

Chapter 5 - Inheritance

Theory:

Inheritance allows a class to inherit attributes and methods from another class.

Code Example:

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# ■ What is Inheritance?  
# Inheritance means one class (child) can reuse or extend the features (methods and  
# attributes)  
# of another class (parent). It helps in reusability and organizing related classes.  
# ■ Think of it like:  
# A Programmer is also an Employee – so why rewrite all Employee details again? Just  
inherit them!  
# ■ Syntax:  
# class Parent:  
# # parent class code  
#  
# class Child(Parent):  
# # child class code  
# ■ Example: Parent and Child Classes using Inheritance  
# -----  
# Parent Class  
# -----  
class Employee:  
    company = "ITC"  
    def __init__(self, name, salary):  
        self.name = name  
        self.salary = salary  
    def show(self):  
        print(f"Name: {self.name}, Salary: {self.salary}")  
    # -----  
# Child Class (inherits from Employee)  
# -----  
class Programmer(Employee): # Inheriting from Employee  
    company = "ITC Infotech"  
    def __init__(self, name, salary, language):  
        super().__init__(name, salary) # Call parent constructor  
        self.language = language  
    def showLanguage(self):  
        print(f"{self.name} is good with {self.language} language")  
    # ■ Usage  
    pl = Programmer("Milan", 40000, "Python")  
    pl.show() # Inherited method from Employee  
    pl.showLanguage() # Method from Programmer  
    # ■ What super() does?  
    # super().__init__(...) calls the constructor of the parent class,  
    # so we don't have to repeat self.name = name, etc.  
    # ■ Output:  
    # Name: Milan, Salary: 40000  
    # Milan is good with Python  
    # ■ Real-Life Example: Vehicle and Car  
    class Vehicle:  
        def start(self):  
            print("Vehicle started")
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class Car(Vehicle):
    def drive(self):
        print("Car is driving")
    c = Car()
    c.start() # Inherited from Vehicle
    c.drive() # From Car class
    # ■ Types of Inheritance in Python:
    # ■ 1. Single Inheritance
    # One child inherits from one parent.
    # ■ Like: Programmer is an Employee.
    class Employee1:
        def work(self):
            print("Working...")
    class Programmer1(Employee1):
        def code(self):
            print("Coding...")
    p = Programmer1()
    p.work() # from Employee
    p.code() # from Programmer
    # ■ 2. Multiple Inheritance
    # One child inherits from two or more parents.
    # ■ Like: Manager is both an Employee and a Speaker.
    class Employee2:
        def work(self):
            print("Working...")
    class Speaker:
        def speak(self):
            print("Speaking...")
    class Manager(Employee2, Speaker): # inherits from both
        pass
    m = Manager()
    m.work() # from Employee2
    m.speak() # from Speaker
    # ■ 3. Multilevel Inheritance
    # Child of a child of a parent.
    # ■ Like: Person → Employee → Programmer
    class Person:
        def breathe(self):
            print("Breathing...")
    class Employee3(Person):
        def work(self):
            print("Working...")
    class Programmer2(Employee3):
        def code(self):
            print("Coding...")
    p = Programmer2()
    p.breathe() # from Person
    p.work() # from Employee3
    p.code() # from Programmer2
    # ■ 4. Hierarchical Inheritance
    # Multiple children from one parent.
    # ■ Like: Employee is parent, Programmer and Manager are children.
    class Employee4:

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def work(self):
    print("Working...")
class Programmer3(Employee4):
    def code(self):
        print("Coding...")
class Manager2(Employee4):
    def manage(self):
        print("Managing...")
p = Programmer3()
p.work()
p.code()
m = Manager2()
m.work()
m.manage()
# -----
# Final Example as you asked
# -----
# Parent Class
class Employee:
    company = "ITC"
    def show(self):
        print(f"The name is {self.name} and the salary is {self.salary}")
    # ■ Instead of repeating code for Programmer (like below), we use inheritance
    # class Programmer:
    #     company = "ITC Infotech"
    #     def show(self):
    #         print(f"The name is {self.name} and the salary is {self.salary}")
    #     def showLanguage(self):
    #         print("The name is {self.name} he is good with {self.language} language")
    # ■ We inherit Employee in Programmer
class Programmer(Employee):
    company = "ITC Infotech"
    def __init__(self, name, salary, language):
        self.name = name
        self.salary = salary
        self.language = language
    def showLanguage(self):
        print(f"The name is {self.name}, he is good with {self.language} language")
    # Creating objects
a = Employee()
a.name = "Amit"
a.salary = 30000
b = Programmer("Rohan", 50000, "Python")
# Output the company names
print(a.company, b.company) # Output: ITC ITC Infotech
# multiple inheritance
class Employee:
    company = "ITC"
    name = "milan"
    salary = 128281
    def show(self):
        print(f"The name is {self.name} and the salary is {self.salary}")
class Coder:

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language = "python"
def printLanguages(self):
    print(f"Out of all languages here is your language {self.language}")
class Programmer(Employee , Coder):
    company = "ITC Infotech"
    def showLanguage(self):
        print(f"The name is {self.name}, he is good with {self.language} language")
# Creating objects
a = Employee()
b = Programmer()
b.show()
b.printLanguages()
b.showLanguage()
print(a.company, b.company) # Output: ITC ITC Infotech
```