

08: INHERITANCE

Programming Technique II
(SCSJ1023)

*Adapted from Tony Gaddis and Barret Krupnow (2016), Starting out with
C++: From Control Structures through Objects*

8.1: Introduction to Inheritance

What is Inheritance?

✿ **Inheritance** provides a way to **create a new class from an existing class**.

✿ The new class is a **specialized version** of the existing class.

✿ Classes organised into a 'classification hierarchy'.

✿ Classes can **inherit attributes and methods** from other classes, and **add extra attributes and methods** of its own.

What is the Purpose of Inheritance?

 **Generalisation:** sharing commonality between two or more classes

 **Specialisation:** Extending the functionality of an existing class

To be included

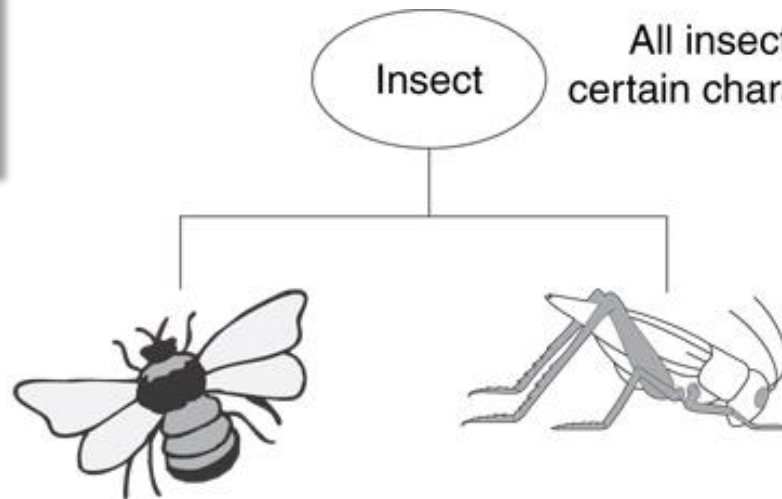
🌸 **Generalisation**: also applies in Encapsulation. A class is a generalization of objects sharing the **same structure**. However each object has **different data**. For example, all students have the same structure, e.g. each of them has a name. Thus student is the class. However, each student has their unique name. e.g. “Ali”. Thus student “Ali” is an object

🌸 **Specialisation**: Objects are specific entities from the same class but with their **own data**

Example: Insects

Generalisation: Insect represents all of the generic attributes and methods shared by the Bee and Grasshopper. Both Bee and Grasshopper are Insect.

Specialisation: Bee is a **specialized version** of Insect, which is different from Grasshopper.



All insects have certain characteristics.

In addition to the common insect characteristics, the bumble bee has its own unique characteristics such as the ability to sting.

In addition to the common insect characteristics, the grasshopper has its own unique characteristics such as the ability to jump.

Specialisation: Grasshopper is another specialized version of Insect, which is different from Bee.

Terminology

✿ **Base class** or **parent class** or **super class** – A class from which another class inherits.

✿ **Derived class** or **child class** or **subclass** – A class which inherits some of its attributes and methods from another class.

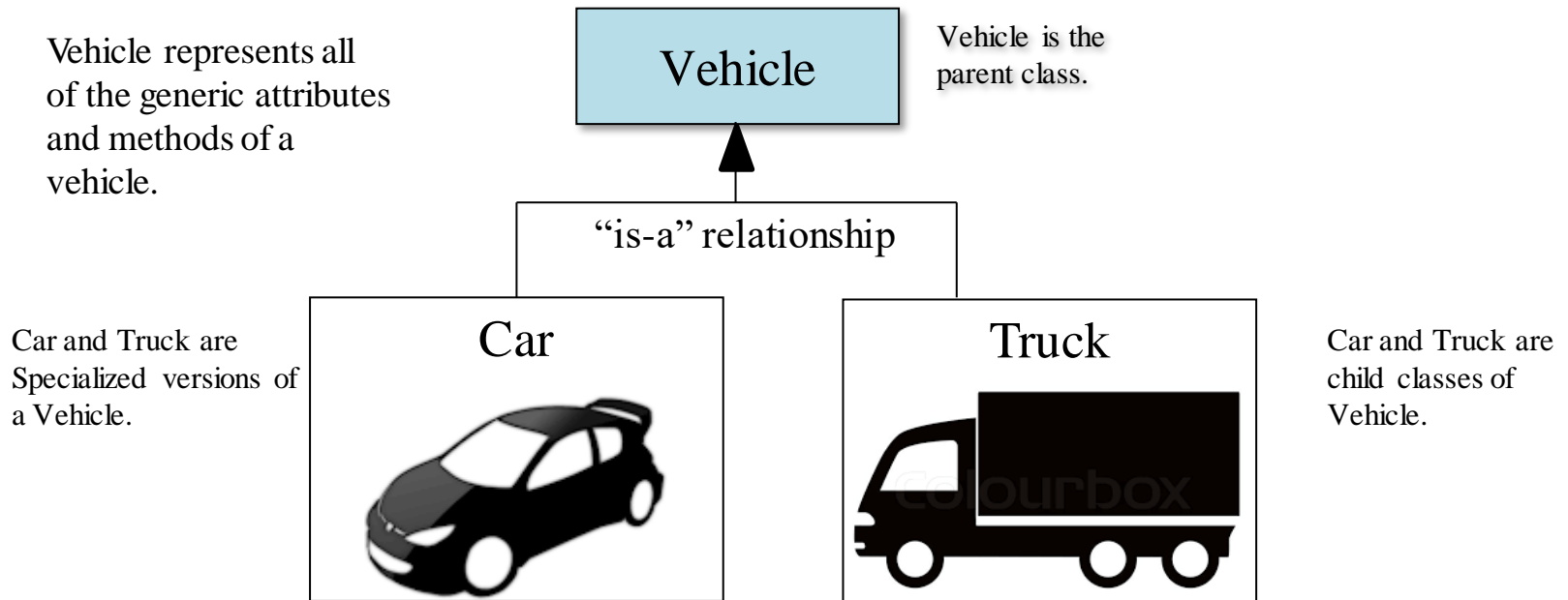
✿ The base class represents general characteristics shared by the derived classes.

✿ Inheritance establishes an "**is a**" relationship between classes.



Example:

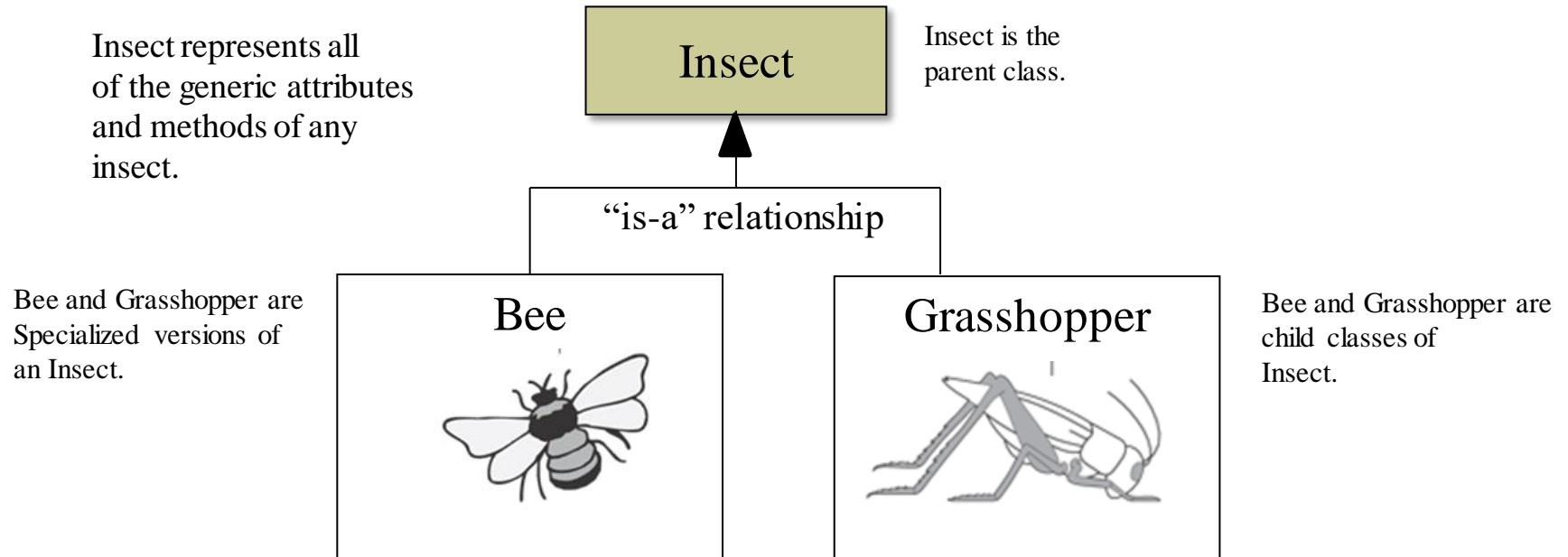
- ◆ A car is a vehicle. A truck is also a vehicle.
- ◆ Vehicle is the **base class**. Car and Truck are the **derived classes**.





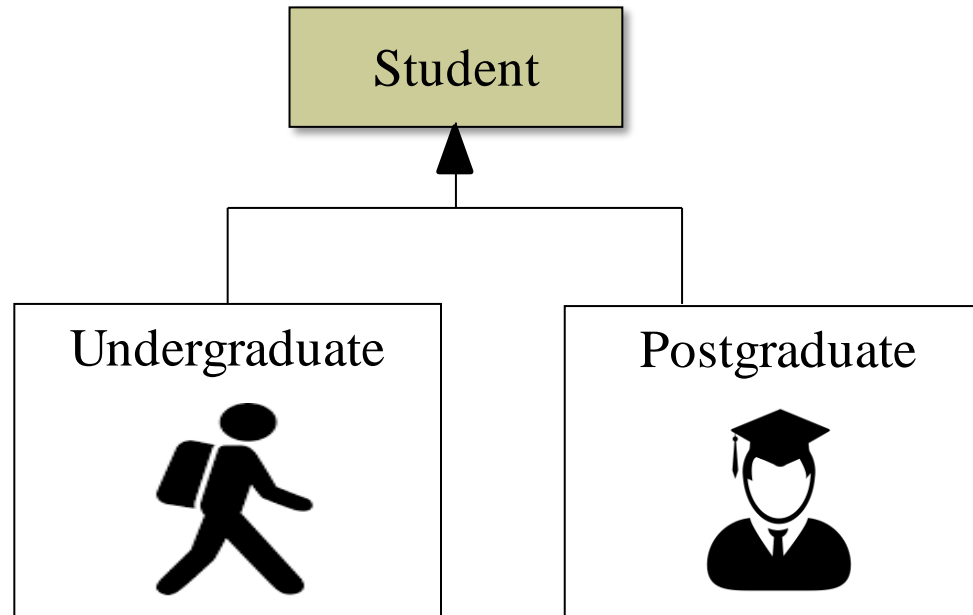
Example:

- ◆ A bee is an insect. A grasshopper is also an insect.
- ◆ Insect is the **base class**. Bee and Grasshopper are the **derived classes**.



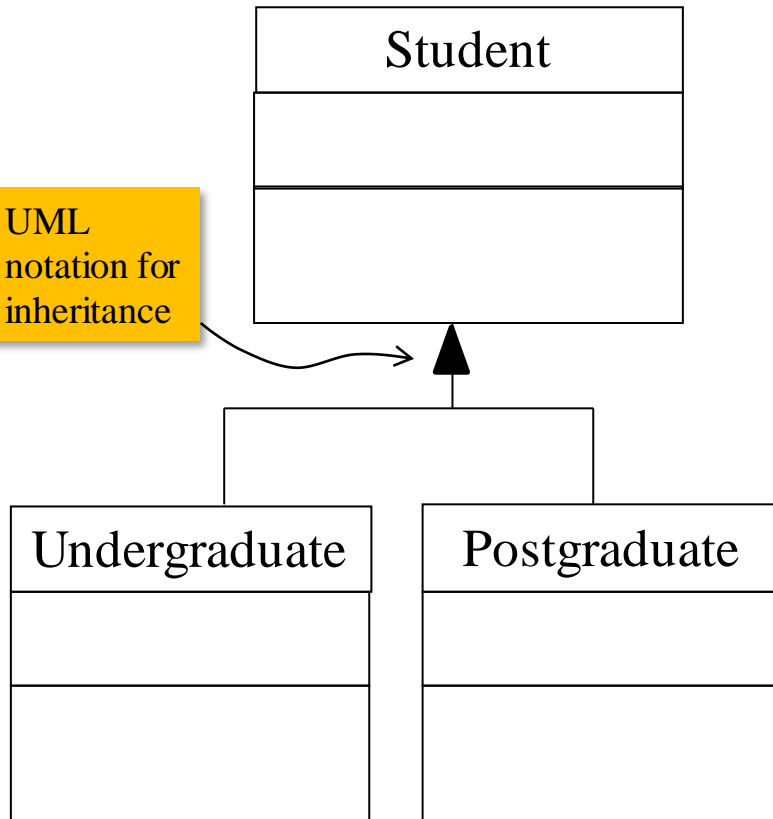
Example:

- ◆ A student can be an undergraduate or a postgraduate student.
- ◆ The base class is **Student**, and the derived classes are **Undergraduate** and **Postgraduate**.



Notations

UML
notation for
inheritance



//base class
class Student
 {
 . . .
 };

C++ code for
inheritance

// derived classes
class Undergraduate:public Student
 {
 . . .
 };

class Postgraduate : public Student
 {
 . . .
 };

What Does a Child Have?

🌸 An **object** of the derived class **has**:

- ◆ all members defined in child class
- ◆ all members declared in parent class

🌸 An **object** of the derived class **can use (or access to)**:

- ◆ all **public** members defined in child class
- ◆ all **public** members defined in parent class

8.2: Protected Members and Class Access

Protected Members and Class Access

✿ protected member access specification: like `private`, but **accessible by derived classes**.

- ◆ Only the derived classes can access to `protected` members in the base class, but **not their objects**.

✿ **Class access specification**: determines how `private`, `protected`, and `public` members of base class are inherited by the derived class.

Access Specifiers

🌸 `public` – object of **derived class** can be treated as object of **base class** (not vice-versa)

🌸 `protected` – more restrictive than `public`, but **allows derived classes** to know details of parents

🌸 `private` – **prevents objects of derived class** from being treated as objects of base class.

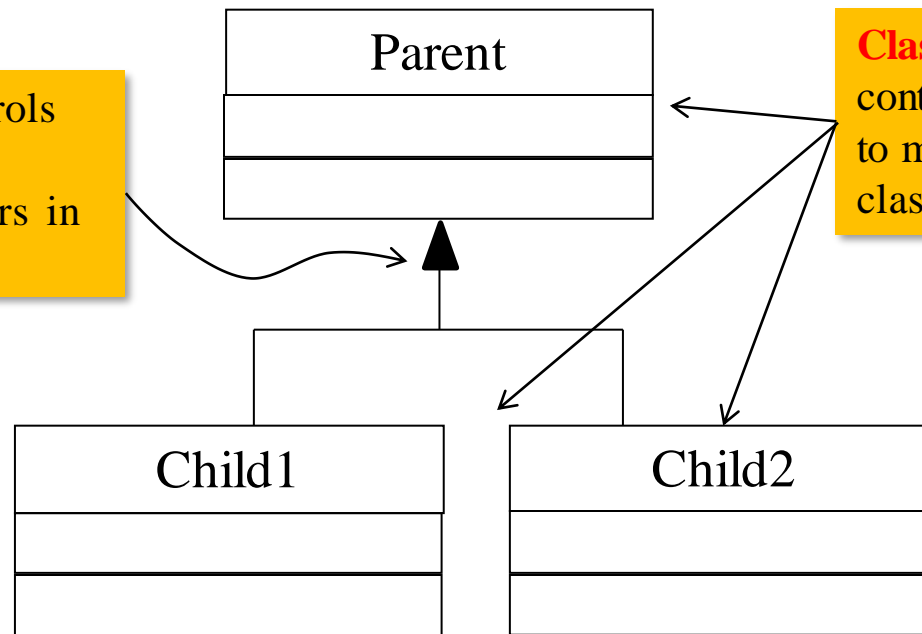
Inheritance vs. Class Access Specifiers



Member accessibility can be specified at two area:

- ◆ Inside each class. (called Class Access Specifier)
- ◆ When a derived class extends the base class (called Inheritance Specifier).

Inheritance specifier controls how a child class (and its objects) accesses to members in the parent class.



Class access specifier controls accessibility to members for each class.

Inheritance vs. Class Access Specifiers

Example:

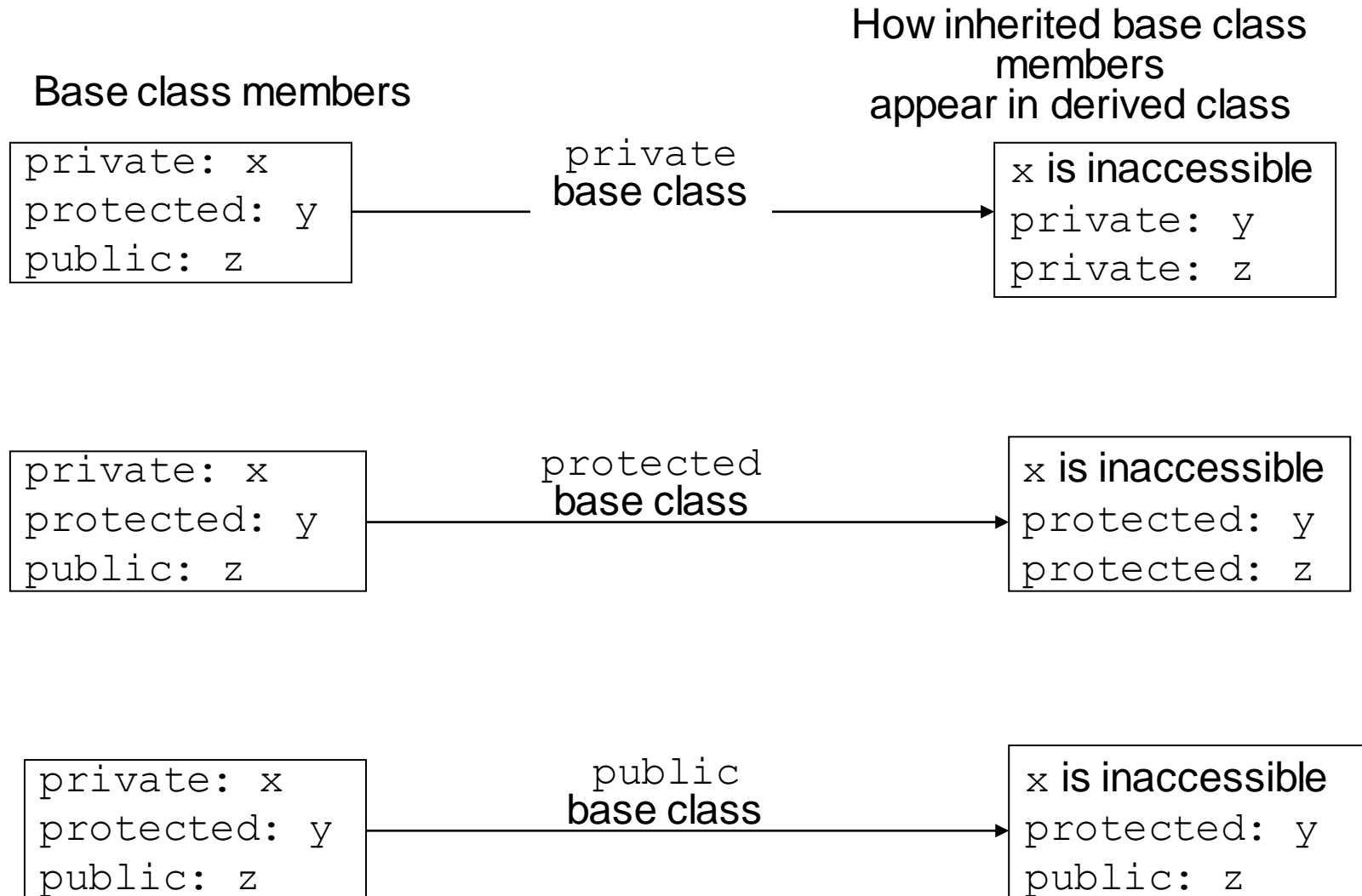
```
class Student
{ private:
    string name;
    string program;
public:
    Student();
};

class Undergraduate: public Student
{
    . . .
};
```

Class access
specifier

Inheritance
specifier

Inheritance vs. Class Access Specifiers



Accessibility vs. Ownerships

✿ An object owns **all members** from the class it was created from, regardless of `private`, `public` or `protected`.

✿ However, the object **can only** access to the **public members**.

✿ A class can access all its own members.

Accessibility vs. Ownerships

Example:
Ownership

```

1 class Student{
2     private:
3         string name;
4         string program;
5
6     public:
7         Student(){
8             ....
9         }
10
11        void print() const{
12            cout << "Name: " << name << endl;
13            cout << "Program: " << program << endl;
14        }
15 };
  
```

```

17 class Undergraduate: public Student{
18     private:
19         double cgpa;
20
21     public:
22         Undergraduate(){
23             ....
24         }
25
26         void read(){
27             ....
28         }
29 };
30
31 Student s;
32 Undergraduate u;
33
  
```

	name	program	print()	cgpa	read()
Student	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Undergraduate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Object s	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Object u	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Accessibility vs. Ownerships

Example:

Accessibility

```

1 class Student{
2     private:
3         string name;
4         string program;
5
6     public:
7         Student(){
8             ....
9         }
10
11        void print() const{
12            cout << "Name: " << name << endl;
13            cout << "Program: " << program << endl;
14        }
15 };
  
```

```

17 class Undergraduate: public Student{
18     private:
19         double cgpa;
20
21     public:
22         Undergraduate(){
23             ....
24         }
25
26         void read(){
27             ....
28         }
29 };
30
31 Student s;
32 Undergraduate u;
33
  
```

	name	program	print()	cgpa	read()
Student	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Undergraduate	-	-	✓	✓	✓
Object s	-	-	✓	-	-
Object u	-	-	✓	-	✓

Accessibility vs. Ownerships

✿ It is a good idea to specify **data members** as **protected** rather than **private**.

- ◆ Thus, child classes can directly access to them,
- ◆ while the objects still cannot access to them, i.e., the concept of data hiding remains.

✿ **Inheritance access specifier** is commonly specified as **public**.

Accessibility vs. Ownerships

Example:

```

1 class Student{
2   protected:
3     string name;
4     string program;
5
6   public:
7     Student(){
8       ....
9     }
10
11    void print() const{
12      cout << "Name:   " << name << endl;
13      cout << "Program: " << program << endl;
14    }
15  };
  
```

```

17 class Undergraduate: public Student{
18   protected:
19     double cgpa;
20
21   public:
22     Undergraduate(){
23       ....
24     }
25
26     void read(){
27       ....
28     }
29 };
30
31 Student s;
32 Undergraduate u;
  
```

Accessibility

	name	program	print()	cgpa	read()
Student	✓	✓	✓	-	-
Undergraduate	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Object s	-	-	✓	-	-
Object u	-	-	✓	-	✓

8.3: Constructors and Destructors in Base and Derived Classes

Constructors and Destructors in Base and Derived Classes

✿ Derived classes can have their **own constructors and destructors**

✿ When an object of a derived class is created, the **base class's constructor is executed first**, followed by the derived class's constructor

✿ When an object of a **derived class** is destroyed, its **destructor is called first**, then that of the base class

Example:

```
1  // This program demonstrates the order in which base and
2  // derived class constructors and destructors are called.
3  #include <iostream>
4  using namespace std;
5
6  //*****
7  // BaseClass declaration      *
8  //*****
9
```

```
10 class BaseClass
11 {
12 public:
13     BaseClass() // Constructor
14         { cout << "This is the BaseClass constructor.\n"; }
15
16     ~BaseClass() // Destructor
17         { cout << "This is the BaseClass destructor.\n"; }
18 };
19
20 //*****
21 // DerivedClass declaration      *
22 //*****
23
24 class DerivedClass : public BaseClass
25 {
26 public:
27     DerivedClass() // Constructor
28         { cout << "This is the DerivedClass constructor.\n"; }
29
30     ~DerivedClass() // Destructor
31         { cout << "This is the DerivedClass destructor.\n"; }
32 };
33
```

```
34  //*****
35  // main function          *
36  //*****
37
38  int main()
39  {
40      cout << "We will now define a DerivedClass object.\n";
41
42      DerivedClass object;
43
44      cout << "The program is now going to end.\n";
45      return 0;
46  }
```

Program Output

We will now define a DerivedClass object.
This is the BaseClass constructor.
This is the DerivedClass constructor.
The program is now going to end.
This is the DerivedClass destructor.
This is the BaseClass destructor.

Passing Arguments to Base Class Constructor

- ✿ Allows selection between multiple base class constructors

- ✿ Specify arguments to base constructor on derived constructor heading.

- ✿ Must be done if base class has no default constructor

Example:

```
6 class Rectangle{
7     protected:
8         int width;
9         int height;
10    public:
11        Rectangle(int _width, int _height){
12            width = _width;
13            height = _height;
14        }
15    };
16
17 class Square : public Rectangle {
18     public:
19         Square(int length) : Rectangle(length, length)
20         {}
21    };
22
```

base class
constructor

derived class
constructor

Example: *if not using inline style*

```
6 class Rectangle{
7     protected:
8         int width;
9         int height;
10    public:
11        Rectangle(int, int);
12    };
13
14 class Square : public Rectangle {
15     public:
16         Square(int);
17 };
18
19 Rectangle::Rectangle(int _width, int _height){
20     width = _width;
21     height = _height;
22 }
23
24
25
26
27 Square::Square(int length) : Rectangle(length, length)
28 {}
29
30
```

derived class constructor

base class constructor

8.4: Redefining Base Class Functions

Redefining Base Class Functions



To redefine a **public** member function of a base class

- ◆ Corresponding function in the derived class must have the same name, number, and types of parameters



If derived class overrides a **public** member function of the **base class**, then to call to the base class function, specify:

- ◆ Name of the base class
- ◆ **Scope resolution operator** (: :)
- ◆ Function name with the appropriate parameter list

Redefining Base Class Functions

✿ **Not the same as overloading** – with overloading, parameter lists must be different

✿ Objects of base class use base class version of function; objects of derived class use derived class version of function

Problem with Redefining

🌸 Consider this situation:

- ◆ Class **BaseClass** defines functions **x()** and **y()**. **x()** calls to **y()**.
- ◆ Class **DerivedClass** inherits from **BaseClass** and redefines function **y()**.
- ◆ An object **d** of class **DerivedClass** is created and function **x()** is called to.
- ◆ When **x()** is called to, which **y()** is used?, the one defined in **BaseClass** or the the redefined one in **DerivedClass**?

Problem with Redefining

- Object `d` invokes function `x()` of `BaseClass`.
- Function `x()` invokes function `y()` of `BaseClass`, not function `y()` of `DerivedClass`, because function calls are bound at compile time. This is static binding.

BaseClass

```
void x() {  
    y();  
}  
void y() {...}
```

DerivedClass

```
void y() {...}
```

```
DerivedClass d;  
d.x();
```

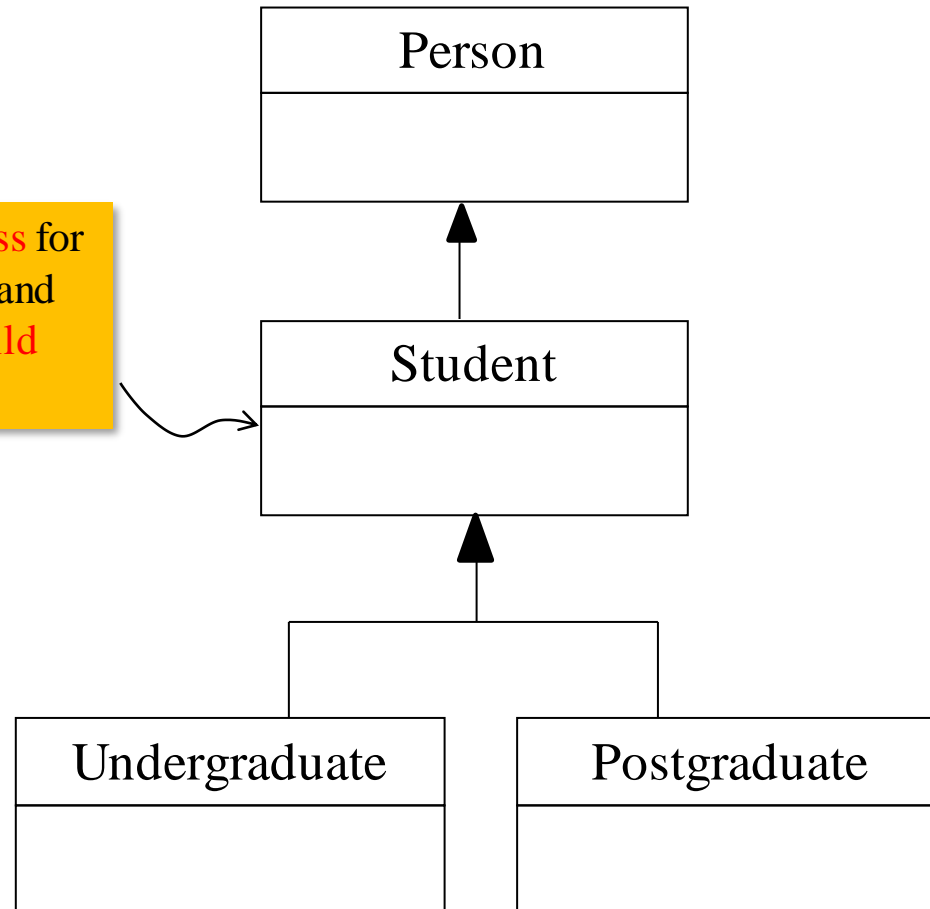
8.5: Class Hierarchies

Class Hierarchies

✿ A base class can be derived from another base class.

Example:

Student is the **parent class** for classes Undergraduate and Postgraduate, and a **child class** from class Person



8.6: Multiple Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

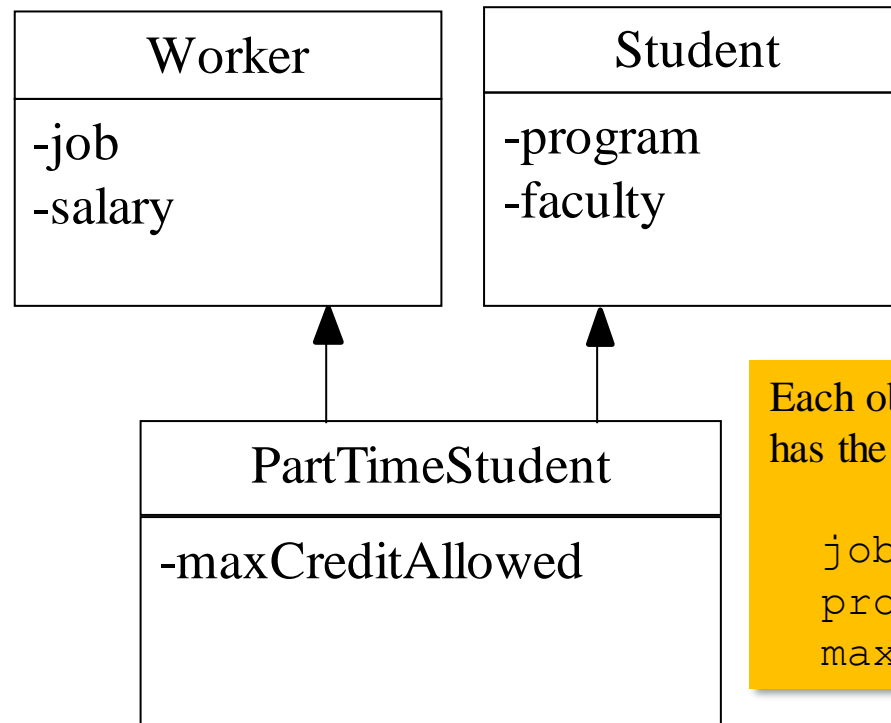
✿ A derived (child) class can have more than one base (parent) class.

✿ Each base class can have its own access specification in derived class's definition

✿ Multiple inheritance allows a derived class to inherit features from different classes.

Multiple Inheritance

Example:



Each object of PartTimeStudent has the following attributes:

`job, salary,`
`program, faculty`
`maxCreditAllowed`

Multiple Inheritance

Example:

```
6 class Worker{
7     protected:
8         string job;
9         double salary;
10
11     public:
12         Worker(string _job="", double _salary=0.0){
13             job = _job;
14             salary = _salary;
15         }
16 };
17
18
19 class Student{
20     protected:
21         string program;
22         string faculty;
23
24     public:
25         Student(string _program="", string _faculty=""){
26             program = _program;
27             faculty = _faculty;
28         }
29 };
```

```

32 class PartTimeStudent: public Student, public Worker
33 {
34     protected:
35         int maxCreditAllowed;
36
37     public:
38         PartTimeStudent( int _maxCreditAllowed=0,
39                         string _program="", string _faculty="",
40                         string _job="", double _salary=0.0
41                     ) : Student(_program, _faculty) , Worker(_job, _salary)
42     {
43         maxCreditAllowed = _maxCreditAllowed;
44         program = _program;
45         faculty = _faculty;
46     }
47
48     void print() const{
49         cout << "Part Time Student Information: " << endl << endl;
50
51         cout << "Program: " << program << endl; // inherited from Student
52         cout << "Faculty: " << faculty << endl; // inherited from Student
53
54         cout << "Job : " << job << endl; // inherited from Worker
55         cout << "Salary : " << salary << endl; // inherited from Worker
56
57         cout << "Max Credit Allowed: " << maxCreditAllowed << endl; // its own member
58     }
59 };
  
```

Multiple inheritance