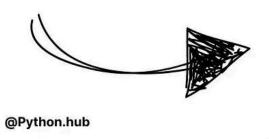


There are 4 OOP concepts. They are:

- 1. Polymorphism
- 2. Inheritance
- 3. Encapsulation
- 4. Abstraction



Credit: python.hub

Python's OOP allows us to organize our code into reusable, modular, and efficient structures. By understanding and leveraging OOP concepts, we can create robust and scalable applications that are easier to maintain and extend.

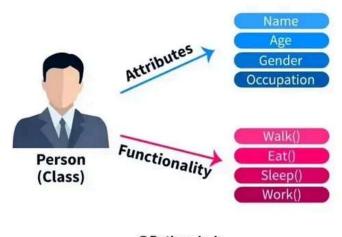
Let's dive into some key concepts!

Classes: At the heart of OOP in Python, we have classes. A class is a blueprint for creating objects, defining their attributes (data) and methods (functions). It encapsulates related data and behavior, providing a clear structure to work with.

CLASS

A class is a blueprint for declaring and creating objects.

What is Class?



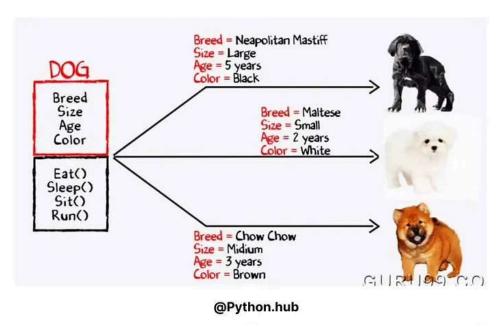
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2 Objects: Objects are instances of a class. They are created based on the class blueprint and can have their own unique data and behavior. By using objects, we can create multiple instances that share the same attributes and methods defined in the class.

OBJECT

An object is a class instance that allows programmers to use variables and methods from inside the class.

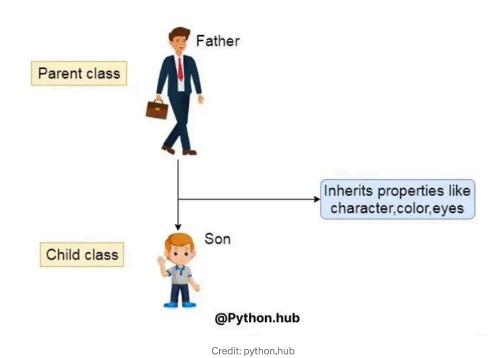


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Inheritance: Inheritance allows us to create new classes based on existing ones. It promotes code reuse and hierarchy, enabling us to define general characteristics in a base class and extend or modify them in derived classes. In Python, we can inherit from multiple classes, making it highly flexible.

INHERITANCE

Inheritance means it allows classes to inherit common properties from the parent class.



4 Encapsulation: Encapsulation refers to the bundling of data and methods within a class. It allows us to control access to class members, making them private or public. This principle enhances data security, maintains code integrity, and reduces dependencies.

ENCAPSULATION

Encapsulation means it binds data and code together into one unit.

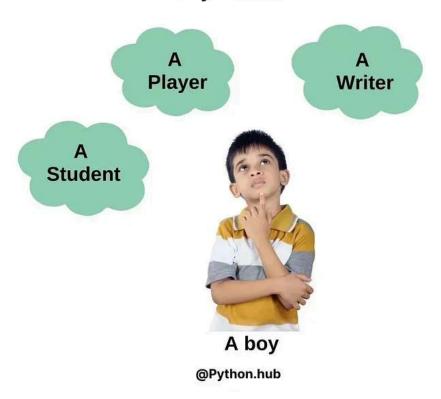


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5 Polymorphism: Polymorphism is the ability of objects to take on many forms. It allows us to define methods in different classes with the same name but different implementations. Polymorphism promotes code flexibility, as objects can be used interchangeably even if they belong to different classes.

POLYMORPHISM

Polymorphism is the ability to exist in many forms.



Credit: python.hub

6 Abstraction: Abstraction focuses on providing simplified interfaces while hiding complex underlying implementations. By defining abstract classes and methods, we can enforce consistent behavior across subclasses while allowing specific implementations to be developed separately.

ABSTRACTION

In abstraction, it displays only the important information by hiding the implementation part.



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By leveraging these OOP concepts, Python developers can write modular, reusable, and scalable code. Whether you're building web applications, data analysis tools, or even game development projects, OOP in Python will be your trusty companion.

So, my fellow professionals, I encourage you to explore the world of Python's OOP concepts. Enhance your programming skills, improve code organization, and unlock new possibilities in your projects. Together, let's embrace the power of OOP in Python!

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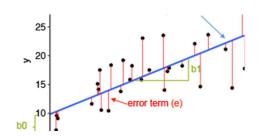
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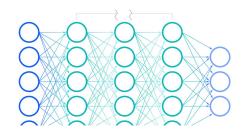


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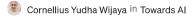
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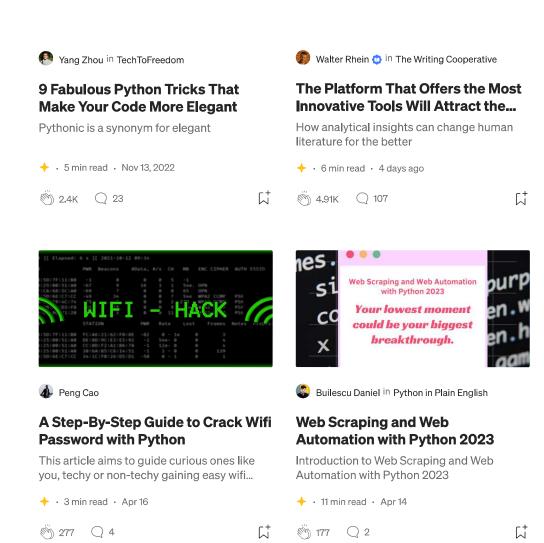


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