Научноисследовательск ий практикум

ДИНАМИЧЕСКИЙ И СТАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОЛИМОРФИЗМ.

Базовый класс

```
class Base
public:
          Base();
          ~Base();
          void NonVirtualMethod();
          virtual void VirtualMethodA();
          virtual void VirtualMethodB();
};
Base::Base()
          cout << "Base default c-tor called" << endl;</pre>
Base::~Base()
          cout << "Base d-tor called" << endl;</pre>
void Base::NonVirtualMethod()
{
          cout << "Non-virtual method of Base class called" << endl:</pre>
void Base::VirtualMethodA()
          cout << "Virtual method A of Base class called" << endl;</pre>
void Base::VirtualMethodB()
          cout << "Virtual method B of Base class called" << endl;</pre>
```

Первый наследник

```
class HeirA: public Base
public:
       void NonVirtualMethod();
       virtual void VirtualMethodA();
};
void HeirA::NonVirtualMethod()
       cout << "Non-virtual method of Heir A class called" << endl;</pre>
}
void HeirA::VirtualMethodA()
{
       cout << "Virtual method A of Heir A class called" << endl;</pre>
}
```

Второй наследник

```
class HeirB: public Base
public:
       void NonVirtualMethod();
       virtual void VirtualMethodB();
};
void HeirB::NonVirtualMethod()
       cout << "Non-virtual method of Heir B class called" << endl;</pre>
void HeirB::VirtualMethodB()
{
       cout << "Virtual method B of Heir B class called" << endl;</pre>
```

main() – первый вариант

Мы создадим размещённые в стеке экземпляры объектов

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
      Base baseObject;
      baseObject.NonVirtualMethod();
      baseObject.VirtualMethodA();
      baseObject.VirtualMethodB();
      HeirA aObject;
      aObject.NonVirtualMethod();
      aObject.VirtualMethodA();
      a0bject.VirtualMethodB();
      return 0;
```

Что получилось

baseObject

aObject

Starting /Users/amakashov/projects/build-heir_example2
Base default c-tor called
Non-virtual method of Base class called
Virtual method B of Base class called
Virtual method B of Base class called
Base default c-tor called
Non-virtual method of Heir A class called
Virtual method A of Heir A class called
Virtual method B of Base class called
Virtual method B of Base class called
Virtual method B of Base class called
Base d-tor called
Base d-tor called
Base d-tor called
Visers/amakashov/projects/build-heir_example2-Desktop-I

Новый main()

Теперь мы для обращения к элементам будем использовать указатель

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
      Base* ptr = nullptr;
      Base baseObject;
      ptr = &baseObject;
      ptr->NonVirtualMethod();
      ptr->VirtualMethodA();
      ptr->VirtualMethodB();
      HeirA aObject;
      ptr = &a0bject;
      ptr->NonVirtualMethod();
      ptr->VirtualMethodA();
      ptr->VirtualMethodB();
      return 0;
}
```

Что получилось

baseObject

| Starting /Users/amakashov/projects/build-heir_example2| Base default c-tor called |
| Non-virtual method of Base class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Non-virtual method of Base class called |
| Virtual method A of Heir A class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Virtual method B of Base class called |
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| Virtual method B of Base class called |
| Virtu

Указатель на функцию

С точки зрения С++ функция – это тоже разновидность данных

У функции есть адрес, позволяющий определить, где находится её реализация

Можно реализовать указатель на функцию можно:

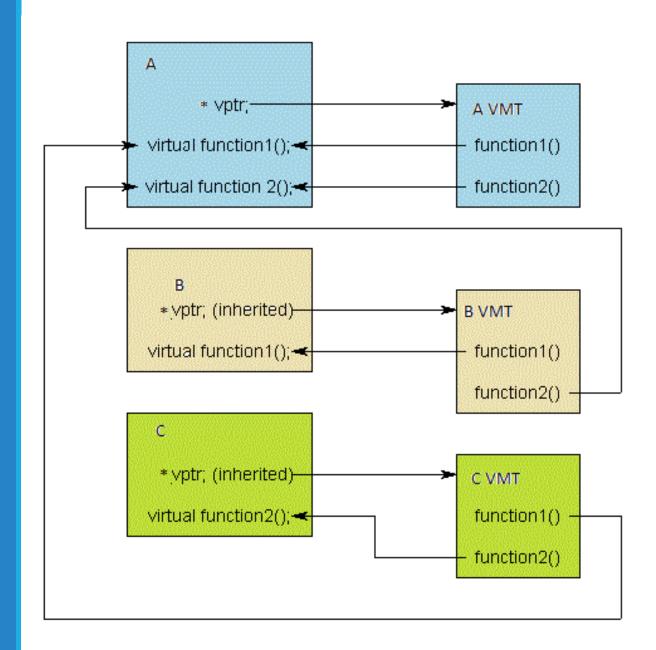
```
Возвращаемый_Тип (*имя_указаетля) (Входной_тип1, Входной_тип2, ...);
Например,
double (*someFunct) (double);
```

создаёт указатель на функцию, которая принимает на вход один double и возвращает double

Пример

```
double Square(double input) {return pow(input,2);}
double Cube(double input) {return pow(input,3);}
double Root(double input) {return pow(input, 0.5);}
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  double (*someFunct) (double);
  someFunct = Square;
  cout << "Square of 2 is " << someFunct(2) << endl;</pre>
  someFunct = Cube;
  cout << "Cube of 2 is " << someFunct(2) << endl;</pre>
  someFunct = Root;
  cout << "Square root of 2 is " << someFunct(2) <<</pre>
endl;
  return 0;
```

Построени е таблицы виртуальны х функций



Какие функции бывают виртуальными?

- •Любая функция-член может быть виртуальной
- •Не бывает виртуальных конструкторов
- •А вот деструкторы должны быть виртуальными

```
•Есть чистые виртуальный функции:
```

```
class Base
{
public:
    void NonVirtualMethod();
    virtual void VirtualMethodA() = 0; // pure virtual
    virtual void VirtualMethodB();
};
```

Самостоятельно

Реализуйте класс комплексных чисел:

- 1. Конструктор, принимающий действительную и мнимую части
- 2. Функция-геттер и сеттер для действительной и мнимой частей
- 3. Операторы сложения, вычитания, умножения и деления
- 4. Определите, нужны ли вам конструктор-копировщик, деструктор и оператор присваивания?