



# C++ Inheritance

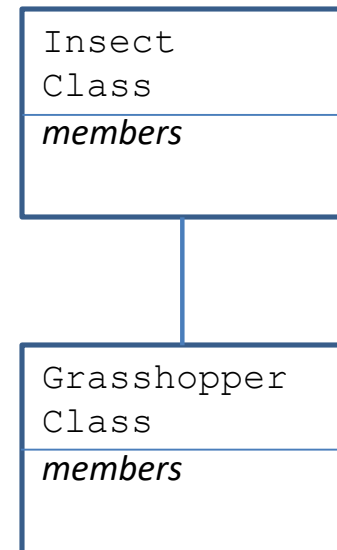


# C++ Inheritance

- Inheritance allows a hierarchy of classes to be built.
- Move from the most general  
to the most specific
- The class that is inherited is the **base class**.
- The inheriting class is called the **derived class**.
- A derived class inherits traits of the base class  
&  
adds properties that are specific to that class.

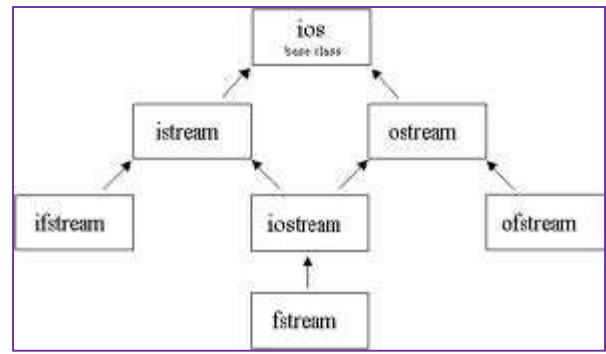
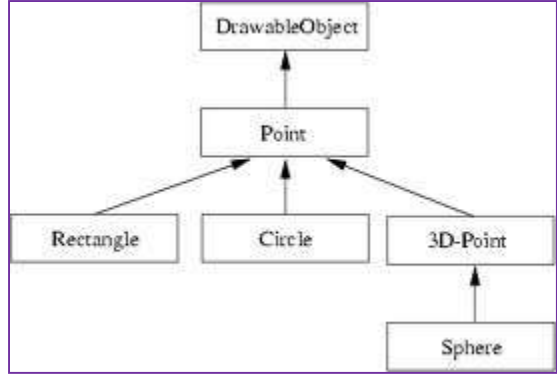
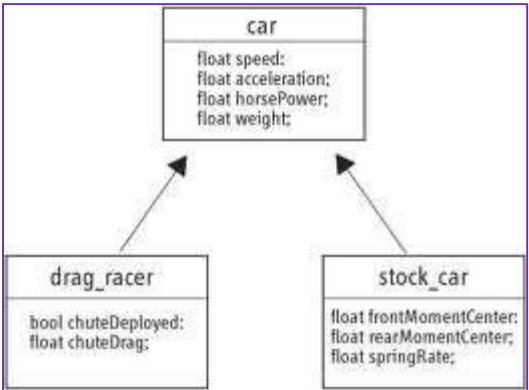
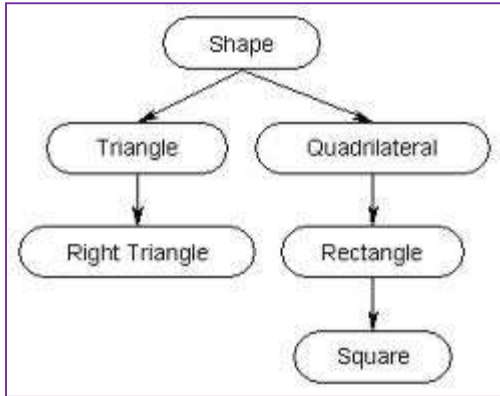
# C++ Inheritance

- Inheritance = the “**Is a**” Relationship
- A poodle **is a** dog
- A car **is a** vehicle
- A tree **is a** plant
- A rectangle **is a** shape
- A football player **is a** an athlete
- Base Class is the *General Class*
- Derived Class is the *Specialized Class*





# C++ Inheritance





# C++ Inheritance

## • Syntax

```
class B {
    int I;
public:
    void Set_I(int X){I=X;}
    int Get_I() {return I;}
};
```

**Base Class  
Access  
Specification**

B  
Class //Base  
members

D  
Class //Derived  
members

```
class D : public B {
    int J;
public:
    void Set_J(int X)
        {J = X;}
    int Mul()
        {return J * Get_I();}
    // J * I → Compile error!
};
```

```
int main() {
    D ob;
    ob.Set_J(10);
    ob.Set_I(4);
    // ob.I = 8; Compile error!
    cout << ob.Mul() << endl;
    return 0;
} // end main
```

### Access Specification: **Public**

- Public members of Base are public members of Derived
- Private members of Base remain private members, but are inherited by the Derived class.

*i.e. "They are invisible to the Derived class"*



# C++ Inheritance

- A base class is not exclusively “owned” by a derived class. A base class can be inherited by any number of different classes.
- There may be times when you want to keep a member of a base class private but still permit a derived class access to it.  
SOLUTION: Designate the data as **protected**.

# C++ Inheritance

*Private members of the base class are always private to the derived class regardless of the access specifier.*

- Protected Data Inherited as Public

```
class Base {
    protected:
    int a, b;
public:
    void Setab(int n, int m)
        { a = n; b = m;}
};
```

```
class Derived: public Base {
    int c;
public:
    void Setc(int x) { c = x;}
    void Showabc() {
        cout << a << " " << b << " " << c << endl;
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    Derived ob;

    ob.Setab(1,2);
    ob.Setc(3);
    ob.Showabc();
    //ob.a = 5 NO! NO!

    return 0;
} // end main
```



# C++ Inheritance

- **Public Access Specifier**

- *Private members of Base remain private members and are inaccessible to the derived class.*
- *Public members of Base are public members of Derived*

*BUT*

- *Protected members of a base class are accessible to members of any class derived from that base.*  
*Protected members, like private members, are not accessible outside the base or derived classes.*

*Private members of the base class are always private to the derived class regardless of the access specifier*

# C++ Inheritance

- But when a base class is inherited as **protected**, **public and protected** members of the base class become protected members of the derived class.

```
class Base {
    protected:
        int a, b;
    public:
        void Setab(int n, int m)
            { a = n; b = m;}
};
```

```
int main() {
    Derived ob;

    //ob.Setab(1,2); ERROR
    //ob.a = 5;      NO! NO!

    ob.Setc(3);
    ob.Showabc();

    return 0;
} // end main
```

```
class Derived: protected Base {
    int c;
    public:
        void Setc(int x) { c = x;}
        void Showabc() {
            cout << a << " " << b << " " << c << endl;
        }
};
```



*Private members of the base class are always private to the derived class regardless of the access specifier*

# C++ Inheritance

- **Protected Access Specifier**

- Private members of the base class are inaccessible to the derived class.
- Public members of the base class become protected members of the derived class.
- Protected members of the base class become protected members of the derived class.

i.e. only the public members of the derived class are accessible by the user application.



# C++ Inheritance

- **Constructors & Destructors**

- When a base class and a derived class both have constructor and destructor functions
  - Constructor functions are executed in order of derivation – base class before derived class.
  - Destructor functions are executed in reverse order – the derived class's destructor is executed before the base class's destructor.
- A derived class does not inherit the constructors of its base class.

# C++ Inheritance

```
class Base {  
    public:  
        Base() { cout << "Constructor Base Class\n";}  
        ~Base() {cout << "Destructing Base Class\n";}  
};  
class Derived : public Base {  
    public:  
        Derived() { cout << Constructor Derived Class\n";}  
        ~Derived(){ cout << Destructing Derived Class\n";}  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    Derived ob;  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
---- OUTPUT ----  
Constructor Base Class  
Constructor Derived Class  
Destructing Derived Class  
Destructing Base Class
```

# C++ Inheritance

- **Passing an argument to a derived class's constructor**

```
Class Base {
    public:
        Base() {cout << "Constructor Base Class\n";}
        ~Base(){cout << "Destructing Base Class\n";}
};
Class Derived : public Base {
    int J;
    public:
        Derived(int X) {
            cout << Constructor Derived Class\n";
            J = X;
        }
        ~Derived(){ cout << Destructing Derived Class\n";}
        void ShowJ() { cout << "J: " << J << "\n"; }
};
```

```
int main() {
    Derived Ob(10);
    Ob.ShowJ();
    return 0;
} // end main
```

# C++ Inheritance

- Arguments to both Derived and Base Constructors

```

Class Base {
    int I;
public:
    Base(int Y) {
        cout << "Constructor Base Class\n";
        I = Y;}
    ~Base(){cout << "Destructing Base Class\n";}
    void ShowI() { cout << "I: " << I << endl; }
};
Class Derived : public Base {
    int J;
public:
    Derived(int X) : Base (X) {
        cout << Constructor Derived Class\n";
        J = X;
    }
    ~Derived(){ cout << Destructing Derived Class\n";}
    void ShowJ() { cout << << "J:" << J << "\n"; }
};
  
```

```

int main() {
    Derived Ob(10);

    Ob.ShowI();
    Ob.ShowJ();
    return 0;
} // end main
  
```

# C++ Inheritance

- Different arguments to the Base – All arguments to the Derived.

```

Class Base {
    int I;
public:
    Base(int Y) {
        cout << "Constructor Base Class\n";
        I = Y; }
    ~Base(){cout << "Destructing Base Class\n";}
    void ShowI() { cout << "I: " << I << endl; }
};
Class Derived : public Base {
    int J;
public:
    Derived(int X, int Y) : Base (Y) {
        cout << Constructor Derived Class\n";
        J = X;
    }
    ~Derived(){ cout << Destructing Derived Class\n";}
    void ShowJ() { cout << << "J:" << J << "\n"; }
};
  
```

```

int main() {
    Derived Ob(5,8);

    Ob.ShowI();
    Ob.ShowJ();
    return 0;
} // end main
  
```

# C++ Inheritance

- OK – If Only Base has Argument

```

Class Base {
    int I;
public:
    Base(int Y) {
        cout << "Constructor Base Class\n";
        I = Y; }
    ~Base() { cout << "Destructing Base Class\n"; }
    void ShowI() { cout << "I: " << I << endl; }
};
Class Derived : public Base {
    int J;
public:
    Derived(int X) : Base (X) {
        cout << Constructor Derived Class\n";
        J = 0;          // X not used here
    }
    ~Derived() { cout << Destructing Derived Class\n"; }
    void ShowJ() { cout << "J:" << J << "\n"; }
};
  
```

```

int main() {
    Derived Ob(10);

    Ob.ShowI();
    Ob.ShowJ();
    return 0;
} // end main
  
```

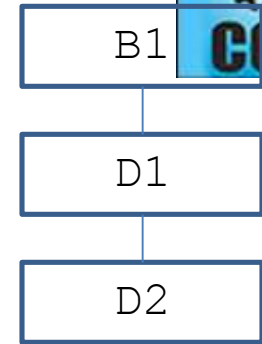


# C++ Inheritance

- **Multiple Inheritance – Inheriting more than one base class**
  1. Derived class can be used as a base class for another derived class  
(*multilevel class hierarchy*)
  2. A derived class can directly inherit more than one base class. 2 or more base classes are combined to help create the derived class



# C++ Inheritance



- **Multiple Inheritance**

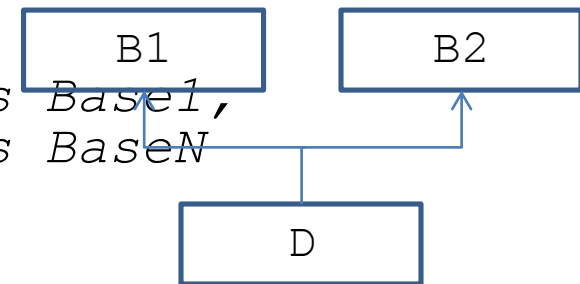
1. Multilevel Class Hierarchy

- Constructor functions of all classes are called in order of derivation: B1, D1, D2
- Destructor functions are called in reverse order

2. When a derived class directly inherits multiple base classes...

- Access\_Specifiers { public, private, protected} can be different
- Constructors are executed in the order left to right, that the base classes are specified.
- Destructors are executed in the opposite order.

```
class Derived_Class_Name: access Base1,
                        access Base2,... access BaseN
{
    //.. body of class
} end Derived_Class_Name
```



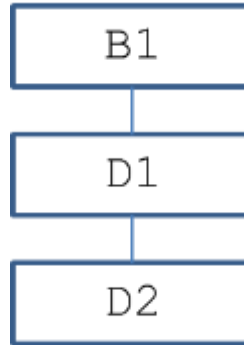
# C++ Inheritance

- Derived class inherits a class derived from another class.

```
class B1 {
    int A;
public:
    B1(int Z) { A = Z; }
    int GetA() { return A; }
};
```

```
class D1 : public B1 {
    int B;
public:
    D1(int Y, int Z) : B1 (Z) { B = Y; }
    void GetB() { return B; }
};
```

```
Class D2 : public D1 {
    int C;
public:
    D2 (int X, int Y, int Z) : D1 ( Y, Z) { C = X; }
    void ShowAll () {
        cout << GetA() << " " << GetB() << " " << C << endl; }
};
```



```
int main() {
    D2 Ob(5,7,9);

    Ob.ShowAll();

    // GetA & GetB are still public here
    cout << Ob.GetA() << " "
        << Ob.GetB() << endl;

    return 0;
} // end main
```

*Because bases are inherited as public,  
D2 has access to public elements of both B1 and D1*

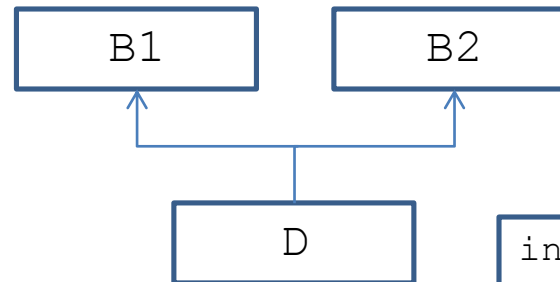
# C++ Inheritance

## Derived Class Inherits Two Base Classes

```
class B1 {
    int A;
public:
    B1(int Z) { A = Z; }
    int GetA() { return A; }
};
```

```
class B2 {
    int B;
public:
    B2 (int Y) { B = Y; }
    void GetB() { return B; }
};
```

```
class D : public B1, public B2 {
    int C;
public:
    D (int X, int Y, int Z) : B1(Z), B2 (Y) { C = X; }
    void ShowAll () {
        cout << GetA() << " " << GetB() << " " << C << endl; }
};
```



```
int main() {
    D Ob(5,7,9);

    Ob.ShowAll();

    return 0;
} // end main
```

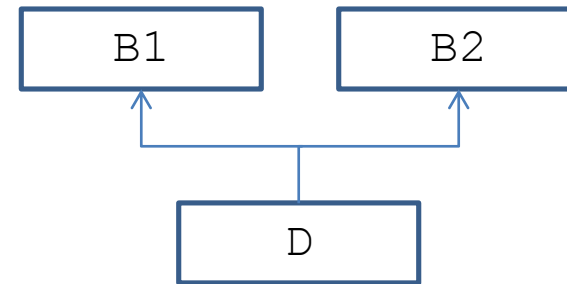
# C++ Inheritance

## • Inheritance Multiple Base Classes (constructor and destructor)

```

class B1 {
public:
    B1() {cout << "Constructing B1\n"; }
    ~B1() {cout << "Destructing B1\n"; }
};
class B2 {
public:
    B2() {cout << "Constructing B2\n"; }
    ~B2() {cout << "Destructing B2\n"; }
};
class D : public B1, public B2 {
public:
    D() {cout << "Constructing D\n"; }
    ~D() {cout << "Destructing D\n"; }
};

```



```

int main () {
    D ob;
    return 0;
} // end main

```

```

----OUTPUT----
Constructing B1
Constructing B2
Constructing D
Destructing D
Destructing B2
Destructing B1

```

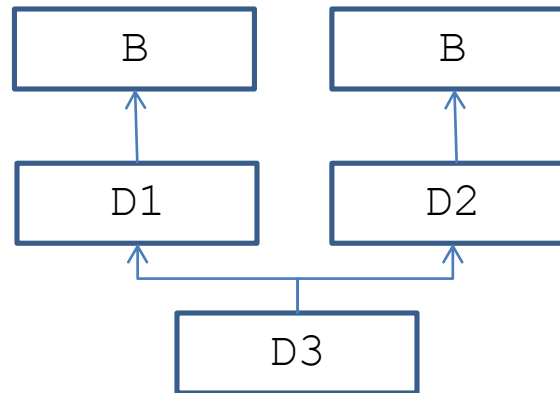
# C++ Inheritance

## • Virtual Base Class

### —PROBLEM:

The Base B is inherited twice by D3.

- There is ambiguity!
- Solution: mechanism by which only one copy of B will be included in D3.



# C++ Inheritance

```
class B {
    public:
        int I;
};
class D1 : virtual public B {
    public:
        int J;
};
class D2 : virtual public B {
    public:
        int K;
};
class D3 : public D1, public D2 {
    public:
        int product {return I * J * K; }
};

int main() {
    D3 ob;

    ob.I = 15; //must be virtual
              // else compile
              // time error

    ob.J = 21;
    ob.K = 26;

    cout << "Product: "
         << ob.product() << endl;
    return 0;
} // end main
```



# C++ Inheritance

- A Derived class does not inherit the constructors of its base class.
- Good Advice: You can and should include a call to one of the base class constructors when you define a constructor for a derived class.
- If you do not include a call to a base class constructor, then the default (zero argument) constructor of the base class is called automatically.
- If there is no default constructor for the base class, an error occurs.



# C++ Inheritance

- If the programmer does not define a *copy constructor* in a derived class (or any class), C++ will auto-generate a copy constructor for you. (Bit-wise copy)
- Overloaded assignment operators are not inherited, but can be used.
- When the destructor for the derived class is invoked, it auto-invokes the destructor of the base class. No need to explicitly call the base class destructor.



# C++ Inheritance

- A derived class inherits all the member functions (and member variables) that belong to the base class – except for the constructor.
- If a derived class requires a different implementation for an inherited member function, the function may be redefined in the derived class. (not the same *overloading*)
  - List its declaration in the definition of the derived class (even though it is the same as the base class).
  - Redefined function will have the same number and types of parameters. I.e. signature is the same.
  - Ok to use both (must use the base class qualifier to distinguish between the 2)



# C++ Inheritance

- **Virtual Functions**

- Background:

- A pointer declared as a pointer to a base class can also be used to point to any class derived from that base.
    - We can use a base pointer to point to a derived object, but you can access only those members of the derived object that were inherited from the base. The base pointer has knowledge only of the base class; it knows nothing about the members added by the derived class.
    - A pointer of the derived type cannot (should not) be used to access an object of the base class.

# C++ Inheritance

## • Virtual Functions- Background

```
class Base {
    int X;
public:
    void SetX(int I) { X = I;}
    int  GetX()      { return X;}
};
class Derived : public Base {
    int Y;
public:
    void SetY(int I) { Y = I;}
    int  GetY()      { return Y;}
};
```

```
int main() {
    Base    *ptr;
    Base    BaseOb;
    Derived DerivedOb;

    ptr = &BaseOb;
    ptr->SetX(15);
    cout <<"Base X: "
         << ptr->GetX() << endl;

    ptr = &DerivedOb;
    ptr->SetX(29);

    DerivedOb.SetY(42); // cannot use ptr
    cout << "Derived Object X: "
         << ptr->GetX()      << endl;
    cout << "Derived Object Y: "
         << DerivedOb.GetY() << endl;

    return 0;
} // end main
```



# C++ Inheritance

- **Virtual Functions**

- When the programmer codes “virtual” for a function, the programmer is saying, “I do not know how this function is implemented”.
- Technique of waiting *until runtime* to determine the implementation of a procedure is called **late binding** or **dynamic binding**.
- A virtual function is a member function that is declared within a base class and redefined by a derived class.
- Demonstrates “One interface, multiple methods” philosophy that is polymorphism.
- “Run-time polymorphism”- when a virtual function is called through a pointer.
- When a virtual function is redefined by a derived class, the keyword virtual is not needed.
- “A base pointer points to a derived object that contains a virtual function and that virtual function is called through that pointer, C++ determines which version of that function will be executed based upon the type of object being pointed to by the pointer.” Schildt



# C++ Inheritance

- **Virtual Functions**

- Exact same **prototype** (Override not Overload)  
Signature + return type
- Can only be class members
- Destructors can be virtual; constructors cannot.
- Done at runtime!
- **Late Binding**: refers to events that must occur at run time.
- **Early Binding**: refers to those events that can be known at compile time.

# C++ Inheritance

## • Virtual Functions

*Polymorphic class*  
contains a virtual  
function.

```
class Base {
public:
    int I;
    base(int X) { I = X;}
    virtual void func() {
        cout << "Using Base version of func(): ";
        cout << I << endl;
    }
};

class D1 : public Base {
public:
    D1(int X) : base(X) {}
    void func() {
        cout << "Using D1's version of func(): ";
        cout << I*I << endl;
    }
};

class D2 : public Base {
public:
    D2(int X) : base(X) {}
    void func() {
        cout << "Using D2's version of func(): ";
        cout << I+I << endl;
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    Base *ptr;
    Base BaseOb(10);
    D1 D1Ob(10);
    D2 D2Ob(10);

    ptr = &BaseOb;
    ptr->func(); // use Base's func()

    ptr = &D1Ob;
    ptr->func(); // use D1's func()

    ptr = &D2Ob;
    ptr->func(); // use D2's func()

    return 0;
}
```

-----OUTPUT-----

```
Using Base version of func(): 10
Using D1's version of func(): 100
Using D2's version of func(): 20
```

*If the derived class does not override a virtual function,  
the function defined within its base class is used.*

# C++ Inheritance

```

class Area {
    double dim1, dim2;
public :
    void SetArea(double d1, double d2) {
        dim1 = d1;
        dim2 = d2;
    }
    void GetDim (double &d1, double &d2) {
        d1 = dim1;
        d2 = dim2;
    }
    {
virtual double GetArea() {
        cout << "DUMMY DUMMY OVERRIDE function";
        return 0.0;
    }
};

class Rectangle : public Area {
public :
    double GetArea() {
        double temp1, temp2
        GetDim (temp1, temp2);
        return temp1 * temp2;
    }
};

class Triangle : public Area {
public :
    double GetArea() {
        double temp1, temp2
        GetDim (temp1, temp2);
        return 0.5 temp1 * temp2;
    }
};

```

```

int main () {
    Area *ptr;
    Rectangle R;
    Triangle T;

    R.SetArea(3.3, 4.5);
    T.SetArea(4.0, 5.0);

    ptr = &R;
    cout << "RECTANGLE_AREA: "
         << ptr->GetArea() << endl;

    ptr = &T;
    cout << "TRIANGLE_AREA: "
         << ptr->GetArea() << endl;

    return 0;
} // end main

```

*When there is no meaningful action for a base class virtual function to perform, the implication is that any derived class **MUST** override this function. C++ supports **pure virtual functions** to do this.*

**Virtual double GetArea() = 0; // pure virtual**



# C++ Inheritance

- **Virtual Functions**

- When a class contains at least one *pure* virtual function, it is referred to as an *abstract class*.
  - An abstract class contains at least one function for which no body exists, so an abstract class exists mainly to be inherited.
  - Abstract classes do not stand alone.
  - If Class B has a virtual function called f(), and D1 inherits B and D2 inherits D1, both D1 and D2 can override f() relative to their respective classes.
-