

15.3 Polymorphism

give multiple meanings to a func name

i.e. each child class has a
different function body

difference from redefining

can be used before it is defined

eg just from prototype

if function call in parent, uses
child body, not parent body

Late Binding

binding - tying prototype to body

late binding - bind at run-time

virtual function - a function that
has late binding

use the same "command" for
different actions

uses the object type to determine
which body to run

Example, redefined vs virtual:

```
class Employee
{
```

```
  :
```

```
  void print-check();
```

```
};
```

```
void Employee::print-check()
```

```
{
```

```
  printf("No salary info\n");
```

```

}
class HourlyEmployee
{
    :
    void print-check();
};
void HourlyEmployee::print-check()
{
    printf("Name: %s\n",
        get-name().c-str());
    printf("Worked: %f hours @ $%.2f\n",
        hours, rate);
    printf("Salary: $%.2f\n",
        hours * rate);
}

void print-a-check(Employee *e)
{
    e->print-check();
}

int main()
{
    HourlyEmployee sally;
    Employee *e;

    sally.set-hours(10);
    sally.set-rate(9.50);
    sally.print-check();
    e = &sally;
    print-a-check(e);
}

```

```

    e = e - m;
    print-a-check(e);
    return 0;
}

```

```

class Employee
{
    :
    virtual void print-check();
};
// same body as before
class Hourly Employee
{
    :
    virtual void print-check();
};
// same body as before

```

now the main would print the same thing both times
 C++ "waits" to get the body until the function call is made then uses body from type of calling object

Rules

- 1) Must add keyword virtual to the function prototype in the base class definition
- 2) Only add virtual to prototype, not to body

Limit use of virtual as it is more

Limit use of virtual as it is more costly & takes more time to do virtual functions.

Slicing Problem

C++ allows assignment from child to parent, but only parent vars are assigned.

Example:

```
Employee tmp;  
HourlyEmployee sally;
```

```
sally.set-name("Sally");  
sally.set-hours(10);  
sally.set-rate(9.50);
```

```
tmp = sally;  
cout << tmp.get-rate();  
// fails, tmp doesn't have  
// rate or hours, only name  
// & SSN
```

Pitfall - no body for virtual func
if there is no body for a virtual function, it will issue cryptic compile error

Tip - make destructors virtual

```
HourlyEmployee *sally;  
Employee *tmp;
```

```
sally = new HourlyEmployee;  
tmp = sally;  
delete tmp; // calls onlu
```

// Employee's destructor!!

if destructor is virtual, then
Hourly Employee's destructor
would be called instead