

# Язык C++

## ООП. Наследование

# Наследование

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```
class CPerson {
public:
    CPerson(const std::string& name, unsigned yearOfBirth)
        : yearOfBirth_(yearOfBirth)
        , name_(name) {}

    unsigned age() const {
        const std::chrono::time_point now{std::chrono::system_clock::now()};
        const std::chrono::year_month_day ymd{std::chrono::floor<std::chrono::days>(now)};

        return static_cast<int>(ymd.year()) - yearOfBirth_;
    }

    const std::string& name() const {
        return name_;
    }

private:
    std::string name_;
    unsigned yearOfBirth_;
};
```

# Наследование

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- позволяет описать новый класс на основе уже существующего с частично или полностью заимствующейся функциональностью. Класс, от которого производится наследование, называется базовым, родительским или суперклассом. Новый класс – потомком, наследником, дочерним или производным классом.
- полиморфизм подтипов, *is-a relationship*
- обеспечивает повторное использование кода (следствие но не причина)
- множественное наследование

# Наследование

---

```
class CStudent : public CPerson {  
public:  
    CStudent(const std::string& name, unsigned age, const std::string& university)  
        : CPerson(name, age)  
        , university_(university)  
    {}  
private:  
    std::string university_;  
};
```

# Наследование

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Наследник:

- Хранит в себе родителя
- Сохраняет методы родителя\*
- Приведение к базовому классу (slicing)
- Модификаторы доступа

# Constructor\Destructor order

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# Наследование

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| Specifiers | Within Same Class | In Derived Class | Outside the Class |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Private    | Yes               | No               | No                |
| Protected  | Yes               | Yes              | No                |
| Public     | Yes               | Yes              | Yes               |

# Наследование

---

```
class CStudent : public CPerson {
public:
    CStudent(const std::string& name, unsigned yearOfBirth, const std::string& university)
        : CPerson(name, yearOfBirth)
        , university_(university)
    {}
    const std::string& university() const {
        return university_;
    }
    void Hello() const {
        std::cout << "Hello. I'am " << name() << " I'am from " << university_ << std::endl;
    }
private:
    std::string university_;
};
```

# Наследование

---

```
// CBudgetStudent is a CStudent. CStudent is a CPerson

class CBudgetStudent : public CStudent {
public:
    CBudgetStudent(const std::string& name, unsigned yearOfBirth,
                   const std::string& university, unsigned salary)
        : CStudent(name, yearOfBirth, university)
        , salary_(salary)
    {}

private:
    unsigned salary_;
};
```

# is-a relationship

---

```
void Hello(const CStudent& p) {  
    p.Hello();  
}  
  
int main() {  
    CBudgetStudent st = {"Ivan Ivanov", 2002, "ITMO", 20000};  
    Hello(st);  
    return 0;  
}
```

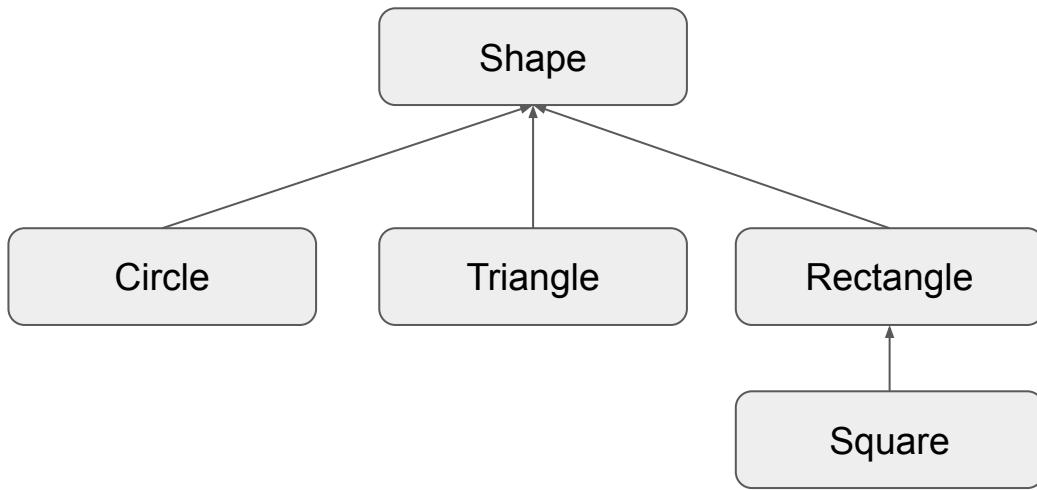
# Наследование, устройство в памяти

---

```
int main(int, char**) {
    std::cout << "sizeof(CPerson): " << sizeof(CPerson) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "sizeof(CStudent): " << sizeof(CStudent) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "sizeof(CBudgetStudent): " << sizeof(CBudgetStudent) <<
std::endl;
}
```

# Иерархия геометрических фигур

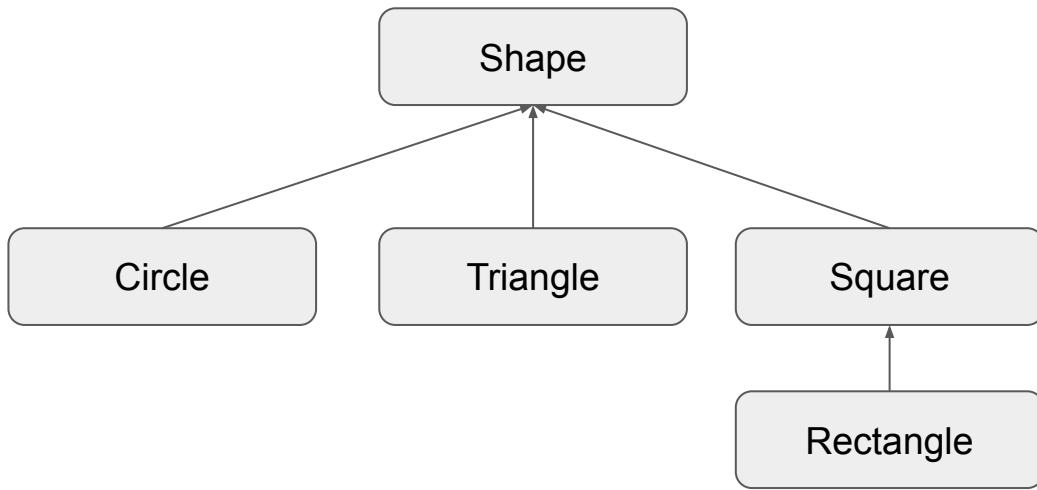
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```
void double_width(Rectangle& r)
{
    r.setWidth(r.width*2);
}
```

# Иерархия геометрических фигур

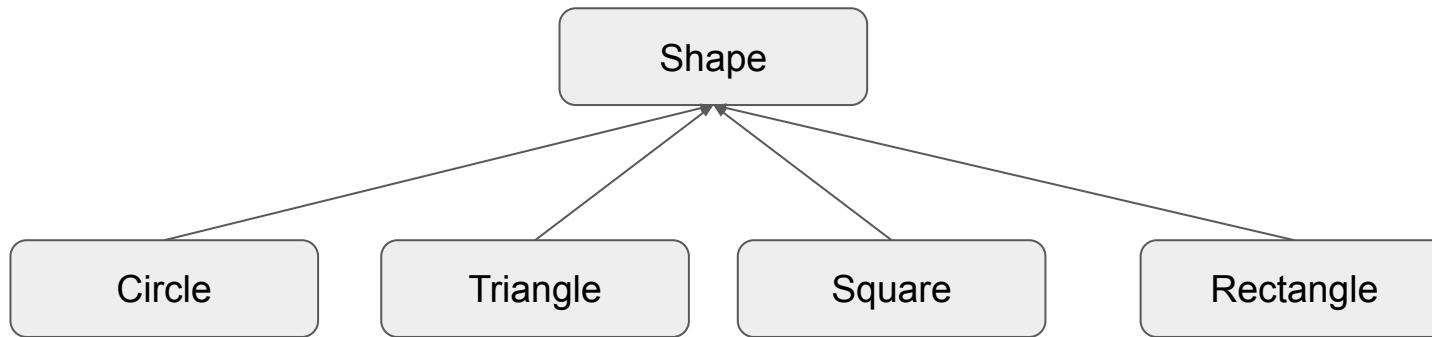
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```
double area(Square& s) {  
    return s.width() * s.width();  
}
```

# Иерархия геометрических фигур

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# Множественное наследование

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```
class CEmployee : public CPerson {
public:
    CEmployee(const std::string& name, int yearOfBirth, unsigned salary)
        : CPerson(name, yearOfBirth),
          salary_(salary)
    {}

private:
    unsigned salary_ ;
};
```

# Множественное наследование

---

```
class CIntern : public CEmployee, public CBudgetStudent {
public:
    CIntern(
        const std::string& name,
        int yearOfBirth,
        const std::string& university,
        unsigned universSallary,
        unsigned workSallary
    )
        : CEmployee(name, yearOfBirth, workSallary)
        , CBudgetStudent(name, yearOfBirth, university, universeSallary)
    {}
};
```

# Множественное наследование

---

```
int main(int, char**) {
    std::cout << "sizeof(CPerson): " << sizeof(CPerson) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "sizeof(CStudent): " << sizeof(CStudent) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "sizeof(CBudgetStudent): " << sizeof(CBudgetStudent) << std::endl;

    std::cout << "sizeof(CEmployee): " << sizeof(CEmployee) << std::endl;
    std::cout << "sizeof(CIntern): " << sizeof(CIntern) << std::endl;
}
```

# Diamond Problem

---

```
int main(int, char**) {
    CItern intern("Ivan Ivanov", 2002, "ITMO", 20000, 50000);

    intern.Hello();

    // std::cout << intern.name();  compile-time error

    std::cout << intern.CEmployee::name() << std::endl;
    std::cout << intern.CBudgetStudent::name() << std::endl;
    return 0;
}
```

# Проблемы множественного наследования

---

```
class CEmployee : public CPerson {
public:
    void IncreaseSalary() {
        salary_ += 1000;
    }
protected:
    unsigned salary_;
};

class CBudgetStudent : public CStudent {
public:
    void IncreaseSalary() {
        salary_ += 1000;
    }
protected:
    unsigned salary_;
};

class CItern : public CEmployee, public CBudgetStudent {
public:
    using CEmployee::IncreaseSalary;

    unsigned Salary() const {
        return CEmployee::salary_ + CBudgetStudent::salary_;
    }
};

int main(int, char**) {
    CItern intern("Ivan Ivanov", 2002, "ITMO", 20000, 50000);

    intern.IncreaseSalary();

    std::cout << intern.Salary() << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

final

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