings
173double CommissionWorker::earnings() const
                                                      Tekrar yazılmış
      { return salary + commission * quantity;
174
                                                      earnings ve print
175
                                                      fonksiyonları
176// Print the CommissionWorker's name
                                                      kök sınıfta virtual
                                                      olarak bildirildiler.
177void CommissionWorker::print() const
178 {
      cout << "\nCommission worker: ";</pre>
179
180
      Employee::print();
181}
```



```
182// Fig. 10.1: piece1.h
183// PieceWorker class derived from Employee
184#ifndef PIECE1 H
185#define PIECE1 H
186#include "employ2.h"
187
188 class PieceWorker : public Employee {
189public:
      PieceWorker( const char *, const char *,
190
191
                   double = 0.0, int = 0);
192
      void setWage( double );
193
      void setQuantity( int );
      virtual double earnings() const;
194
```



```
virtual void print() const;
195
196private:
      double wagePerPiece; // wage for each piece output
197
      int quantity;  // output for week
198
199};
200
201#endif
202// Fig. 10.1: piecel.cpp
203// Member function definitions for class PieceWorker
204#include <iostream>
205
206using std::cout:
207
208#include "piece1.h"
209
210// Constructor for class PieceWorker
211 PieceWorker:: PieceWorker( const char *first. const char *last.
212
                             double w, int q )
```



236}

Ornek (devamı)

```
213
      · Employee (first last) // call base-class constructor
2141
215
      setWage( w ):
216
      setOuantity( \alpha ):
2171
218
219// Set the wage
220 void PieceWorker::setWage( double w )
221
      { wagePerPiece = w > 0 ? w : 0: }
222
223// Set the number of items output
224 void PieceWorker::setOuantity(int a)
225
      { quantity = \alpha > 0? \alpha : 0: }
226
227 // Determine the PieceWorker's earnings
228 double PieceWorker::earnings 4) const
      { return quantity * wagePerPiece: }
229
230
231 // Print the PieceWorker's name
232 void PieceWorker::print ( const
2331
234
      cout << "\n
                       Piece worker: ".
235
      Employee::print():
```

Bir kez daha tekrar yazılmış **earnings** ve print fonksiyonları kök sınıfta virtual olarak bildirildiler.



```
237// Fig. 10.1: hourly1.h
238// Definition of class HourlyWorker
239#ifndef HOURLY1 H
240 #define HOURLY1 H
241#include "employ2.h"
242
243class HourlyWorker : public Employee {
244public:
      HourlyWorker( const char *, const char *,
245
246
                    double = 0.0, double = 0.0);
     void setWage( double );
247
248
     void setHours( double );
     virtual double earnings() const;
249
```



```
250
      virtual void print() const;
251private:
      double wage; // wage per hour
252
253
      double hours; // hours worked for week
254};
255
256#endif
257// Fig. 10.1: hourly1.cpp
258// Member function definitions for class HourlyWorker
259#include <iostream>
260
26lusing std::cout;
262
263#include "hourly1.h"
```



```
264
265// Constructor for class HourlyWorker
266 Hourly Worker:: Hourly Worker( const char *first,
267
                                const char *last,
268
                                double w, double h )
      : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
269
270 {
271
      setWage( w );
272
      setHours( h );
273}
274
275// Set the wage
276void HourlyWorker::setWage( double w )
      \{ wage = w > 0 ? w : 0; \}
277
```



```
278
279// Set the hours worked
280void HourlyWorker::setHours( double h )
281
      { hours = h \ge 0 \&\& h < 168 ? h : 0; }
282
283// Get the HourlyWorker's pay
284 double Hourly Worker::earnings() const
285 {
                                                          Overridden fonksiyonlar
      if ( hours <= 40 ) // no overtime</pre>
286
287
         return wage * hours;
288
      else
                          // overtime is paid at wage * 1.5
         return 40 * wage + ( hours - 40 / * wage * 1.5;
289
290}
291
292// Print the HourlyWorker's name
```



```
293void HourlyWorker::print() const
294 {
295
      cout << "\n Hourly worker: ";</pre>
      Employee::print();
296
297}
298// Fig. 10.1: fig10 01.cpp
299// Driver for Employee hierarchy
300 #include <iostream>
301
302using std::cout;
303using std::endl;
304
305#include <iomanip>
306
307using std::ios;
```



```
308using std::setiosflags;
309using std::setprecision;
310
311#include "employ2.h"
312#include "boss1.h"
313#include "commis1.h"
314#include "piece1.h"
315#include "hourly1.h"
316
317void virtualViaPointer( const Employee * );
318 void virtual Via Reference ( const Employee & );
319
320int main()
321 {
      // set output formatting
322
323
      cout << setiosflags( ios::fixed | ios::showpoint )</pre>
           << setprecision(2);
324
325
```

C++

Örnek (devamı)

```
Boss: John Smith earned $800.00
                            Boss b( "John", "Smith", 800.00 );
                      326
                      327
                            b.print();
                                                                        Boss: John Smith earned $800.00
                      328
                            cout << " earned $" << b.earnings();</pre>
                                                                        Boss: John Smith earned $800.00
                      329
                            virtualViaPointer( &b ); 
                                                                        Kendi nesnesini kullanarak print
                      330
                            virtualViaReference( b );
                      331
                                                                        fonksiyonu çağırmak.
                            CommissionWorker c \"Sue", "Jones",
                      332
                                                                       Bir base-sınıfı pointeri kullanarak
                      333
                            c.print();
                      334
                            cout << " earned $" << c.earnings();</pre>
                                                                       print fonksiyonu çağırmak.
                      335
                            virtualViaPointer( &c );
                                                                       Bu virtual fonksiyonları kullanır ve
                      336
                            virtualViaReference( c );
                      337
                                                                       dinamik ömürlüdür.
                            PieceWorker p( "Bob", "Lewis", 2.5,
                      338
                                                                      Bir base-sınıf referansı kullanarak
                            p.print();
                      339
                      340
                            cout << " earned $" << p.earnings();</pre>
                                                                      print fonksiyonu çağırmak.
                            virtualViaPointer( &p );
                      341
                                                                      Bu virtual fonksiyonu kullanılır ve
                      342
                            virtualViaReference( p );
                      343
                                                                      dinamik ömürlüdür.
                            HourlyWorker h( "Karen", "Price"
Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned $500.00
                                                          Commission worker: Sue Jones earned $650.00
```

Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned \$500.00 hed \$" << h.ea Commission worker: Sue Jones earned \$650.00 Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned \$500.00



```
347
      virtualViaPointer( &h );
                                        Hourly worker: Karen Price earned
348
      virtualViaReference( h );
                                        $550.00
349
      cout << endl:
                                             Hourly worker: Karen Price earned
350
      return 0:
                                        $550.00
351 }
                                             Hourly worker: Karen Price earned
352
                                        $550.00
353// Make virtual function calls off
354// using dynamic binding.
355 void virtual Via Pointer ( const Employee *baseClassPtr )
356 (
                                                         Bir base-sınıfı pointer ile
357
      baseClassPtr->print() *
                                                         print virtual fonksiyonu
      cout << " earned $" << baseClassPtr->earnings(
358
                                                         çağırmak.
3591
360
361// Make virtual function calls off a base-class reference
362// using dynamic binding.
363 void virtual Via Reference ( const Employee & baseClass Ref )
364 (
                                                      Bir base-sınıfı reference ile
      baseClassRef.print();
365
                                                      print virtual fonksiyonu
      cout << " earned $" << baseClassRef.earning;</pre>
366
                                                      çağırmak.
367}
```



Program çıktısı

```
Boss: John Smith earned $800.00

Boss: John Smith earned $800.00

Commission worker: Sue Jones earned $650.00

Commission worker: Sue Jones earned $650.00

Commission worker: Sue Jones earned $650.00

Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned $500.00

Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned $500.00

Piece worker: Bob Lewis earned $500.00

Hourly worker: Karen Price earned $550.00

Hourly worker: Karen Price earned $550.00

Hourly worker: Karen Price earned $550.00
```



Yeni Sınıflar ve Dinamik Bağlantı

- Çoklubenzeşim ve sanal (virtual) fonksiyonlar
 - Bütün sınıflar önceden bilinmediğinde iyi çalışır.
 - Yeni sınıfları bir sisteme yerleştirirken dinamik bağlantı kullanır.
- Dinamik bağlantı (geç bağlantı)
 - Bir sanal fonksiyon için nesnenin türünün derleme zamanında bilinmesi gerekmez.
 - Sanal fonksiyon çağırma çalışma zamanında eşleştirilir.



Sanal destructor

Problem:

 Eğer türetilmiş bir nesneye işaret eden bir kök-sınıf işaretçisi silinirse kök-sınıf destructor' u nesne üzerinde etkili olacaktır.

Çözüm:

 Uygun destructor' un çağrılacağını garanti etmek için bir sanal kök-sınıf destructor tanımlanır.



Örnek: Miras Arayüzü

Point, circle, cylinder hiyerarşisini genişletmek için:

- Hiyerarşinin başı olarak Shape soyut (abstract) kök-sınıfı kullanıldı:
 - İki saf sanal fonksiyon printShapeName ve print
 - Diğer iki sanal fonksiyon volume ve area
- Point, Shape sınıfından türetildi ve miras olarak bu yapıyı aldı.



Örnek (Sanal destructor)

```
// Fig. 10.2: shape.h
   // Definition of abstract base class Shape
   #ifndef SHAPE H
   #define SHAPE H
5
   class Shape {
   public:
      virtual double area() const { return 0.0; }
      virtual double volume() const { return 0.0: }
10
      // pure virtual functions overridden in derived classes
11
12
      virtual void printShapeName() const = 0;
      virtual void print() const = 0;
13
14 };
15
                                            Not: Her bir sınıf
16 #endif
                                            tarafından tekrar yazılan
17 // Fig. 10.2: point1.h
                                            virtual fonksiyonlar.
18 // Definition of class Point
19 #ifndef POINT1 H
20 #define POINT1 H
21
22 #include <iostream>
```



```
23
24 using std::cout;
25
26 #include "shape.h"
27
                                                      Point abstract base
28 class Point : public Shape {
                                                      sınıfından miras
29 public:
                                                      alıyor.
      Point( int = 0, int = 0 ); // default constru
30
31
      void setPoint( int, int );
      int getX() const { return x: }
32
      int getY() const { return v; }
33
34
     virtual void printShapeName() const { cout << "Point: "; }</pre>
35
      virtual void print() const;
36 private:
      int x, y; // x and y coordinates of Point
38 };
39
40 #endif
```



```
41 // Fig. 10.2: point1.cpp
42 // Member function definitions for class Point
43 #include "point1.h"
44
45 Point::Point( int a, int b ) { setPoint( a, b ); }
46
47 void Point::setPoint(int a, int b)
48 {
49
     x = a;
50
     y = b;
51 }
52
53 void Point::print() const
      { cout << '[' << x << ", " << y << ']'; }
54
```



```
55 // Fig. 10.2: circle1.h
56 // Definition of class Circle
57 #ifndef CIRCLE1 H
58 #define CIRCLE1 H
59 #include "point1.h"
60
                                                    Circle, Point
61 class Circle : public Point {
                                                    sınıfından miras
62 public:
                                                    alıyor.
63
      // default constructor
64
      Circle( double r = 0.0, int x = 0, int y = 0);
65
66
      void setRadius( double );
      double getRadius() const;
67
      virtual double area() const;
68
      virtual void printShapeName() const { cout << "Circle: "; }</pre>
69
      virtual void print() const;
70
```



```
71 private:
      double radius; // radius of Circle
72
73 };
74
75 #endif
76 // Fig. 10.2: circle1.cpp
77 // Member function definitions for class Circle
78 #include <iostream>
79
80 using std::cout;
81
82 #include "circle1.h"
83
84 Circle::Circle( double r, int a, int b)
      : Point(a, b) // call base-class constructor
85
86 { setRadius( r ); }
```



```
87
88 void Circle::setRadius( double r ) { radius = r > 0 ? r : 0; }
89
90 double Circle::getRadius() const { return radius; }
91
92 double Circle::area() const
      { return 3.14159 * radius * radius; }
93
94
95 void Circle::print() const
96 {
      Point::print();
97
      cout << "; Radius = " << radius;</pre>
98
99 }
```



```
100// Fig. 10.2: cylindr1.h
101// Definition of class Cylinder
102#ifndef CYLINDR1 H
103#define CYLINDR1 H
104#include "circle1.h"
105
                                                           Cylinder
106class Cylinder : public Circle {
                                                           Circle' den miras
107public:
                                                           alıyor.
      // default constructor
108
      Cylinder ( double h = 0.0, double r = 0.0,
109
110
                int x = 0, int y = 0);
111
      void setHeight( double );
112
113
      double getHeight();
      virtual double area() const;
114
```



```
virtual double volume() const;
115
116
      virtual void printShapeName() const { cout << "Cylinder: "; }</pre>
117
     virtual void print() const;
118private:
      double height; // height of Cylinder
119
120 };
121
122#endif
123// Fig. 10.2: cylindr1.cpp
124// Member and friend function definitions for class Cylinder
125#include <iostream>
126
127using std::cout;
128
129#include "cylindr1.h"
130
131Cylinder::Cylinder( double h, double r, int x, int y )
132
      : Circle(r, x, y) // call base-class constructor
133 { setHeight( h ); }
```



```
134
135void Cylinder::setHeight( double h )
      \{ height = h > 0 ? h : 0; \}
136
137
138double Cylinder::getHeight() { return height; }
139
140 double Cylinder::area() const
141 {
     // surface area of Cylinder
142
143  return 2 * Circle::area() +
             2 * 3.14159 * getRadius() * height;
144
145}
146
147double Cylinder::volume() const
      { return Circle::area() * height; }
148
149
150 void Cylinder::print() const
151 {
152
      Circle::print();
153
      cout << "; Height = " << height;</pre>
154}
```



```
155// Fig. 10.2: fig10 02.cpp
156// Driver for shape, point, circle, cylinder hierarchy
157#include <iostream>
158
159using std::cout;
160using std::endl;
161
162#include <iomanip>
163
164using std::ios;
165using std::setiosflags;
166using std::setprecision;
167
168#include "shape.h"
169#include "point1.h"
170 #include "circle1.h"
171#include "cylindr1.h"
172
173void virtualViaPointer( const Shape * );
174 void virtual Via Reference ( const Shape & ):
175
```

C++

```
176int main()
177 {
178
     cout << setiosflags( ios::fixed | ios::showpoint )</pre>
179
          << setprecision(2);
180
                                      Point: [7, 11]
181
     Point point( 7, 11 );
                                       Circle: [22, 8]; Radius = 3.50
182
     Circle circle(3.5, 22, 8);
     Cylinder cylinder (10, 3.3, 10, 10); // create a Cylinder
183
184
     point.printShapeName();
185
                               // static binding
     point.print();
186
                          Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius = 3.30; Height = 10.00
      cout << '\n':
187
188
      circle.printShapeName();
189
                               // static binding
190
     circle.print();
                             Nesnenin kendisini
      cout << '\n';
191
                             kullanarak Print çağırılıyor.
192
      cylinder.printShapeName(): // static binding
193
194
      cout << "\n\n":
195
196
```



```
197
      Shape *arravOfShapes[ 3 1: // arrav of base
                                                      Base sınıf isaretçileri dizisi
198
                                                      oluşturuluyor. Bunlara
199
      // aim arravOfShapes[0] at derived
                                                      nesneleri atayıp, base sınıf
      arrayOfShapes[ 0 ] = &point;
200
                                                      işaretçileriyle print
201
202
      // aim arravOfShapes[1] at derived-class Cir
                                                      fonksiyonunu tekrar
203
      arrayOfShapes[ 1 ] = &circle:
                                                      çağırılınca uygun virtual
204
                                                      fonksiyonlar çağrılacak.
      // aim arravOfShapes[2] at derived-class Cvl
205
206
      arrayOfShapes[ 2 ] = &cvlinder:
207
                                             Virtual function calls made off
      // Loop through arrayOfShapes and c base-class pointers
208
      // to print the shape name, attributes, area, a
209
                                                         Circle: [22, 8];
210
      // of each object using dynamic binding.
                                                         Radius = 3.50
211
      cout << "Virtual function calls made off "</pre>
                                                         Area = 38.48
212
           << "base-class pointers\n":</pre>
213
                                                         Volume = 0.00
214
      for ( int i = 0: i < 3: i++ )
                                                    Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius
215
         virtualViaPointer( arrayOfShapes[ i ] )
                                                    = 3.30; Height = 10.00
216
                       Point: [7, 11]
217
      // Loop through
                                                     Area = 275.77
218
      // to print the Area = 0.00
                                                     Volume = 342.12
      // of each obje
219
                       Volume = 0.00
```



```
220
      cout << "Virtual function calls made off "</pre>
                                                            base-sınıfı
221
           << "base-class references\n";</pre>
                                                            referansları
222
                                                            kullanılarak
      for ( int j = 0; j < 3; j++ )
223
                                                            işlemler
         virtualViaReference( *arrayOfShapes[ j ] );
224
                                                            tekrarlanıyor.
225
226
      return 0;
2271
228
229// Make virtual function calls off a base-class pointer
230// using dynamic binding.
231void virtualViaPointer( const Shape *baseClassPtr )
232 {
233
      baseClassPtr->printShapeName();
      baseClassPtr->print();
234
235
      cout << "\nArea = " << baseClassPtr->area()
236
           << "\nVolume = " << baseClassPtr->volume() << "\n\n";</pre>
237}
238
```



239// Make virtual function calls off a base-class reference

```
240// using dynamic binding.
241void virtualViaReference( const Shape &baseClassRef )
242 {
243
      baseClassRef.printShapeName();
244
      baseClassRef.print();
245
      cout << "\nArea = " << baseClassRef.area()</pre>
            << "\nVolume = " << baseClassRef.volume() << "\n\n";</pre>
246
247}
                     Virtual function calls made off base-class references
                     Point: [7, 11]
                     Area = 0.00
                     Volume = 0.00
                     Circle: [22, 8]; Radius = 3.50
                     Area = 38.48
                     Volume = 0.00
                     Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius = 3.30; Height = 10.00
                     Area = 275.77
                     Volume = 342.12
```



```
Point: [7, 11]
Circle: [22, 8]; Radius = 3.50
Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius = 3.30; Height = 10.00
Virtual function calls made off base-class pointers
Point: [7, 11]
Area = 0.00
Volume = 0.00
Circle: [22, 8]; Radius = 3.50
Area = 38.48
Volume = 0.00
Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius = 3.30; Height = 10.00
Area = 275.77
Volume = 342.12
Virtual function calls made off base-class references
Point: [7, 11]
Area = 0.00
Volume = 0.00
Circle: [22, 8]; Radius = 3.50
Area = 38.48
Volume = 0.00
Cylinder: [10, 10]; Radius = 3.30; Height = 10.00
Area = 275.77
Volume = 342.12
```



Çoklubenzeşim, sanal fonksiyonlar ve dinamik bağlama

- Ne zaman Çoklubenzeşim kullanılır?
 - Çoklubenzeşim bir çok ek yük gerektirir
 - Çoklubenzeşim performansı iyileştirmek için STL' de (Standard Template Library) kullanılmamıştır.
- sanal fonksiyon tablosu (vtable):
 - Bir sanal fonksiyona sahip her sınıf bir vtable sahibidir.
 - Her sanal fonksiyona ait vtable uygun fonksiyona işaret eden bir işaretçiye sahiptir
 - Eğer türetilmiş sınıf kök-sınıfla aynı fonksiyona sahipse fonksiyon işaretçisi kök-sınıf fonksiyonuna işaret eder.