

Class inheritance: is-a

Kevin Schmidt, Susan Lindsey, Charlie Dey

Spring 2019

General case, special case

You can have classes where an object of one class is a special case of the other class. You declare that as

```
class General {
protected: // note!
    int g;
public:
    void general_method() {};
};

class Special : public General {
public:
    void special_method() { g = ... };
};

int main() {
    Special special_object;
    special_object.general_method();
    special_object.special_method();
}
```

Inheritance: derived classes

Derived class *Special* *inherits* methods and data from *base class* *General*:

```
int main() {  
    Special special_object;  
    special_object.general_method();  
}
```

Members and methods need to be protected, not private, to be inheritable.

Constructors

When you run the special case constructor, usually the general case needs to run too. By default the 'default constructor', but:

```
class General {  
public:  
    General( double x,double y ) {};  
};  
class Special : public General {  
public:  
    Special( double x ) : General(x,x+1) {};  
};
```

Access levels

Methods and data can be

- private, because they are only used internally;
- public, because they should be usable from outside a class object, for instance in the main program;
- protected, because they should be usable in derived classes (see section ??).

Exercise 1

Take your code where a `Rectangle` was defined from one point, width, and height.

Make a class `Square` that inherits from `Rectangle`. It should have the function `area` defined, inherited from `Rectangle`.

First ask yourself: what should the constructor of a `Square` look like?

Exercise 2

Revisit the `LinearFunction` class. Add methods `slope` and `intercept`.

Now generalize `LinearFunction` to `StraightLine` class. These two are almost the same except for vertical lines. The `slope` and `intercept` do not apply to vertical lines, so design `StraightLine` so that it stores the defining points internally. Let `LinearFunction` inherit.

Overriding methods

- A derived class can inherit a method from the base class.
- A derived class can define a method that the base class does not have.
- A derived class can *override* a base class method:

```
class Base {  
public:  
    virtual f() { ... };  
};  
class Deriv : public Base {  
public:  
    virtual f() override { ... };  
};
```


More

- Multiple inheritance: an X is-a A, but also is-a B.
This mechanism is somewhat dangerous.
- Virtual base class: you don't actually define a function in the base class, you only say 'any derived class has to define this function'.
- Friend classes:

```
class A;  
class B {  
    friend class A;  
private:  
    int i;  
};  
class A {  
public:  
    void f(B b) { b.i; };  
};
```

A friend class can access private data and methods even if there is no inheritance relationship.