

Basics: From C to C++

Computer Programming for Engineers (DSAF003-42)

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Practice 8 : Polymorphism-I

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Overriding function Example

■ Decision of call function based on pointer type

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Animal{
4  public:
5      void MyFunc(){cout << "Animal" << endl;}
6  };
7  class Dog : public Animal{
8  public:
9      void MyFunc(){cout << "Dog" << endl;}
10 };
11 class Cat : public Animal{
12 public:
13     void MyFunc(){cout << "Cat" << endl;}
14 };
15 int main(){
16     Animal* animals[10];
17     animals[0] = new Animal();
18     animals[1] = new Dog();
19     animals[2] = new Cat();
20
21     animals[0]->MyFunc();
22     animals[1]->MyFunc();
23     animals[2]->MyFunc();
24
25     return 0;
26 }
```

Animal
Animal
Animal

Virtual function Example

- Decision of call function based on the object pointed to by the pointer

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Animal{
4  public:
5      void MyFunc(){cout << "Animal" << endl;}
6  };
7  class Dog : public Animal{
8  public:
9      void MyFunc(){cout << "Dog" << endl;}
10 };
11 class Cat : public Animal{
12 public:
13     void MyFunc(){cout << "Cat" << endl;}
14 };
15 int main(){
16     Animal* animals[10];
17     animals[0] = new Animal();
18     animals[1] = new Dog();
19     animals[2] = new Cat();
20
21     animals[0]->MyFunc();
22     animals[1]->MyFunc();
23     animals[2]->MyFunc();
24
25     return 0;
26 }
```

Animal
Animal
Animal

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3  class Animal{
4  public:
5      virtual void MyFunc(){cout << "Animal" << endl;}
6  };
7  class Dog : public Animal{
8  public:
9      virtual void MyFunc(){cout << "Dog" << endl;}
10 };
11 class Cat : public Animal{
12 public:
13     void MyFunc(){cout << "Cat" << endl;}
14 };
15 int main(){
16     Animal* animals[10];
17     animals[0] = new Animal();
18     animals[1] = new Dog();
19     animals[2] = new Cat();
20
21     animals[0]->MyFunc();
22     animals[1]->MyFunc();
23     animals[2]->MyFunc();
24
25     return 0;
26 }
```

Animal
Dog
Cat

Inheritance Example without virtual

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <string>
3  using namespace std;
4
5  class Person{
6  private:
7      string* name = new string;
8      // string name;
9  public:
10     Person(string myname){
11         cout << "Person(string)"<<endl;
12         *name = myname;
13     }
14     ~Person(){
15         cout << "~Person()" << endl;
16         delete name;
17     }
18     void show(){
19         cout << "My name is " << *name <<endl;
20     }
21     string getName(){
22         return *name;
23     }
24 };
```

```
25 class Student : public Person{
26 private:
27     int* id = new int;
28 public:
29     Student(string myname, int myid):Person(myname){
30         cout << "Student(string, int)"<<endl;
31         *id = myid;
32     }
33     ~Student(){
34         cout << "~Student()" << endl;
35         delete id;
36     }
37     void show(){
38         cout << "My name is " << getName();
39         cout << "and ID is "<< *id <<endl;
40     }
41 };
42 int main(){
43     Person* a = new Student("태훈",2021711919);
44     Person* b = new Student("준희",2021711910);
45     a->show();
46     b->show();
47     delete a;
48     delete b;
49
50     return 0;
51 }
```

```
Person(string)
Student(string, int)
Person(string)
Student(string, int)
My name is 태훈
My name is 준희
~Person()
~Person()
```

Inheritance Example with virtual

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <string>
3  using namespace std;
4
5  class Person{
6  private:
7      string* name = new string;
8      // string name;
9  public:
10     Person(string myname){
11         cout << "Person(string)"<<endl;
12         *name = myname;
13     }
14     virtual ~Person(){
15         cout << "~Person()" << endl;
16         delete name;
17     }
18     virtual void show(){
19         cout << "My name is " << *name <<endl;
20     }
21     string getName(){
22         return *name;
23     }
24 };
```

```
25 class Student : public Person{
26 private:
27     int* id = new int;
28 public:
29     Student(string myname, int myid):Person(myname){
30         cout << "Student(string, int)"<<endl;
31         *id = myid;
32     }
33     ~Student(){
34         cout << "~Student()" << endl;
35         delete id;
36     }
37     void show(){
38         cout << "My name is " << getName();
39         cout << " and ID is " << *id <<endl;
40     }
41 };
42 int main(){
43     Person* a = new Student("태훈",2021711919);
44     Person* b = new Student("준희",2021711910);
45     a->show();
46     b->show();
47     delete a;
48     delete b;
49
50     return 0;
51 }
```

```
Person(string)
Student(string, int)
Person(string)
Student(string, int)
My name is 태훈 and ID is 2021711919
My name is 준희 and ID is 2021711910
~Student()
~Person()
~Student()
~Person()
```

Exercise 1

■ Define Animal class, Dog class

- Dog class is a derived class of Animal
- Define constructor, destructor, show function etc.

```
int main(){
    Animal* animals[2];
    animals[0] = new Dog("초코",10);
    animals[1] = new Dog("쿠키",6);
    animals[0]->Show();
    animals[1]->Show();

    delete animals[1];
    delete animals[0];

    return 0;
}
```

```
1th Animal()
1th Dog()
2th Animal()
2th Dog()
name is 초코 and age is 10
name is 쿠키 and age is 6
2th ~Dog()
2th ~Animal()
1th ~Dog()
1th ~Animal()
```

Pure virtual function

- A class containing pure virtual functions is an abstract class
 - Assign NULL (0) value to virtual function instead of implementation

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  class Person{
5  public:
6      Person() {};;
7      virtual ~Person() {};;
8      virtual void Action()=0; //Pure Virtual Functions
9  };
10 class Student : public Person{
11 public:
12     Student() {};;
13     ~Student() {};;
14     void Action() {
15         cout << "Student" << endl;
16     }
17 };
```

```
18 class Professor : public Person{
19 public:
20     Professor() {};;
21     ~Professor() {};;
22     void Action(){
23         cout << "Professor" << endl;
24     }
25 };
26 int main(){
27     Student* student = new Student();
28     Professor professor;
29
30     student->Action();
31     professor.Action();
32
33     delete student;
34     return 0;
35 }
```

Student
Professor

Exercise 2

- Define MainPlayer, SubPlayer, StarPlayer class Using previous Assignment
- Define PlayerList without any list of derived class of Player
 - Must deallocate dynamic memory

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;

class Player{
private:
    string name;
public:
    Player(string myname):name(myname){}
    string getname() const {
        return name;
    }
    virtual ~Player(){
        cout<<"~Player()"<<endl;
    }
    virtual void showinfo() const=0;
    virtual int getpay() const=0;
};
```

```
int main(){
    PlayerList players;
    players.addplayer(new MainPlayer("태훈",200));

    SubPlayer* b = new SubPlayer("충원",15,5);
    b->addmatch(5);
    players.addplayer(b);

    StarPlayer* c = new StarPlayer("두영",500,30,10);
    c->addmatch(10);
    players.addplayer(c);

    players.addplayer(new MainPlayer("준희",300));

    players.showinfo();
    players.showtotal();

    return 0;
}
```

```
태훈's salary: 200
충원's salary: 100
두영's salary: 900
준희's salary: 300
Total Salary: 1500
~MainPlayer()
~Player()
~SubPlayer()
~Player()
~StarPlayer()
~MainPlayer()
~Player()
~MainPlayer()
~Player()
~PlayerList
```