### Solution for H.W Lecture 5 part 1

### Q1\ Define of the following:

**1- Inheritance:-** is the mechanism of deriving a new class from an old one.

**2- Derivation:-** is the mechanism of deriving a new class from an old one.

3- Derived classes:- is new classes created from existing or base classes in the inheritance process.

#### Q2\ What is forms of inheritance?

❖ Single inheritance:- a derived class with only one base class.

\* Multiple inheritance:- one derived class with several base classes.

❖ Hierarchical inheritance:- one base class may be inherited by more than one derived class.

❖ Multilevel inheritance:- The mechanism of deriving a class from another 'derived class'.

Hybrid inheritance:- is the process of deriving a class using more than one level.

## Q3\ How derived class is defined?

A derived class is defined by specifying its relationship with the base class in addition to its own details. The general form of defining a derived class is:

يتم تعريف الفئة المشتقة من خلال تحديد علاقتها مع الفئة الأساسية بالإضافة إلى تفاصيلها الخاصة. الشكل العام لتعريف فئة مشتقة هو

```
class derived-class-name : visibility-mode base-class-name
{
.... //
.... // members of derived class
.... //
};
```

#### Q4\ What is mode visibility benefit?

Visibility mode specifies whether the features of the base class are *private derived* or *public derived*.

# Q5\ Fill in the following blanks:

**1- Inheritance** is probably the most powerful feature of object-oriented programming, after classes themselves.

**2-** The derived class inherits all the capabilities of the base class but can add **embellishments** and **refinements** of its own.

**3-** The base class is **unchanged** by the inheritance process.

**4-** Inheritance is an essential part of **OOP**