

Inheritance

Module 5

OOP (IT 2005)

4th Semester ECSc

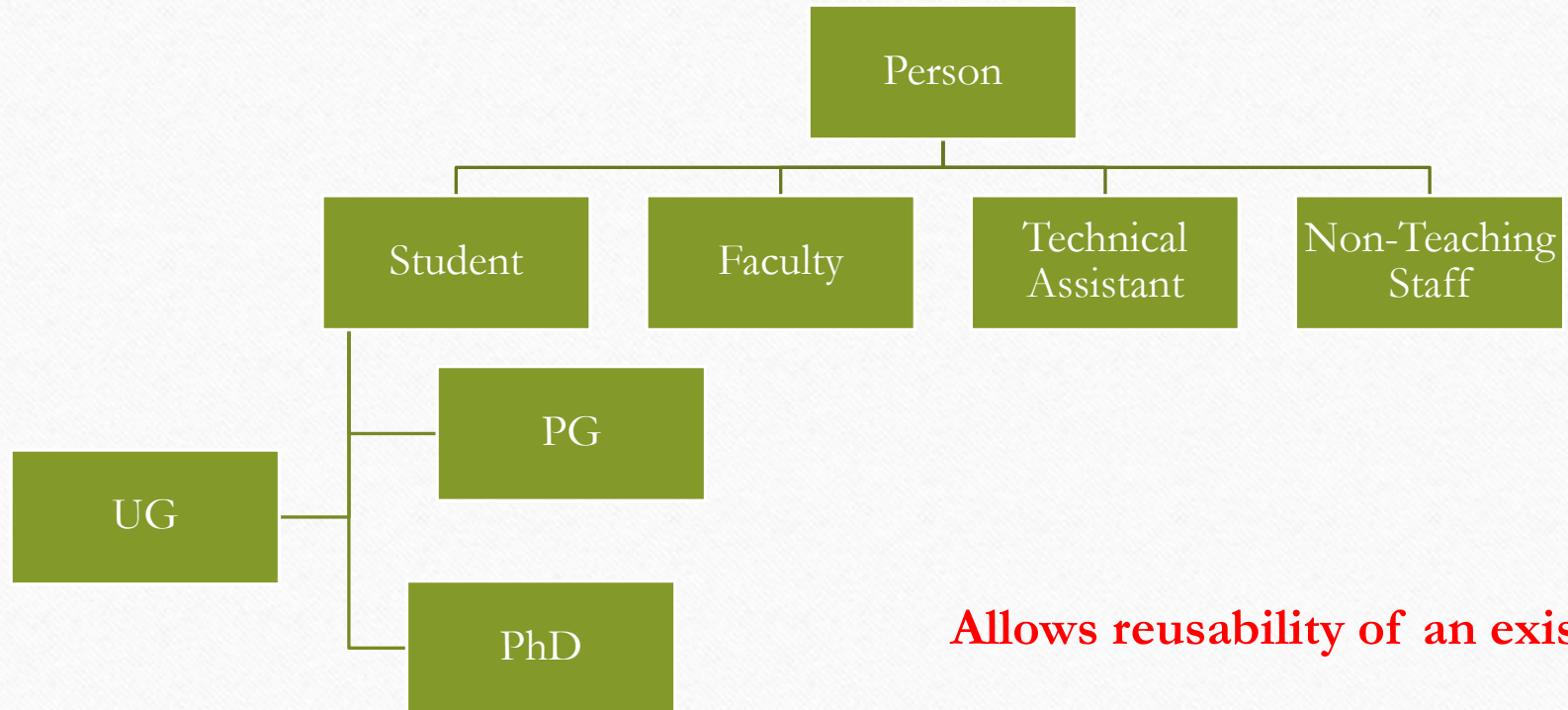
Contents

- What is inheritance?
- When do we use inheritance in C++ code?
- Access specifiers in inheritance
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What is an inheritance in OOP?

- The capability of a class to inherit the properties of some other class is known as an inheritance.
- The class whose properties are inherited is called the **base class**, while the class which inherits the properties is known as the **derived class**.

Need of Inheritance



Allows reusability of an existing class

Access Specifiers

- Three types of access specifiers
- Public
 - Lowest and most open level of data hiding
- Private
 - Highest level of data hiding
- Protected
 - Less restricted than private but more restricted than the public

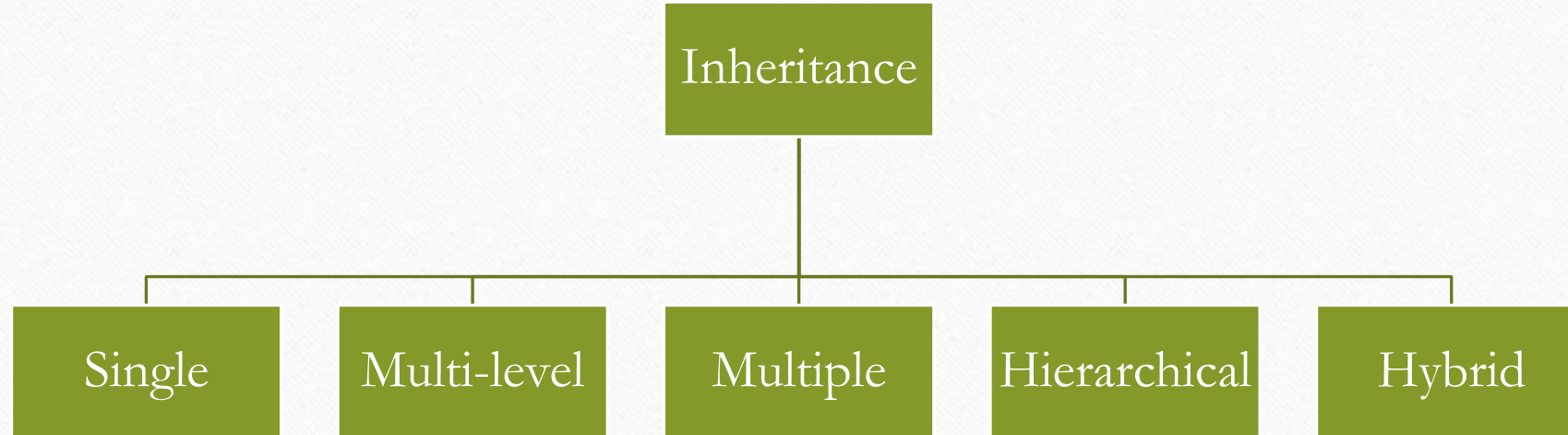
Visibility of Access Specifier

Syntax of a derived class:

```
class derived_class_name : [access-specifier] base_class_name  
{  
    // class body;  
};
```

Specifier	Same Class	Derived Class	Non-derived Class	Friend Function	Friend Class
Public	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Private	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Protected	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

Types of Inheritance



Single Inheritance

Base class

class Person

Derived class

class
Student



```
graph TD; Person[class Person] --> Student[class Student];
```


Multiple Inheritance

Base classes

class A

class B

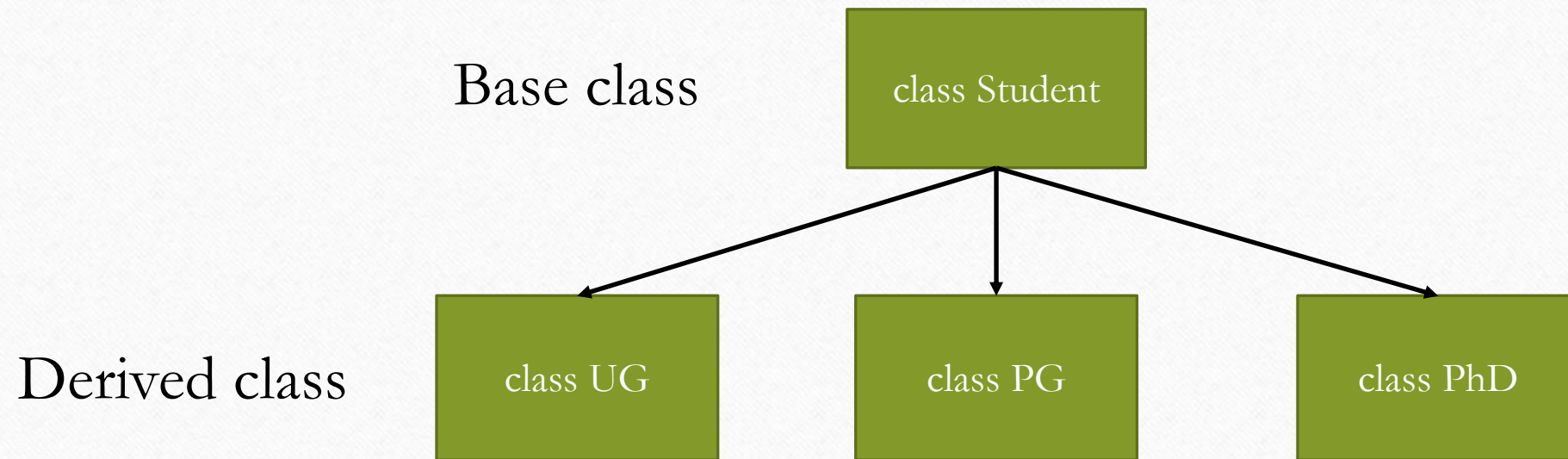
Derived class

class C

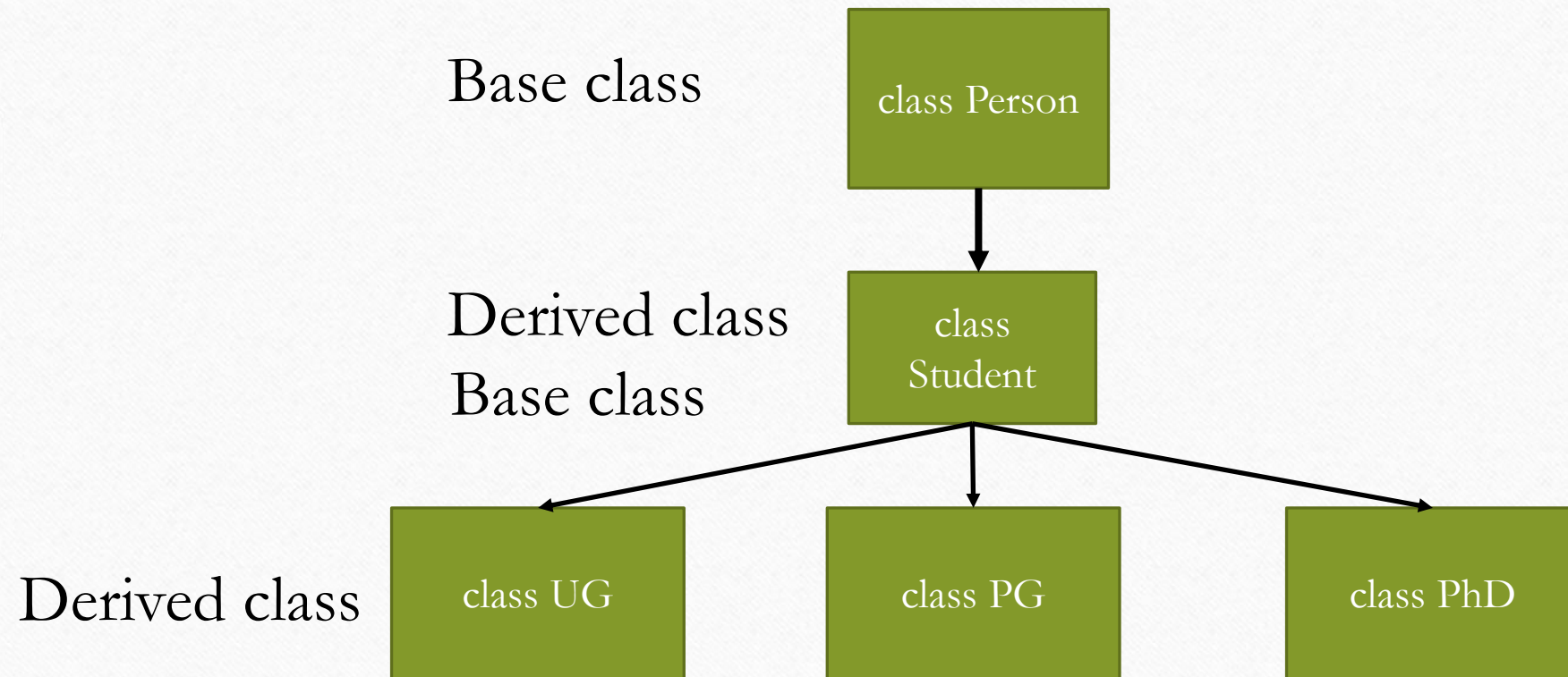
```
graph TD; A[class A] --> C[class C]; B[class B] --> C;
```

The diagram illustrates multiple inheritance. At the top, two green rectangular boxes represent the base classes: 'class A' on the left and 'class B' on the right. Below them, a single green rectangular box represents the derived class 'class C'. Two black arrows point from the bottom of 'class A' and the bottom of 'class B' to the top of 'class C', indicating that 'class C' inherits from both 'class A' and 'class B'. The text 'Base classes' is positioned to the left of the top row, and 'Derived class' is positioned to the left of the bottom row.

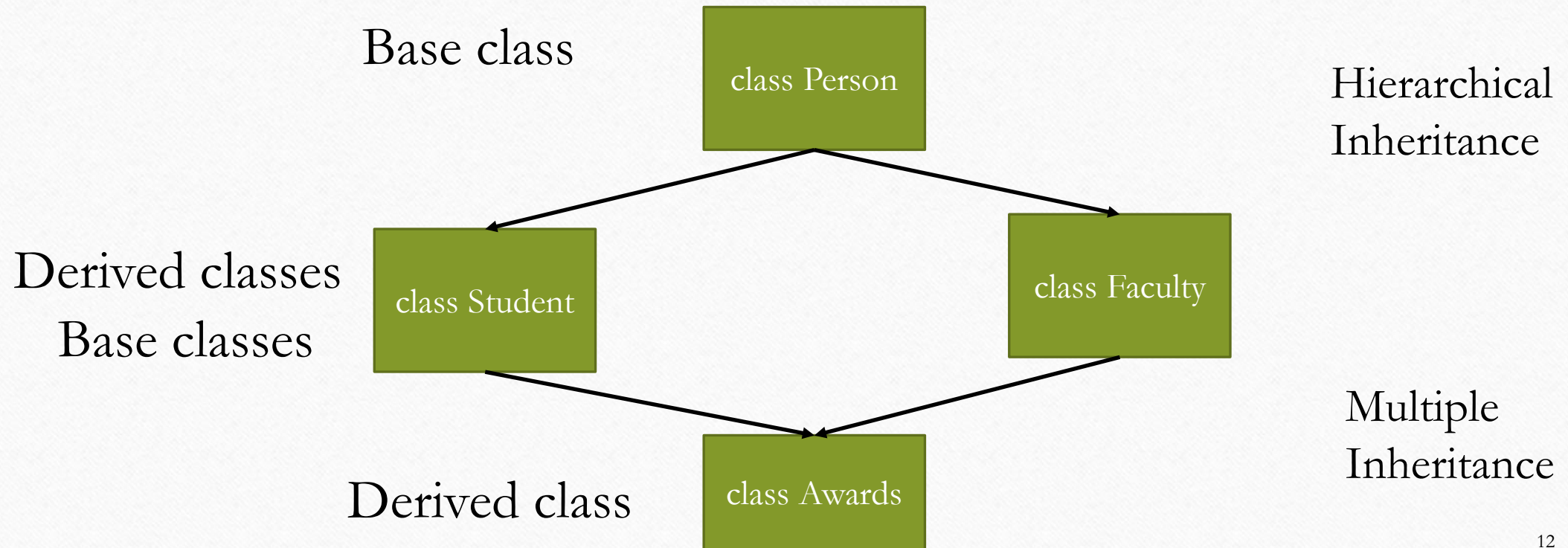
Hierarchical Inheritance



Multi-level Inheritance

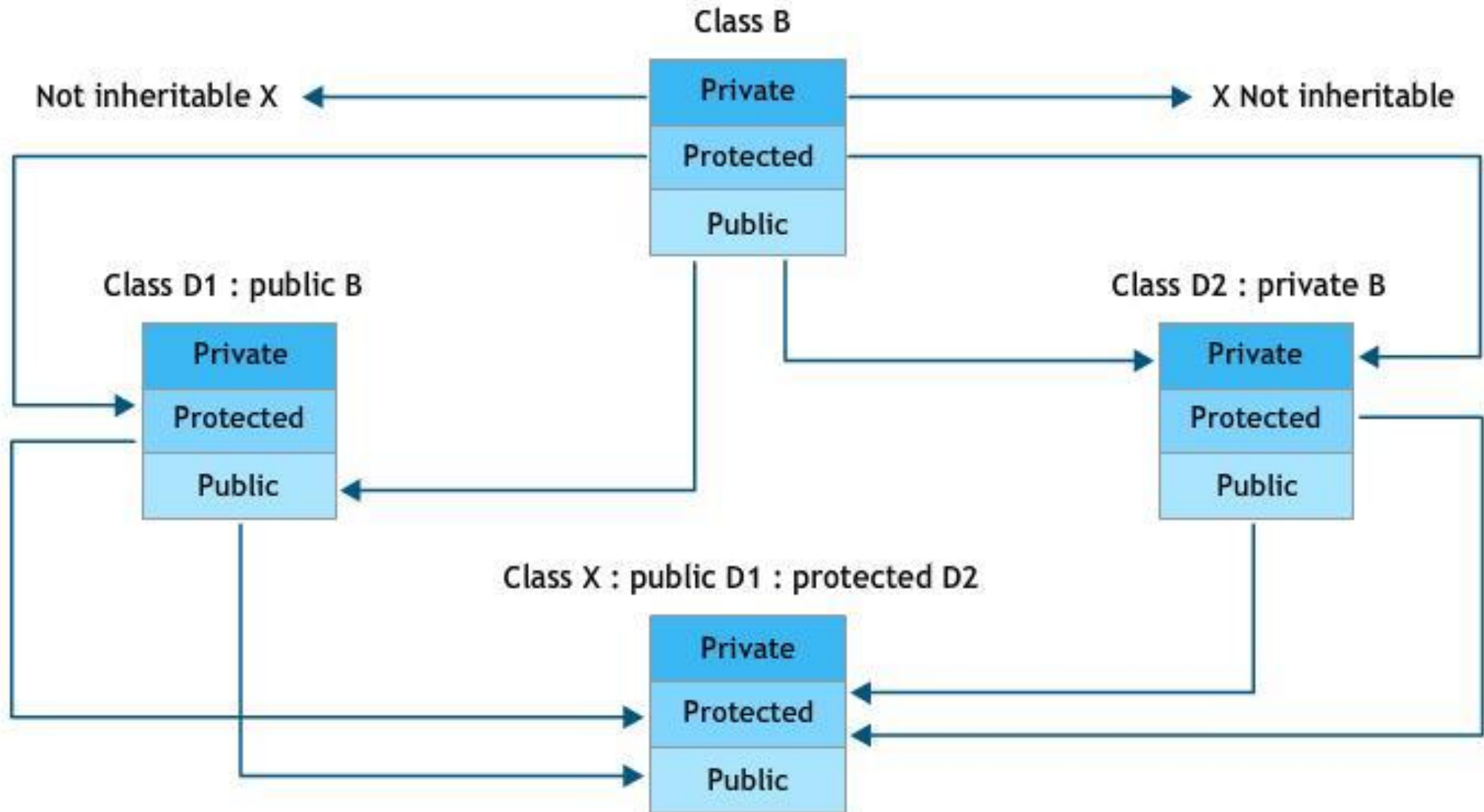


Hybrid Inheritance



Effect of Inheritance on the Visibility of Members

- See the next slide



Questions for Self-Study

- Explain the need for inheritance.
- Explain the significance of different access specifiers used in inheritance.
- What happens when a protected member is inherited in private mode and public mode?
- Explain the different types of inheritance.
- Differentiate between public, private and protected inheritance with suitable examples.

Questions for Self-Study

- Explain the concept of single inheritance with the help of a suitable program.
- Explain the concept of multiple inheritance with the help of a suitable program.
- Explain the concept of multi-level inheritance with the help of a suitable program.
- Explain the concept of hierarchical inheritance with the help of a suitable program.

Questions for Self-Study

- In multiple inheritance, what is the order of calling the constructors? Explain with a suitable program.
- How do the properties of the following two derived classes differ?
 - `class D1: private B { // class definition };`
 - `class D2: public B { // class definition };`
- What are the implications of the following two definitions?
 - `class A : public B, public C { // class definition };`
 - `class A : public C, public B { // class definition};`

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