

Unit:3; Class:3

# Encapsulation, Inheritance & Exception Handling

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# Understanding Encapsulation



## What is Encapsulation?

- Encapsulation **hides sensitive data** and only allows necessary access.
- Encapsulation = **Hiding data** + **Controlling access**
- Protects important information from accidental changes
- We use **private variables** and **getter/setter methods**

## Real-World Example:

- **A Bank Account:** 💰
  - Your balance is **private** (you can't access it directly).
  - You use **methods like withdraw() and deposit()** to interact safely.

## Practice Problem:

Create a **"Student"** class with a private variable `__grade`. Add a method `get_grade()` to return the grade safely.

# Syntax of Encapsulation



```
class BankAccount:
    def __init__(self, owner, balance):
        self.owner = owner
        self.__balance = balance # Private variable

    def get_balance(self): # Getter method
        return self.__balance

    def deposit(self, amount): # Method to update private variable
        self.__balance += amount
```

# Where & How to Use Encapsulation?



Protect sensitive data (e.g., passwords, bank balances)

- ♦ Control how data is accessed or modified

 **Example: Video Game Character Stats (Health & Power are private!)**

```
class Player:
    def __init__(self, name, health):
        self.name = name
        self.__health = health

    def take_damage(self, damage):
        self.__health -= damage  # Private health modified safely
```

 **Practice Problem:**

Create a "Student" class with a private `__grade` and add getter/setter methods.

# What is Inheritance?



- Inheritance = **Reuse code from a parent class**
- Child class **inherits** properties & methods from parent class
- Saves time & makes code cleaner!

 **Example:** A child inheriting eye color from parents! 👁️

## Syntax of Inheritance:

```
class Animal: # Parent class
    def breathe(self):
        return "Breathing..."

class Dog(Animal): # Child class inherits from Animal
    def bark(self):
        return "Woof! Woof!"

dog = Dog()
print(dog.breathe()) # ✅ Works because Dog inherits from Animal
```

# Where & How to Use Inheritance?



- ✓ Create multiple similar objects without rewriting code
- ✓ Example: Different types of **Vehicles, Animals, or Bank Accounts**

🚗 **Example: Car inherits from Vehicle**

```
class Vehicle:
    def move(self):
        return "Moving..."

class Car(Vehicle): # Car inherits from Vehicle
    def honk(self):
        return "Beep! Beep!"
```

🔧 **Practice Problem:**

Create a **"Person"** class, then create a **"Student"** class that inherits from it.

# What is Exception Handling?



- Catches **errors** and **prevents program crashes**
- Uses **try-except** to handle mistakes
- Helps programs **run smoothly**



**Example:** Trying to divide by zero in a calculator!

## Syntax of Exception Handling:

```
try:
    x = int(input("Enter a number: "))
    y = int(input("Enter another number: "))
    result = x / y # Might cause error
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Oops! You cannot divide by zero.")
except ValueError:
    print("Please enter a valid number.")
finally:
    print("Program finished!")
```

# Where & How to Use Exception Handling?



When expecting user input mistakes

- ◆ When dealing with files or network requests
- ◆ Preventing crashes in games or apps

🎮 Example: Handling invalid input in a game

```
try:
    age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
except ValueError:
    print("Please enter a number!")
```

🔧 Practice Problem:

Write a Python program that asks for a number and catches `ValueError` if the input is not a number.



# Practice Problem



## Simple Banking System:

Create a **Bank System** that:

- 1 Uses **Encapsulation** to store and protect account balances.
- 2 Uses **Inheritance** to create a **SavingsAccount** and **CheckingAccount** from a **BankAccount** class.
- 3 Uses **Exception Handling** to prevent invalid withdrawals.

## Real-World Project Ideas

- ♦ **Password Manager (Encapsulation)** – Securely store and retrieve passwords
- ♦ **Game Character System (Inheritance)** – Different players with shared abilities
- ♦ **ATM Simulator (Exception Handling)** – Handle invalid transactions



Start coding & have fun! 🎉

# Conclusion & Recap

- ✓ **Encapsulation** – Protects data
- ✓ **Inheritance** – Reuses code
- ✓ **Exception Handling** – Prevents crashes

- ♦ Keep practicing! 💡
- ♦ Ask questions! ❓
- ♦ Build projects! 🚀

**Are you ready to code?** 😊 🎉



Thank You

**Do the Quiz Please, you have  
10 minutes to do that!**