



# Programmazione

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# Abstract Base Classes and copy constructors



# Covariant return type

- An overridden method in a derived class can return a type derived from the type returned by the base-class method.

```
class Base {  
public:  
    virtual Base* clone() const;  
};  
  
class Derived : public Base {  
public:  
    virtual Derived* clone() const;      Derived orig;  
                                         Base* pB = &orig;  
                                         Derived* clonedObj = pB->clone();  
                                         // clonedObj gets a clone of orig  
};  
  
Derived* Derived::clone() const {  
    return new Derived( *this );  
}
```



# “virtual” constructor: why ?

- Virtual constructors do not exist: virtual allows us to call a function knowing only an interfaces and not the exact type of the object. To create an object we need to know the exact type of what you want to create: i.e. we need complete information.
- We can mimic the behavior of a virtual copy constructor, though...



# “virtual” constructor: how ?

- Declare two virtual methods in the base class:
  - `clone()` for copy constructor
  - `create()` for default constructor
- They can be purely virtual
- Implement the methods in the derived classes, using covariant return type
- Just return new objects or new copies



# Example: base class

```
class Shape {  
public:  
    Shape(int x=0, int y=0) : x(x), y(y) {}  
  
    virtual ~Shape() {}  
  
    virtual Shape* clone() const = 0; // The Virtual (Copy) Constructor  
  
    virtual Shape* create() const = 0; // uses the default constructor  
  
    virtual void print() const = 0;  
  
    // ...  
  
protected:  
  
    int x;  
  
    int y;  
};
```



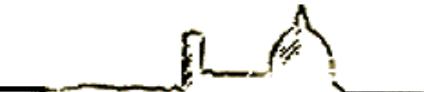
# Example: derived class I

```
class Circle : public Shape {  
public:  
    Circle(int x, int y, int r=1) : Shape(x, y), radius(r) {}  
    virtual Circle* clone() const;  
    virtual Circle* create() const  
    virtual void print() const;  
    // ...  
  
private:  
    int radius;  
};  
  
Circle* Circle::clone() const {  
    return new Circle(*this); // uses copy constructor  
}  
  
Circle* Circle::create() const {  
    return new Circle(0, 0); // uses constructor  
}  
  
void Circle::print() const {  
    std::cout << "x: " << x << " - y: " << y << " radius: " <<  
        radius << std::endl;  
}
```



# Example: derived class 2

```
class Square : public Shape {  
public:  
    Square(int x, int y, int s) : Shape(x, y), side(s) {}  
    virtual Square* clone() const;  
    virtual Square* create() const;  
    virtual void print() const;  
    // ...  
  
protected:  
    int side;  
};  
  
Square* Square::clone() const {  
    return new Square(*this);  
}  
  
Square* Square::create() const {  
    return new Square(0, 0, 10);  
}  
  
void Square::print() const {  
    std::cout << "x: " << x << " - y: " << y << " side: " <<  
        side << std::endl;  
}
```



# Example: use of clone

```
void userCode(Shape& s) {  
  
    Shape* s2 = s.clone();  
  
    Shape* s3 = s.create();  
  
    // ...  
  
    delete s2;      // You need a virtual destructor here  
  
    delete s3;  
  
}
```



# ABCs and copy constructors

- When working with classes that have a pointer to Abstract Base Classes we can not use directly the copy constructor of the ABC...
- use the “virtual” constructor technique seen before:
  - declare a pure virtual clone() method in the abstract base class
  - implement it in the concrete derived classes
  - use the clone() method in the copy constructor of the class containing the pointer
  - use same technique for assignment operator



# Example

```
class Fred {
public:
    // p must be a pointer returned by new; it must not be NULL
    Fred(Shape* pp) : p(pp) { }
    ~Fred() {
        delete p;
    }

    Fred(const Fred& f) : p(f.p->clone()) { }

    Fred& operator= (const Fred& f) {
        if (this != &f) {           // Check for self-assignment
            Shape* p2 = f.p->clone(); // Create the new one FIRST...
            delete p;                // ...THEN delete the old one
            p = p2;
        }
        return *this;
    }

    void print() {
        p->print();
    }
    // ...

private:
    Shape* p;
};
```



# Example: use

```
Shape* s1 = new Circle(3, 4, 5);
```

```
Shape* s2 = new Square(1, 2, 4);
```

```
Fred f1( s1 );
```

```
f1.print();
```

```
Fred f2( s2 );
```

```
f2.print();
```

```
Fred f3( f2 );
```

```
f3.print();
```

```
f2 = f1;
```

```
f2.print();
```



# Reading material

- M. Bertini, “Programmazione Object-Oriented in C++”, cap. 3 - pp. 82-85
- <https://isocpp.org/wiki/faq/virtual-functions#virtual-ctors>
- <https://isocpp.org/wiki/faq/abcs#copy-of-abc-via-clone>
- <https://isocpp.org/wiki/faq/virtual-functions#virtual-ctor-rationale>