

Inheritance

 The capability of a class to derive properties and characteristics from another class.

Syntax:

```
class derived-class : access-specifier base-class
{
    .... ....
}
```



Types of Inheritance

- 1. Single Inheritance
- 2. Multiple Inheritance
- 3. Hierarchical Inheritance
- 4. Multilevel Inheritance
- 5. Hybrid Inheritance (also known as Virtual Inheritance)

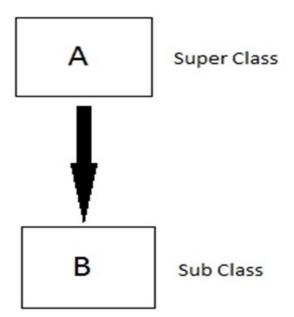






1. Single Inheritance

one derived class inherits from only one base class





```
#include <iostream>
1
   using namespace std;
3
   class Shape
4
5
       protected:
6
         int width;
         int height;
8
       public:
9
              set values(int w, int h)
         void
10
               width = w; height = h;
11
12
13 };
14 class Rectangle: public Shape
15
      public:
16
         int getArea()
17
18
             return (width * height);
19
20
21 };
22
```

```
int main()
1
2
      Rectangle Rect;
3
      Rect.set_values (5, 3);
4
      cout<<"Total area: "<<Rect.getArea();</pre>
5
6
       return 0;
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
```



OUTPUT

Total area: 15





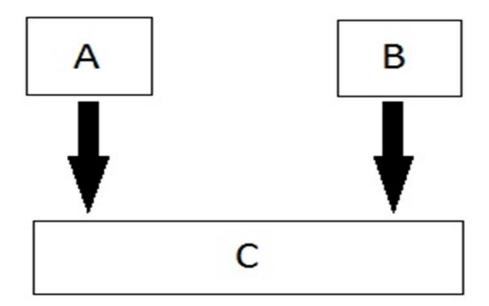
Inheriting their properties!!





2. Multiple Inheritance

single derived class may inherit from two or more than two base classes.





```
#include <iostream>
   using namespace std;
   class Student
3
4
5
          protected:
6
              int roll, m1, m2;
          public:
             void get()
8
9
10
                  cout << "Enter the Roll No: ";</pre>
                  cin >> roll;
11
12
                  cout << "Enter the marks:</pre>
                                                 "
                  cin >> m1 >> m2;
13
14
15 };
16
17
18
19
20
21
```

22

FACE

```
class Extracurriculum
2
3
     public:
4
        int xm;
5
     public:
6
       void get xm()
7
8
           cout<<"Enter the Extra curriculum mark ";</pre>
9
           cin >> xm;
10
11 };
12 class Average: public Student, public Extracurriculum
13 {
14
             float total;
             public:
15
             void display()
16
17
                  total = (m1 + m2 + xm);
18
                  cout << "\nRoll No: "<<roll<< "\nTotal: "<<total;</pre>
19
20
21 };
```

22

```
int main()
2
       Average A1;
3
       A1.get();
       A1.get_xm();
5
       A1.display();
6
7
       return 0;
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```



OUTPUT

Enter the Roll No: 131439
Enter the marks: 89 89

Enter the Extra curriculum mark 90

Roll No: 131439

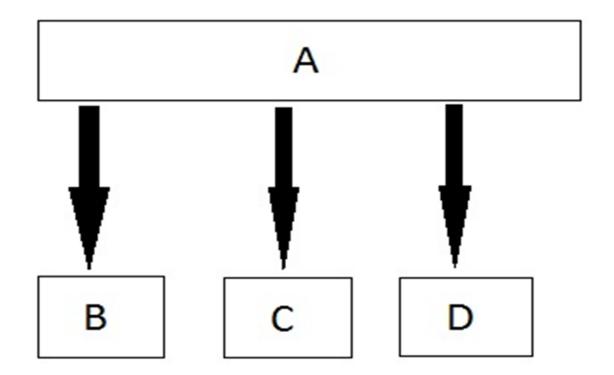
Total: 268

Average: 89.3333



3. Hierarchical Inheritance

• multiple derived classes inherits from a single base class.





```
#include <iostream>
1
   using namespace std;
3
   class A
4
5
       public:
6
          int x, y;
7
          void getdata()
8
9
              cout << "Enter value of x and y:\n";</pre>
10
              cin >> x >> y;
11
12 };
13 class B : public A
14 {
       public:
15
          void product()
16
17
              cout << "Product= " << x * y<<endl;</pre>
18
19
20 };
21
22
```

```
class C : public A
2
3
          public:
             void sum()
6
                cout \langle \langle \text{"Sum} = \text{"} \langle \langle \text{x} + \text{y} \rangle \rangle
    };
8
9
    int main()
10
11
          B obj1;
12
          C obj2;
          obj1.getdata();
13
          obj1.product();
14
15
          obj2.getdata();
          obj2.sum();
16
          return 0;
17
18 }
19
20
21
```

22



OUTPUT

```
Enter value of x and y:
10
20
Product= 200
Enter value of x and y:
30
40
Sum= 70
```

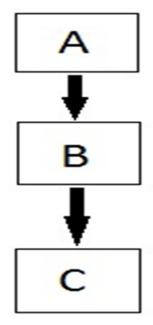






4. Multilevel Inheritance

• the derived class inherits from a class, which in turn inherits from some other class





```
#include <iostream>
1
2
   using namespace std;
3
   class Base
4
5
        public:
6
        void display1()
8
          cout<<"Base class content.\n";</pre>
9
10 };
11 class Derived1 : public Base
12 {
13
       public:
14
        void display2()
15
16
          cout<<"1st derived class content.\n";</pre>
17
18 };
19
20
21
22
```

FACE

```
class Derived2 : public Derived1
1
2
        public:
3
        void display3()
5
6
           cout<<"2nd Derived class content.\n";</pre>
   };
8
   int main()
9
10
        Derived2 D;
11
        D.display3();
12
       D.display2();
13
       D.display1();
14
15 }
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

FACE

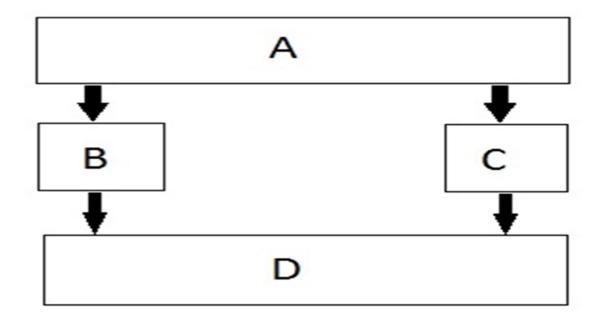
OUTPUT

2nd Derived class content. 1st derived class content. Base class content.



5. Hybrid Inheritance

• implemented by combining more than one type of inheritance





```
#include<iostream>
2
   using namespace std;
   class stu
3
4
5
          int id;
6
          char name[20];
          public:
8
          void getstu()
9
10
                cout << "Enter stuid and name\n";</pre>
11
                cin >> id >> name;
12
13 };
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```



```
class marks: public stu
2
3
          protected:
          int m, p, c;
          public:
5
6
          void getmarks()
                cout << "Enter 3 subject marks:\n";</pre>
                cin >> m >> p >> c;
9
10
11 };
   class sports
12
13
          protected:
14
          int spmarks;
15
          public:
16
          void getsports()
17
18
                cout << "Enter sports marks:\n";</pre>
19
                cin >> spmarks;
20
21
22 };
```

```
class result : public marks, public sports
2
3
          int tot;
          float avg;
          public :
5
6
          void show()
8
                tot=m+p+c;
9
                avg=tot/3.0;
                cout << "Total=" << tot << endl<< "Average=" << avg << endl;</pre>
10
                cout << "Average + Sports marks =" << avg+spmarks;</pre>
11
12
13 };
14 int main()
15
          result r;
16
17
          r.getstu();
          r.getmarks();
18
          r.getsports();
19
          r.show();
20
          return 0;
21
22 }
```

OUTPUT

```
131439
Sanjana
Enter 3 subject marks:
78
89
65
Enter sports marks:
56
Total=232
Average=77.3333
Average + Sports marks =133.333
```



have the return type void?

- A) Constructor
- B) Destructor
- **C)** All functions
- **D)** none



How many basic types of inheritance are provided as OOP feature?

- **A)** 4
- **B)** 3
- **C)** 2
- **D)** 1



What is the output of the following code?

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class Face
{
    public:
    Face()
    {
        cout <<"Hi from Face. ";
    }
} f;</pre>
```

```
int main()
{
    cout << "You are in Main";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



A) Hi from Face.

B) You are in Main

C) Hi from Face. You are in Main

D) You are in MainHi from Face.



What is the output for the following?

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class base
{
    int arr[10];
};
class b1: public base { };
class b2: public base { };
```

A) 40

B) 60

```
class derived: public b1, public
b2 { };
int main()
{
  cout<<sizeof(derived);
  return 0;
}</pre>
```

C) 80

D) 100



Which among the following best describes the Inheritance?

- A) Copying the code already written
- B) Using the code already written once
- C) Using already defined functions in programming language
- D) Using the data and functions into derived segment



THANK YOU

