

# Inheritance

Course Code: CSC1102 &1103

Course Title: Introduction to Programming



**Dept. of Computer Science**  
**Faculty of Science and Technology**

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# Lecture Outline

- ❑ Single Inheritance
- ❑ Multilevel Inheritance
- ❑ Multiple Inheritance
- ❑ Hierarchical Inheritance
- ❑ Hybrid Inheritance

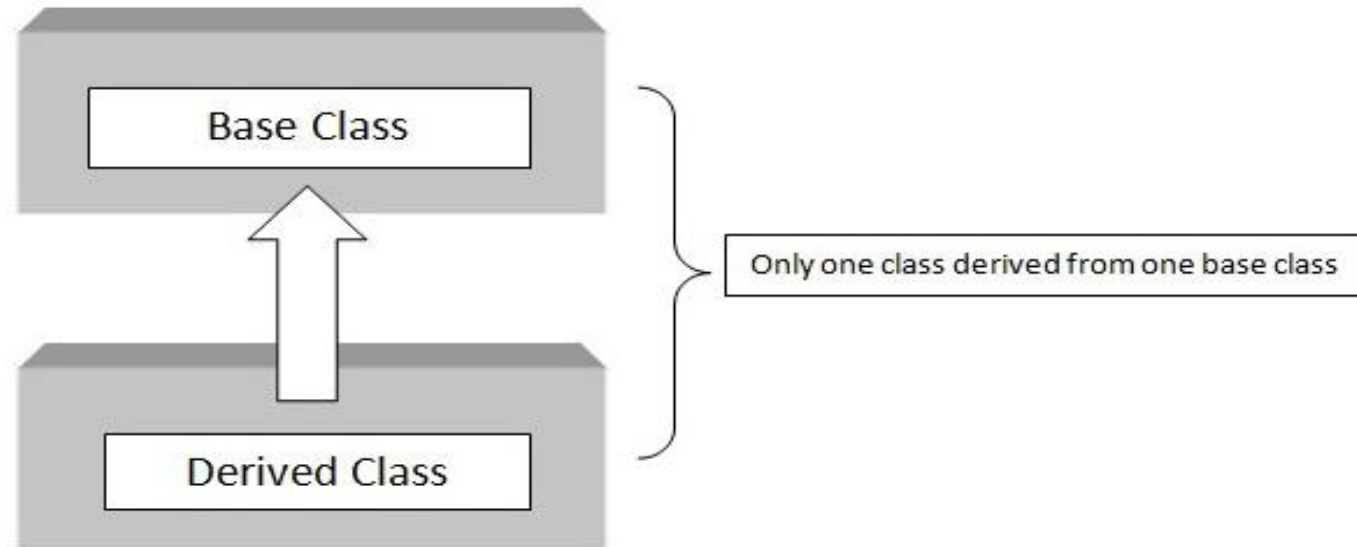
# C++ Single Inheritance

## Definition of Single Inheritance

- If a single class is derived from one base class then it is called *Single Inheritance*. In C++ single inheritance base and derived class exhibit one to one relation.

# C++ Single Inheritance... cntd

## Single Inheritance: Block Diagram



- As shown in the figure, in C++ single inheritance only one class can be derived from the base class.
- Based on the visibility mode used or access specifier used while deriving, the properties of the base class are derived. Access specifier can be private, protected or public.

# C++ Single Inheritance...cntd

## Single Inheritance: Syntax

```
class A // Base class
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class B : access_specifier A // Derived class
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

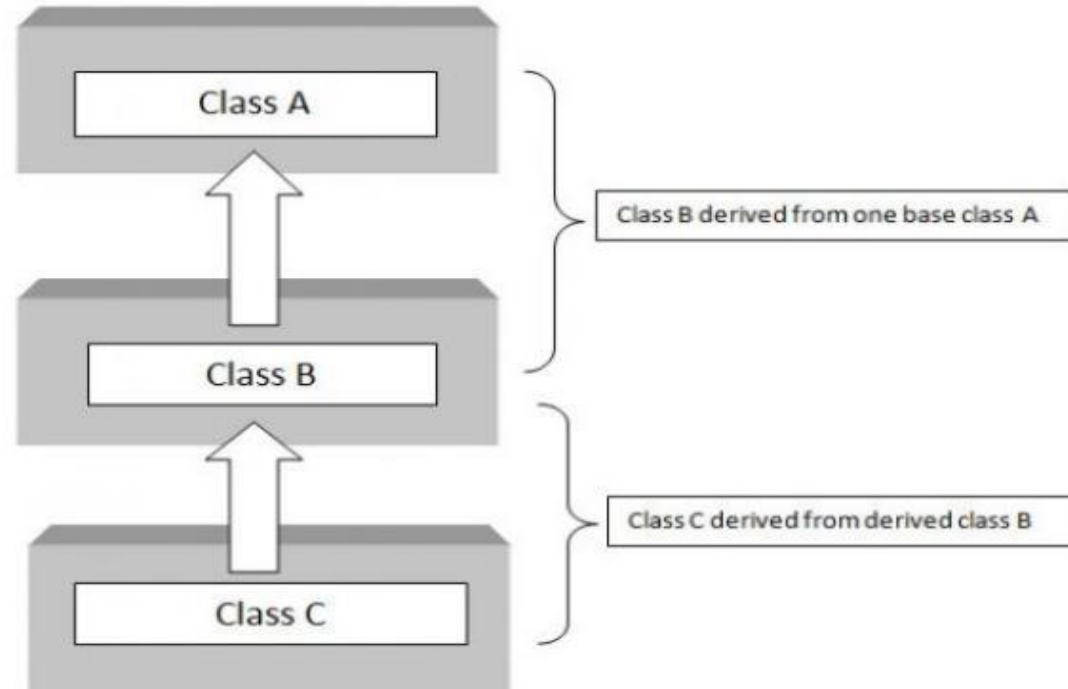
# C++ Multilevel Inheritance

## Definition of Multilevel Inheritance

- If a class is derived from another derived class then it is called *Multilevel Inheritance*.
- For example, if we take animals as a base class then mammals are the derived class which has features of animals and then humans are the also derived class that is derived from sub-class mammals which inherit all the features of mammals.

# C++ Multilevel Inheritance... cntd

## Multilevel Inheritance: Block Diagram



- As shown in above block diagram, class C has class B and class A as parent classes. Depending on the relation the level of inheritance can be extended to any level.
- As in other inheritance, based on the visibility mode used or access specifier used while deriving, the properties of the base class are derived. Access specifier can be private, protected or public.

# C++ Multilevel Inheritance... cntd

## Multilevel Inheritance: Syntax

```
class A // Base class
```

```
{  
    .....  
};
```

```
class B : access_specifier A // Derived class
```

```
{  
    .....  
};
```

```
class C : access_specifier B // Derived from  
                             derived class B
```

```
{  
    .....  
};
```



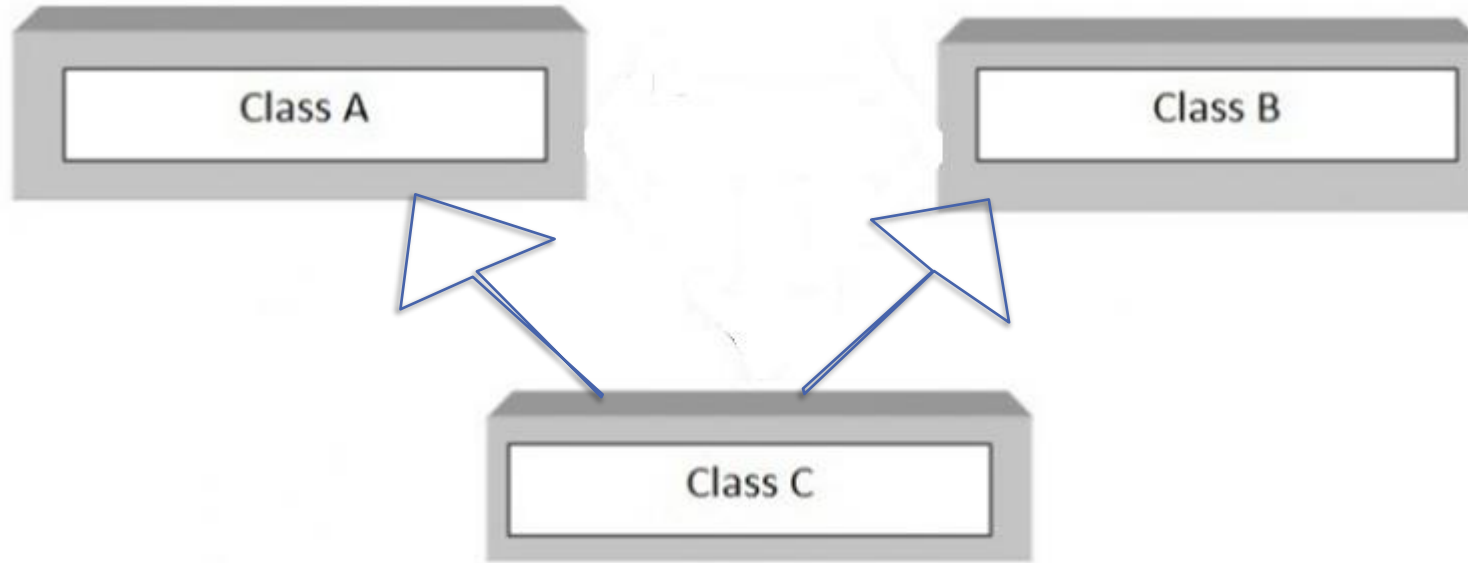
# C++ Multiple Inheritance

## Definition of Multiple Inheritance

- If a class is derived from two or more base classes then it is called *Multiple Inheritance*. In C++ multiple inheritance a derived class has more than one base class.

# C++ Multiple Inheritance... cntd

## Multiple Inheritance: Block Diagram



- As shown in above block diagram, class C is derived from two base classes A and B.
- As in other inheritance, based on the visibility mode used or access specifier used while deriving, the properties of the base class are derived. Access specifier can be private, protected or public.

# C++ Multiple Inheritance... cntd

## Multiple Inheritance: Block Diagram

```
class A
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class B
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class C : access_specifier A, access_specifier A // Derived  
class from A and B
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

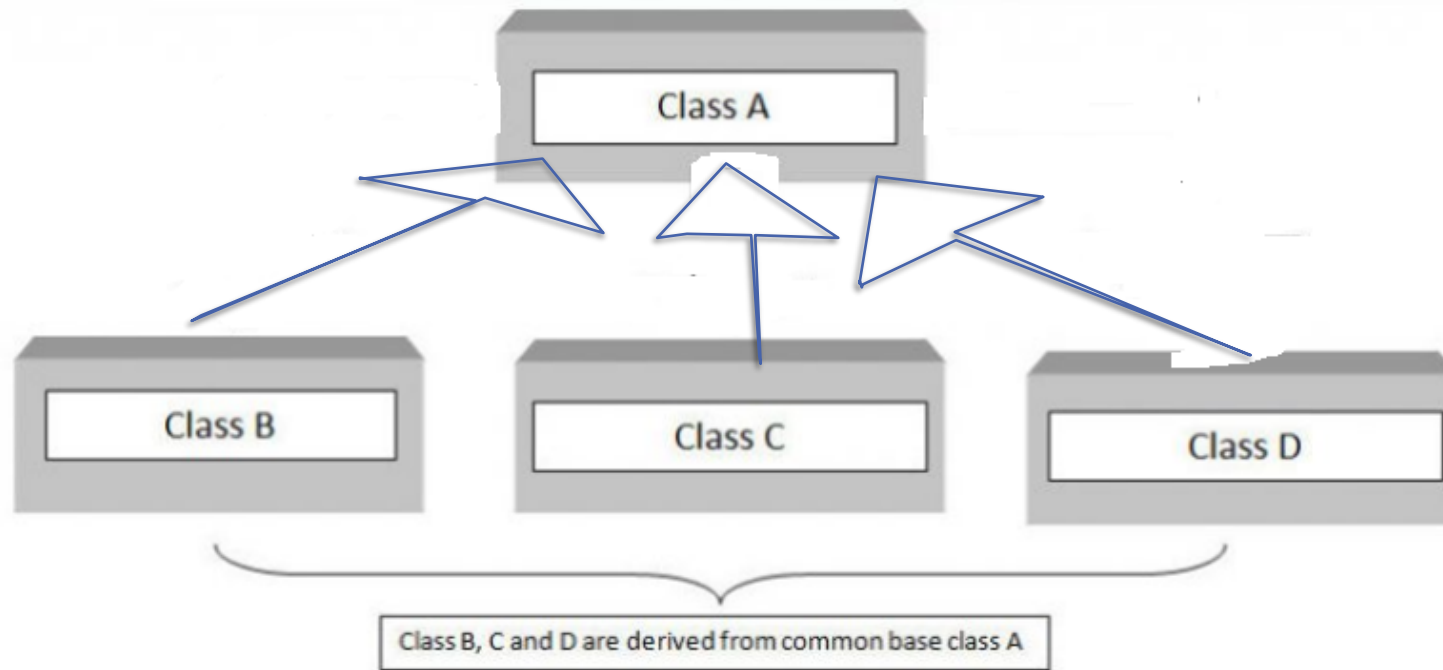
# C++ Hierarchical Inheritance

## Definition of Hierarchical Inheritance

- When several classes are derived from common base class it is called *Hierarchical Inheritance*.
- In C++ hierarchical inheritance, the feature of the base class is inherited onto more than one sub-class.
- For example, a car is a common class from which Audi, Ferrari, Maruti etc. can be derived.

# C++ Hierarchical Inheritance... cntd

## Hierarchical Inheritance: Block Diagram



- As shown in above block diagram, in C++ hierarchical inheritance all the derived classes have common base class. The base class includes all the features that are common to derived classes.
- As in other inheritance, based on the visibility mode used or access specifier used while deriving, the properties of the base class are derived. Access specifier can be private, protected or public.

# C++ Hierarchical Inheritance... cntd

## Hierarchical Inheritance: Syntax

```
class A // Base class
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class B : access_specifier A // Derived  
                             class from A
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class C : access_specifier A //Derived class  
                             from A
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

```
class D : access_specifier A // Derived class  
                             from A
```

```
{
```

```
.....
```

```
};
```

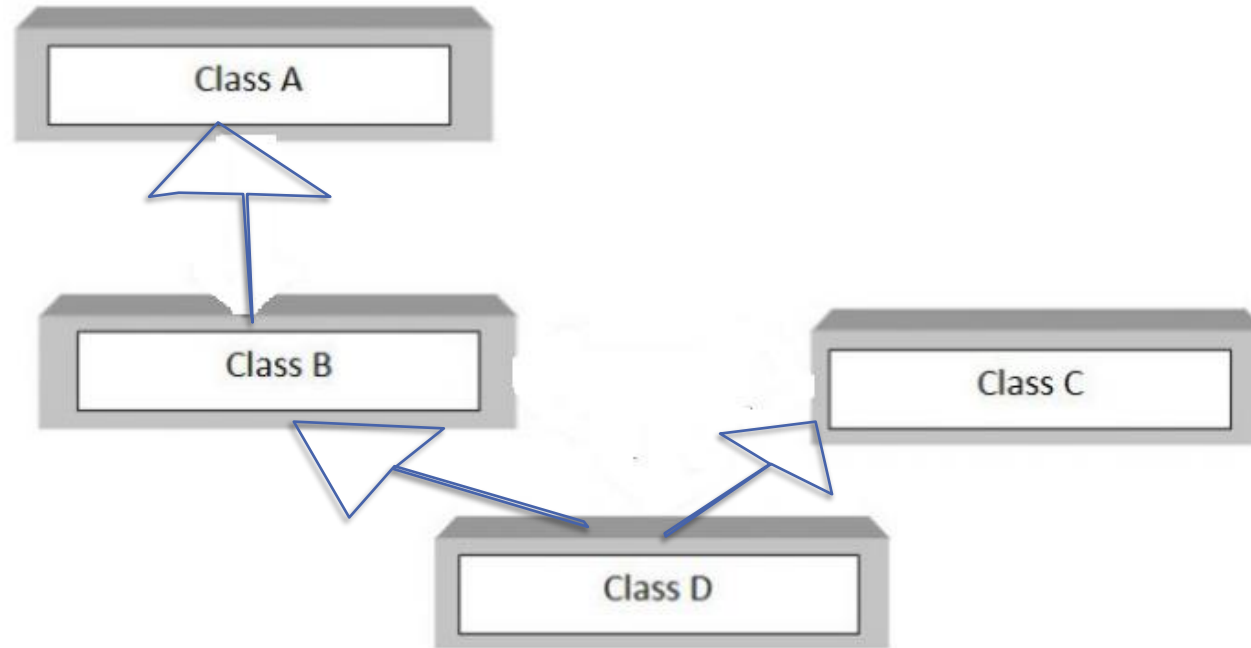
# C++ Hybrid Inheritance

## Definition of Hybrid Inheritance

- The inheritance in which the derivation of a class involves more than one form of any inheritance is called *Hybrid Inheritance*.
- Basically C++ hybrid inheritance is combination of two or more types of inheritance. It can also be called multi path inheritance.

# C++ Hybrid Inheritance... cntd

## Hybrid Inheritance: Block Diagram



- Above block diagram shows the hybrid combination of single inheritance and multiple inheritance. Hybrid inheritance is used in a situation where we need to apply more than one inheritance in a program.
- As in other inheritance, based on the visibility mode used or access specifier used while deriving, the properties of the base class are derived. Access specifier can be private, protected or public.



# C++ Hybrid Inheritance

## Hybrid Inheritance: Syntax

```
class A
```

```
{
```

```
    .....
```

```
};
```

```
class B : public A
```

```
{
```

```
    .....
```

```
};
```

```
class C
```

```
{
```

```
    .....
```

```
};
```

```
class D : public B, public C
```

```
{
```

```
    .....
```

```
};
```