

BCA SEMESTER-II

Object Oriented Programming using C++

Paper Code: BCA CC203

Unit :4

Types of Inheritance in C++

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Types of Inheritance in C++

- 1) Single inheritance
- 2) Multilevel inheritance
- 3) Multiple inheritance
- 4) Hierarchical inheritance
- 5) Hybrid inheritance

1) Single inheritance

In Single inheritance one derived class inherits from one base class only . It is the most simplest form of Inheritance.

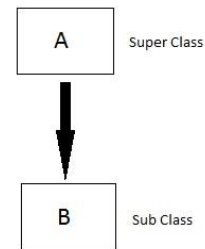
For example: Lets say we have class A and B

Example of Single inheritance:

```
//Class B inherits from Class A
#include <iostream.h>
class A
{ public:
    A()
    {cout<<"Constructor of A class"<<endl; }
};
class B: public A
{ public:
    B()
    {cout<<"Constructor of B class";}
};
int main()
{
    //Creating object of class B
    B obj;
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
Constructor of A class
Constructor of B class
```



2)Multilevel Inheritance

In this type of inheritance a class can be derived from another derived class. The Super class for one, is sub class for the other.

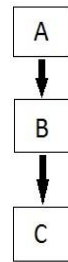
Example of Multilevel inheritance:

```
//class C inherits from class B and class B inherits from class A
#include <iostream.h>
class A
{ public:
    A()
    {cout<<"Constructor of A class"<<endl; }
};

class B: public A
{ public:
    B()
    { cout<<"Constructor of B class"<<endl; }
};

class C: public B
{ public:
    C()
    { cout<<"Constructor of C class"<<endl; }
};

int main() {
    //Creating object of class C
    C obj;
    return 0;
}
```



Output:

```
Constructor of A class
Constructor of B class
Constructor of C class
```

3) Multiple Inheritance

In multiple inheritance, a derived class can inherit from more than one Base classes. It means that Multiple inheritance allow a single child class to have multiple parent classes.

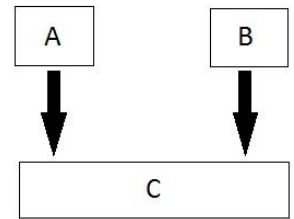
Example of Multiple Inheritance:

```
// Class C inherits Class A and Class B both
#include <iostream.h>
class A
{ public:
    A()
    { cout<<"Constructor of A class"<<endl; }
};

class B
{ public:
    B()
    { cout<<"Constructor of B class"<<endl; }
};

class C: public A, public B
{ public:
    C()
    { cout<<"Constructor of C class"<<endl; }
};

int main()
{ //Creating object of class C
  C obj;
  return 0;
}
```



Output:

```
Constructor of A class
Constructor of B class
Constructor of C class
```

4) Hierarchical Inheritance

In this type of inheritance, a single Base class is inherited by multiple derived classes.

Example of Hierarchical inheritance:

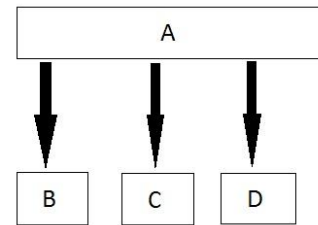
```
//Class B and Class C inherit from class A
#include <iostream.h>
class A
{
    public:
        A()
        { cout<<"Constructor of A class"<<endl;}
};

class B: public A
{
    public:
        B()
        { cout<<"Constructor of B class"<<endl; }
};

class C: public A
{
    public:
        C()
        { cout<<"Constructor of C class"<<endl; }
};

class D: public A
{
    public:
        D()
        { cout<<"Constructor of D class"<<endl; }
};

int main()
{
    C obj;        //Creating object of class C
    return 0;
}
```



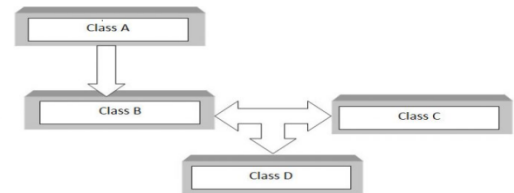
Output:

```
Constructor of A class
Constructor of C class
```

5) Hybrid Inheritance

Hybrid inheritance is a combination of more than one type of inheritance. For example, A child and parent class relationship that follows multiple and hierarchical inheritance both can be called hybrid inheritance.

Example of Hybrid inheritance :



```
#include <iostream.h>

class A
{
    public:
        int x;
};

class B : public A
{
    public:
        B()    //constructor to initialize x in base class A
        { x = 10; }
};

class C
{
    public:
        int y;
        C()    //constructor to initialize y
        { y = 4; }
};

class D : public B, public C    //D is derived from class B and class C
{
    public:
        void sum()
        { cout << "Sum= " << x + y;}
};

int main()
{
    D obj1;    //object of derived class D
    obj1.sum();    return 0; }
}
```