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```
#include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;

4 class Base
{
6 public:
    Base(int newvalue);
8 ~Base();
    virtual int foo(int a);
10 int count;
12 private:
13     int value;
};

14 Base::Base(int newvalue) : value(newvalue)
{
16     count = 0;
}
18 Base::~Base()
{
}
20 int Base::foo(int a)
{
22     count = count+100; return 10*value + a;
}

24 class Deriv : public Base
26 {
public:
28     Deriv(int newvalue);
    virtual int foo(int a);
30 private:
    int value;
32     Base* bp;
};

34 Deriv::Deriv(int newvalue) : Base(newvalue - 2), value(newvalue), bp(new Base(newvalue - 1))
36 int Deriv::foo(int a)
{
38     return 100*value + a;
}

40 int footwo(Base& b1, Deriv d2)
42 {
    return b1.foo(1) + d2.foo(2);
}

46 int main()
{
48     Deriv d(9);
49     Deriv* dp = new Deriv(5);
50     cout << footwo(d, *dp) << endl;
51     cout << d.count << endl;
52     return 0;
}
```

Delete dp

Diagram illustrating the state of memory after the execution of the main() function:

- Variable **d** (Deriv object) has **value(9)** and **bp** pointing to a **Base(3)** object.
- Variable **dp** (Deriv pointer) points to a **Deriv(5)** object.
- The **Base** object at address **3** has **value(1)**.
- The **Deriv** object at address **5** has **value(5)** and **bp** pointing to a **Base(1)** object.
- The **Base** object at address **1** has **value(1)**.