
Subject: Re: using Ctrl::Add; required for templates / overloaded virtual functions
Posted by [tojocky](#) on Thu, 24 Jun 2010 12:13:08 GMT

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kohait00 wrote on Thu, 24 June 2010 13:18hi mrjt,

sure this one works, because Mid offers own Add(Ctrl&) *additionally* and so does my app with the Ctrls that either *dont* have own Add() overloads at all or have additional override Add(Ctrl&) properly (virtual or not, no matter), but it does not work with those only having incompatible Add() overloads.

just comment out Mid::Add(Ctrl&) and leave only Add(int) in Mid...boom.

i dont even need to access it at Top level (this would represent my template class, Mid is a CtrlLib Ctrl, Base is Ctrl implementation, thanks for breaking this one down , so Top can go...

```
struct Base {  
    int result;  
    virtual void Add(Ctrl &) { result = 1; }  
};
```

```
struct Midd : public Base{  
    //virtual void Add(Ctrl &) { result = 2; } //EITHER this, virtual or not, no metter  
    using Base::Add; //OR this, saves compilation preserving complete Add overloads pool for  
    compiler  
    void Add(int) { result = 4; }  
    void Nothing() { result = 10; }  
};
```

```
GUI_APP_MAIN  
{  
    Label l;  
    Midd md;
```

```
    //option 1: << desired >>  
    void (Midd::* mfp)(Ctrl &) = &Midd::Add; //problems even if Mid, not only Top  
    (md.*mfp)(l);  
}
```

i think this is more of a coding guideline, trying to sum up:

option 1:

when overloading (not overriding) a public virtual base class function, be sure to have a proper override for it as well (maybe just calling base function)
or place a "using" statement to help compiler keep at least the public fnctions pool complete throughtout the hierarchy.

option 2:
use different function names

Very nice observation!

I made some tests and work perfectly:

```
struct Base1 {  
    int result;  
    virtual void Add(Ctrl &) { result = 1; }  
    virtual void Add(int) { result = 2; }  
    virtual void Add() { result = 3; }  
};  
  
struct Midd : public Base1{  
    //virtual void Add(Ctrl &) { result = 2; } //EITHER this, virtual or not, no metter  
public:  
    virtual void Add(int) { result = 4; }  
    void Nothing() { result = 10; }  
private:  
    using Base1::Add; //OR this, saves compilation preserving complete Add overloads pool for  
    compiler  
};
```

```
GUI_APP_MAIN  
{
```

```
    Label l1;  
    Midd md1;
```

```
    //option 1: << desired >>
```

```
    void (Midd::* mfp1)(Ctrl &) = &Midd::Add; //problems even if Mid, not only Top  
    (md1.*mfp1)(l1);  
    Exclamation(Format("%d", md1.result));
```

```
    void (Midd::* mfp12)(int) = &Midd::Add; //problems even if Mid, not only Top  
    (md1.*mfp12)(3);  
    Exclamation(Format("%d", md1.result));
```

```
    void (Midd::* mfp13)() = &Midd::Add; //problems even if Mid, not only Top  
    (md1.*mfp13)();  
    Exclamation(Format("%d", md1.result));  
}
```

and output are:

1

4
3

Thank you!

P.S. Maybe it is a bug of C++ if not compiling without using?
