

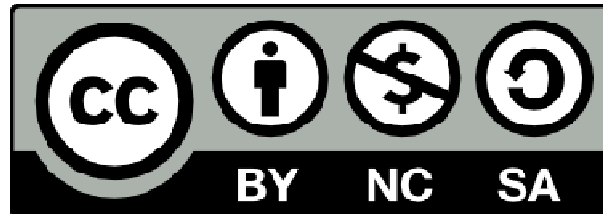


EPSRC

Overloading, abstract classes, and inheritance



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Overloading

- Recall that generic interfaces can enable procedure overloading:

```
module maths_functions
  interface my_sum
    module procedure real_sum
    module procedure int_sum
  end interface
  contains
  function real_sum (a, b)
    implicit none
    real, intent(in) :: a,b
    real_sum = a + b
  end function real_sum

  function int_sum (a, b)
    implicit none
    integer, intent(in) :: a,b
    int_sum = a + b
  end function int_sum
end module
```



Overloading in F2003

- `generic` keyword specifies polymorphism for type-bound procedure
 - polymorphism without interface block
 - Without this, type-bound procedures only resolve to a single method

```
GENERIC [, access-spec ] :: generic-spec =>  
binding-name1 [, binding-name2] ...
```

```
type maths_functions
```

```
contains
```

```
  procedure real_sum
```

```
  procedure int_sum
```

```
  generic :: sum => real_sum, int_sum
```

```
end type
```



Overloading

generic-spec

- Interface statement:
 - generic-name, must not be same as other type-binding
 - operator (op)
 - assignment (=)
- Allows for overloading of operators

```
type maths_functions  
contains
```

```
    procedure real_sum
```

```
    procedure int_sum
```

```
    generic :: operator(+) => real_sum, int_sum
```

```
end type
```



Inheritance

- Can extend types in F2003

```
type, extends (parent_type_name) :: child_type_name
```

- Inheritance specified via type extension
- Parent type is extended by child type
- Parent type may be a base type
- Child type has access to all component in base type (and ancestors)
- Child type can add new components
 - New variables or procedures
- Includes implicit variable from parent class(es)



Inheritance example

```
type person
  private
    character(MAXLEN) :: name
    integer :: officeNumber
contains
  private
    procedure, public :: getName
    procedure, public :: setName
    procedure, public :: getOfficeNumber
    procedure, public :: setOfficeNumber
end type person
type, extends(person) :: manager
contains
  private
    procedure, public :: addPerson
    procedure, public :: removePerson
    procedure, public :: movePerson
end type
```



Inheritance example

```
type(manager) :: bob
```

```
type(person) :: fred
```

```
write(*,*) bob%getName()
```

```
write(*,*) bob%person%getName()
```

```
write(*,*) fred%getName()
```

```
call bob%movePerson(fred, 35)
```



```
call fred%movePerson(bob, 46)
```



Abstract classes

- Can define `abstract classes` and `deferred procedures`
 - Define data
 - Define procedures and interfaces
 - Define implement procedures
 - Define procedures to be implement by further classes
- Abstract class cannot be instantiated or allocated
 - Can be used for class declaration in methods
 - Important for type hierarchies



Abstract class example

```
type, abstract :: individual
  private
    character(MAXLEN) :: name
    integer :: officeNumber
contains
  private
    procedure, non_overridable, public :: getName
    procedure, non_overridable, public :: setName
    procedure, non_overridable, public :: getOfficeNumber
    procedure, non_overridable, public :: setOfficeNumber
    procedure(printStuff), deferred :: print
end type individual
abstract interface
  subroutine printStuff(self)
  import :: individual
  class(individual), intent(in) :: self
  end subroutine printStuff
end interface
```



Abstract class example

```
type, extends(individual):: person
contains
  private
  procedure :: print => printPerson
end type person
```

```
type, extends(person) :: manager
contains
  private
  procedure :: movePerson()
  ...
end type manager
```



Summary

- F2003 allows derived types to extend other derived types
 - Enables OO inheritance
- Abstract classes can be defined
 - Enables interface/specification of code without requiring implementation
- Operators and procedures can be overloaded
 - Same name used to call different procedures/operations based on the arguments passed



Exercise

- Extend your previous examples with operator overloading and class hierarchies (see the exercise sheet).
- Do the same for the percolate example.

