Inheritance



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Agenda

- Diamond problem.
- > Function overriding.
- > Function overloading.
- > Function hiding.
- Base Pointer.

Diamond problem

```
class A
  public:
    A() {cout<<"Class A call"<<endl;}
};
class B1 : public A {
  public:
    B1() {cout<<"Class B1 call"<<endl;}
};
class B2 : public A
  public:
    B2() {cout<<"Class B2 call"<<endl;}
};
class C: public B2, public B1
  public:
    C() {cout<<"Class C call"<<endl;}
};
```

Function overriding

 Function overriding that means one function is same name and same signature in the different classes and all classes inherited each others. It called function overriding.

Example of Function overriding

```
class Parent
  public:
     void Print_Name(string name)
       cout<<"Parent class called, "<<name<<endl; }</pre>
class Child : public Parent {
  public:
     void Print_Name(string name)
       cout<<"Child class called, "<<name<<endl; }</pre>
```

Function overloading

Multiple functions sharing same name can be mapped with function call on the basis of arguments at compile time is known as Function polymorphism or **Function overloading**

Function hiding

- When a derived class defines a function with the same name as a base class function, but with different parameters, the derived class function hides the base class function.
- This means that when you call the function on an object of the derived class, the derived class's function is called, not the base class's function.

- ObjectName.ClassName::FunctionName;
- ObjectName.ClassName::VariableName;

Function hiding

```
class Parent
  public:
     void Print_Name(string name) {
       cout<<"Parent class called"<<endl;</pre>
       cout<<"Name is "<<name<<endl;</pre>
};
class Child : public Parent {
  public:
     void Print_Name() {
       cout<<"Child class called"<<endl;</pre>
       cout<<"Name is Hello"<<endl;</pre>
```

Base Pointer