

继承

- 派生类构造函数的语法

```
class person
{
public:
    person (int _height, int _age);
    void dis ();
private:
    int height;
    int age;
}

class student : public person
{
public:
    student (int _height, int _age, char _name);

    void dis_stu () ;
private:
    char name;
}
```

```
person :: person (int _height, int _age) : height(_height), age(_age)    /* 可以运用这种方式进行初始化类对象成员 */
{

}

void person :: dis ()
{
    cout << "height = " << height << endl;
    cout << "age = " << age << endl;
}

/*****/

student :: student(int _height, int _age, char _name) : person(_height, _age), name(_name) /* 这样就可以通过父类的构造函
{

}

void student :: dis_stu ()
{
    dis();
    cout << "name = " << name << endl;
}
```

- 继承多个父类，初始化顺序是：1.父类的初始化（父类的父类的初始化）->2.类对象的初始化->3.本类的初始化

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