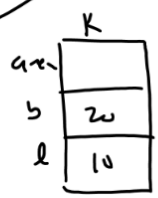
```
class Figure
{
  protected:
            int l,b;
 public:
            void get()
            {
              cout<<"Enter l,b:";
              cin>>l>>b;
            }
            void show()
            {
              cout<<l<<","<<b<<endl;
            }
};
class Printdata
{
   public:
            void print(int a)
            {
              cout<<"Area is "<<a;
            }
};
```

Solution 1

```
class Rectangle:public Figure,public Printdata
{
     int area;
public:
          void cal_area()
          {
            area=l*b;
            print(area);
          }
};
int main()
{
   Rectangle R;
   R.get();
   R.show();
   R.cal_area();
   return 0;
}
```

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            int l,b;
 public:
            void get()
            {
              cout<<"Enter l,b:";
              cin>>l>>b;
            }
            void show()
            {
              cout<<l<<","<<b<<endl;
            }
};
class Printdata
{
   public:
            void print(int a)
            {
              cout<<"Area is "<<a;
            }
};
```

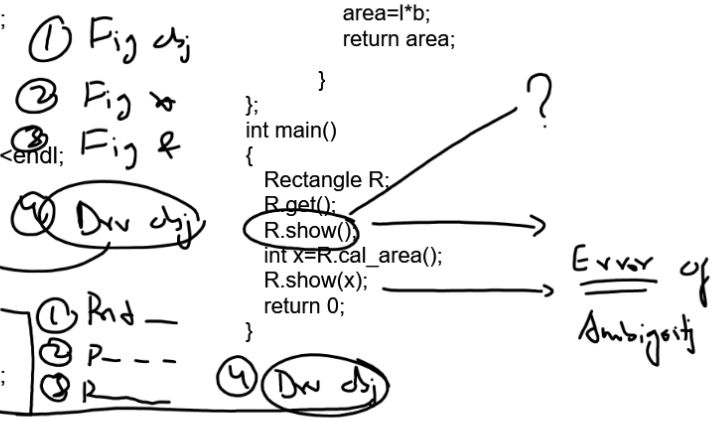
Solution 2

```
class Rectangle:public Figure,public Printdata
{
     int area;
public:
          int cal_area()
          {
            area=l*b;
            return area;
          }
};
int main()
{
   Rectangle R;
   R.get();
   R.show();
   int x=R.cal_area();
   R.print(x);
   return 0;
}
```

```
class Figure
{
  protected:
            int l,b;
 public:
            void get()
            {
              cout<<"Enter l,b:";
              cin>>l>>b;
            }
            void show()
            {
              cout<<l<<","<<b<<endl;
            }
};
class Printdata
{
   public:
            void show(int a)
            {
              cout<<"Area is "<<a;
            }
};
```

```
class Rectangle:public Figure,public Printdata
{
     int area;
public:
          int cal_area()
          {
             area=l*b;
             return area;

          }
};
int main()
{
   Rectangle R;
   R.get();
   R.show();
   int x=R.cal_area();
   R.show(x);
   return 0;
}
```




```
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{
  protected:
            int l,b;
 public:
            void get()
            {
              cout<<"Enter l,b:";
              cin>>l>>b;
            }
            void show()
            {
              cout<<l<<","<<b<<endl;
            }
};
class Printdata
{
   public:
            void show(int a)
            {
              cout<<"Area is "<<a;
            }
};
```

Solving Ambiguity Problem in multiple inh

```
class Rectangle:public Figure,public Printdata
{
     int area;
public:
          int cal_area()
          {
             area=l*b;
             return area;

          }
};
int main()
{
   Rectangle R;
   R.get();
   R.Figure::show();
   int x=R.cal_area();
   R.Printdata::show(x);
   return 0;
}
```

Behaviour Of Constructor And Destructor In Inheritance

When we inherit a class and suppose the base and derived classes , both , have a constructor and destructor, then when we will create an object of derived class , the compiler will call BOTH THE CONSTRUCTORS but the order will be , from base to derived .

Similarly when the object of the derived class will be destroyed , then compiler will call the DESTRUCTOR of both the classes but the order will be from derived to base

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
class A
{
public:
   A()
   {
      cout<<"In constructor of base class A"<<endl;
   }
   ~A()
   {
      cout<<"In destructor of base class A"<<endl;
   }
};
class B:public A
{
public:
   B()
   {
      cout<<"In constructor of derived class B"<<endl;
   }
   ~B()
   {
      cout<<"In destructor of derived class B"<<endl;
   }
};
```

```
int main()
{
   B obj;
   return 0;
}
```

OUTPUT

```
========
In const of base class A
In const of derived class B
In dest of derived class B
In dest of base class A
```