# 601.220 Intermediate Programming

## Polymorphism: "many forms"

```
int main() {
   vector<Account> my_accounts;
   // this is sort of OK, since CheckingAccount is
   // derived from Account (except: "slicing" will
   // occur)
   my_accounts.push_back(CheckingAccount(2000.0));
    cout << my accounts.back().type() << endl;</pre>
   return 0:
```

## Polymorphism: "many forms"

```
class Account {
public:
    . . .
    std::string type() const { return "Account"; }
    . . .
};
class CheckingAccount : public Account {
public:
    std::string type() const { return "CheckingAccount"; }
    . . .
};
class SavingsAccount : public Account {
public:
    std::string type() const { return "SavingsAccount"; }
    . . .
};
```

```
#include <string>
class Account {
public:
    Account() : balance(0.0) { }
    Account(double initial) : balance(initial) { }
    void credit(double amt)
                               { balance += amt: }
                               { balance -= amt: }
    void debit(double amt)
    double get_balance() const { return balance; }
    std::string type() const { return "Account"; }
private:
    double balance:
};
class CheckingAccount : public Account {
public:
    CheckingAccount(double initial, double atm) :
        Account(initial), total fees(0.0),
            atm_fee(atm) { }
    void cash_withdrawal(double amt) {
        total fees += atm fee:
        debit(amt + atm_fee);
    7
    double get total fees() const {
        return total fees:
    7
```

```
std::string type() const {
        return "CheckingAccount":
private:
    double total fees:
    double atm_fee;
}:
class SavingsAccount : public Account {
public:
    SavingsAccount(double initial, double rate) :
        Account(initial), annual_rate(rate) { }
    //Not shown here: usual compound interest calc
    double total after years(int years):
    std::string type() const {
        return "SavingsAccount":
    }
private:
    double annual_rate;
};
```

```
// account_main3.cpp:
#include <iostream>
#include "account2.h"
using std::cout; using std::endl;
void print_account_type(const Account& acct) {
    cout << acct.type() << endl;</pre>
int main() {
    Account acct(1000.0);
    CheckingAccount checking(1000.0, 2.00);
    SavingsAccount saving(1000.0, 0.05);
    print_account_type(acct);
    print_account_type(checking);
    print_account_type(saving);
   return 0:
```

```
Note the types:
void print_account_type(const Account& acct) {
    cout << acct.type() << endl;</pre>
}
int main() {
    . . .
    CheckingAccount checking(1000.0, 2.00);
    . . .
    print account type(checking);
    . . .
```

In main, checking\_acct has type CheckingAccount

Passed to print\_account\_type as const Account&

• This is allowed; CheckingAccount is derived from Account

Usually, you may use a variable of a derived type as though it has the base type

• Makes logical sense; CheckingAccount is an Account

```
void print_account_type(const Account& acct) {
    cout << acct.type() << endl;</pre>
int main() {
    CheckingAccount checking(1000.0, 2.00);
    . . .
    print_account_type(checking_acct);
    . . .
Does acct.type() call Account::type() (matching parameter's type) or
CheckingAccount::type() (matching the original declared type)?
```

```
$ g++ -c account_main3.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
$ g++ -o account_main3 account_main3.o
$ ./account_main3
Account
Account
Account
It calls Account::type()
```

Can we force print\_account\_type to call the function corresponding to the *actual* type (CheckingAccount) rather than the locally declared base type (Account)?

This requires dynamic binding

To use it, we declare relevant member functions as virtual:

```
class Account {
public:
    . . .
    virtual std::string type() const { return "Account"; }
    . . .
};
class CheckingAccount : public Account {
public:
    virtual std::string type() const { return "CheckingAccount"; }
    . . .
};
class SavingsAccount : public Account {
public:
    virtual std::string type() const { return "SavingsAccount"; }
    . . .
};
```

```
#include <string>
class Account {
public:
    Account() : balance(0.0) { }
    Account(double initial) : balance(initial) { }
    void credit(double amt)
                               { balance += amt: }
    void debit(double amt)
                               { balance -= amt: }
    double get balance() const { return balance: }
    virtual std::string type() const {
        return "Account";
private:
    double balance:
};
class CheckingAccount : public Account {
public:
    CheckingAccount(double initial, double atm) :
        Account(initial), total fees(0.0),
            atm_fee(atm) { }
    void cash withdrawal(double amt) {
        total fees += atm fee:
        debit(amt + atm_fee);
    double get total fees() const {
```

```
return total_fees;
    virtual std::string type() const {
        return "CheckingAccount";
private:
    double total_fees;
    double atm fee:
}:
class SavingsAccount : public Account {
public:
    SavingsAccount(double initial, double rate) :
        Account(initial), annual_rate(rate) { }
    //Not shown here; usual compound interest calc
    double total after years(int years);
    virtual std::string type() const {
        return "SavingsAccount";
private:
    double annual_rate;
};
```

```
// account_main4.cpp:
#include <iostream>
#include "account3.h" // now with *virtual* `type` member functions
using std::cout;
using std::endl;
void print_account_type(const Account& acct) {
    cout << acct.type() << endl;</pre>
int main() {
    Account acct(1000.0);
    CheckingAccount checking(1000.0, 2.00);
    SavingsAccount saving(1000.0, 0.05);
    print_account_type(acct);
    print_account_type(checking);
    print_account_type(saving);
   return 0:
```

```
$ g++ -c account_main4.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
$ g++ -o account_main4 account_main4.o
$ ./account_main4
Account
CheckingAccount
SavingsAccount
```

#### Quiz!

What output is printed by the following program?

```
#include <iostream>
using std::cout;
class X {
public:
  void p() { cout << "X::p "; }</pre>
  virtual void q()
    { cout << "X::q "; }
};
class Y : public X {
public:
  void p() { cout << "Y::p "; }</pre>
  virtual void q()
    { cout << "Y::q "; }
};
void f(X &obj) { obj.p(); obj.q(); }
int main() { Y myObj; f(myObj); }
```

- A. X::p X::q
- B. X::p Y::q
- C. Y::p X::q
- D. Y::p Y::q
- E. Some other output is printed

#### Very similar but not identical quiz!

What output is printed by the following program?

```
#include <iostream>
using std::cout;
class X {
public:
  void p() { cout << "X::p "; }</pre>
  virtual void q()
    { cout << "X::q "; }
}:
class Y : public X {
public:
  void p() { cout << "Y::p "; }</pre>
  virtual void q()
    { cout << "Y::q "; }
};
void f(X obj) { obj.p(); obj.q(); }
int main() { Y myObj; f(myObj); }
```

- A. X::p X::q
- B. X::p Y::q
- C. Y::p X::q
- D. Y::p Y::q
- E. Some other output is printed