

INHERITANCE

Multi-level and Multiple Inheritance

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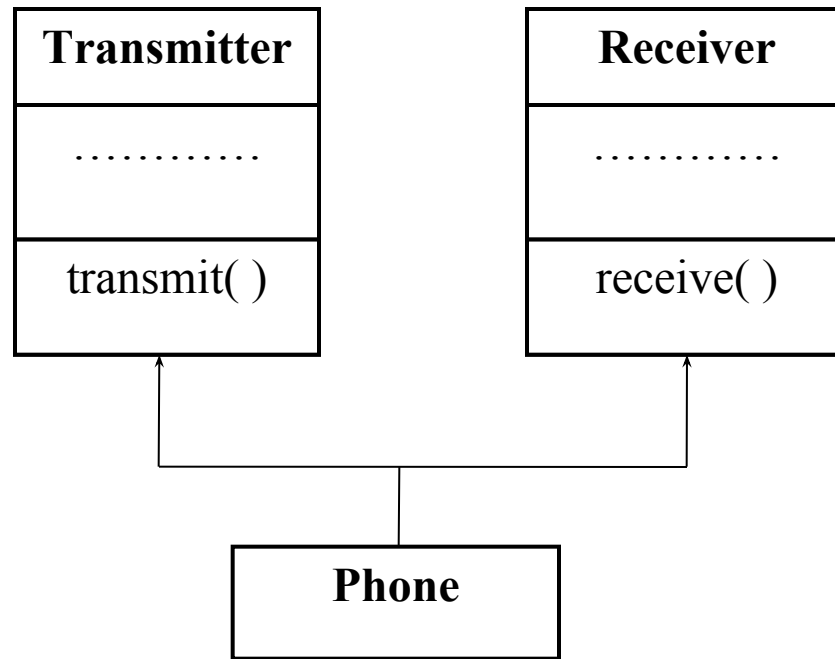
Multiple Inheritance

Introduction

- A class can inherit more than one classes
- Inherited class would have properties of all its base classes
- Base classes kept unchanged by this process

Multiple Inheritance

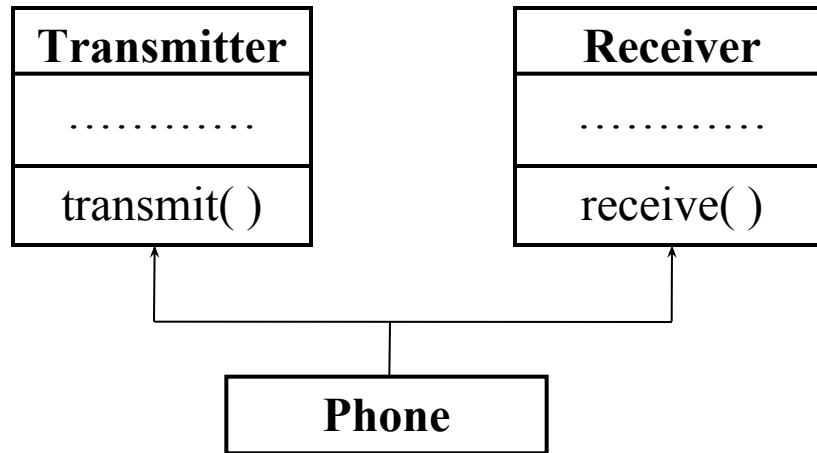
Example



Here ***Phone*** class is inherited from both ***Transmitter*** and ***Receiver*** classes

Multiple Inheritance

Example Syntax of C++



```
class Transmitter{ ..... };
```

```
class Receiver{ ..... };
```

```
class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{
    .....
};
```

Multiple Inheritance

Example Program

```
#include <iostream.h>

class Transmitter{
public:
    void transmit(){cout<<"Transmitting"<<endl;}
};

class Receiver{
public:
    void receive(){cout<<"Receiving"<<endl;}
};

class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{

};

void main(){
    Phone myPhone;
    myPhone.transmit();// Transmitting
    myPhone.receive();// Receiving
}
```

Advantages of Multiple Inheritance

- ❑ Features of more than one classes can be used into a single class
- ❑ Code duplication can be avoided

Problems in Multiple Inheritance

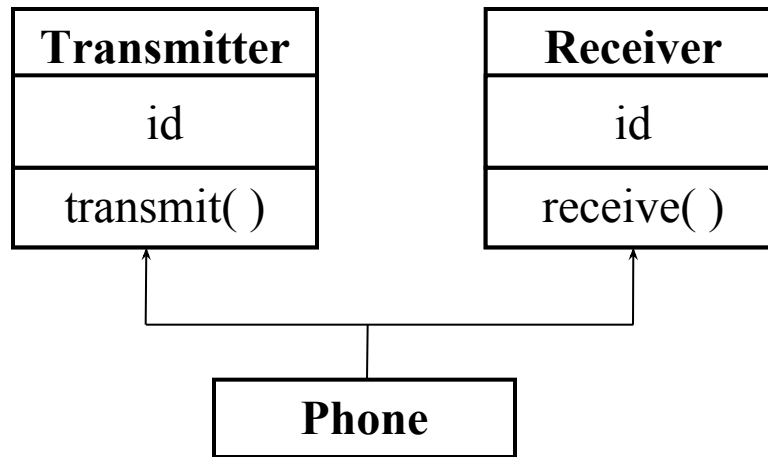
- Ambiguity
- Diamond shape problem

Ambiguity in Multiple Inheritance

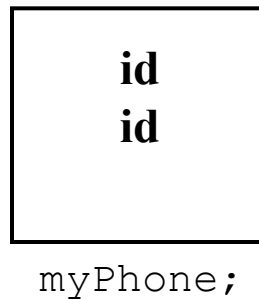
If a same name member is coming from more than one base classes then it can create ambiguity when using it in child class.

Ambiguity in Multiple Inheritance

Example



`Phone myPhone;`



Ambiguity in Multiple Inheritance

Example Program

```
class Transmitter{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void transmit(){cout<<"Transmitting"<<endl;}
};

class Receiver{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void receive(){cout<<"Receiving"<<endl;}
};

class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{
public:
    void printID(){
        cout<<"Printing ID in phone class: "<<id<<endl;
    }
};
```

Error: id is ambiguous

Disambiguation

Solution of Ambiguity in Multiple Inheritance

```
class Transmitter{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void transmit(){cout<<"Transmitting"<<endl;}
};
class Receiver{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void receive(){cout<<"Receiving"<<endl;}
};
class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{
public:
    void printID(){
        cout<<"Printing ID in phone class: "<<endl
        <<"ID from Transmitter: "<<Transmitter::id<<endl
        <<"ID from Receiver:      "<<Receiver::id<<endl;
    }
};
```

Scope resolution operator also called
Disambiguation operator

Ambiguity in Multiple Inheritance

Example Program 2

```
class Transmitter{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void transmit(){cout<<"Transmitting"<<endl;}
    void printID(){cout<<"Tranmitter ID: "<<id<<endl;}
};
class Receiver{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void receive(){cout<<"Receiving"<<endl;}
    void printID(){cout<<"Receiver ID: "<<id<<endl;}
};
class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{

};
void main(){
    Phone myPhone;
    myPhone.printID();
}
```

Error: printID is ambiguous

Disambiguation

Example Program 2

```
class Transmitter{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void transmit(){cout<<"Transmitting"<<endl;}
    void printID(){cout<<"Tranmitter ID: "<<id<<endl;}
};
class Receiver{
protected:
    int id;
public:
    void receive(){cout<<"Receiving"<<endl;}
    void printID(){cout<<"Receiver ID: "<<id<<endl;}
};
class Phone : public Transmitter, public Receiver{
};
void main(){
    Phone myPhone;
    myPhone.Transmitter::printID(); //printID( ) of Transmitter class
    myPhone.Receiver::printID();    //printID( ) of Receiver class
}
```

Disambiguation

