



Polymorphism

Week 9



Yang-Cheng Chang
Yuan-Ze University
yczhang@saturn.yzu.edu.tw



Accessing Members of Base and Derived Classes

```
class B {  
public:  
    void m();  
    void n();  
    ...  
} // class B
```

```
class D: public B {  
public  
    void m();  
    void p();  
    ...  
} // class D
```

← Class D redefines method m()

```
B B_obj;  
D D_obj;  
B *B_ptr = &B_obj;  
D *D_ptr = &D_obj;
```

The following are legal:

```
B_obj.m() //B's m()  
B_obj.n()
```

```
D_obj.m() //D's m()  
D_obj.n() //B's n()  
D_obj.p()
```

```
B_ptr->m() //B's m()  
B_ptr->n()
```

```
D_ptr->m() //D's m()  
D_ptr->n() //B's n()  
D_ptr->p()
```



Accessing Members of Base and Derived Classes

```
class B {  
public:  
    void m();  
    void n();  
    ...  
} // class B
```

```
class D: public B {  
public  
    void m(); ← Class D redefines method m()  
    void p();  
    ...  
} // class D
```

```
B B_obj;  
D D_obj;  
B *B_ptr = &B_obj;  
D *D_ptr = &D_obj;
```

- The following are legal:
 B_ptr = D_ptr;
- The following are *not* legal:
 D_ptr = B_ptr;
 B_ptr->p();
 Even if B_ptr is known to point to an object of class D



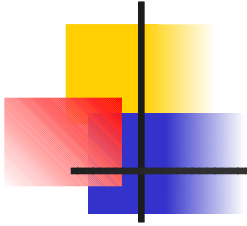
Virtual functions

```
class B {  
public:  
    virtual void m();  
    void n();  
    ...  
} // class B
```

```
class D: public B {  
public  
    void m(); ← Class D redefines method m()  
    void p();  
    ...  
} // class D
```

The following are legal:–

```
D D_obj;  
B *B_ptr = &D_obj;  
  
B_ptr = D_ptr;  
B_ptr->m() //D's m()  
B_ptr->n() //B's n()
```



Polymorphism

- The ability to declare functions/methods as `virtual` is one of the central elements of polymorphism in C++
- *Polymorphism*:– from the Greek “having multiple forms”
 - In programming languages, the ability to assign a different meaning or usage to something in different contexts



Assignment 9

- 請參考主程式的流程與物件宣告，完成三個類別的實作
 - 一個基礎類別 pet
 - 需要有建構子，用來初始化成員變數 name，設定寵物名字
 - 一個成員變數 name，用於儲存寵物的名字
 - 兩個成員函式 Name()，makeSound()
Name() 傳回寵物的名字
makeSound() 傳回寵物的叫聲，用字串代表
 - 兩個衍生類別 cat，dog，繼承於基礎類別 pet
 - cat，dog 兩個類別的 makeSound() 必須不同，cat 的 makeSound() 傳回 miau，dog 的 makeSound() 傳回 won



主程式

```
#include <iostream>
#include "pet.h"

using namespace std;

void examinePet(pet* p){
    cout << "My name is " << p->Name() << " and I make " << p->makeSound() << endl;
}

int main(){
    pet* marry = new cat("marry");
    pet* tom = new dog("tom");
    examinePet(marry); // output: My name is marry and I make miau
    examinePet(tom); // output: My name is tom and I make won
}
```