polymorphism

1 Slice and Up-casting

• "slice(切片)": 把**子类的对象**的值赋给**父类的对象**,但是父类的对象还是父类的对象,其中没有多出来它本来没有的变量(即子类才有的对象);

```
D d;
d.prt();
B b;
b.prt();
b=d;
b.prt();
cout << sizeof(b) << endl;</pre>
```

○ eg1. 将子类 D 的对象 d 赋值给父类 B 的对象赋值给 b:

```
1 class B {
2 protected:
      int i = 0;
4 public:
       void prt() {
6
          cout << i << endl;</pre>
7
       }
8 };
9
10 class D : public B {
11 private:
      int j = 30;
12
13 public:
      D () {
14
15
          i = 10;
16
   };
17
18
19 int main() {
20
       D d;
21
       d.prt(); // Derived class's object
22
       в b;
23
       b.prt(); // Base class's object
                 // Assign a derived object to a base object
24
       b = d;
25
26
       cout << "The size of b is: " << sizeof(b) << endl;</pre>
27
       return 0;
28 }
29
30 10 // 子类对象的 i = 10
31 0 // 本来父类对象的 i = 0
32 10 // 将子类对象的 i 赋值给父类对象的 i, 得到 10
33 The size of b is: 4 // 父类对象只有一个 int i, 而没有子类对象的 j
```

• "**Up-casting"(向上造型)**:将一个子类对象的地址交给一个父类对象的指针(指着一个子类的对象说它就是父类的对象),或者是将一个父类的引用指向一个子类的对象:

- Upcasting is the act of converting from a Derived reference or pointer to a base class reference or pointer.
 - eg. upcasting examples:

```
1 Manager pete( "Pete", "444-55-6666", "Bakery");
2 Employee* ep = &pete; // Upcast
3 Employee& er = pete; // Upcast
```

2 virtual keyword

Lose type information about the object:

```
1 | ep->print( cout ); // prints base class version
```

- 假设父类 Employee 和子类 Manager 都有 print 函数的话,做了 upcast 之后, ep->print 是父类的 print 而不是原来子类对象 &pete 的 print.
- **virtual 关键字**: 当父类的某一个函数之前加上 virtual 后,当我们使用父类的指针去调用这个函数的时候,它能够根据这个指针所指向的那个对象到底是哪个类,调用那个对象所属的类的这个函数;
 - o eg. 使用 virtual 关键字使得父类的函数成为虚函数:

```
class Point {};
                                      // Point class: denote a point
 1
                                      // Shape class: denote a shape
 2
   class Shape {
    private:
 4
        Point center;
 5
    public:
        virtual void render() {
 6
            cout << "shape::render" << endl;</pre>
 7
 8
 9
        void move() {}
    };
10
    class Rectangle:public Shape { // Rectangle class: denote a rec
11
12
    protected:
        int width;
13
14
        int height;
15
    public:
        void render() {
16
17
            cout << "rec::render" << endl;</pre>
18
19
    };
20
    class Square:public Rectangle { // Square class: denote a square
```

```
21 public:
22
       void render() {
23
            cout << "sqr::render" << endl;</pre>
24
        }
25 };
   void render( Shape* s ) {
26
27
        s->render(); // calls correct render function for given shape
28
29 | int main() {
30
        Square s;
31
        Rectangle r;
       s.render();  // static -- Square::render();
r.render();  // static -- Rectangle::render();
32
33
        render( &s ); // dynamic -- Square::render();
        render( &r ); // dynamic -- Rectangle::render();
35
36 }
37
38 sqr::render
39 rec::render
40 sqr::render
41 rec::render
```

■ 虽然直接 s.render() 调用和 (Shape*)s->render 的结果是一样的,但是两者的调用 过程是完全不一样的;

3 Polymorphism

3.1 Two basis of Polymorphism

- Upcast: take an object of the derived class as an object of the base one.
 - 把一个子类的对象看成是父类的对象,从编程的角度:父类的指针指向子类对象的地址;
- Dynamic binding:
 - Binding: which function to be called:
 - **Static binding**: call the function as the code,编译时刻绑定, virtual 无所谓;
 - **Dynamic binding**: call the function of the object,编译时刻不知道的.

3.2 Principles of Polymorphism

- ✓ 任何一个编程语言要实现 Polymorphism 必须首先要实现 upcast;
- ✓ Virtual functions:
 - o Non-virtual functions:
 - Compiler generates static, or direct call to stated type,编译时刻静态绑定;
 - Faster to execute;

- o Virtual functions:
 - Objects carry a pack of their virtual functions;
 - Can be transparently overridden in a derived class;
 - **overridden**:指的是父类和子类中**有返回类型和参数表特征完全相同**的函数,并且**父类的这个函数前面有 virtual 关键字**,那么它们构成 overridden 关系;
 - Compiler checks pack and dynamically calls the right function, If compiler knows the function at compile-time, it can generate a static call.
- ✓ 多态变量:如果某一个**指针变量**它指向的那个类型里面是有 virtual 函数的,那么它就叫做多态变量,每一个多态变量都有两种类型:
 - 静态类型 / 声明类型: eg. Shape *s , 被声明为 Shape 类型;
 - o 动态类型 / 实时类型:根据我们传递给这个指针的对象的类型来实时确定;

4 Implementation of virtual function

```
1 class Shape {
2
   protected:
 3
       int x = 10;
4 public:
       void render() { cout << "shape::render" << endl; }</pre>
       void move() {}
6
7
   };
 8
9
   class Rectangle:public Shape {
   public:
10
       void render() { cout << "rec::render" << endl; }</pre>
11
12
   };
13
14
   class Square:public Rectangle {
15
    public:
16
       void render() { cout << "sqr::render" << endl; }</pre>
17
    };
18
   void render( Shape* s ) { s->render(); }
19
20
21
   int main() {
22
       cout << sizeof(Shape) << endl;</pre>
23
       cout << sizeof(Square) << endl;</pre>
       Square s;
24
25
       int *p = (int*)\&s;
26
       cout << *p << endl;</pre>
27
28
29
   /* There is no virtual function in the Shape */
   4 // an int variable of Shape
30
31
   4 // an int variable inherits from Shape
32
   10 // it x = 10;
33
    34
   class Shape {
   protected:
35
       // int x = 10;
```

```
public:
37
38
        virtual void render() { cout << "shape::render" << endl; }</pre>
39
        void move() {}
40
   };
41
    /* There is a virtual function render() in the Shape */
42
43 8
               // a pointer's size
44
    8
               // a pointer's size
   4935152
               // 指向了一个 render 函数的地址
45
```

- 没有 virtual 函数的情况下:
 - o Shape 类中有多少个变量, 那么 Shape 类的大小就是这么些变量的总大小;
 - o Shape 类中没有变量的时候,Shape 类的大小是 1 Byte, 因为不能没有大小;
- 含有 virtual 函数的情况下:
 - o 如果没有任何变量的情况下,Shape 类的大小是 8 Byte , 是一个指针的大小;

```
int main() {
    cout << sizeof(Shape) << endl;
    cout << sizeof(Square) << endl;
    Square s;
    long long **p = (long long**)&s;
    void (*f)() = (void (*)())(**p);
    //int *p = (int*)&s;
    (*f)();
}</pre>
```

- 这个 s 对象中只有一个指针 VPTR , 它指向了一张表 vtable , 这张表是它所属的 Square 类的表:
 - vtable:每一个类只有一张表,里面包含了该类的所有 virtual 函数的指针;
 - VPTR: 每一个对象都有一个指向它所属的类的 vtable 的 VPTR 指针;

4.1 How virtual work in C++

如果一个类含有 virtual 函数的话,那么它的对象包含的第一个东西一定是一个 VPTR 指针,这个指针指向了这个类的 vtable, 里面包含了这个类所有的 virtual 函数的函数指针。

```
class Shape {
                                       A Shape
 public:
    Shape();
    virtual ~Shape();
   virtual void render();
                                                        Shape vtable
   void move(const XYPos&);
   virtual void resize();
 protected:
                                                        Shape::dtor()
   XYPos center;
                                                        Shape::render()
                                                        Shape::resize()
class Ellipse :
                                An Ellipse
          public Shape {
public:
                                   vtable
 Ellipse(float majr,
         float minr);
                                                 Ellipse vtable
 virtual void render();
protected:
  float major axis;
 float minor axis;
};
```

vtable 其实是一张静态的表,因为在编译过程中这些 virtual 函数的地址都是确定的。

```
class Circle :
                                         A Circle
            public Ellipse {
public:
                                           vtable
  Circle(float radius);
                                           center
  virtual void render();
                                         major axis
  virtual void resize();
                                                             Circle vtable
  virtual float radius();
                                         minor axis
protected:
                                                             Circle::dtor()
                                            area
  float area;
                                                            Circle::render()
};
                                                             Circle::resize()
                                                             Circle::radius()
```

动态绑定: 当我要用父类的指针调用子类对象的 virtual 函数的时候,它就会通过 VPTR 找到那个类的 vtable 找到对应的那一个函数指针,来进行调用:

所以动态绑定就是通过这一系列指针操作来实现的,而不是在程序执行的时候来拷问对象到底是什么类的,然后去找那个类的成员函数来实现。

4.2 What happens if

```
1 Ellipse elly(20F, 40F);
2 Circle circ(60F);
3 elly = circ; // Slice, 做的是赋值
```

- Area of circ is sliced off, only the part of circ that fits in elly gets copied;
- vtable from circ is ignored, the vtable in elly is the Ellipse vatble.

```
shape *p = &elly;
s->render(); // Ellipse::renser();
```

4.3 Virtual destructors

• Make destructors virtual if they might be inherited:

```
1  Shape *p = new Ellipse(100.0F, 200.0F);
2  ...
3  delete p;
```

- Want Ellipse::~Ellipse() to be called:
 - Must declare Shape::~Shape() virtual;
 - o It will call Shape::~Shape() automatically.
- If Shape:~Shape() is not virtual, only Shape::~Shape() will be invoked!!!

如果我们希望一个类是会有子类的,那么就要把它的析构函数(destructor)变成 virtual 的,使得子 类对象日后能正常调用它们自己的析构函数,而不是只能调用父类的析构。

4.4 Return types relaxation(current)

Suppose $\mathbb D$ is publicly derived from $\mathbb B$, then $\mathbb D$::f() can return a subclass of the return type defined in $\mathbb B$::f().

It applies to pointer and reference types, eg. D&, D*;

```
Relaxation example

class Expr {
  public:
     virtual Expr* newExpr();
     virtual Expr& clone();
     virtual Expr self();
  };

class BinaryExpr : public Expr {
  public:
     virtual BinaryExpr* newExpr();  // Ok
     virtual BinaryExpr& clone();// Ok
     virtual BinaryExpr self();  // Error!
  };
```

4.5 Overloading and virtual

Overloading adds multiple signatures:

```
class Base {
  public:
    virtual void func();
    virtual void func(int);
};
```

- If we override an overloaded function, you must override all of the variants!
 - Can not override just one;
 - If we don't override all, some will be hidden.