

Accessability Rules Of Base Class Members In "PROTECTED" mode of INHERITANCE

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1. All the **public** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class. That is they can be accessed from the member functions of the derived class but not from outside the derived class.
2. All the **protected** members of the base class become **protected** members of the derived class. That is they can be accessed from the member functions of the derived class but not from outside the derived class.
3. All the **private** members of the base class remain **private** to their own class and thus can neither be accessed by the object nor by the member functions of the derived class.

```
class Box
{
    protected:
        int l,b,h;
    public:
        void get()
        {
            cout<<"enter l,b,h:";
            cin>>l>>b>>h;
        }
        void show()
        {
            cout<<l<<b<<h;
        }
};

int main()
{
    Carton obj;
    obj.set();
    obj.display();
    obj.volume();
    return 0;
}
```

```
class Carton: protected Box
{
    char mat[20];
    public:
        void set()
        {
            get();
            cout<<"enter mat:";
            cin>>mat;
        }
        void display()
        {
            show();
            cout<<mat<<endl;
        }
        void volume()
        {
            cout<<"Vol is "<<l*b*h;
        }
};
```

obj.get(); X

Accessability Rules Of Base Class Members In "PRIVATE" mode of INHERITANCE

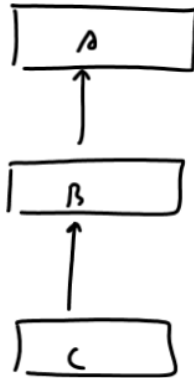
1. All the **public** members of the base class become **private** members of the derived class. That is they can be accessed from the member functions of the derived class but not from outside the derived class.
2. All the **protected** members of the base class become **private** members of the derived class. That is they can be accessed from the member functions of the derived class but not from outside the derived class.
3. All the **private** members of the base class remain **private** to their own class and thus can neither be accessed by the object nor by the member functions of the derived class.

```
class Box
{
    protected:
        int l,b,h;
    public :
        void get()
        {
            cout<<"enter l,b,h:";
            cin>>l>>b>>h;
        }
        void show()
        {
            cout<<l<<b<<h;
        }
};

int main()
{
    Carton obj;
    obj.set();
    obj.display();
    obj.volume();
    return 0;
}
```

```
class Carton: private Box
{
    char mat[20];
    public:
        void set()
        {
            get();
            cout<<"enter mat:";
            cin>>mat;
        }
        void display()
        {
            show();
            cout<<mat<<endl;
        }
        void volume()
        {
            cout<<"Vol is "<<l*b*h;
        }
};
```

MULTILEVEL INHERITANCE



```

class Num
{
protected:
    int a,b;
public :
    void get()
    {
        cout<<"enter 2 int:";
        cin>>a>>b;
    }
    void show()
    {
        cout<<a<<" "<<b;
    }
};
  
```

```

int main()
{
    DiffNum obj;
    obj.accept(); ✓
    obj.add(); ✓
    obj.diff(); ✓
    obj.print(); ✓
    return 0;
}
  
```

```

class AddNum: public Num
{
    int c;
public :
    void set()
    {
        get();
    }
    void add()
    {
        c=a+b;
    }
    void display()
    {
        show();
        cout<<"Sum is "<<c;
    }
};
  
```

```

class DiffNum: protected
AddNum
{
    int d;
public :
    void accept()
    {
        set();
    }
    void diff()
    { add();
      d=a-b;
    }
    void print()
    {
        display();
        cout<<"Diff is "<<d;
    }
};
  
```