Inheritance

April 13, Ch 15.1-15.2
Test Friday!
Finish up '==' overloading...
- Reuse code (in copy constructor)
- Return type (what does “a=b” return?)
Highlights

- Creating parent/child classes (inheritance)

```cpp
class Parent{
    public:
        void foo();
};
```

```cpp
class Child : public Parent {
    public:
        Child();
};
```
A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away....
Story time

Cat

- Large ears
- Eyes with vertical pupils
- Sensory whiskers
- Soft fur
- Retractable claws and padded feet
- Tail
Story time
Story time
Story time

I ARE DUNECAT

I CONTROLS THE SPICE,
I CONTROLS THE UNIVERSE.

DUNE CAT
haz no fear, fear iz mindkillerz
Derived classes

Let's make this story into code!

To create a child class from a parent class, use a : in the (child) class declaration.

```cpp
class Dunecat : public ArrakianSandworm {
public:
    Dunecat();
};
```

(See: dunecat.cpp)
Derived classes

In a parent/child class relationship, the child gets all variables and functions of the parent.

This allows you to build off previous work, even if you need to modify it slightly.

This also makes it easier to maintain code, as changing it in the parent class can effect all children (and the children's children).
Typically you use classes when you have multiple objects that are somewhat similar. You group the similar parts into a parent class and the different parts into children classes. For examples all chairs have a flat surface to sit on, but they come in different designs (folding types that you are sitting on) (or rolling types).
Derived classes

Parent:
(Internal combustion engine)

Children:
**AD&D example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slime Devil</th>
<th>Level 16 Lurker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium immortal humanoid (devil, ooze)</td>
<td>XP 1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 123; Bloodied 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC 30, Fortitude 28, Reflex 29, Will 28</td>
<td>Initiative +18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed 6, swim 6</td>
<td>Perception +13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resist 20 acid</td>
<td>Darkvision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Traits **

**Mercurial Body**

The slime devil ignores difficult terrain and does not provoke opportunity attacks by moving.

** Standard Actions **

- **Caustic Slam (acid) ✤ At-Will**
  - Attack: Melee 1 (one creature); +19 vs. Fortitude
  - Hit: 3d8 + 11 acid damage.

- **Diabolical Engulfment (acid) ✤ At-Will**
  - Attack: Melee 1 (one Medium or smaller enemy); +19 vs. Reflex
  - Hit: The devil grabs the target and shifts 1 square into the target’s square. Until the grab ends, the target is dazed and takes ongoing 10 acid damage. While the devil has the target grabbed, attacks against the devil deal half damage to it and half damage to the grabbed creature. When the devil moves, it pulls the target with it. In addition, the target remains grabbed, and the devil does not provoke an opportunity attack from the target.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Herald of Colorless Fire</th>
<th>Level 27 Skirmisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium natural animate (construct, fire)</td>
<td>XP 11,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HP 244; Bloodied 122</td>
<td>Initiative +25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC 41, Fortitude 37, Reflex 40, Will 37</td>
<td>Perception +19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed 8, fly 6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resist 15 fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Traits **

**Frozen in Place**

Whenever the herald of colorless fire takes cold damage, it cannot use flickering flame until the end of its next turn.

** Standard Actions **

- **Caress of Flame (fire, force) ✤ At-Will**
  - Attack: Melee 1 (one creature); +32 vs. AC
  - Hit: 3d10 + 19 fire and force damage.

- **Storm of Colorless Fire (fire, force) ✤ Recharge ☻ ☻ ☻**
  - Effect: The herald makes the following attack twice, shifting half its speed between the attacks. The herald cannot target the same creature with both attacks.
  - Attack: Close burst 1 (creatures in burst); +30 vs. Reflex
  - Hit: 4d10 + 16 fire and force damage, and ongoing 15 fire damage (save ends).
Phone
What type of object is a Dunecat?

It is (obviously) a Dunecat, but could it also be classified as an ArrakianSandworm? In fact, yes... both of these are legal:

```
Dunecat kitty;
ArrakianSandworm wormmy = kitty;
```

Dunecats have more functionality than ArrakianSandworms, so they can act as one (See: dunecatTypes.cpp)
Finding similarities

Consider two classes you have made already: Point Complex

You can have a single parent of both of these that stores the similar parts

This means you only need to type the code once for both classes (See: complexPoint.cpp)