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Friend Class

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Splitting one big class in two small ones

- Many commonly used members
- How to proceed?
 - A) Make everything „public“
 - Small effort
 - Encapsulation destroyed
 - B) Make „get“ and „set“ functions
 - Medium effort
 - Encapsulation destroyed (like A, just different name)
 - C) Complete refactoring of both classes
 - High effort
 - D) Declare as friend classes
 - Small effort
 - Encapsulation preserved

```
class A
{
  private:
    int topSecret;
};

class B
{
  public:
    void change(A);
};

void B::change(A myParam) { myParam.topSecret = 5; }
```

```
class A
{
  private:
    int topSecret;
};

class B
{
  public:
    void change(A);
};
```



```
void B::change(A myParam) { myParam.topSecret = 5; }
```

```
class A
{
  friend class B;
  private:
    int topSecret;
};
```

```
class B
{
  public:
    void change(A);
};
```

```
void B::change(A myParam) { myParam.topSecret = 5; }
```



```
class A
{
private:
    int topSecret;
    friend void change(A);
};

void change(A a) { a.topSecret = 5; }
```



- „Do friends violate encapsulation?“
 - „No! They *enhance* encapsulation“
- When using correctly
 - Easy method to split classes
 - Code remains readable and slim
 - Encapsulation preserved

- Zu Beachten:
- Friendship wird nicht vererbt
- Friendship beruht nicht auf Gegenseitigkeit
- Friendship wird nicht den Freunden meiner Freunde gewährt

- Keep in mind:
- Friendship is not inherited
- Friendship is always one-way
- Friendship is not declared to my friends friends

Workaround:

- add more friend declarations (maybe unpretty)

- Friendship is not inherited
 - Nice Workaround: **Virtual Friend Function Idiom.**

```
class A {  
    friend class B;  
private:  
    void foo();  
};
```

```
class B {  
protected:  
    void foo(A& a) {a.foo();}  
    virtual void bar() = 0;  
};
```

```
class C : public B {  
private:  
    virtual void bar() { A a; foo(a); }  
};
```