CS 225

Data Structures

September 12 - Inheritance Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

Destructor

[Purpose]:

Destructor

[Purpose]: Free any resources maintained by the class.

Automatic Destructor:

- 1. Exists only when no custom destructor is defined.
- 2. [Invoked]:
- 3. [Functionality]:

cs225/Cube.h

```
#pragma once
   namespace cs225 {
     class Cube {
       public:
         Cube();
         Cube (double length);
         Cube (const Cube & other);
         ~Cube();
10
11
         double getVolume() const;
12
         double getSurfaceArea() const;
13
14
       private:
         double length ;
15
16
     };
17
18
19
20
```

cs225/Cube.cpp

```
namespace cs225 {
      Cube::Cube() {
        length = 1;
10
        cout << "Default ctor"</pre>
             << endl;</pre>
11
12
13
      Cube::Cube(double length) {
14
        length = length;
15
        cout << "1-arg ctor"</pre>
             << endl;
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

Operators that can be overloaded in C++

Arithmetic	+	_ >	k /	90	++		
Bitwise	&	1	~	<<	>>	>	
Assignment	=						
Comparison	==	! =	>	< :	>=	<=	
Comparison Logical	!	!=	> 	< >	>=	<=	

cs225/Cube.h

```
#pragma once
   namespace cs225 {
     class Cube {
       public:
         Cube();
         Cube (double length);
         Cube (const Cube & other);
         ~Cube();
10
11
12
13
14
15
         double getVolume() const;
16
         double getSurfaceArea() const;
17
18
       private:
         double length_;
19
20
     };
```

cs225/Cube.cpp

```
40
41
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58
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60
61
```

One Very Special Operator

```
Definition Syntax (.h):
Cube & operator=(const Cube& s)

Implementation Syntax (.cpp):
Cube & Cube::operator=(const Cube& s)
```

Assignment Operator

Similar to Copy Constructor:

Different from Copy Constructor:

Assignment Operator

	Copies an object	Destroys an object
Copy constructor		
Assignment operator		
Destructor		

The most successful MP is an MP done early!

Unless otherwise specified in the MP, we will award +1 extra credit point per day **for completing Part 1** before the due date (up to +7 points):

Example for MP2:

```
+7 points: Complete by Monday, Sept. 17 (11:59pm)
```

- +6 points: Complete by Tuesday, Sept. 18 (11:59pm)
- +5 points: Complete by Wednesday, Sept. 19 (11:59pm)
- +4 points: Complete by Thursday, Sept. 20 (11:59pm)
- +3 points: Complete by Friday, Sept. 21 (11:59pm)
- +2 points: Complete by Saturday, Sept. 22 (11:59pm)
- +1 points: Complete by Sunday, Sept. 23 (11:59pm)

MP2 Due Date: Monday, Sept. 24

We will give **partial credit** and **maximize the value** of your extra credit:

You made a submission and missed a few edge cases in Part 1: Monday: +7 * 80% = +5.6 earned

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You fixed your code and got a perfect score on Part 1: Tuesday: +6 * 100% = +6 earned (maximum benefit)

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You made a submission and missed a few edge cases in Part 1: Monday: +7 * 80% = +5.6 earned

You fixed your code and got a perfect score on Part 1: Tuesday: +6 * 100% = +6 earned (maximum benefit)

You began working on Part 2, but added a compile error: Wednesday: +5 * 0% = +0 earned (okay to score lower later)

• • •

The "Rule of Three"

If it is <u>necessary to define any one</u> of these three functions in a class, it will be <u>necessary to define all</u> three of these functions:

1.

2.

3.

Inheritance

Shape.h

```
class Shape {
     public:
       Shape();
       Shape(double length);
       double getLength() const;
10
     private:
11
       double length ;
12
   };
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

Shape.cpp

```
Shape::Shape() {
     length = 1;
10
11
   Shape::Shape(double length) {
12
13
     length = length;
14
15
16
   double Shape::getLength()
17
   const {
18
     return length ;
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

Square.h

```
#pragma once
   #include "Shape.h"
 4
   class Square
     public:
       double getArea() const;
 8
     private:
       // Nothing!
10
11
   };
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

Square.cpp

```
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
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21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

Derived Classes

[Public Members of the Base Class]:

main.cpp

[Private Members of the Base Class]:

Square.h

```
#pragma once
   #include "Shape.h"
 4
   class Square
     public:
 8
       double getArea() const;
 9
10
     private:
       // Nothing!
11
12
   };
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

Square.cpp

```
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

Cube.h

```
class Cube
     public:
       double getVolume() const;
       double getSurfaceArea() const;
     private:
       // Nothing!
10
11
   };
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
```

Cube.cpp

```
10
11
12
13
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15
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17
18
19
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21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

RubikCube.h

```
#pragma once
   class RubikCube : public Cube {
     public:
       void solve();
       void turnRow(int r);
       void turnColumn(int c);
       void rotate(int direction);
10
11
     private:
12
       // ...
13
   };
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

RubikCube.cpp

```
#include "RubikCube.h"
 2
 4
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

Virtual

Cube.cpp

```
Cube::print 1() {
     cout << "Cube" << endl;</pre>
   Cube::print 2() {
    cout << "Cube" << endl;</pre>
   virtual Cube::print 3() {
10
   cout << "Cube" << endl;</pre>
11
12
13 virtual Cube::print 4() {
14
   cout << "Cube" << endl;</pre>
15
16
   // In .h file:
   virtual Cube::print 5() = 0;
19
20
21
22
```

RubikCube.cpp

```
// No print 1() in RubikCube.cpp
   RubikCube::print 2() {
   cout << "Rubik" << endl;</pre>
   // No print 3() in RubikCube.cpp
10
11
12
13 RubikCube::print 4() {
14
   cout << "Rubik" << endl;</pre>
15
16
17 l
   RubikCube::print 5() {
18
   cout << "Rubik" << endl;</pre>
19
20
21
22
```

Runtime of Virtual Functions

<u>virtual-main.cpp</u>	Cube c;	RubikCube c;	RubikCube rc; Cube &c = rc;
c.print_1();			
c.print_2();			
c.print_3();			
c.print_4();			
c.print_5();			