

# Polymorphism (Lecture -3)

(CS 217)

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#### **Lecture 3 - Contents**

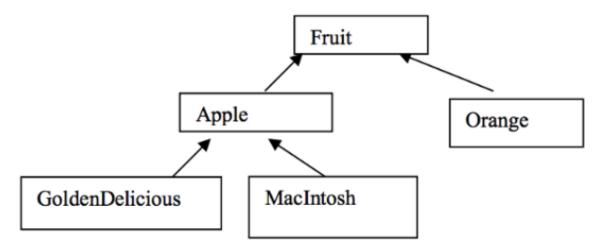
- Classes in C++
- Concrete and Abstract Classes
- Pure Virtual Function
- Usage of Pure-Virtual function and Abstract
   Classes
- Example Code...



#### Classes in C++

 It is true that all objects are represented by a class, the converse is not true.

All classes do not necessarily represent objects:



- In C++, we can classify the Classes:
  - 1. Concrete Classes
  - 2. Abstract Classes



#### **Concrete Classes**

- Concrete Classes provide full representation of their objects.
  - Object can be instantiated
- Must provide implementation for every member function



#### **Abstract Classes**

- Classes from which it is never intended to instantiate any objects (*Reasons*?):
  - Incomplete: derived classes must define the "missing pieces"
  - Too generic: to define real objects

- Normally used as base classes and called <u>abstract</u> base classes
- It is a common public interface for the entire class hierarchy



#### Pure virtual Functions

- A class is made abstract by declaring one or more of its virtual functions to be "pure"
  - I.e., by placing "= 0" in its declaration
- Example:

```
virtual void draw() = 0;
```

- "= 0" is known as a pure specifier.
- Tells compiler that there is no implementation.



#### Pure virtual Functions (cont.)

- Every concrete derived class must override all baseclass pure virtual functions
  - with concrete implementations
- If even one pure virtual function is not overridden
  - the derived-class will also be abstract
  - Compiler will refuse to create any objects of the class

- However, we can create Pointers and references of abstract classes:
  - To point or refer the derived class objects



### Why we need abstract classes?

- To define a <u>common public interface</u> in a <u>class</u> hierarchy
  - To create Abstraction Framework (in our software system)
- It is a core feature of Object-Oriented Design

- Simplifies development of big software systems
  - Enables code re-use, Readable, maintainable, adaptable code



## Case Study: Payroll System Using Polymorphism

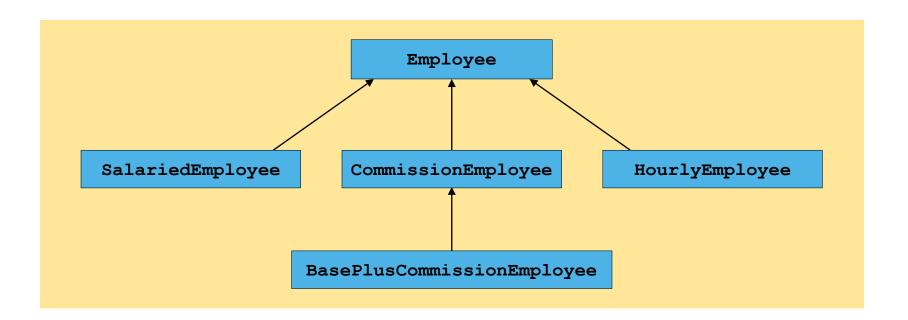
- Create a payroll program
  - Use virtual functions and polymorphism

- Problem statement
  - 4 types of employees, paid weekly:
    - 1. Salaried (fixed salary, no matter the hours)
    - 2. Hourly workers
    - 3. Commission (paid percentage of sales)
    - 4. Base-plus-commission (base salary + percentage of sales)



# Case Study: Payroll System Using Polymorphism

- Base class Employee:
  - Pure virtual function earnings (returns pay)
  - Other classes derive from Employee





### Payroll System

```
class Employee {
                                                       DEMO:
public:
                                                       Payroll.cpp
 Employee(const char *, const char *);
 ~Employee();
        char *getFirstName() const;
        char *getLastName() const;
 // Pure virtual functions make Employee abstract base class.
 virtual float earnings() const = 0; // pure virtual
 virtual void print() const = 0; // pure virtual
protected:
 char *firstName;
 char *lastName;
```



```
Employee::Employee(const char *first, const char *last)
         firstName = new char[strlen(first) + 1];
         strcpy(firstName, first);
         lastName = new char[ strlen(last) + 1 ];
         strcpy(lastName, last);
// Destructor deallocates dynamically allocated memory
Employee::~Employee() {
 delete [] firstName; delete [] lastName;
//Return a pointer to the first name
char *Employee::getFirstName() const {
return firstName; // caller must delete memory
char *Employee::getLastName() const {
 return lastName; // caller must delete memory
```





```
// Constructor function for class
SalariedEmployee:: SalariedEmployee(const char *first,
                                          const char *last, float s)
 : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
{ weeklySalary = s > 0 ? s : 0; }
// Set the SalariedEmployee's salary
void SalariedEmployee::setWeeklySalary(float s)
 { weeklySalary = s > 0 ? s : 0; }
// Get the SalariedEmployee's pay
float SalariedEmployee::earnings() const { return weeklySalary; }
// Print the SalariedEmployee's name
void SalariedEmployee::print() const
 cout << endl << " Salaried Employee: " << getFirstName()</pre>
    << ' ' << getLastName();
```



```
class CommissionWorker : public Employee {
public:
    CommissionWorker(const char *, const char *, float = 0.0, unsigned = 0);
    void setCommission(float);
    void setQuantity(unsigned);
    virtual float earnings() const;
    virtual void print() const;

private:
    float commission; // amount per item sold
    unsigned quantity; // total items sold for week
};
```



```
CommissionWorker::CommissionWorker(const char *first, const char *last, float c, unsigned q)
 : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
          commission = c > 0? c : 0;
          quantity = q > 0? q : 0;
void CommissionWorker::setCommission(float c)
 { commission = c > 0 ? c : 0; }
void CommissionWorker::setQuantity(unsigned q)
 { quantity = q > 0 ? q : 0; }
float CommissionWorker::earnings() const
 { return commission * quantity; }
void CommissionWorker::print() const
 cout << endl << "Commission worker: " << getFirstName()
    << ' ' << getLastName();
```



```
class HourlyWorker : public Employee {
public:
 HourlyWorker(const char *, const char *,
         float = 0.0, float = 0.0);
 void setWage(float);
 void setHours(float);
 virtual float earnings() const;
 virtual void print() const;
private:
 float wage; // wage per hour
 float hours; // hours worked for week
```



```
HourlyWorker::HourlyWorker(const char *first, const char *last float w, float h)
 : Employee(first, last) // call base-class constructor
 wage = w > 0? w : 0;
 hours = h \ge 0 \&\& h < 168 ? h : 0;
void HourlyWorker::setWage(float w) { wage = w > 0 ? w : 0; }
// Set the hours worked
void HourlyWorker::setHours(float h)
 { hours = h >= 0 && h < 168 ? h : 0; }
// Get the HourlyWorker's pay
float HourlyWorker::earnings() const { return wage * hours; }
// Print the HourlyWorker's name
void HourlyWorker::print() const
 cout << endl << " Hourly worker: " << getFirstName()
    << ' ' << getLastName();
```



```
class BasePlusCommissionEmployee:public CommissionWorker
private:
        float baseSalary;
public:
        BasePlusCommissionEmployee(const char*, const
char* , float =0.0, unsigned =0,float =0.0);
        void setBaseSalary(float sal)
                 baseSalary = sal;
        float getBaseSalary(void) const
                 return baseSalary;
        void print() const;
        float earnings() const;
```



```
BasePlusCommissionEmployee::BasePlusCommissionEmployee(const
char* first, const char* last, float c,
                 unsigned q,float sal)
                 :CommissionWorker(first,last,c,q)
         baseSalary=(sal);
void BasePlusCommissionEmployee::print() const
        cout << "\nbase-salaried commission employee: ";</pre>
        CommissionWorker::print(); // code reuse
} // end function print
float BasePlusCommissionEmployee::earnings() const
        return getBaseSalary() + CommissionWorker::earnings();
} // end function earnings
```



```
void main(void)
 Employee *ptr; // base-class pointer
 SalariedEmployee b("Nauman", "Sarwar", 800.00);
 ptr = &b; // base-class pointer to derived-class object
 ptr->print(); // dynamic binding
 cout << " earned $" << ptr->earnings(); // dynamic binding
           // static binding
 b.print();
 cout << " earned $" << b.earnings(); // static binding</pre>
 CommissionWorker c("Qasim", "Ali", 3.0, 150);
 ptr = &c; // base-class pointer to derived-class object
 ptr->print(); // dynamic binding
 cout << " earned $" << ptr->earnings(); // dynamic binding
 c.print();
           // static binding
 cout << " earned $" << c.earnings(); // static binding
```



```
BasePlusCommissionEmployee p("Mehshan", "Mustafa", 2.5, 200, 1000.0);
ptr = &p; // base-class pointer to derived-class object
ptr->print();  // dynamic binding
cout << " earned $" << ptr->earnings(); // dynamic binding
p.print(); // static binding
cout << " earned $" << p.earnings(); // static binding
HourlyWorker h("Samer", "Tufail", 13.75, 40);
ptr = &h; // base-class pointer to derived-class object
ptr->print();  // dynamic binding
cout << " earned $" << ptr->earnings(); // dynamic binding
h.print(); // static binding
cout << " earned $" << h.earnings(); // static binding</pre>
cout << endl;
return 0;
```

#### End of Lecture 3