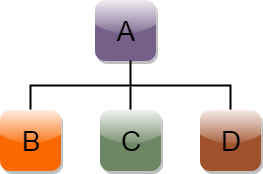
**Hierarchical Inheritance**

**Hierarchical Inheritance**: In this type of inheritance, more than one sub class is inherited from a single base class. i.e. more than one derived class is created from a single base class.



Hierarchical inheritance is defined as the process of deriving more than one class from a base class.

**Syntax** no 1

**class** A

{

    // body of the class A.

}

**class** B : **public** A

{

    // body of class B.

}

**class** C : **public** A

{

    // body of class C.

}

**class** D : **public** A

{

    // body of class D.

}

**Syntax** no 2

class subclass\_name : access\_mode base\_class\_name

{

//body of subclass

};

**Exam no 1**

#include<iostream.h>

#include<conio.h>

/\* Exam no 1: Hirarchical inharitance \*/

class A

{

public: A()

{

cout<<"\n I am in class A";

}

};

class B : public A

{

public: B()

{

cout<<"\n I am in class B";

}

};

class C : public A

{

public: C()

{

cout<<"\n I am in class C";

}

};

class D : public A

{

public: D()

{

cout<<"\n I am in class D";

}

};

void main()

{

clrscr();

B b;

C c;

D d;

getch();

}

**Exam no 2**

#include<iostream.h>

#include<conio.h>

/\* Exam no 1: Hirarchical inharitance \*/

class Father

{

public: void setdata1()

{

cout<<"\n I have Car";

}

};

class Son1:public Father

{

public: void setdata2()

{

cout<<"\n I have Bicycle";

}

};

class Son2: public Father

{

public : void setdata3()

{

cout<<"\n I have Bike";

}

};

void main()

{

clrscr();

Son1 S1;

S1.setdata1();

S1.setdata2();

Son2 S2;

S2.setdata1();

S2.setdata3();

getch();

}