

Module 22

Intructors: Abi Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Objectives & Outlines

Inheritance in C++

Data Members Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides and Overloads

Comparison

Module Summary

Module 22: Programming in C++

Inheritence (Part 2): Override and Overload

Intructors: Abir Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya

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Slides taken from NPTEL course on Programming in Modern C++

by Prof. Partha Pratim Das

CS20202: Software Engineering

Intructors: Abir Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya



Module Objectives

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Objectives & Outlines

Inheritance in C++

Data Member Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides and Overloads

Comparison

Module Summary

- Understand how inheritance impacts data members and member functions
- Introduce overriding of member function and its interactions with overloading



Module Outline

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Objectives & Outlines

Inheritance in C++

Data Member: Object Layout

Member Functions Overrides and Overloads

Comparison

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Inheritance in C++: Semantics

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- Data Members Object Layout
- Member
- Functions
- Overrides and Overloads
- Comparison
- Module Summary

- Derived ISA Base
- Data Members
 - Derived class inherits all data members of Base class
 - Derived class may add data members of its own
- Member Functions
 - Derived class inherits all member functions of Base class
 - Derived class may override a member function of Base class by redefining it with the same signature
 - Derived class may *overload* a member function of Base class by *redefining* it with the *same name*; but *different signature*
 - Derived class may add new member functions
- Access Specification
 - Derived class cannot access private members of Base class
 - Derived class can access protected members of Base class
- Construction-Destruction
 - A *constructor* of the Derived class *must first* call a *constructor* of the Base class to construct the Base class instance of the Derived class
 - The *destructor* of the Derived class *must* call the *destructor* of the Base class to destruct the Base class instance of the Derived class



Data Members

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Data Members

- Member
- Functions
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- Derived ISA Base
- Data Members
 - o Derived class inherits all data members of Base class
 - Derived class may add data members of its own
- Object Layout
 - Derived class layout contains an instance of the Base class
 - o Further, Derived class layout will have data members of its own
 - $\circ\$ C++ does not guarantee the relative position of the Base class instance and Derived class members



Object Layout

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```
class B { // Base Class
    int data1B :
public:
    int data2B_:
    // ...
};
class D: public B { // Derived Class
    // Inherits B::data1B_
    // Inherits B::data2B_
    int infoD_; // Adds D::infoD_
public:
    // ...
};
```



• d can access data2B_

B b; // Base Class Object

D d; // Derived Class Object



Member Functions

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- Derived ISA Base
- Member Functions
 - Derived class *inherits* all member functions of Base class
 - ▷ Note: Derived class *does not inherit* the Constructors and Destructor of Base class but *must have access to them*
 - Derived class may *override* a member function of Base class by *redefining* it with the same signature
 - Derived class may *overload* a member function of Base class by *redefining* it with the *same name*; but *different signature*
 - Derived class may add new member functions
- Static Member Functions
 - Derived class *does not inherit* the static member functions of Base class
- Friend Functions
 - Derived class *does not inherit* the friend functions of Base class

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Overrides and Overloads

Overrides and Overloads

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	Inheritance	Override & Overload	
	<pre>class B { public: // Base Class</pre>	<pre>class B { public: // Base Class</pre>	
bir	<pre>void f(int i);</pre>	<pre>void f(int);</pre>	
	<pre>void g(int i);</pre>	<pre>void g(int i);</pre>	
/a	};	};	
	class D: public B { public: // Derived Class	<pre>class D: public B { public: // Derived Class</pre>	
	// Inherits B::f(int)	<pre>// Inherits B::f(int)</pre>	
		<pre>void f(int); // Overrides B::f(int)</pre>	
		<pre>void f(string&); // Overloads B::f(int)</pre>	
	<pre>// Inherits B::g(int)</pre>	<pre>// Inherits B::g(int)</pre>	
rs		void h(int i); // Adds D::h(int)	
	};	};	
	B b;	B b;	
	Dd;	Dd;	
	b.f(1); // Calls B::f(int)	b.f(1); // Calls B::f(int)	
	b.g(2); // Calls B::g(int)	b.g(2); // Calls B::g(int)	
nary	d.f(3); // Calls B::f(int)	d.f(3); // Calls D::f(int)	
	d.g(4); // Calls B::g(int)	d.g(4); // Calls B::g(int)	
		d.f("red"); // Calls D::f(string&)	
		d.h(5); // Calls D::h(int)	
	D::f(int) overrides B::f(int)		
	D::f(string&) overloads B::f(int)		

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Comparison of Overloading vis-a-vis Overriding

Module 22	Basis	Function Overloading	Function Overriding
Intructors: Abir Das and Sourangshu Bhattacharya	Name of Function Signature Type of Function	 All overloads have the same function name Function signatures must be different Can be global, friend, static or non-static 	 All overrides have the same function name Function signatures are same Must be a non-static member function - non-
Objectives & Outlines	Inheritance	 member function Can happen with or without inheritance 	 virtual or virtual Happens only with inheritance
Inheritance in	Polymorphism	• Static (Compile time)	• Static (Compile time) or Dynamic (Runtime)
C++	Scope	• Overloaded functions are in the same scope	• Functions are in different scopes (base clase
Data Members Object Layout	Purpose	• To have multiple functions with same name that act differently depending on parameters	 To perform additional or different tasks than the base class function
Member Functions	Constructor	 Constructors can be overloaded 	Constructors cannot be overridden
Overrides and Overloads	Destructor Usage	 The destructor cannot be overloaded Can be overloaded multiple times 	 The destructor cannot be overridden Can be overridden once in the derived class
Comparison			



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Module Summary

- Discussed the effect of inheritance on Data Members and Object Layout
- Discussed the effect of inheritance on Member Functions with special reference to Overriding and Overloading