

In []: *#Agenda of the day:*

1. Inheritance
 - Single Level
 - Multi Level
 - Heirarchical
 - Multiple
2. Polymorphism
 - Compile Time (method overloading)
 - RunTime (method overriding)
3. Data Abstraction
4. Data Encapsulation & Data Hiding

In []: *#Inheritance:*

A **class** (derived or child **class**) which inherits or acquires the properties of another **class** (base or parent **class**) is called Inheritance.

inheritance

Parent **class** -----> Child **class**
(to acquire the properties of parent to child)

#Note: By Using inheritance concept we make code reusability.

In [15]: *#Single_Level:*

```
class arithmetic:                                #parent-super-base-class
    a = 10
    b = 20
    def add(self):
        sums = self.a+self.b
        print("sum of a and b is",sums)
class addition(arithmetic):                       #child-sub-derived-class
    c = 50
    d = 10
    def sub(self):
        subs =self.c-self.d
        print("subtraction of c and d is:",subs)
ob = addition()
print(ob.c)
print(ob.d)
ob.sub()
print(ob.a)
print(ob.b)
ob.add()
```

```
50
10
subtraction of c and d is: 40
10
20
sum of a and b is 30
```

```
In [ ]: #Multi-Level Inheritance:
parent1class----->parent2class----->child2class

(child & parent)
```

```
In [53]: #Example:(Multilevel---->one or more parent class)
class addition:
    c=50
    d=100                                #class variables
    def __init__(self,a,b):
        self.a=a
        self.b=b                        #a,b instance variables
    def add(self,a,b):
        sums = self.a+self.b
        print("sum of a and b is:",sums)
class subtraction(addition):            #Level1-inheritance
    def sub(self,a,b):
        subs = self.b-self.a
        print("subtraction of b and a is:",subs)
class multiplication(subtraction):      #Level-2 inheritance
    def mul(self,a,b):
        multi = self.a * self.b
        print("multiplication of a and b is",multi)
a = int(input())
b = int(input())

obj= multiplication(a,b)
obj.add(a,b)
obj.mul(a,b)
obj.sub(a,b)
obj.c

10
20
sum of a and b is: 30
multiplication of a and b is 200
subtraction of b and a is: 10
```

Out[53]: 50

```
In [ ]: #Multiple Inheritance:
A class which is inherits the properties of more than one parent class.
```

```

In [63]: #Multile Inheritance: (2 Baseclasses, one child class)
class Father:                                #baseclass-1
    a =50
    b =100
    print(a,b)
    def parent1info(self):
        print("This is Parent1 class")

class Mother:                                #baseclass-2
    def parent2info(self):
        print("This is Parent2 class")
class Uncle:
    def uncleinfo(self):
        print("This is Uncle Class")

class kid(Father,Mother,Uncle):              #multiple inheritance
    def childinfo(self):
        print("This is child1 class")
class kid2(Father,Mother):
    def child2info(self):
        print("This is child2 class")
obj = kid()
obj1 = kid2()
obj.childinfo()
obj.parent2info()
obj.parent1info()
obj.uncleinfo()
obj1.parent1info()

50 100
This is child1 class
This is Parent2 class
This is Parent1 class
This is Uncle Class
This is Parent1 class

```

```

In [ ]: #Hierarchical Inheritance:(1 Base Class, 2 Derived classes)

```

```
In [76]: #Example: Hierarchical Inheritance
class Father:
    def Fatherinfo(self):
        print("This is Main Base Class")
class Son(Father):
    def child1info(self):
        print("This is Child1 Class")
class Daughter(Father):
    def child2info(self):
        print("This is Child2 Class")
objs = Son()
objs.child1info()
objs.Fatherinfo()
#objs.child2info()
objd = Daughter()
objd.child2info()
objd.Fatherinfo()
#objd.child1info()
objf=Father()
objf.Fatherinfo()
#objf.child2info()
```

```
This is Child1 Class
This is Main Base Class
This is Child2 Class
This is Main Base Class
This is Main Base Class
```

In []: