CSCI 200: Foundational Programming Concepts & Design Lecture 30

Object-Oriented Programming & Inheritance:

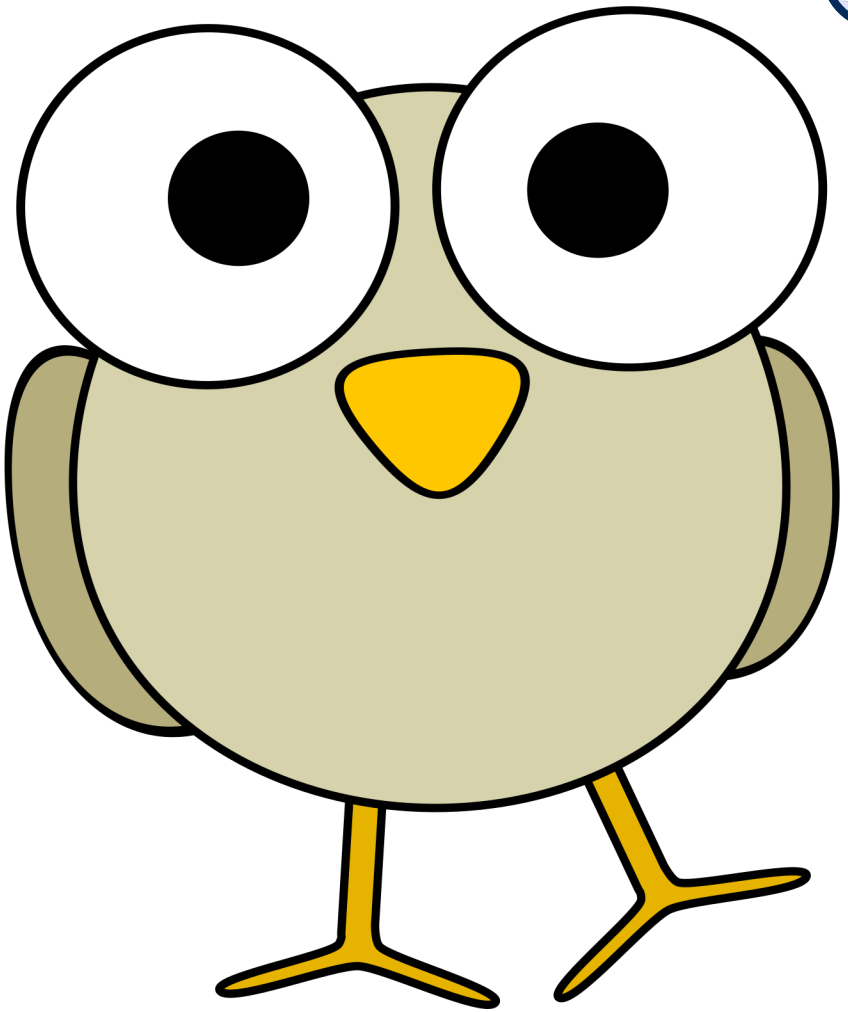
Abstract Classes & Interfaces

SOLID Principles

Previously in CSCI 200

- Runtime Polymorphism
  - Virtual function implementations bound at run time based on pointer object type

Questions?



Learning Outcomes For Today

- Give examples of polymorphism at run-time through subtype polymorphism with virtual functions.
- Define abstract classes and discuss their limitations.
- Define interface.
- Define the SOLID Principles.
- Discuss the Interface Segregation Principle.

On Tap For Today

- Abstract Classes
- SOLID Principles
- Practice

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Virtual Functions

```
class Animal {
public:
  virtual ~Animal() {}
  virtual void speak() const  { cout << "..." << endl; }   // base implementation
};
class Dog : public Animal {
public:
  void speak() const override { cout << "bark" << endl; }  // override base
};
class Cat : public Animal {
public:
  void speak() const override { cout << "meow" << endl; }  // override base
};
```

Pure Virtual Functions

- Virtual Function with no default implementation
  - Pure Virtual Function == Abstract Function

```
class Animal {
public:
  virtual ~Animal() {}
  virtual void speak() const = 0;                          // abstract declaration
};
class Dog : public Animal {
public:
  void speak() const override { cout << "bark" << endl; } // concrete definition
};
class Cat : public Animal {
public:
  void speak() const override { cout << "meow" << endl; } // concrete definition
};
```

Abstract Classes

- Class with at least one abstract function is an Abstract Class
  - Cannot instantiate Abstract Classes

```
Animal mythicalAnimal;              // Error!! - Animal is abstract
mythicalAnimal.speak();             // Error!! - speak undefined

Dog odie;                           // ok - Dog is concrete
Cat garfield;                       // ok - Cat is concrete

Animal* pGarfieldAndFriends;        // pointer to an Animal object
pGarfieldAndFriends = &odie;        // ok - Dog is an Animal
pGarfieldAndFriends->speak();       // resolves to Dog::speak()
pGarfieldAndFriends = &garfield;    // ok - Cat is an Animal
pGarfieldAndFriends->speak();       // resolves to Cat::speak()
// can only ever point at concrete things
```

Abstract Class

- Class with at least one abstract function
  - And
    - Data members to track state
    - OR Non-abstract functions

```
// Animal is an abstract class
// cannot instantiate it

class Animal {
public:
  virtual ~Animal() {} // classes with virtual functions need a virtual destructor
  virtual void speak() const = 0;              // abstract declaration
  string getName() const { return mName; }
  void setName(const string NEW_NAME) { mName = NEW_NAME; }

private:
  string mName;
};
```

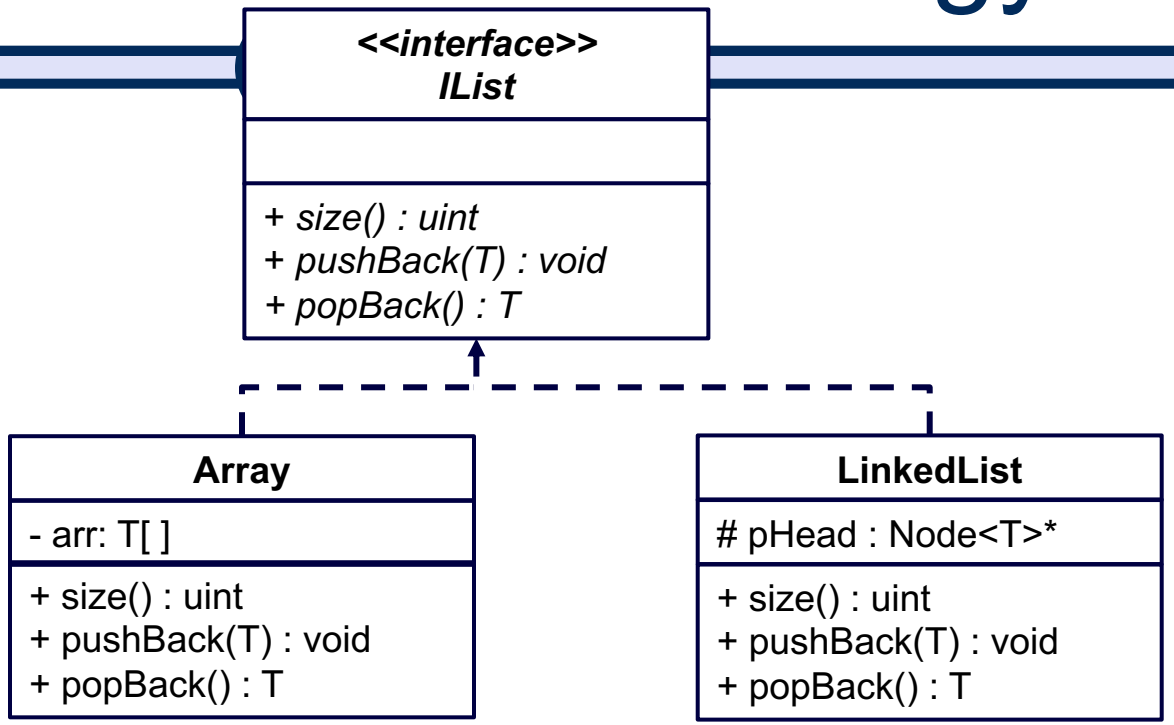
Interfaces

- Abstract Class with ONLY abstract functions
  - Declares what should be done,
    doesn't define how it should be done

```
// IList is an interface
// cannot instantiate it
template<typename T>
class IList {
public:
  virtual ~IList() {};              // C++ requires a virtual destructor be present
  virtual void pushFront(T) = 0;
  virtual void pushBack(T) = 0;
  virtual T popFront() = 0;
  virtual T popBack() = 0;
  virtual void insert(int, T) = 0;
  virtual T remove(int) = 0;
  virtual unsigned int size() const = 0;
  virtual T& at(int) = 0;
  virtual void set(int, T) = 0;
  // ...
};
```

UML Notation & Terminology

- **ClassName**
- + public
- # protected
- - private
- extends
- implements
- *abstract*



Design Principle

- "Program to an interface, not an implementation"

- Leverage polymorphism
  - Rely only on what operations can be done
  - More maintainable
  - Can change behavior at run time

Program to an Interface

```
class ISpeaker {
public:
  virtual ~ISpeaker() {}
  virtual void sayHello() = 0;
  virtual void askHowAreYou() = 0;
};

class EnglishSpeaker : public ISpeaker {
public:
  void sayHello() { cout << "Hello" << endl; }
  void askHowAreYou() { cout << "How are you?" << endl; }
};

class ItalianSpeaker : public ISpeaker {
public:
  void sayHello() { cout << "Ciao" << endl; }
  void askHowAreYou() { cout << "Come stai?" << endl; }
};

int main() {
  ISpeaker *pSpeaker = get_speaker(); // returns a concrete speaker object
  pSpeaker->sayHello();
  pSpeaker->askHowAreYou();
}
```

On Tap For Today

- Abstract Classes
- SOLID Principles
- Practice

SOLID Principles

- Set of design principles for object-oriented software development

- S – Single Responsibility Principle
- O – Open/Closed Principle
- L – Liskov Substitution Principle
- I – Interface Segregation Principle
- D – Dependency Inversion

On Tap For Today

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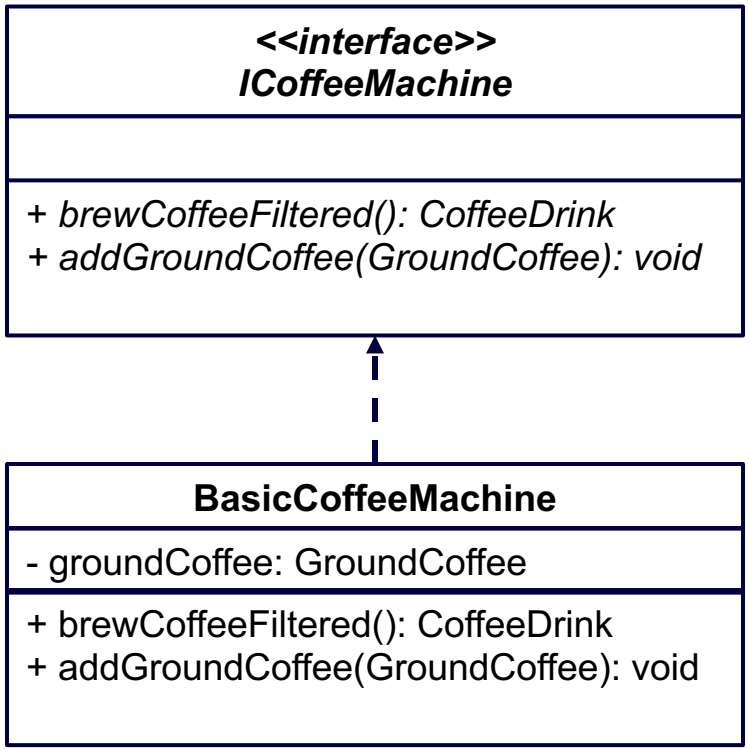
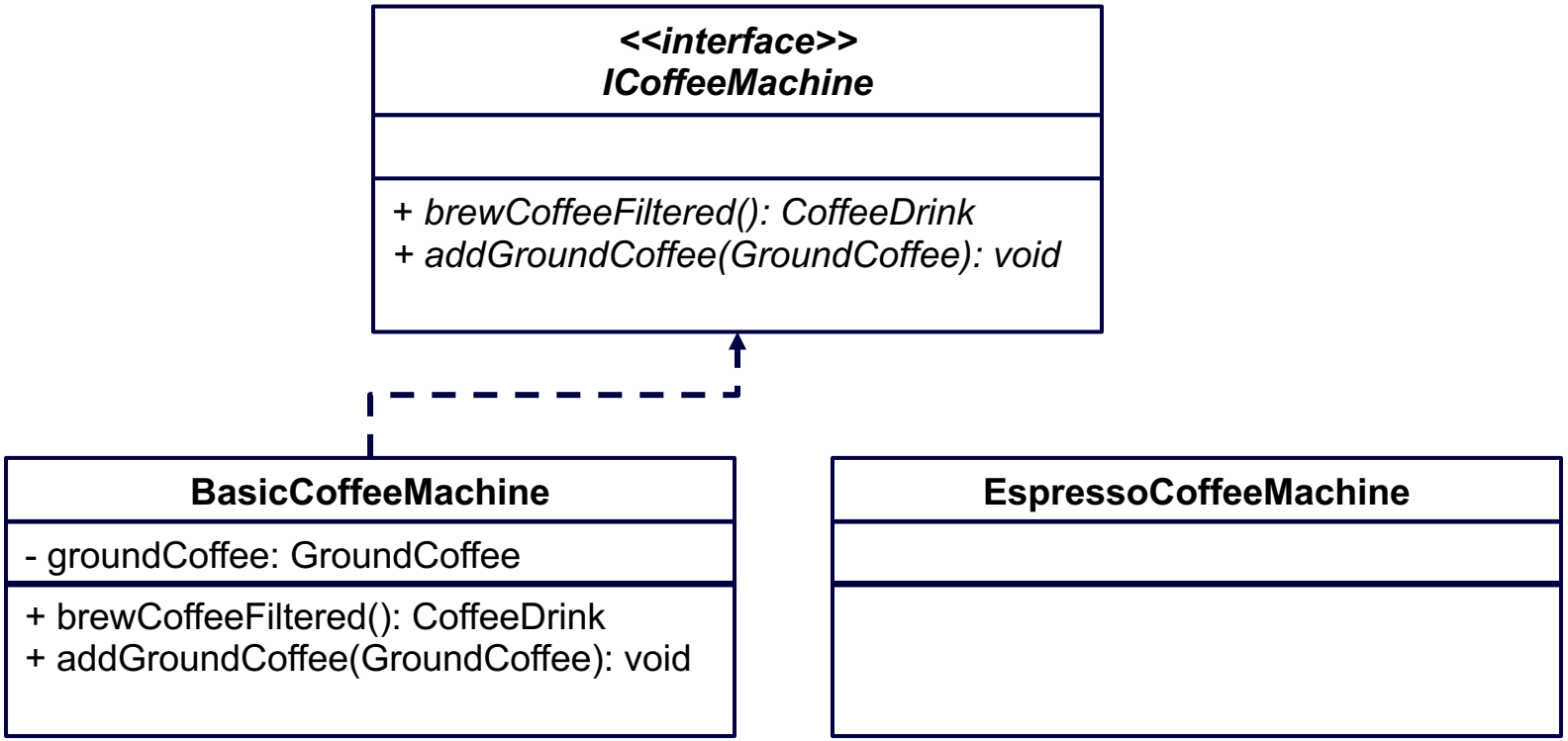
Interface Segregation Principle

- *"Clients should not be forced to depend upon interfaces that they do not use."*
  – Robert C. Martin when consulting for Xerox

Interface Segregation Principle



Interface Segregation Principle



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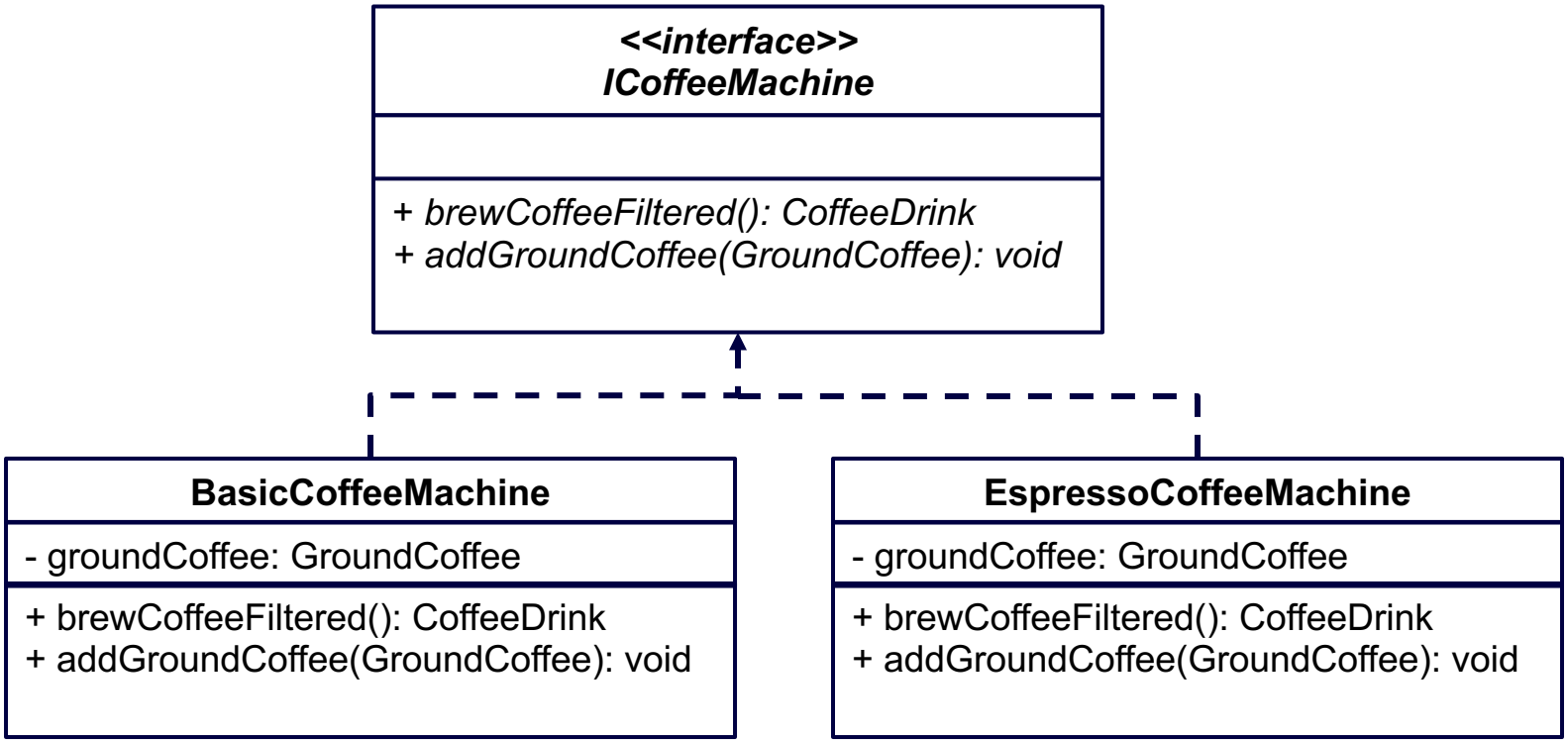

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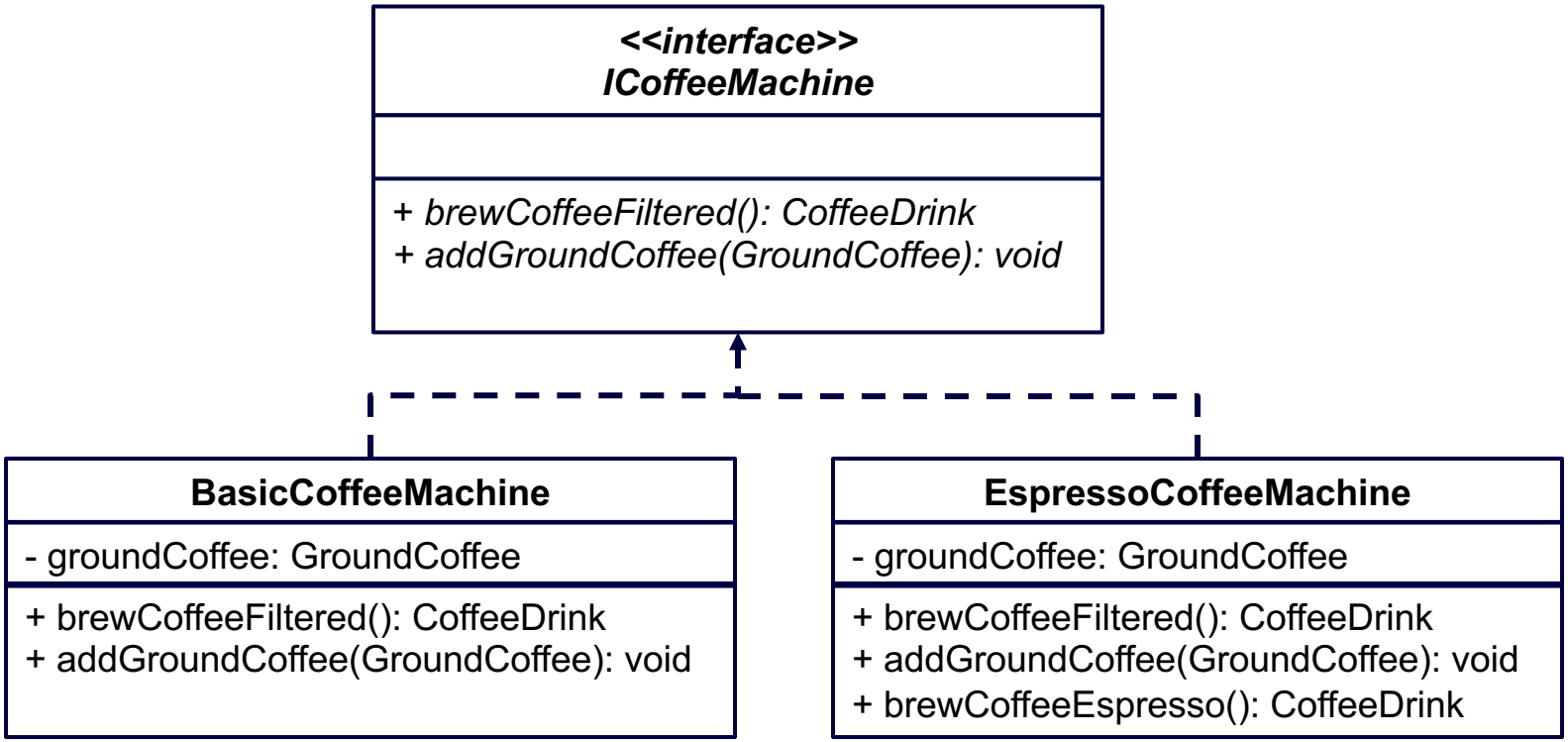

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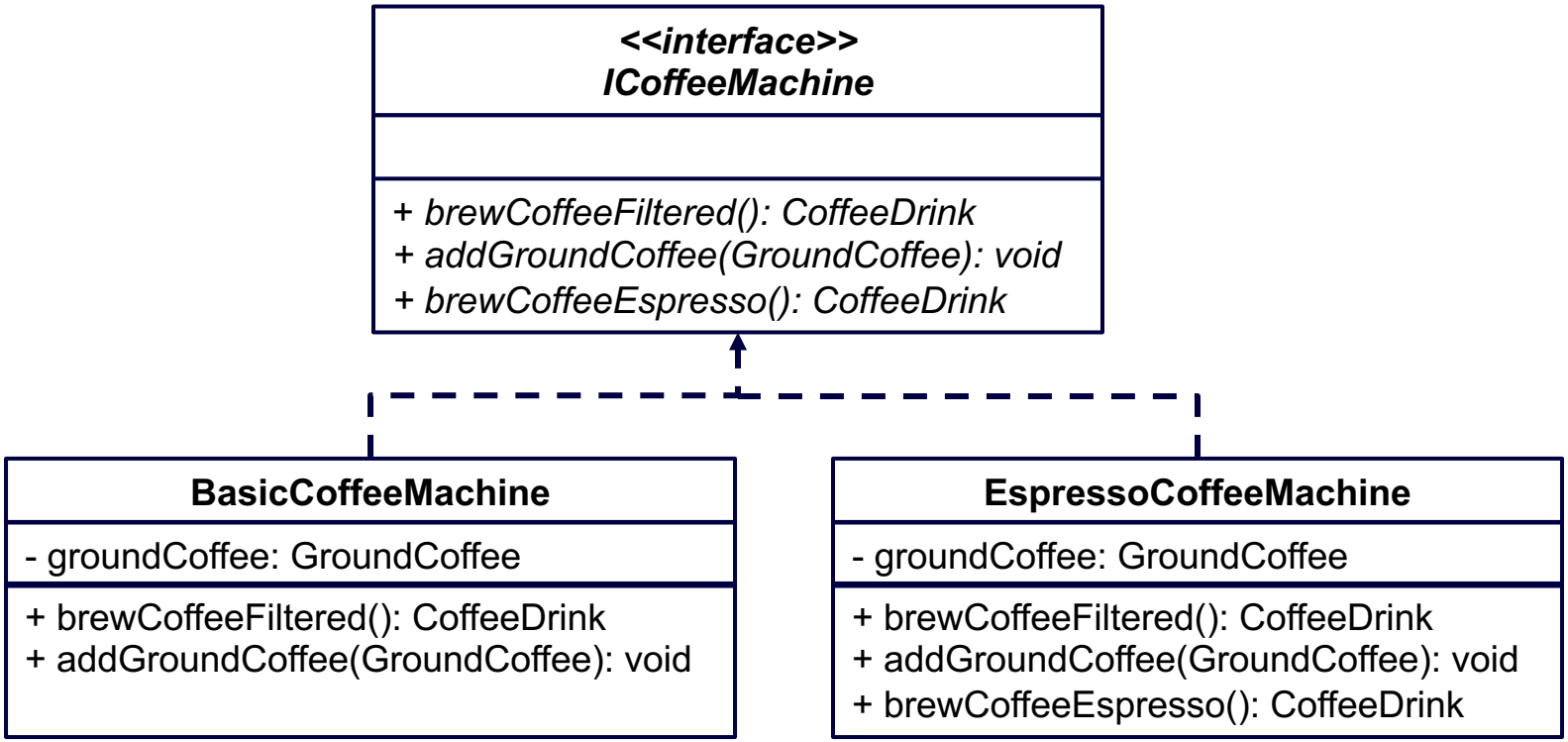

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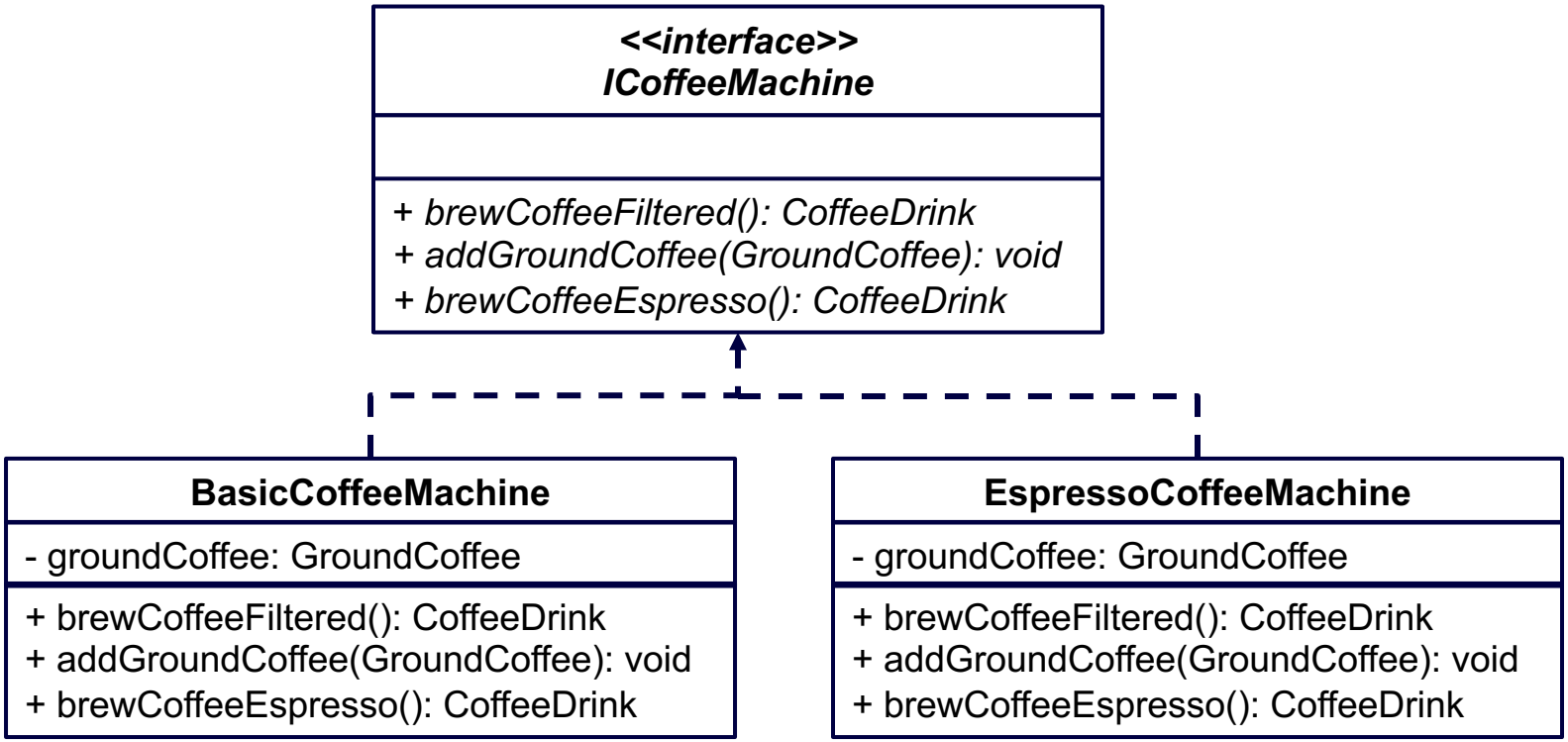

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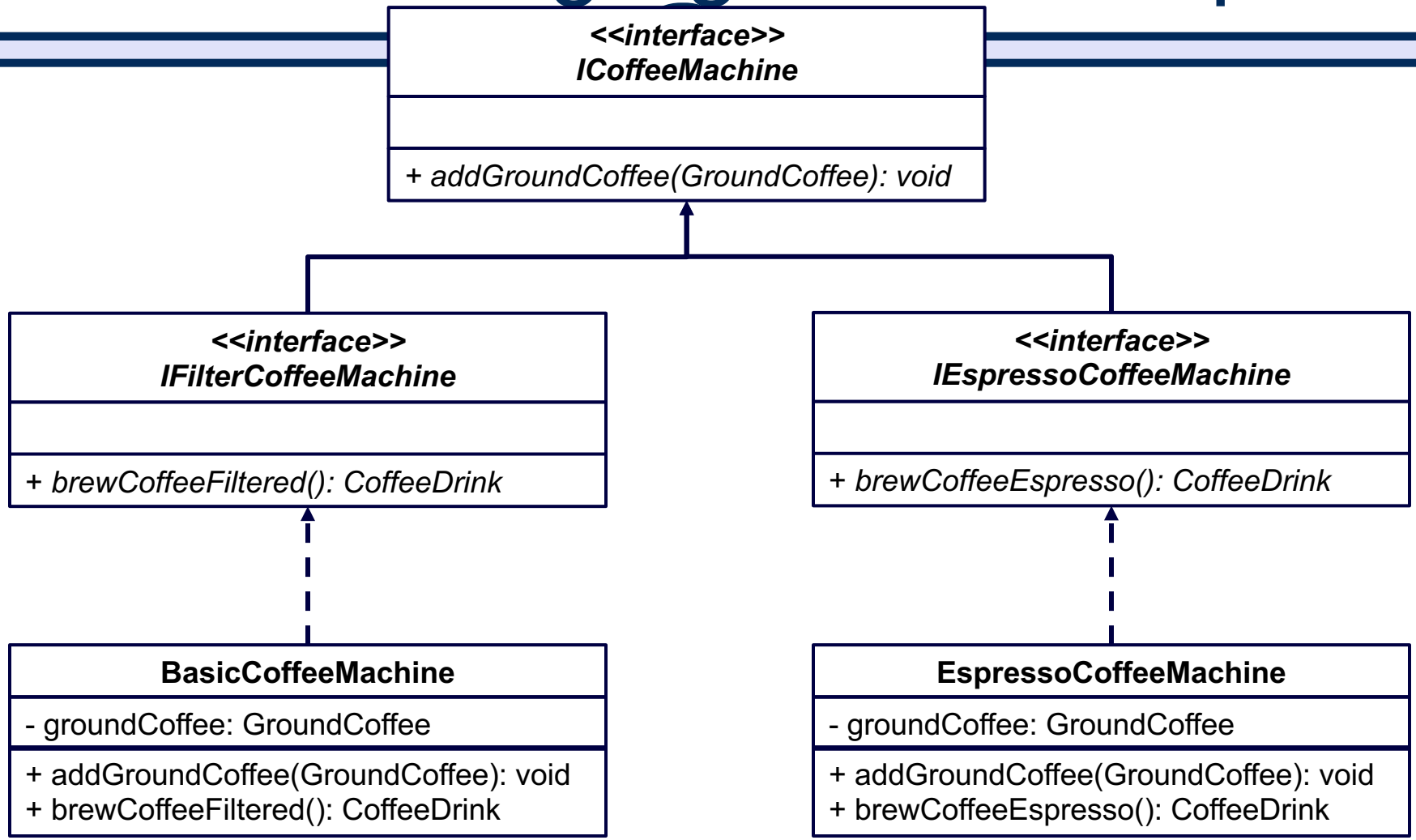

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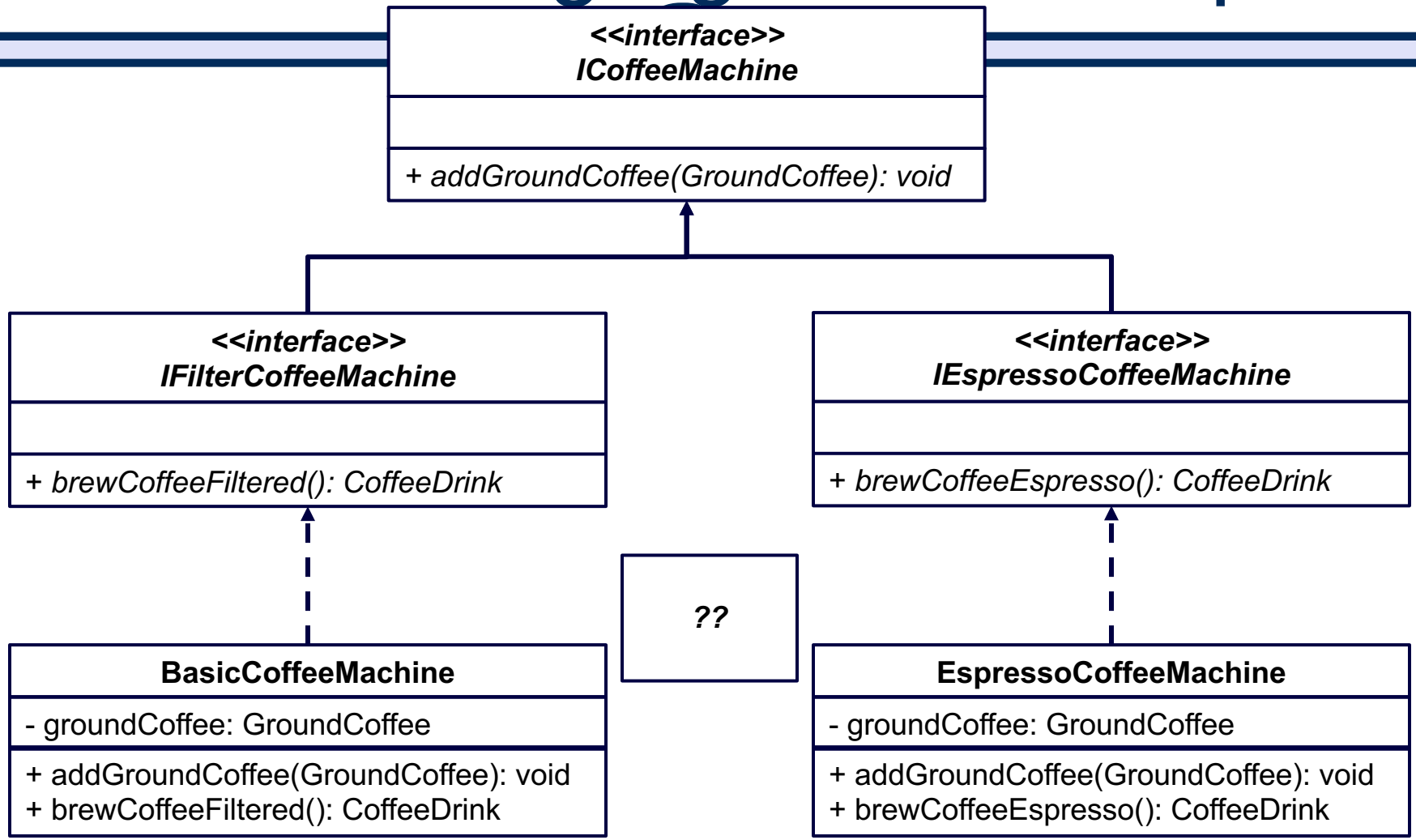

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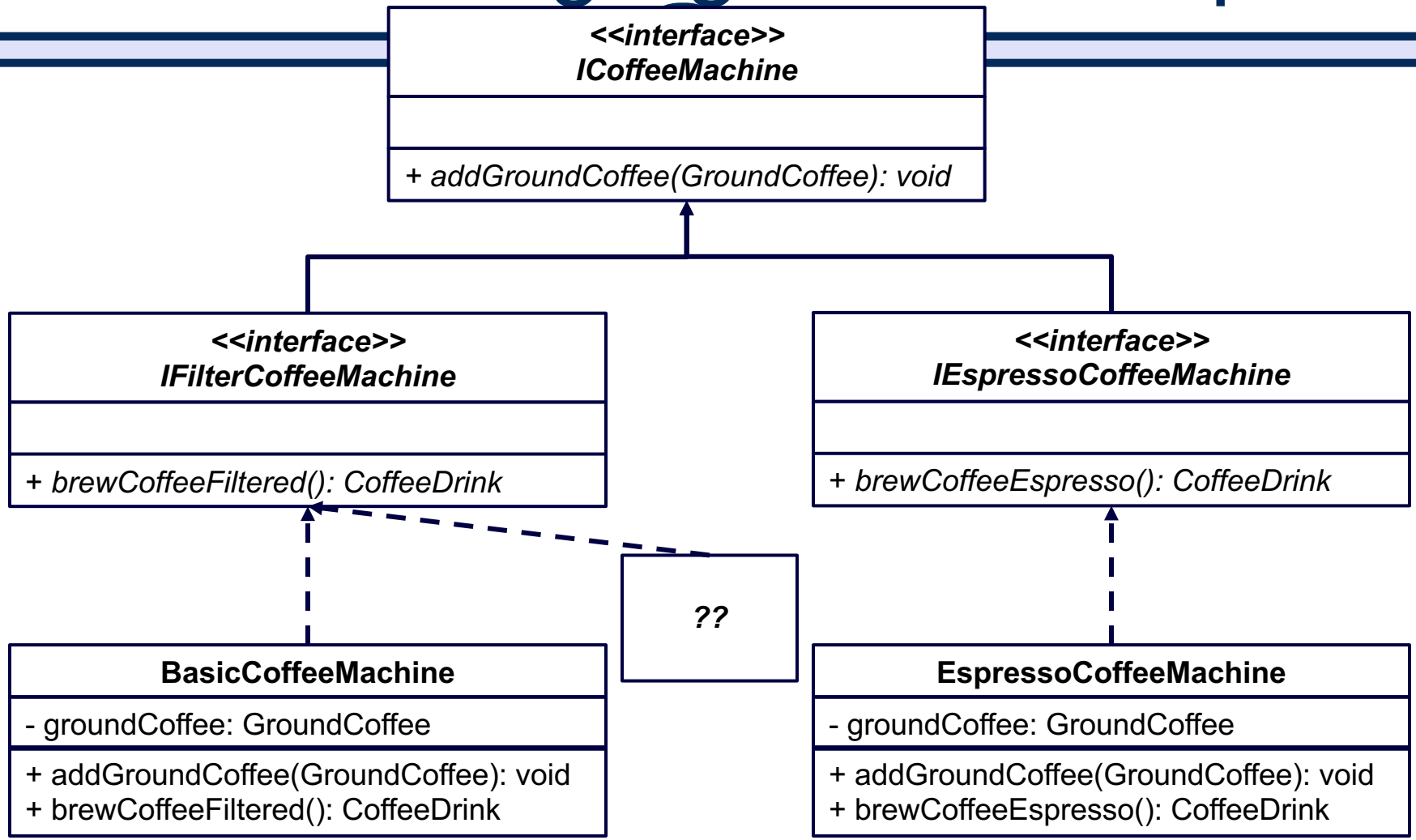

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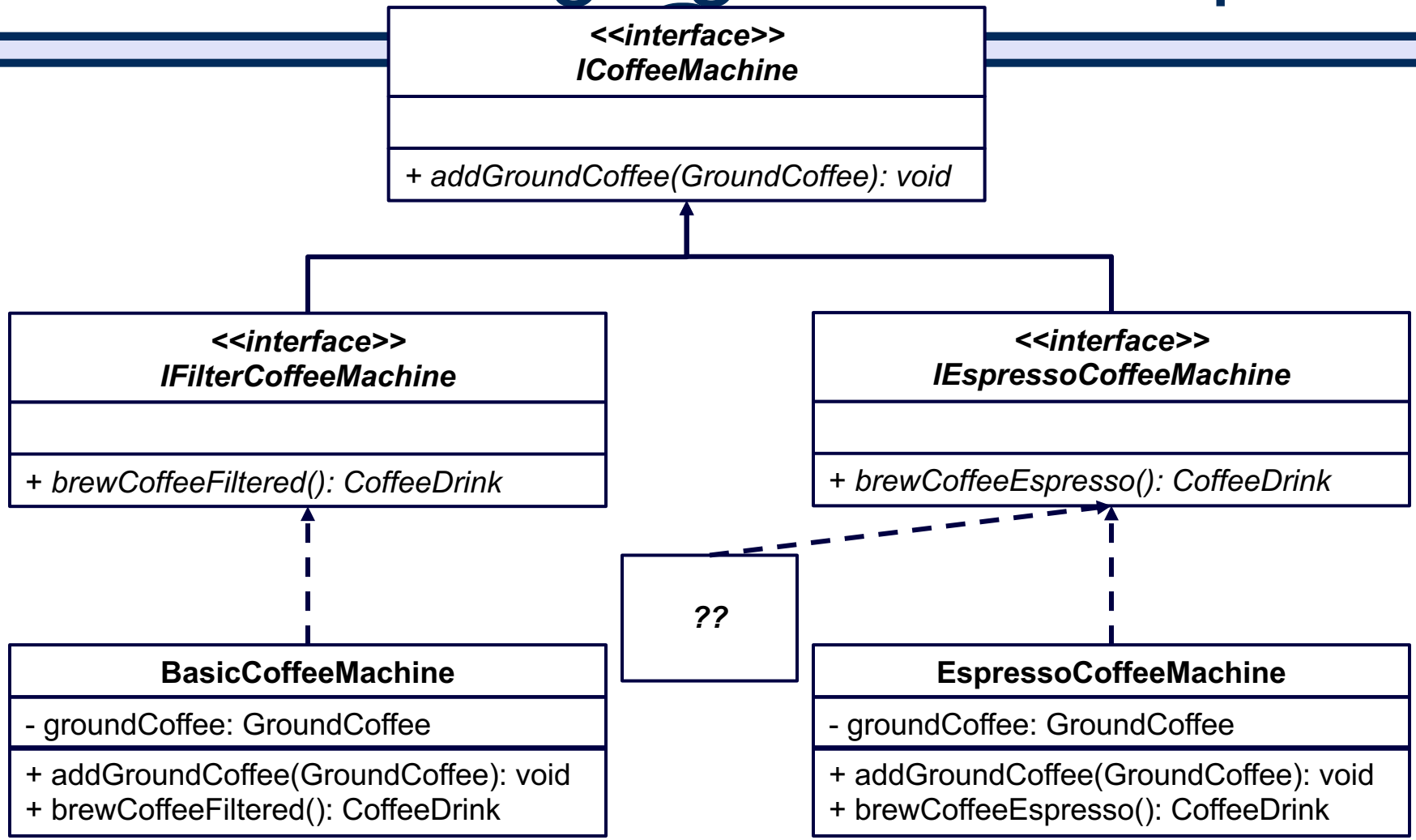

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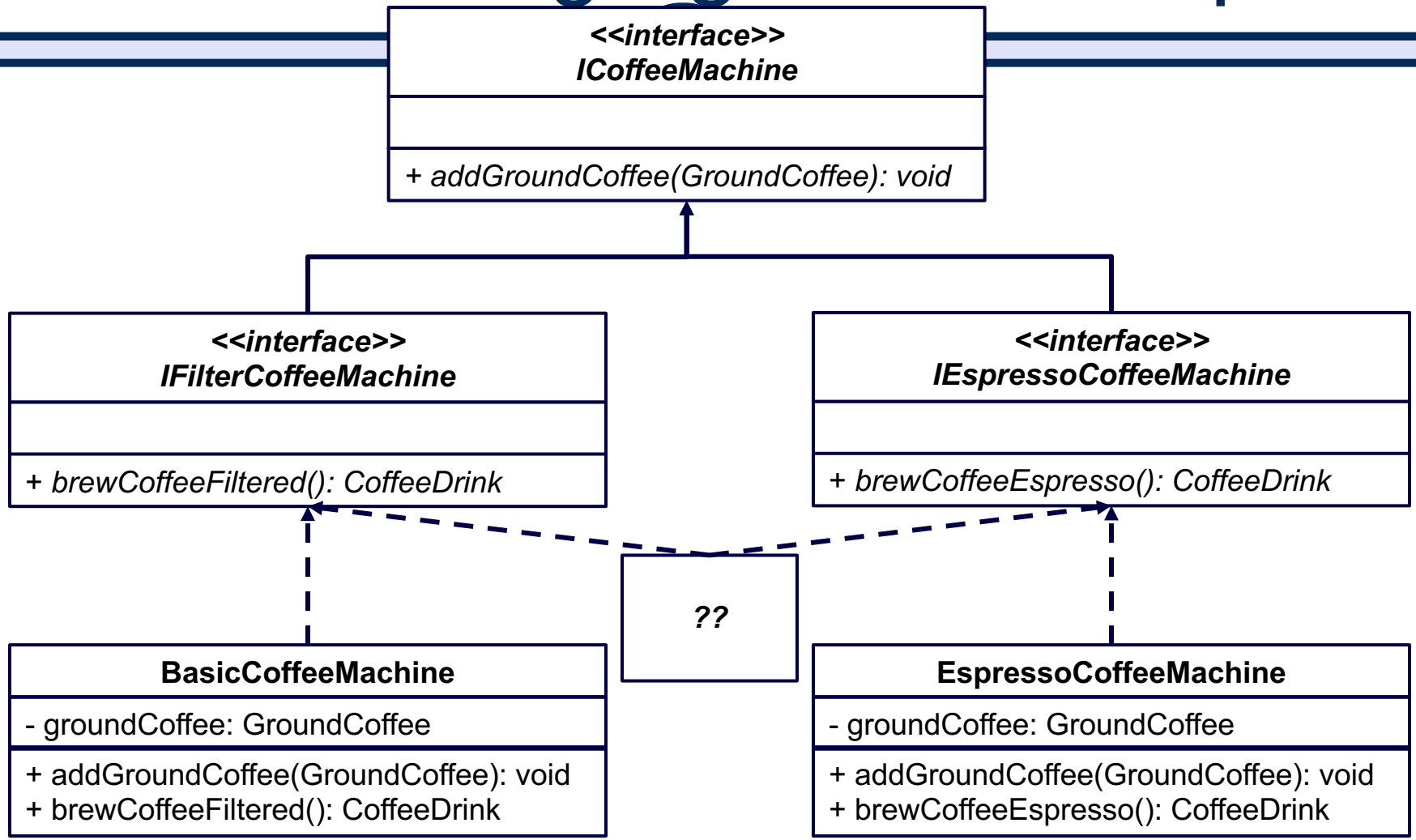

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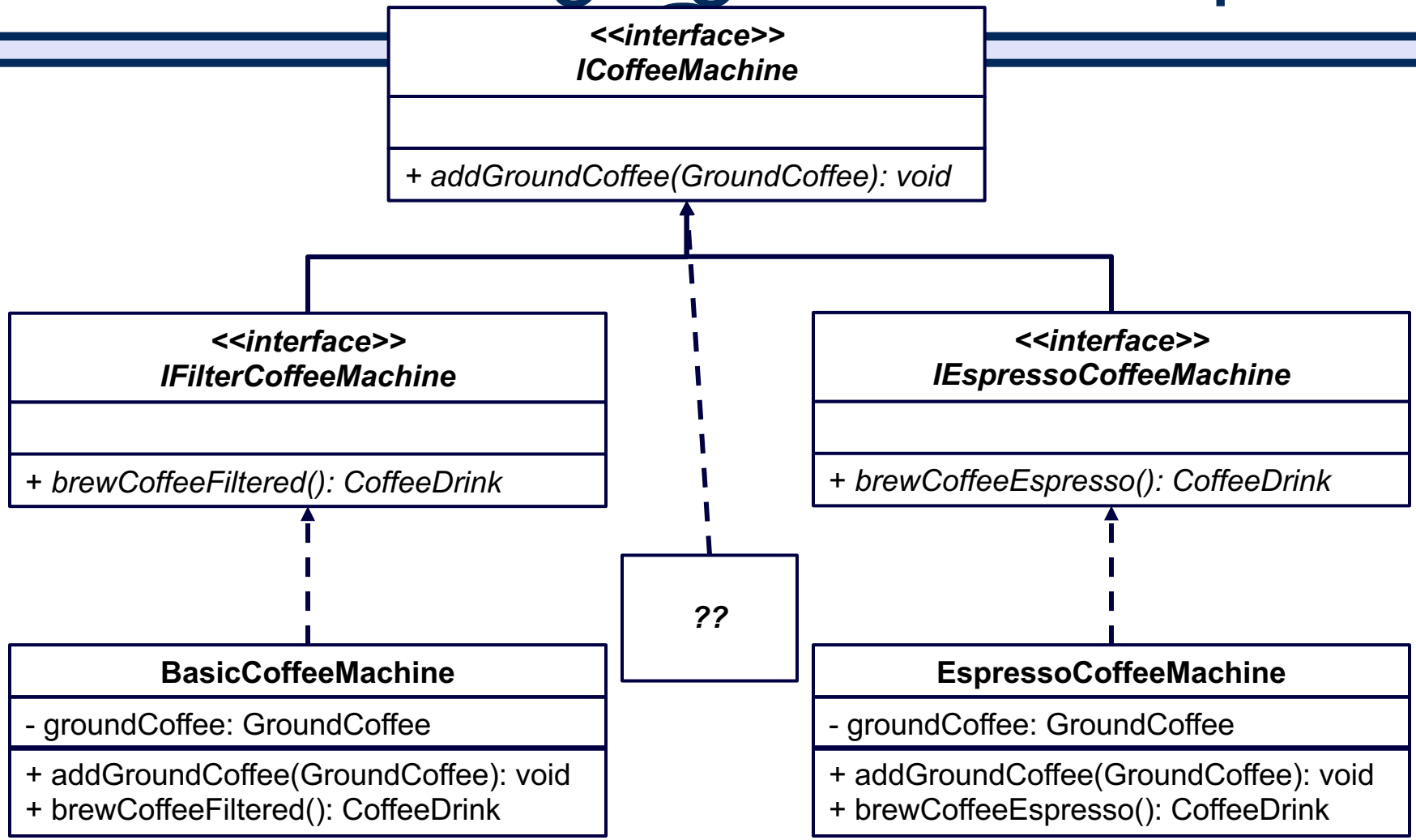

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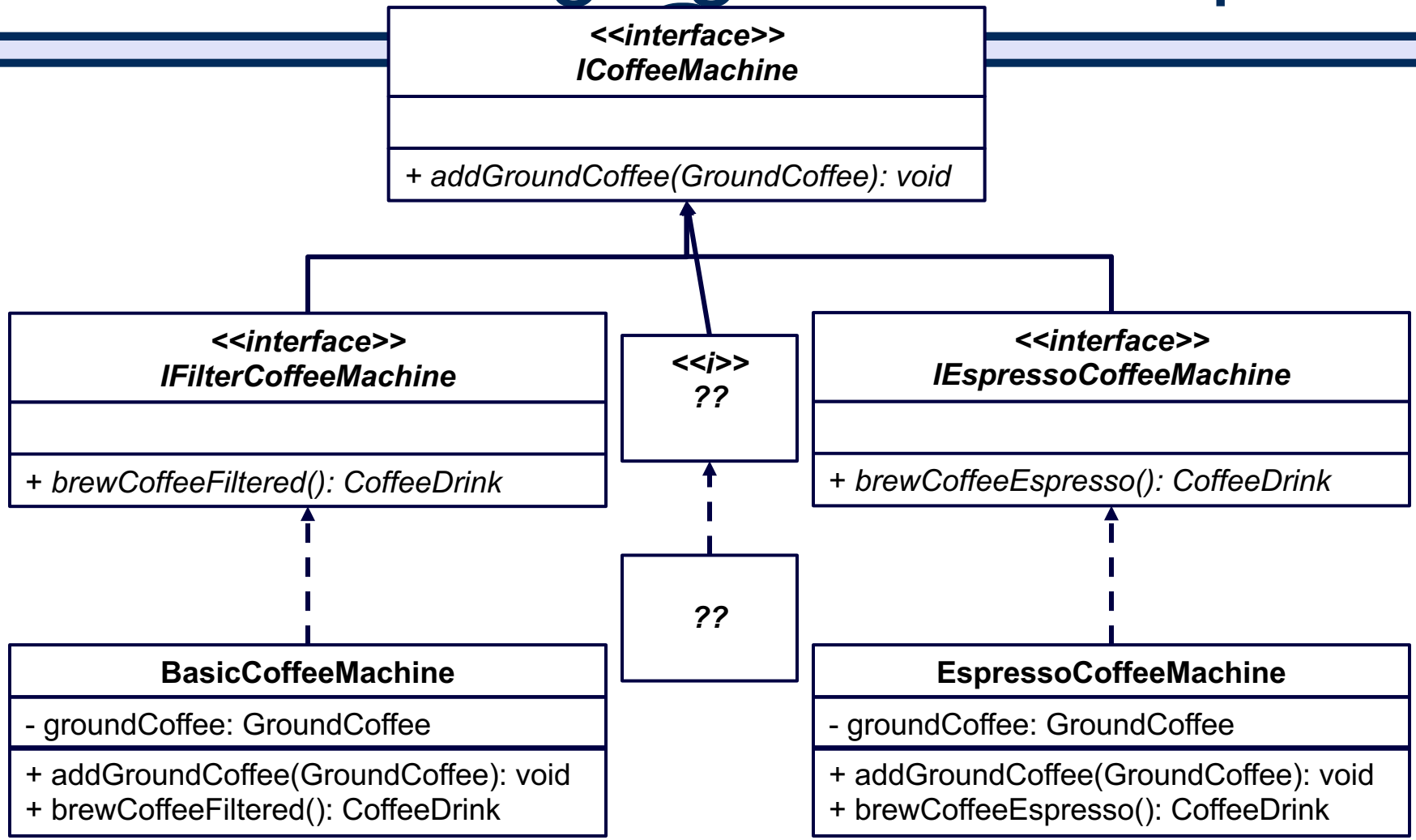

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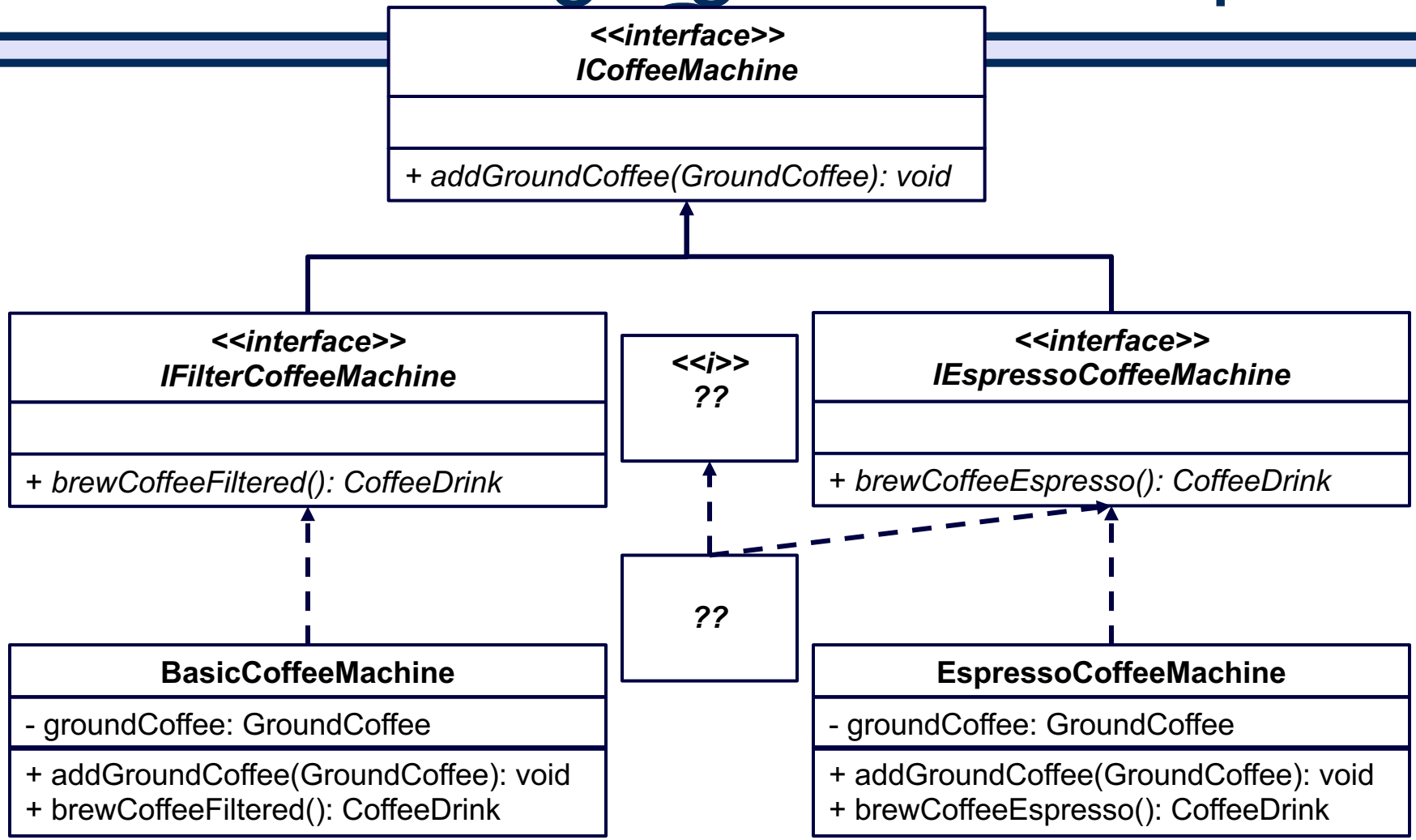

On Tap For Today

- Abstract Classes
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To Do For Next Time

- Be working on Set5
- Be working on Final Project