



# Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών

Τμήμα Μηχανικών Ηλεκτρονικών Υπολογιστών και  
Πληροφορικής

## ΟΝΤΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ (C++)

### Κληρονομικότητα

### Περιεχόμενα

- Εισαγωγή
- Ιεραρχία κλάσεων
- Σχέσεις “IS-A”, “HAS-A”
- Κλάσεις βάσης και παραγόμενες
- Protected μέλη
- Σχέση μεταξύ κλάσεων βάσης και παραγόμενων
- Μελέτη περίπτωσης: Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας τριών επιπέδων
- Constructors και Destructors στις παραγόμενες κλάσεις
- Σχέσεις “Uses A” και “Knows A”
- Κληρονομικότητα public, protected και private
- Η κληρονομικότητα στη Μηχανική Λογισμικού

## Εισαγωγή

- Η κληρονομικότητα αφορά
  - Επαναχρησιμοποίηση λογισμικού
  - Δημιουργία νέας κλάσης (**παραγόμενη κλάση**) από μια αρχική υπάρχουσα κλάση (**κλάση βάσης**)
    - Κληρονομούνται τα χαρακτηριστικά και η συμπεριφορά της αρχικής κλάσης
    - Επέκταση της παραγόμενης κλάσης με νέες δυνατότητες (customization)
      - νέα πεδία
      - επιπρόσθετη συμπεριφορά

## Εισαγωγή

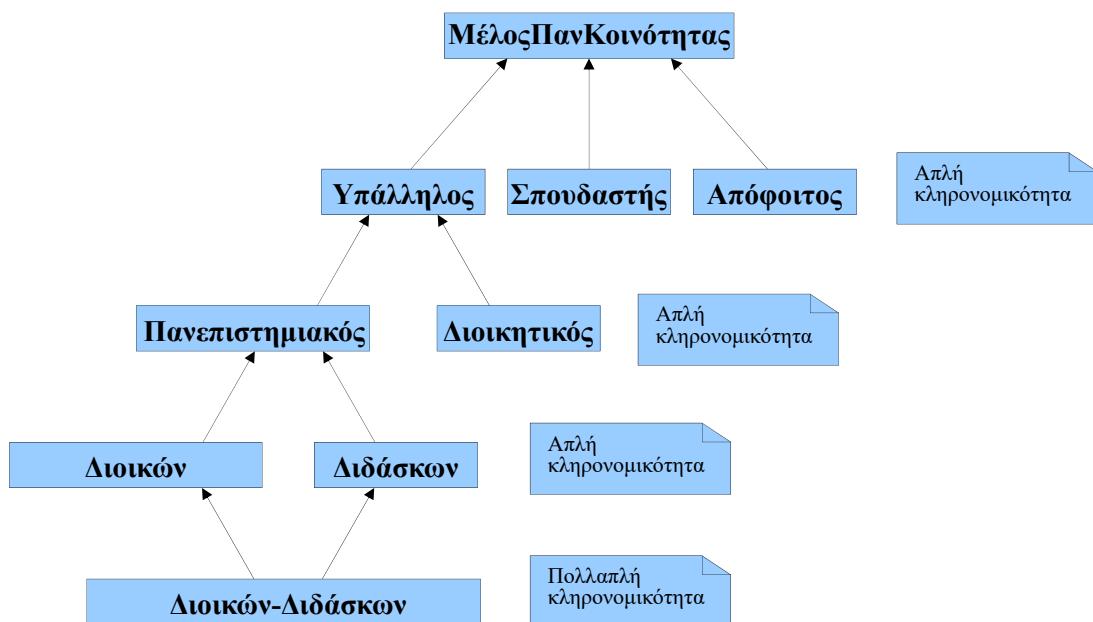
- Υποστηρίζονται 3 τύποι κληρονομικότητας
  - **public**
    - Κάθε αντικείμενο μιας παραγόμενης κλάσης είναι αντικείμενο και της κλάσης βάσης
      - Αντικείμενα μιας κλάσης βάσης δεν είναι αντικείμενα της παραγόμενης κλάσης
      - Παράδειγμα: Όλα τα αυτοκίνητα είναι οχήματα, αλλά δεν ισχύει το αντίστροφο
    - Επιτρέπεται η προσπέλαση των μη-**private** μελών της κλάσης βάσης
      - Η παραγόμενη κλάση μπορεί να επιφέρει αλλαγές στα **private** μέλη της κλάσης βάσης, μέσω κληρονομούμενων μη-**private** μεθόδων
  - **Private**, **protected**
    - Χρησιμοποιούνται σπάνια

## Ιεραρχία κλάσεων

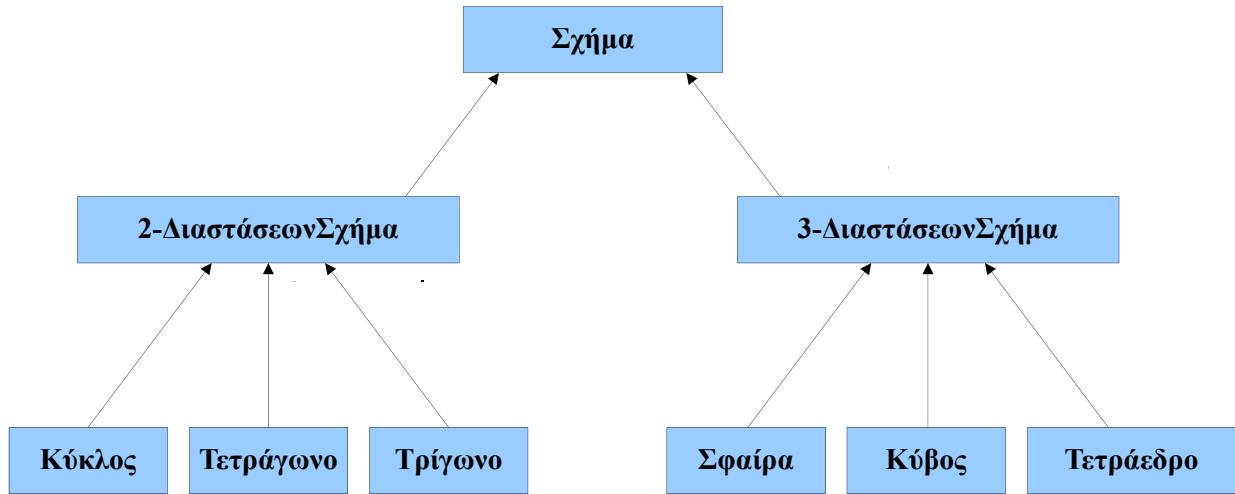
- Ιεραρχία κλάσεων
  - Άμεση κλάση βάσης
    - Κληρονομείται απ' ευθείας (ιεραρχία ενός επιπέδου)
  - Έμμεση κλάση βάσης
    - Κληρονομείται σε ιεραρχία δύο ή περισσότερων επιπέδων
  - Απλή κληρονομικότητα
    - Μία παραγόμενη κλάση συνδέεται με μία μόνο κλάση βάσης
  - Πολλαπλή κληρονομικότητα
    - Μία παραγόμενη κλάση συνδέεται με πολλές κλάσεις βάσης
    - Να χρησιμοποιείται με προσοχή

## Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας

Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας για μέλη πανεπιστημιακής κοινότητας



Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας για σχήματα



## Σχέσεις “IS-A”, “HAS-A”

- Σχέση “IS-A”
  - “IS-A”, υποδηλώνει σχέση κληρονομικότητας
    - Ένα αντικείμενο μιας παραγόμενης κλάσης μπορούμε να το χειριστούμε και ως αντικείμενο της κλάσης βάσης
    - Παράδειγμα: *Αυτοκίνητο, Φορτηγό, Μοτοσικλέτα IS-A Όχημα*
      - Οι ιδιότητες/συμπεριφορά της κλάσης Όχημα ισχύουν και για την κλάση Αυτοκίνητο, Φορτηγό, Μοτοσικλέτα
- Σχέση “HAS-A”
  - “HAS-A”, υποδηλώνει σχέση σύνθεσης
    - Ένα αντικείμενο περιέχει ένα ή περισσότερα αντικείμενα άλλων κλάσεων ως μέλη
    - Παράδειγμα: *Αυτοκίνητο HAS-A 1 Μηχανή, 1 Τιμόνι, 4 Πόρτες, κτλ*

## Κλάσεις βάσης και παραγόμενες

- Ένα αντικείμενο μιας παραγόμενης κλάσης **είναι ένα (is)**
  - a) αντικείμενο και της κλάσης βάσης
    - Παράδειγμα: ένα Τρίγωνο είναι ένα Γεωμετρικό Σχήμα.
      - Η κλάση **Τρίγωνο** κληρονομεί την κλάση **Γεωμετρικό Σχήμα**
      - **Γεωμετρικό Σχήμα**: κλάση βάσης (base class)
      - **Τρίγωνο** : παραγόμενη κλάση (derived class)
- Η κλάση βάσης αντιπροσωπεύει μια γενικότερη έννοια απ' ότι η παραγόμενη κλάση (σχέση γενίκευσης/ειδίκευσης)
  - Παράδειγμα:
    - Base class: **Όχημα**
      - Αυτοκίνητο, Φορτηγό, Βάρκα, Ποδηλάτο, ...
    - Derived class: **Αυτοκίνητο**
      - Το αυτοκίνητο είναι μια ειδική κατηγορία οχημάτων

## Κλάσεις βάσης και παραγόμενες

- Παραδείγματα Κληρονομικότητας

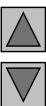
Base class	Derived classes
Σπουδαστής	Μεταπτυχιακός Προπτυχιακός
Σχήμα	Κύκλος Τρίγωνο Ορθογώνιο
Δάνειο	Φοιτητικό Καταναλωτικό Στεγαστικό
Υπάλληλος	Πλήρους Απασχόλησης Μερικής Απασχόλησης
Λογαριασμός	Όψεως Ταμιευτηρίου

## Κλάσεις βάσης και παραγόμενες

- **public** τύπος κληρονομικότητας
  - Ορίζεται με την εντολή:  
**Class TwoDimensionalShape : public Shape**
  - Προσπέλαση των **private** μελών της κλάσης βάσης
    - Δεν μπορεί να γίνει απ' ευθείας
    - Παρόλα αυτά τα private μέλη κληρονομούνται και μπορούμε να τα χειριστούμε μέσω των μη-private κληρονομούμενων μεθόδων
  - Προσπέλαση των **public** και **protected** μελών της κλάσης βάσης
    - Κληρονομούνται και είναι δυνατή η απ' ευθείας προσπέλασή τους (με χρήση του ονόματος του μέλους)
  - **friend** functions
    - Δεν κληρονομούνται

## protected μέλη

- **protected** προσπέλαση
  - Ενδιάμεσο επίπεδο προστασίας δεδομένων μεταξύ **public** και **private**
  - Η προσπέλαση των **protected** μελών είναι εφικτή σε:
    - μέλη της κλάσης βάσης
    - **friends** της κλάσης βάσης
    - μέλη της παραγόμενης κλάσης
    - **friends** της παραγόμενης κλάσης


[Outline](#)

**point.h (1 of 1)**

```

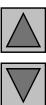
1 // Fig. 9.4: point.h
2 // Point class definition represents an x-y coordinate pair.
3 #ifndef POINT_H
4 #define POINT_H
5
6 class Point {
7
8 public:
9     Point( int = 0, int = 0 ); // default constructor
10
11    void setX( int );           // set x in coordinate pair
12    int getX() const;          // return x from coordinate pair
13
14    void setY( int );           // set y in coordinate pair
15    int getY() const;          // return y from coordinate pair
16
17    void print() const;         // output Point object
18
19 private:
20    int x; // x part of coordinate pair
21    int y; // y part of coordinate pair
22
23 }; // end class Point
24
25 #endif

```

Maintain **x**- and **y**-coordinates as **private** data members.

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[Outline](#)

**point.cpp (1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.5: point.cpp
2 // Point class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "point.h" // Point class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Point::Point( int xValue, int yValue )
11 {
12     x = xValue;
13     y = yValue;
14
15 } // end Point constructor
16
17 // set x in coordinate pair
18 void Point::setX( int xValue )
19 {
20     x = xValue; // no need for validation
21
22 } // end function setX
23

```

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[Outline](#)

**point.cpp (2 of 3)**

```

24 // return x from coordinate pair
25 int Point::getX() const
26 {
27     return x;
28 }
29 // end function getX
30
31 // set y in coordinate pair
32 void Point::setY( int yValue )
33 {
34     y = yValue; // no need for validation
35
36 } // end function setY
37
38 // return y from coordinate pair
39 int Point::getY() const
40 {
41     return y;
42
43 } // end function getY
44

```

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[Outline](#)

**point.cpp (3 of 3)**

```

45 // output Point object
46 void Point::print() const
47 {
48     cout << '[' << x << ", " << y << ']';
49
50 } // end function print

```

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[Outline](#)

**pointtest.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.6: pointtest.cpp
2 // Testing class Point.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "point.h" // Point class definition
9
10 int main()
11 {
12     Point point( 72, 115 ); // instantiate Point object
13
14     // display point coordinates
15     cout << "X coordinate is " << point.getX()
16     << "\nY coordinate is " << point.getY()
17
18     point.setX( 10 ); // set x-coordinate
19     point.setY( 10 ); // set y-coordinate
20
21     // display new point value
22     cout << "\n\nThe new location is "
23     point.print();
24     cout << endl;
25 }
```

Create a **Point** object.

Invoke set functions to modify **private** data.

Invoke **public** function **print** to display new coordinates.

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[Outline](#)

**pointtest.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**pointtest.cpp**  
**output (1 of 1)**

```

26     return 0; // indicates successful termination
27
28 } // end main

X coordinate is 72
Y coordinate is 115

The new location of point is [10, 10]
```

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[Outline](#)
**circle.h (1 of 2)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.7: circle.h
2 // Circle class contains x-y coordinate pair and radius.
3 #ifndef CIRCLE_H
4 #define CIRCLE_H
5
6 class Circle {
7
8 public:
9
10    // default constructor
11    Circle( int = 0, int = 0, double = 0.0 );
12
13    void setX( int );
14    int getX() const;           // return x from coordinate pair
15
16    void setY( int );          // set y in coordinate pair
17    int getY() const;          // return y from coordinate pair
18
19    void setRadius( double );  // set radius
20    double getRadius() const;  // return radius
21
22    double getDiameter() const; // return diameter
23    double getCircumference() const; // return circumference
24    double getArea() const;      // return area
25

```

Note code similar to **Point** code.

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[Outline](#)
**circle.h (2 of 2)**

```

26    void print() const;           // output Circle object
27
28 private:
29    int x;                      // x-coordinate of circle's center
30    int y;                      // y-coordinate of circle's center
31    double radius;              // Circle's radius
32
33 } // end class Circle
34
35 #endif

```

Maintain **x-y** coordinates and **radius** as **private** data members.

Note code similar to **Point** code.

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[Outline](#)
**circle.cpp (1 of 4)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.8: circle.cpp
2 // Circle class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "circle.h"    // Circle class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Circle::Circle( int xValue, int yValue, double radiusValue )
11 {
12     x = xValue;
13     y = yValue;
14     setRadius( radiusValue );
15
16 } // end Circle constructor
17
18 // set x in coordinate pair
19 void Circle::setX( int xValue )
20 {
21     x = xValue; // no need for validation
22
23 } // end function setX
24

```

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[Outline](#)
**circle.cpp (2 of 4)**

```

25 // return x from coordinate pair
26 int Circle::getX() const
27 {
28     return x;
29
30 } // end function getX
31
32 // set y in coordinate pair
33 void Circle::setY( int yValue )
34 {
35     y = yValue; // no need for validation
36
37 } // end function setY
38
39 // return y from coordinate pair
40 int Circle::getY() const
41 {
42     return y;
43
44 } // end function getY
45

```

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[Outline](#)

circle.cpp (3 of 4)

```

46 // set radius
47 void Circle::setRadius( double radiusValue )
48 {
49     radius = ( radiusValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : radiusValue );
50 }
51 // end function setRadius
52
53 // return radius
54 double Circle::getRadius() const
55 {
56     return radius;
57
58 } // end function getRadius
59
60 // calculate and return diameter
61 double Circle::getDiameter() const
62 {
63     return 2 * radius;
64
65 } // end function getDiameter
66

```

Ensure non-negative value for  
**radius**.

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[Outline](#)

circle.cpp (4 of 4)

```

67 // calculate and return circumference
68 double Circle::getCircumference() const
69 {
70     return 3.14159 * getDiameter();
71
72 } // end function getCircumference
73
74 // calculate and return area
75 double Circle::getArea() const
76 {
77     return 3.14159 * radius * radius;
78
79 } // end function getArea
80
81 // output Circle object
82 void Circle::print() const
83 {
84     cout << "Center = [" << x << ", " << y << "]"
85         << "; Radius = " << radius;
86
87 } // end function print

```

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[Outline](#)

**circletest.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.9: circletest.cpp
2 // Testing class Circle.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::fixed;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10
11 using std::setprecision;
12
13 #include "circle.h" // Circle class definition
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     Circle circle( 37, 43, 2.5 ); // instantiate Circle object
18
19     // display point coordinates
20     cout << "X coordinate is " << circle.getX()
21         << "\nY coordinate is " << circle.getY()
22         << "\nRadius is " << circle.getRadius();
23

```

Create **Circle** object.

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[Outline](#)

**circletest.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

```

24     circle.setX( 2 );           // set new x-coordinate
25     circle.setY( 2 );           // set new y-coordinate
26     circle.setRadius( 4.25 );   // set new radius
27
28     // display new point value
29     cout << "\n\nThe new location and"
30     circle.print();             ← Invoke public function
31
32     // display floating-point values w
33     cout << fixed << setprecision( 2 )   ←
34
35     // display Circle's diameter
36     cout << "\nDiameter is " << circle.getDiameter();
37
38     // display Circle's circumference
39     cout << "\nCircumference is " << circle.getCircumference();
40
41     // display Circle's area
42     cout << "\nArea is " << circle.getArea();
43
44     cout << endl;
45
46     return 0; // indicates successful termination
47
48 } // end main

```

Use **set** functions to modify **private** data.

Invoke **public** function **print** to display new coordinates.

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```
X coordinate is 37
```

```
Y coordinate is 43
```

```
Radius is 2.5
```

```
The new location and radius of circle are
```

```
Center = [2, 2]; Radius = 4.25
```

```
Diameter is 8.50
```

```
Circumference is 26.70
```

```
Area is 56.74
```



## Outline

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circletest.cpp  
output (1 of 1)

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```
1 // Fig. 9.10: circle2.h
2 // Circle2 class contains x-y coordinate pair and radius.
3 #ifndef CIRCLE2_H
4 #define CIRCLE2_H
5
6 #include "point.h" // Point class
7
8 class Circle2 : public Point {
9
10 public:
11
12     // default constructor
13     Circle2( int x = 0, int y = 0, double r = 0 );
14
15     void setRadius( double );      // set radius
16     double getRadius() const;    // return radius
17
18     double getDiameter() const;    // return diameter
19     double getCircumference() const; // return circumference
20     double getArea() const;        // return area
21
22     void print() const;
23
24 private:
25     double radius; // Circle2's radius
```

Class **Circle2** inherits from class **Point**.

Col Keyword **public** indicates type of inheritance.

Maintain **private** data member **radius**.



## Outline

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circle2.h (1 of 2)

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```
26
27 } // end class Circle2
28
29 #endif
```



## Outline

29

circle2.h (2 of 2)

```
1 // Fig. 9.11: circle2.cpp
2 // Circle2 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "circle2.h"    // Circle2 class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Circle2::Circle2( int xValue, int yValue )
11 {
12     x = xValue;
13     y = yValue;
14     setRadius( radiusValue );
15
16 } // end Circle2 constructor
17
```

Attempting to access base  
class Point's **private**  
data members **x** and **y** results  
in syntax errors.

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```
18 // set radius
19 void Circle2::setRadius( double radiusValue )
20 {
21     radius = ( radiusValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : radiusValue );
22
23 } // end function setRadius
24
25 // return radius
26 double Circle2::getRadius() const
27 {
28     return radius;
29
30 } // end function getRadius
31
32 // calculate and return diameter
33 double Circle2::getDiameter() const
34 {
35     return 2 * radius;
36
37 } // end function getDiameter
38
```



## Outline

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circle2.cpp (2 of 3)

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[Outline](#)

circle2.cpp (3 of 3)

```

39 // calculate and return circumference
40 double Circle2::getCircumference() const
41 {
42     return 3.14159 * getDiameter();
43 }
44 // end function getCircumference
45
46 // calculate and return area
47 double Circle2::getArea() const
48 {
49     return 3.14159 * radius * radius;
50 }
51 // end function getArea
52
53 // output Circle2 object
54 void Circle2::print() const
55 {
56     cout << "Center = [" << x << ", " << y << "]"
57         << "; Radius = " << radius;
58 }
59 // end function print

```

Attempting to access base class **Point**'s **private** data members **x** and **y** results in syntax errors.

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[Outline](#)circle2.cpp  
output (1 of 1)

```

C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\CircleTest\circle2.cpp(12) : error C2248: 'x' :
cannot access private member declared in class 'Point'
    C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\circletest\point.h(20) :
        see declaration of 'x'

C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\CircleTest\circle2.cpp(13) : error C2248: 'y' :
cannot access private member declared in class 'Point'
    C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\circletest\point.h(21) :
        see declaration of 'y'

C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\CircleTest\circle2.cpp(56) : error C2248: 'x' :
cannot access private member declared in class 'Point'
    C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\circletest\point.h(20) :
        see declaration of 'x'

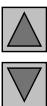
C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\CircleTest\circle2.cpp(56) : error C2248: 'y' :
cannot access private member declared in class 'Point'
    C:\cpphtp4\examples\ch09\circletest\point.h(21) :
        see declaration of 'y'

```

Attempting to access base class **Point**'s **private** data members **x** and **y** results in syntax errors.

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[Outline](#)
**point2.h (1 of 1)**

```

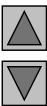
1 // Fig. 9.12: point2.h
2 // Point2 class definition represents an x-y coordinate pair.
3 #ifndef POINT2_H
4 #define POINT2_H
5
6 class Point2 {
7
8 public:
9     Point2( int = 0, int = 0 ); // default constructor
10
11    void setX( int );      // set x in coordinate pair
12    int getX() const;     // return x from coordinate pair
13
14    void setY( int );      // set y in coordinate pair
15    int getY() const;     // return y from coordinate pair
16
17    void print() const;   // o
18
19 protected:
20    int x; // x part of coordinate pair
21    int y; // y part of coordinate pair
22
23 }; // end class Point2
24
25 #endif

```

Maintain **x**- and **y**- coordinates as **protected** data, accessible to derived classes.

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[Outline](#)
**point2.cpp (1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.13: point2.cpp
2 // Point2 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "point2.h" // Point2 class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Point2::Point2( int xValue, int yValue )
11 {
12     x = xValue;
13     y = yValue;
14
15 } // end Point2 constructor
16
17 // set x in coordinate pair
18 void Point2::setX( int xValue )
19 {
20     x = xValue; // no need for validation
21
22 } // end function setX
23

```

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[Outline](#)

point2.cpp (2 of 3)

```

24 // return x from coordinate pair
25 int Point2::getX() const
26 {
27     return x;
28 }
29 // end function getX
30
31 // set y in coordinate pair
32 void Point2::setY( int yValue )
33 {
34     y = yValue; // no need for validation
35
36 } // end function setY
37
38 // return y from coordinate pair
39 int Point2::getY() const
40 {
41     return y;
42
43 } // end function getY
44

```

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[Outline](#)

point2.cpp (3 of 3)

```

45 // output Point2 object
46 void Point2::print() const
47 {
48     cout << '[' << x << ", " << y << ']';
49
50 } // end function print

```

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**circle3.h (1 of 2)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.14: circle3.h
2 // Circle3 class contains x-y coordinate pair and radius.
3 #ifndef CIRCLE3_H
4 #define CIRCLE3_H
5
6 #include "point2.h" // Point2 c
7
8 class Circle3 : public Point2 {
9
10 public:
11
12     // default constructor
13     Circle3( int = 0, int = 0, double = 0.0 );
14
15     void setRadius( double );      // set radius
16     double getRadius() const;    // return radius
17
18     double getDiameter() const;    // return diameter
19     double getCircumference() const; // return circumference
20     double getArea() const;       // return area
21
22     void print() const;          // c
23
24 private:
25     double radius; // Circle3's radius

```

Class **Circle3** inherits from class **Point2**.

Maintain **private** data member **radius**.

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**circle3.h (2 of 2)**

```

26
27 } // end class Circle3
28
29 #endif

```

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[Outline](#)
**circle3.cpp (1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.15: circle3.cpp
2 // Circle3 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "circle3.h"    // Circle3 class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Circle3::Circle3( int xValue,
11 {           // Constructor first implicitly
12     x = xValue;   calls base class's default
13     y = yValue;   constructor.
14     setRadius( radiusValue );
15
16 } // end Circle3 constructor
17
18 // set radius
19 void Circle3::setRadius( double radiusValue )
20 {
21     radius = ( radiusValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : radiusValue );
22
23 } // end function setRadius
24

```

Constructor first implicitly  
calls base class's default  
constructor.  
**protected** in base class  
**Point2**.

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[Outline](#)
**circle3.cpp (2 of 3)**

```

25 // return radius
26 double Circle3::getRadius() const
27 {
28     return radius;
29
30 } // end function getRadius
31
32 // calculate and return diameter
33 double Circle3::getDiameter() const
34 {
35     return 2 * radius;
36
37 } // end function getDiameter
38
39 // calculate and return circumference
40 double Circle3::getCircumference() const
41 {
42     return 3.14159 * getDiameter();
43
44 } // end function getCircumference
45

```

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[Outline](#)

circle3.cpp (3 of 3)

```

46 // calculate and return area
47 double Circle3::getArea() const
48 {
49     return 3.14159 * radius * radius;
50
51 } // end function getArea
52
53 // output Circle3 object
54 void Circle3::print() const
55 {
56     cout << "Center = [" << x << ", " << y << "]"
57     << "; Radius = " << radius;
58
59 } // end function print

```

Access inherited data members **x** and **y**, declared **protected** in base class **Point2**.

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[Outline](#)circletest3.cpp  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.16: circletest3.cpp
2 // Testing class Circle3.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::fixed;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10
11 using std::setprecision;
12
13 #include "circle3.h" // Circle3 class definition
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     Circle3 circle( 37, 43, 2.5 ); // instantiate Circle3 object
18
19     // display point coordinates
20     cout << "X coordinate is " << circle.getX()
21     << "\nY coordinate is " << circle.getY()
22     << "\nRadius is " << circle.getRadius();
23

```

Create **Circle3** object.

Use inherited get functions to access inherited **protected**

Use **Circle3** get function to access **private** data **radius**.

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[Outline](#)

  
circletest3.cpp  
(2 of 2)

```

24     circle.setX( 2 );      // set new x-coordinate
25     circle.setY( 2 );      // set new y-coordinate
26     circle.setRadius( 4.25 ); // set new radius
27
28     // display new point value
29     cout << "\n\nThe new location and radius
30     circle.print();
31
32     // display floating-point values with 2 digits of precision
33     cout << fixed << setprecision( 2 );
34
35     // display Circle3's diameter
36     cout << "\nDiameter is " << circle.getDiameter();
37
38     // display Circle3's circumference
39     cout << "\nCircumference is " << circle.getCircumference();
40
41     // display Circle3's area
42     cout << "\nArea is " << circle.getArea();
43
44     cout << endl;
45
46     return 0; // indicates successful termination
47
48 } // end main

```

Use inherited set functions to modify inherited  
Use Circle3 set function to modify private data  
radius.

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[Outline](#)

  
circletest3.cpp  
output (1 of 1)

```

X coordinate is 37
Y coordinate is 43
Radius is 2.5

The new location and radius of circle are
Center = [2, 2]; Radius = 4.25
Diameter is 8.50
Circumference is 26.70
Area is 56.74

```

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## Σχέση μεταξύ κλάσεων βάσης και παραγόμενων

- Η χρήση **protected** πεδίων
  - Πλεονεκτήματα
    - Οι παραγόμενες κλάσεις μπορούν να αλλάξουν τις τιμές των πεδίων απ' ευθείας
    - Μικρή βελτίωση της ταχύτητας
      - Αποφεύγουμε την κλήση των μεθόδων set/get
  - Μειονεκτήματα
    - Δεν προσφέρεται για έλεγχο εγκυρότητας τιμών
      - Η παραγόμενη κλάση μπορεί να δώσει μη-επιτρεπτή τιμή
    - Δημιουργία σχέσεων εξάρτησης
      - Οι μέθοδοι της παραγόμενης κλάσης είναι πιο πιθανόν τώρα να εξαρτώνται από την υλοποίηση της κλάσης βάσης
      - Εάν αλλάξει η υλοποίηση της κλάσης βάσης μπορεί να χρειαστεί να τροποποιήσουμε και την παραγόμενη κλάση
        - Εύθραυστο λογισμικό

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Outline

point3.h (1 of 1)

```

1 // Fig. 9.17: point3.h
2 // Point3 class definition represents an x-y coordinate pair.
3 #ifndef POINT3_H
4 #define POINT3_H
5
6 class Point3 {
7
8 public:
9     Point3( int = 0, int = 0 ); // default constructor
10
11    void setX( int ); // set x in coordinate pair
12    int getX() const; // return x from coordinate pair
13
14    void setY( int ); // set y in coordinate pair
15    int getY() const; // return y from coordinate pair
16
17    void print() const; // print x and y coordinates
18
19 private:
20    int x; // x part of coordinate pair
21    int y; // y part of coordinate pair
22
23 }; // end class Point3
24
25 #endif

```

Better software-engineering practice: **private** over **protected** when possible.

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[Outline](#)
**point3.cpp (1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.18: point3.cpp
2 // Point3 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "point3.h"    // Point3 class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Point3::Point3( int xValue, int yValue )
11     : x( xValue ), y( yValue )           ←
12 {
13     // empty body
14
15 } // end Point3 constructor
16
17 // set x in coordinate pair
18 void Point3::setX( int xValue )
19 {
20     x = xValue; // no need for validation
21
22 } // end function setX
23

```

Member initializers specify values of **x** and **y**.

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[Outline](#)
**point3.cpp (2 of 3)**

```

24 // return x from coordinate pair
25 int Point3::getX() const
26 {
27     return x;
28 }
29 // end function getX
30
31 // set y in coordinate pair
32 void Point3::setY( int yValue )
33 {
34     y = yValue; // no need for validation
35
36 } // end function setY
37
38 // return y from coordinate pair
39 int Point3::getY() const
40 {
41     return y;
42
43 } // end function getY
44

```

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Outline

point3.cpp (3 of 3)

```

45 // output Point3 object
46 void Point3::print() const
47 {
48     cout << '[' << getX() << ", " << getY() << ']';
49 }
50 } // end function print

```

Invoke non-**private**  
member functions to access  
**private** data.

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Outline

circle4.h (1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.19: circle4.h
2 // Circle4 class contains x-y coordinate pair and radius.
3 #ifndef CIRCLE4_H
4 #define CIRCLE4_H
5
6 #include "point3.h" // Point3
7
8 class Circle4 : public Point3 {
9
10 public:
11
12     // default constructor
13     Circle4( int = 0, int = 0, double = 0.0 );
14
15     void setRadius( double );      // set radius
16     double getRadius() const;    // return radius
17
18     double getDiameter() const;    // return diameter
19     double getCircumference() const; // return circumference
20     double getArea() const;       // return area
21
22     void print() const;
23
24 private:
25     double radius; // Circle4's radius

```

Class **Circle4** inherits from  
class **Point3**.

Maintain **private** data  
member **radius**.

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```
26
27 } // end class Circle4
28
29 #endif
```



## Outline

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circle4.h (2 of 2)

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```
1 // Fig. 9.20: circle4.cpp
2 // Circle4 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "circle4.h"    // Circle4 class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Circle4::Circle4( int xValue, int yValue )
11     : Point3( xValue, yValue ) // call base-class constructor
12 {
13     setRadius( radiusValue );
14
15 } // end Circle4 constructor
16
17 // set radius
18 void Circle4::setRadius( double radiusValue )
19 {
20     radius = ( radiusValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : radiusValue );
21
22 } // end function setRadius
23
```



## Outline

52

circle4.cpp (1 of 3)

Base-class initializer syntax  
passes arguments to base  
class **Point3**.

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[Outline](#)

circle4.cpp (2 of 3)

```

24 // return radius
25 double Circle4::getRadius() const
26 {
27     return radius;
28 }
29 // end function getRadius
30
31 // calculate and return diameter
32 double Circle4::getDiameter() const
33 {
34     return 2 * getRadius();
35 }
36 // end function getDiameter
37
38 // calculate and return circumference
39 double Circle4::getCircumference() const
40 {
41     return 3.14159 * getDiameter();
42 }
43 // end function getCircumference
44

```

Invoke function **getRadius**  
rather than directly accessing  
data member **radius**.

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[Outline](#)

circle4.cpp (3 of 3)

```

45 // calculate and return area
46 double Circle4::getArea() const
47 {
48     return 3.14159 * getRadius() * getRadius();
49 }
50 // end function getArea
51
52 // output Circle4 object
53 void Circle4::print() const
54 {
55     cout << "Center = ";
56     Point3::print();           // invoke Point3's print()
57     cout << "; Radius = " << getRadius();
58 }
59 // end function print

```

Redefine class **Point3**'s  
member function **print**.

Invoke function **getRadius**

Invoke base-class **Point3**'s  
**print** function using binary  
scope-resolution operator  
(`:`).

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[Outline](#)

**circletest4.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.21: circletest4.cpp
2 // Testing class Circle4.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::fixed;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10
11 using std::setprecision;
12
13 #include "circle4.h" // Circle4 class definition
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     Circle4 circle( 37, 43, 2.5 ); // instantiate Circle4 object
18
19     // display point coordinates
20     cout << "X coordinate is " << circle.getX()
21         << "\nY coordinate is " << circle.getY()
22         << "\nRadius is " << circle.getRadius();
23 }
```

Create **Circle4** object.

Use inherited get functions to access inherited **protected** data.

Use **Circle3** get function to access **private** data **radius**.

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[Outline](#)

**circletest4.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

```

24     circle.setX( 2 ); // set new x-coordinate
25     circle.setY( 2 ); // set new y-coordinate
26     circle.setRadius( 4.25 ); // set new radius
27
28     // display new circle value
29     cout << "\n\nThe new location and radius are "
30     circle.print();
31
32     // display floating-point values with 2 digits of precision
33     cout << fixed << setprecision( 2 );
34
35     // display Circle4's diameter
36     cout << "\nDiameter is " << circle.getDiameter();
37
38     // display Circle4's circumference
39     cout << "\nCircumference is " << circle.getCircumference();
40
41     // display Circle4's area
42     cout << "\nArea is " << circle.getArea();
43
44     cout << endl;
45
46     return 0; // indicates successful termination
47 }
48 } // end main
```

Use inherited set functions to modify **inherited** data.

Use **Circle3** set function to modify **private** data **radius**.

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```
X coordinate is 37  
Y coordinate is 43  
Radius is 2.5
```

```
The new location and radius of circle are  
Center = [2, 2]; Radius = 4.25  
Diameter is 8.50  
Circumference is 26.70  
Area is 56.74
```



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## Μελέτη περίπτωσης: Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας τριών επιπέδων

- Ιεραρχία κληρονομικότητας τριών επιπέδων  
point/circle/cylinder
  - Point
    - x-y coordinate pair
  - Circle
    - x-y coordinate pair
    - Radius
  - Cylinder
    - x-y coordinate pair
    - Radius
    - Height

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[Outline](#)

## cylinder.h (1 of 2)



```

1 // Fig. 9.22: cylinder.h
2 // Cylinder class inherits from class Circle4.
3 #ifndef CYLINDER_H
4 #define CYLINDER_H
5
6 #include "circle4.h" // Circle4 c
7
8 class Cylinder : public Circle4 {
9
10 public:
11
12     // default constructor
13     Cylinder( int = 0, int = 0, double = 0.0, double = 0.0 );
14
15     void setHeight( double ); // set Cylinder's height
16     double getHeight() const; // return Cylinder's height
17
18     double getArea() const; // return Cylinder's area
19     double getVolume() const; // return Cylinder's volume
20     void print() const; // o
21
22 private:
23     double height; /* Cylinder's height
24
25 }; // end class Cylinder

```

Class **Cylinder** inherits from class **Circle4**.

Maintain **private** data member **height**.

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[Outline](#)

## cylinder.h (2 of 2)

cylinder.cpp  
(1 of 3)

```

26
27 #endif

```

```

1 // Fig. 9.23: cylinder.cpp
2 // Cylinder class inherits from class Circle4.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6
7 #include "cylinder.h" // Cylinder class definition
8
9 // default constructor
10 Cylinder::Cylinder( int xValue, int yValue,
11     double heightValue )
12     : Circle4( xValue, yValue, radiusValue )
13 {
14     setHeight( heightValue );
15
16 } // end Cylinder constructor
17

```

Base-class initializer syntax passes arguments to base class **Circle4**.

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[Outline](#)

cylinder.cpp  
(2 of 3)

```

18 // set Cylinder's height
19 void Cylinder::setHeight( double heightValue )
20 {
21     height = ( heightValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : heightValue );
22 }
23 } // end function setHeight
24
25 // get Cylinder's height
26 double Cylinder::getHeight() const
27 {
28     return height;
29 }
30 } // end function getHeight
31
32 // redefine Circle4 function getArea to
33 double Cylinder::getArea() const
34 {
35     return 2 * Circle4::getArea() +
36         getCircumference() * getHeight();
37 }
38 } // end function getArea
39

```

Redefine base class  
Invoke base-class  
**Circle4's getArea**  
function using binary scope-  
resolution operator ( :: ).

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[Outline](#)

cylinder.cpp  
(3 of 3)

```

40 // calculate Cylinder volume
41 double Cylinder::getVolume() const
42 {
43     return Circle4::getArea() * getHeight();
44 }
45 } // end function getVolume
46
47 // output Cylinder object
48 void Cylinder::print() const
49 {
50     Circle4::print();
51     cout << " Height = " << getHeight();
52 }
53 } // end function print

```

Invoke base-class  
**Circle4's getArea**  
function using binary scope-  
resolution operator ( :: ).

Redefine class **Circle4**'s  
int.  
Invoke base-class  
**Circle4's print** function  
using binary scope-resolution  
operator ( :: ).

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[Outline](#)
**cylindertest.cpp  
(1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.24: cylindertest.cpp
2 // Testing class Cylinder.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7 using std::fixed;
8
9 #include <iomanip>
10
11 using std::setprecision;
12
13 #include "cylinder.h" // Cylinder class definition
14
15 int main()
16 {
17     // instantiate Cylinder object
18     Cylinder cylinder( 12, 23, 2.5, 5.7 );
19
20     // display point coordinates
21     cout << "X coordinate is " << cylinder.getX() <<
22         "\nY coordinate is " << cylinder.getY() <<
23         "\nRadius is " << cylinder.getRadius() <<
24         "\nHeight is " << cylinder.getHeight();
25

```

Invoke indirectly inherited  
**Point** member functions.  
Invoke **Cylinder** member function.

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[Outline](#)
**cylindertest.cpp  
(2 of 3)**

```

26     cylinder.setX( 2 ); // set new x-coordinate
27     cylinder.setY( 2 ); // set new y-coordinate
28     cylinder.setRadius( 4.25 ); // set new radius
29     cylinder.setHeight( 10 ); // set new height
30
31     // display new cylinder value
32     cout << "\n\nThe new location and radius are:
33     cylinder.print(); // invoke redefined print function
34
35     // display floating-point values
36     cout << fixed << setprecision( 2 )
37
38     // display cylinder's diameter
39     cout << "\n\nDiameter is " << cylinder.getDiameter();
40
41     // display cylinder's circumference
42     cout << "\nCircumference is "
43         << cylinder.getCircumference();
44
45     // display cylinder's area
46     cout << "\nArea is " << cylinder.getArea(); // invoke redefined getArea function
47
48     // display cylinder's volume
49     cout << "\nVolume is " << cylinder.getVolume();
50

```

Invoke indirectly inherited  
**Point** member functions.

Invoke directly inherited  
**Cylinder** member function.

Invoke redefined **print** function.

Invoke redefined **getArea** function.

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```

51     cout << endl;
52
53     return 0; // indicates successful termination
54
55 } // end main

```

X coordinate is 12  
Y coordinate is 23  
Radius is 2.5  
Height is 5.7

The new location and radius of circle are  
Center = [2, 2]; Radius = 4.25; Height = 10

Diameter is 8.50  
Circumference is 26.70  
Area is 380.53  
Volume is 567.45

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## Constructors και Destructors στις παραγόμενες κλάσεις

- Δημιουργία αντικειμένου παραγόμενης κλάσης
  - Σειρά κλήσης των constructors
    - Ο constructor της παραγόμενης κλάσης καλεί τον constructor της κλάσης βάσης
      - Έμμεσα (ο default, που δεν έχει ή μπορεί να κληθεί χωρίς, ορίσματα)
      - Άμεσα στη member initialization list
    - Δεν υπάρχει keyword super!
    - Βάσει της ιεραρχίας κληρονομικότητας
      - Ο τελευταίος στη σειρά constructor που καλείται και ο πρώτος που ολοκληρώνει την εκτέλεσή του
      - Παράδειγμα: ιεραρχία **Point3/Circle4/Cylinder**
        - **Point3** constructor, καλείται τελευταίος και ολοκληρώνει την εκτέλεσή του πρώτος
    - Αρχικοποίηση των πεδίων
      - Ο constructor κάθε κλάσης βάσης αρχικοποιεί τα πεδία του

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## Constructors και Destructors στις παραγόμενες κλάσεις

- Καταστροφή αντικειμένου παραγόμενης κλάσης
  - Σειρά κλήσης των destructors
    - Αντίστροφη σειρά από αυτή της κλήσης των constructors
    - Ο destructor της παραγόμενης κλάσης καλείται πρώτος
    - Ο destructor της επόμενης κλάσης βάσης στην ιεραρχία καλείται στη συνέχεια
    - Συνεχίζουμε προς τα πάνω μέχρι να φθάσουμε στην τελευταία κλάση βάσης της ιεραρχίας
      - Μετά την εκτέλεση του τελευταίου destructor, το αντικείμενο αφαιρείται από τη μνήμη

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## Constructors και Destructors στις παραγόμενες κλάσεις

- Constructors, destructors, τελεστές ανάθεσης της κλάσης βάσης
  - Δεν κληρονομούνται από τις παραγόμενες κλάσεις
  - Οι constructors, τελεστές ανάθεσης της παραγόμενης κλάσης μπορούν να καλέσουν
    - Constructors
    - Τελεστές ανάθεσης (copy assignment operator)

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[Outline](#)**point4.h (1 of 1)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.25: point4.h
2 // Point4 class definition represents an x-y coordinate pair.
3 #ifndef POINT4_H
4 #define POINT4_H
5
6 class Point4 {
7
8 public:
9     Point4( int = 0, int = 0 ); // default constructor
10    ~Point4(); // destructor
11
12    void setX( int ); // set x in coordinate pair
13    int getX() const; // return x from coordinate pair
14
15    void setY( int ); // set y in coordinate pair
16    int getY() const; // return y from coordinate pair
17
18    void print() const; // output Point3 object
19
20 private:
21     int x; // x part of coordinate pair
22     int y; // y part of coordinate pair
23
24 }; // end class Point4
25
26 #endif

```

Constructor and destructor  
output messages to  
demonstrate function call  
order.

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[Outline](#)**point4.cpp (1 of 3)**

```

1 // Fig. 9.26: point4.cpp
2 // Point4 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "point4.h" // Point4 class definition
9
10 // default constructor
11 Point4::Point4( int xValue, int yValue )
12 : x( xValue ), y( yValue )
13 {
14     cout << "Point4 constructor: ";
15     print();
16     cout << endl;
17
18 } // end Point4 constructor
19
20 // destructor
21 Point4::~Point4()
22 {
23     cout << "Point4 destructor: ";
24     print();
25     cout << endl;

```

Output message to  
demonstrate constructor  
function call order.

Output message to  
demonstrate destructor  
function call order.

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[Outline](#)

point4.cpp (2 of 3)

```

26
27 } // end Point4 destructor
28
29 // set x in coordinate pair
30 void Point4::setX( int xValue )
31 {
32     x = xValue; // no need for validation
33
34 } // end function setX
35
36 // return x from coordinate pair
37 int Point4::getX() const
38 {
39     return x;
40
41 } // end function getX
42
43 // set y in coordinate pair
44 void Point4::setY( int yValue )
45 {
46     y = yValue; // no need for validation
47
48 } // end function setY
49

```

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[Outline](#)

point4.cpp (3 of 3)

```

50 // return y from coordinate pair
51 int Point4::getY() const
52 {
53     return y;
54
55 } // end function getY
56
57 // output Point4 object
58 void Point4::print() const
59 {
60     cout << '[' << getX() << ", " << getY() << ']';
61
62 } // end function print

```

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[Outline](#)
**circle5.h (1 of 2)**

```

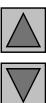
1 // Fig. 9.27: circle5.h
2 // Circle5 class contains x-y coordinate pair and radius.
3 #ifndef CIRCLE5_H
4 #define CIRCLE5_H
5
6 #include "point4.h" // Point4 class definition
7
8 class Circle5 : public Point4 {
9
10 public:
11
12     // default constructor
13     Circle5( int = 0, int = 0, double = 0.0 );
14
15     ~Circle5(); // destructor
16     void setRadius( double ); // set radius
17     double getRadius() const; // return radius
18
19     double getDiameter() const; // return diameter
20     double getCircumference() const; // return circumference
21     double getArea() const; // return area
22
23     void print() const; // output Circle5 object
24

```

Constructor and destructor  
output messages to  
demonstrate function call  
order.

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[Outline](#)
**circle5.h (2 of 2)**

```

25 private:
26     double radius; // Circle5's radius
27
28 } // end class Circle5
29
30 #endif

```

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[Outline](#)

## circle5.cpp (1 of 4)

```

1 // Fig. 9.28: circle5.cpp
2 // Circle5 class member-function definitions.
3 #include <iostream>
4
5 using std::cout;
6 using std::endl;
7
8 #include "circle5.h"    // Circle5 class definition
9
10 // default constructor
11 Circle5::Circle5( int xValue, int yValue, double radiusValue )
12     : Point4( xValue, yValue ) // call base
13 {
14     setRadius( radiusValue );
15
16     cout << "Circle5 constructor: ";
17     print();
18     cout << endl;
19
20 } // end Circle5 constructor
21

```

Output message to demonstrate constructor function call order.

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[Outline](#)

## circle5.cpp (2 of 4)

```

22 // destructor
23 Circle5::~Circle5()
24 {
25     cout << "Circle5 destructor: ";
26     print();
27     cout << endl;
28
29 } // end Circle5 destructor
30
31 // set radius
32 void Circle5::setRadius( double radiusValue )
33 {
34     radius = ( radiusValue < 0.0 ? 0.0 : radiusValue );
35
36 } // end function setRadius
37
38 // return radius
39 double Circle5::getRadius() const
40 {
41     return radius;
42
43 } // end function getRadius
44

```

Output message to demonstrate destructor function call order.

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[Outline](#)

circle5.cpp (3 of 4)

```

45 // calculate and return diameter
46 double Circle5::getDiameter() const
47 {
48     return 2 * getRadius();
49 }
50 } // end function getDiameter
51
52 // calculate and return circumference
53 double Circle5::getCircumference() const
54 {
55     return 3.14159 * getDiameter();
56 }
57 } // end function getCircumference
58
59 // calculate and return area
60 double Circle5::getArea() const
61 {
62     return 3.14159 * getRadius() * getRadius();
63 }
64 } // end function getArea
65

```

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[Outline](#)

circle5.cpp (4 of 4)

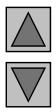
```

66 // output Circle5 object
67 void Circle5::print() const
68 {
69     cout << "Center = ";
70     Point4::print();           // invoke Point4's print function
71     cout << "; Radius = " << getRadius();
72
73 } // end function print

```

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[Outline](#)

  
**fig09\_29.cpp**  
(1 of 2)

```

1 // Fig. 9.29: fig09_29.cpp
2 // Display order in which base-class and derived-class
3 // constructors are called.
4 #include <iostream>
5
6 using std::cout;
7 using std::endl;
8
9 #include "circle5.h" // Circle5 class definition
10
11 int main()
12 {
13     { // begin new scope
14
15         Point4 point( 11, 22 );
16
17     } // end scope
18
19     cout << endl;
20     Circle5 circle1( 72, 29, 4.5 );
21
22     cout << endl;
23     Circle5 circle2( 5, 5, 10 );
24
25     cout << endl;

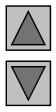
```

**Point4** object goes in and out of scope immediately.

Instantiate two **Circle5** objects to demonstrate order of derived-class and base-class constructor/destructor function calls.

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[Outline](#)

  
**fig09\_29.cpp**  
(2 of 2)

**fig09\_29.cpp**  
output (1 of 1)

```

26
27     return 0; // indicates successful termination
28
29 } // end main

```

Point4 constructor: [11, 22]

Point4 destructor: [11, 22]

Point4 constructor: [72, 29]

Circle5 constructor: Center = [72, 29]; Radius = 4.5

Point4 constructor: [5, 5]

Circle5 constructor: Center = [5, 5]; Radius = 10

Circle5 destructor: Center = [5, 5]; Radius = 10

Point4 destructor: [5, 5]

Circle5 destructor: Center = [72, 29]; Radius = 4.5

Point4 destructor: [72, 29]

**Point4** constructor called for object in block; destructor

Derived-class **Circle5** constructor body executes

Derived-class **Circle5** constructor body executes

Destructors for **Circle5** object called in reverse order

Destructors for **Circle5** object called in reverse order of constructors.

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## Κληρονομικότητα **public**, **protected** και **private**

Προσδιοριστής προσπέλασης μέλους κλάσης βάσης	Τύπος κληρονομικότητας		
	<b>public</b> κληρονομικότητα	<b>protected</b> κληρονομικότητα	<b>private</b> κληρονομικότητα
<b>Public</b>	<b>public</b> στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί απ' ευθείας από όλες τις <b>μη-static</b> μεθόδους, <b>friend</b> <b>και εξωτερικές συναρτήσεις.</b>	<b>protected</b> στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί απ' ευθείας από όλες τις <b>μη-static</b> μεθόδους και <b>friend</b> συναρτήσεις.	<b>private</b> στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί απ' ευθείας από όλες τις <b>μη-static</b> μεθόδους και <b>friend</b> συναρτήσεις.
<b>Protected</b>	<b>protected</b> στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί απ' ευθείας από όλες τις <b>μη-static</b> μεθόδους και <b>friend</b> συναρτήσεις.		<b>private</b> στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί απ' ευθείας από όλες τις <b>μη-static</b> μεθόδους και <b>friend</b> συναρτήσεις.
<b>Private</b>	Κρυφή στην παραγόμενη κλάση. Μπορεί να προσπελασθεί μόνο μέσω <b>public</b> ή <b>protected</b> μεθόδων της κλάσης βάσης.		

## Η κληρονομικότητα στη Μηχανική Λογισμικού

- Προσαρμογή/Επέκταση υπάρχοντος λογισμικού
  - Δημιουργία παραγόμενων κλάσεων με
    - προσθήκη επιπλέον μελών
    - επανορισμό μεθόδων της κλάσης βάσης
  - Δεν απαιτείται πρόσβαση στον πηγαίο κώδικα της κλάσης βάσης
    - Διασύνδεση με object code
  - Ανεξάρτητοι Προμηθευτές Λογισμικού
    - Ανάπτυξη ιδιόκτητου λογισμικού, υπό τη μορφή βιβλιοθήκης κλάσεων προς εμπορία
    - Απαιτείται άδεια για να χρησιμοποιηθεί
    - Χρειάζονται μόνο τα Header files
    - Οι χρήστες παράγουν νέες κλάσεις ή χρησιμοποιούν τις κλάσεις της βιβλιοθήκης, χωρίς να χρειάζεται πρόσβαση στον προστατευμένο κώδικα πηγής

## Αναφορές

- Harvey M. Deitel, Paul J. Deitel, C++ How to Program, 4th Edition, Prentice Hall.
- Bjarne Stroustrup, The C++ Programming Language, Special Edition, Addison-Wesley.