

Informatik I

Uebung 11

Gruppe A, ETZ E91

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Lernziele

Die Studenten:

- lernen was **Vererbung** in OOP ist;
- wissen wie man **static** und **dynamic binding** definiert und verwendet

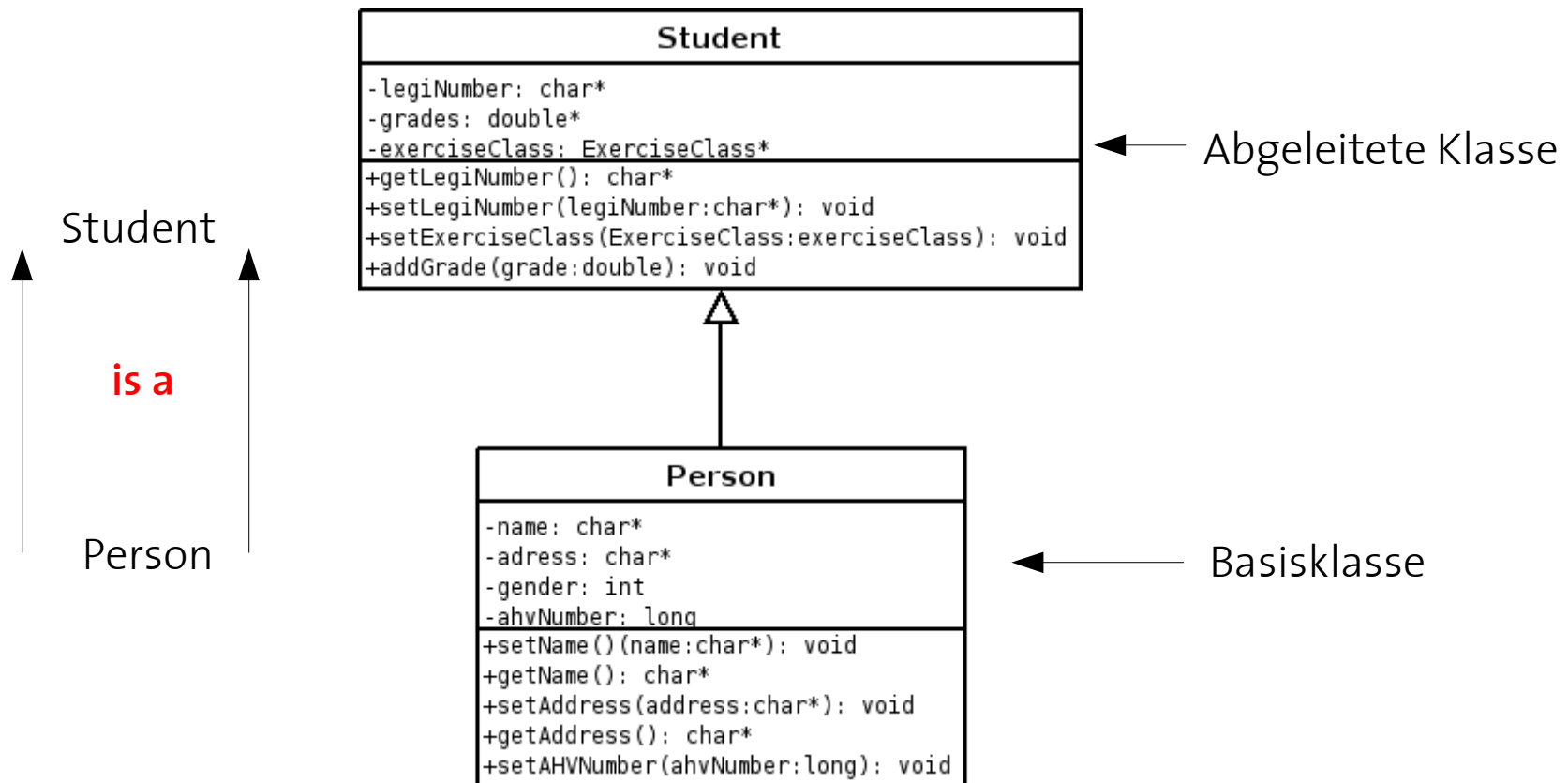
Object Oriented Programming - OOP

a) Vererbung I

- erlaubt es einer Klasse zusätzliche **Funktionalitaet** zu bestimmen;
- erlaubt es einer Klasse zusätzliche **Daten** zu verwenden;
- kann **Funktionen veraendern**.

Object Oriented Programming - OOP

b) Beispiel



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c) Beispiel

Vererbung in C++



```
// header file: person.h

class Person {
public:
    Person(char* name);
    ~Person();

private:
    char* name;
};
```

```
// header file: student.h

#include "person.h"
class Student: public Person {
public:
    Student(char* name,
            char* legiNr);
    ~Student();

private:
    char* legiNr;
};
```

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c) Beispiel

```
// source file: person.cpp
```

```
#include "person.h"
```

```
Person::Person(char* name)
{
    this->name = name;
}
```

```
// source file: student.cpp
```

```
#include "student.h"
```

```
Student::Student(char* name, char* legiNr) : Person(name)
{
    this->legiNr = legiNr;
}
```

Aufruf Konstruktor der
Basisklasse



Object Oriented Programming - OOP

d) Static vs. Dynamic Binding

Gleichnamige Funktionen

```
// header file: person.h
```

```
class Person {  
public:  
    Person(char* name);  
    ~Person();
```

```
void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* name;  
};
```

```
// header file: student.h
```

```
#include "person.h"  
class Student: public Person {  
public:  
    Student(char* name,  
            char* legiNr);  
    ~Student();
```

```
void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* legiNr;  
};
```

Object Oriented Programming - OOP

e) Static vs. Dynamic Binding I

Gleichnamige Funktionen

```
// header file: person.h
```

```
class Person {  
public:  
    Person(char* name);  
    ~Person();
```

```
void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* name;  
};
```

```
// header file: student.h
```

```
#include "person.h"  
class Student: public Person {  
public:  
    Student(char* name,  
            char* legiNr);  
    ~Student();
```

```
void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* legiNr;  
};
```


Object Oriented Programming - OOP

e) Static vs. Dynamic Binding II

Welche Funktion wir auferufen:

Person::print() | Student::print()

```
// srouce file: some_source.cpp

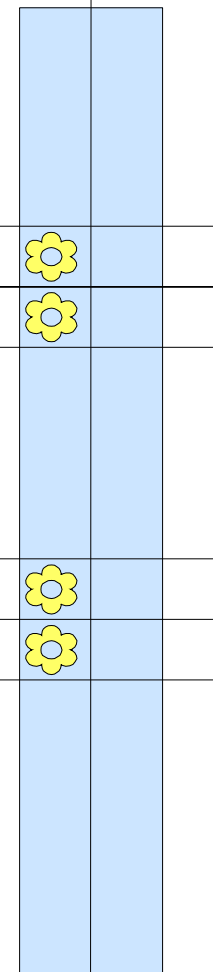
#include "student.h"

Person p("albert");
Student s("Spiderman", "123-456-78");

p.print();
s.print();

Person* p2 = new Person("albert");
Person* s2 = new Student(...);

p2->print();
s2->print();
```



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e) Static vs. Dynamic Binding III

Gleichnamige virtual Funktionen

```
// header file: person.h
```

```
class Person {  
public:  
    Person(char* name);  
    ~Person();
```

```
virtual void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* name;  
};
```

```
// header file: student.h
```

```
#include "person.h"  
class Student: public Person {  
public:  
    Student(char* name,  
            char* legiNr);  
    ~Student();
```

```
virtual void print();
```

```
private:  
    char* legiNr;  
};
```

Object Oriented Programming - OOP

e) Static vs. Dynamic Binding II

Welche Funktion wir auferufen:

Person::print() | Student::print()

```
// srouce file: some_source.cpp

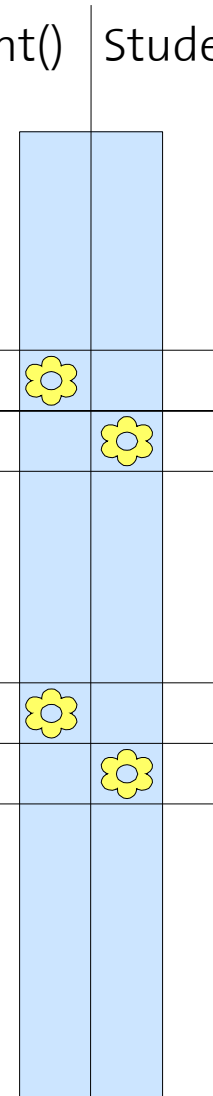
#include "student.h"

Person p("albert");
Student s("Spiderman", "123-456-78");

p.print();
s.print();

Person* p2 = new Person("albert");
Person* s2 = new Student(...);

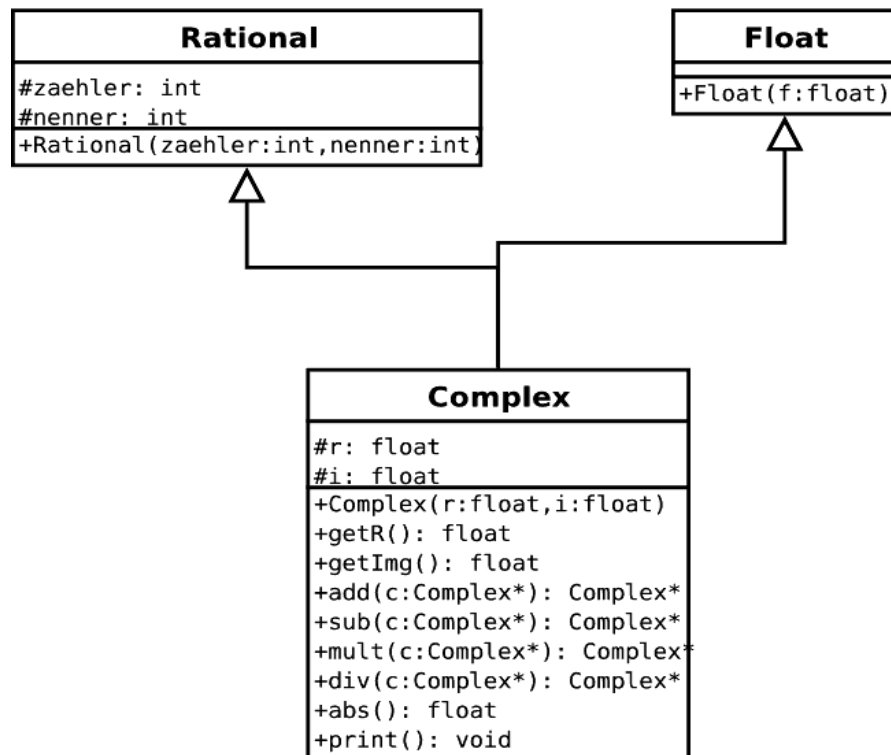
p2->print();
s2->print();
```



Aufgabe 1 – UPNCalc Revisited

a) Aufgabe verstehen

- 1) Schreibe eine Klasse fuer rationale Zahlen und Gleitkommazahlen
- 2) Die Klassen erben von der Complex Klasse aus der Uebung 10
- 3) UPNCalc wird den rest machen



Aufgabe 2 - Polymorphismus

a) Aufgabe verstehen

Polymorphismus bedeutet Mehrfachvererbung. Eine Klasse kann also von mehreren anderen Klassen erben.