Solution for H.W Lecture 5 part 2

Q1\ Define of the following:

1- The Unified Modeling Language (UML):- is a graphical "language" for modeling computer programs.

2- Modeling:- is means to create a simplified representation of something, as a blueprint models a house.

Q2\ A private member of a base class cannot be inherited and therefore it is not available for the derived class directly, how to solve this problem.

To solve this problem, by modifying the visibility limit of the private member by making it public.

Q3\ What does UML provide?

The UML provides a way to visualize the higher-level organization of programs without getting mired down in the details of actual code.

Q4\ Why in the UML, inheritance is called generalization?

Because the parent class is a more general form of the child class. Or to put it another way, the child is more specific version of the parent.

Q5\ There is no constructor in the CountDn class specifier, so what entity carries out the initialization?

It turns out that at least under certain circumstances if you don't specify a constructor, the derived class will use an appropriate constructor from the base class.

اتضح أنه في ظروف معينة على الأقل إذا لم تحدد مُنشدًا ، ستستخدم الفئة المشتقة مُنشدًا مناسبًا من الفئة الأساسية

Q6\ Can member functions of the derived class access members of the base class? In other words, can operator--() in CountDn access count in Counter?

The answer is that member functions can access members of the base class if the members are public, or if they are protected. They can't access private members. الإجابة هي أن دوال الأعضاء يمكنها الوصول إلى أعضاء الفئة الأساسية إذا كان الأعضاء عامين، أو إذا كانوا محميين. و لا يمكنهم الوصول إلى الأعضاء الخاصين.

Q7\ Fill in the following blanks:

1- When a base class is privately inherited by a derived class, 'public members' of the base class become <u>private members</u> of the derived class.

1- عندما يتم توريث الفئة الأساسية بشكل خاص بواسطة فئة مشتقة ، يصبح ''الأعضاء العموميون'' في الفئة الأساسية أعضاء خاصين في الفئة المشتقة.

2- When a base class is publicly inherited 'public members' of the base class become public members of the derived class.

2- عندما يتم توريث الفئة الأساسية بشكل عام ، يصبح "الأعضاء العموميون" من الفئة الأساسية أعضاء عموميون في الفئة المشتقة.

3- C++ provides a third visibility modifier <u>protected</u> 3- C++ معدل تعدیل رؤیة ثالث محمی -4 معدل تعدیل رؤیة ثالث محمی