

C++ Programming

Inheritance Homework 3

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Homework 1: Thinking

- C++ prevents classes from initializing inherited member variables in the initialization list of a constructor.
 - Why? Think in cases that languages designers considered
- In C++, Friendship is neither inherited nor transitive.
 - Why Friendship functions are not inherited?
- Comparing, the set of objects of a base class with its derived classes, which one is bigger? Think Vehicle vs Honda
- We know that we don't access private variables, but are they still inherited?
- Think: Making variable protected vs public getter/setter for it if needed?
 - Could subclass corrupts the parent class using protected data?
 - Coupling (dependency) between parent and child?

Homework 2: Package Delivery Service

- Design classes (no main) for a package delivery service (E.g. FedEx):
 - A **standard** package has a **sender** address, **receiver** address, **weight** in kg and **price** per kg
 - **Total cost** is: weight in kg x price per kg
 - **Address** is: name, string and city
 - A 2-day package is a standard package with an added **fixed fee** for the total cost
 - A heavy package is a standard package for heavy weights attached with **extra weight**
 - If weight > 100 kg, then extra fees: (weight - 100) * extra weight in kg
 - **Customer** can create several shipments. Each shipment is a set of packages of different types
 - Total shipment price = sum of each package price
 - Each shipment has information of card used for payment
 - Customer has several **debit** and **credit** card, each has its information

Homework 3: What is the output?

```
4 class A {
5 public:
6     A(string str) { cout<<"Constructor " <<str<<"\n";    }
7     ~A()          { cout<<"~A\n";    }
8 };
9
10 class B {
11     A a1;
12 public:
13     B() : a1(A("Most")) {
14         cout<<"Constructor B"<<"\n";
15     }
16     ~B()          { cout<<"~B\n";    }
17 };
18
19 class C : public B{
20     A a2;
21 public:
22     C() : a2(A("Ali")) {
23         cout<<"Constructor C"<<"\n";
24     }
25     ~C()          { cout<<"~C\n";    }
26 };
27
28 int main() {
29     C c1;
30     C* c2;
31     return 0;
32 }
33
```

Homework 4: Guess the problem

```
class A {
protected:
    int px;
    void pf() {
    }
};

class B {
protected:
    int px;
    void pf() {
    }

    int GetSalary() {
        return 100;
    }
};

class C: public A, public B {
public:
    void f() {
        px = 1;
        pf();
    }
    int GetSalary() {
        int parent_salary = GetSalary();
        return 2 * parent_salary + 1;
    }
};
```

- **What** are the problems in this code?
- **Why?**
- **How** may we solve it (syntax)?

Homework 5: Investigate

```
4 class A {
5 public:
6     int x = 1;
7     void print() { cout << "I am A\n"; }
8     ~A() { cout << "A Destructor\n"; }
9 };
10
11 class B: public A {
12 public:
13     int y = 2;
14     void print() { cout << "I am B\n"; }
15     ~B() { cout << "B Destructor\n"; }
16 };
17
18 class C: public B {
19 public:
20     int z = 3;
21     void print() { cout << "I am C\n"; }
22     ~C() { cout << "C Destructor\n"; }
23 };
24
25 void hello(A* a) {
26     a->x = 1;
27     a->print();
28 }
```

```
30 int main() {
31     C* c = new C();
32     A* a_points_c = new C();
33
34     hello(c);
35     hello(a_points_c);
36
37     c->print();
38     a_points_c->print();
39
40     delete c;
41     delete a_points_c;
42
43     return 0;
44 }
```

- What is interesting in the main?
- What is the expected output?
- Which data members (x, y, z) are visible in each object?
 - Same for hello function

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”