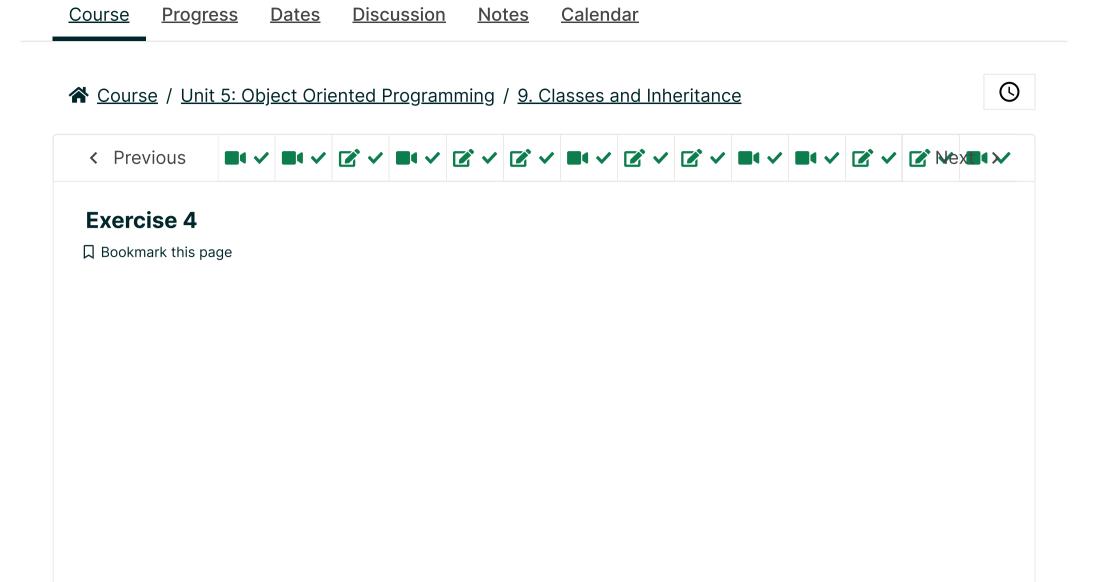
<u>Help</u>

shengtatng ~



Finger Exercises due Oct 27, 2022 07:30 +08 Completed

#### Exercise 4

7/7 points (graded)

#### **ESTIMATED TIME TO COMPLETE: 12 minutes**

Python supports a limited form of multiple inheritance, demonstrated in the following code:

```
class A(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.a = 1
    def x(self):
        print("A.x")
    def y(self):
        print("A.y")
    def z(self):
        print("A.z")
class B(A):
    def __init__(self):
       A.__init__(self)
        self.a = 2
        self.b = 3
    def y(self):
        print("B.y")
    def z(self):
        print("B.z")
class C(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.a = 4
        self.c = 5
    def y(self):
        print("C.y")
    def z(self):
        print("C.z")
class D(C, B):
    def __init__(self):
       C.__init__(self)
        B.__init__(self)
        self.d = 6
    def z(self):
        print("D.z")
```

Which \_\_init\_\_ methods are invoked and in which order is determined by the coding of the individual \_\_init\_\_ methods.

When resolving a reference to an attribute of an object that's an instance of class D, Python first searches the object's instance variables then uses a simple left-to-right, depth first search through the class hierarchy. In this case that would mean searching the class C, followed the class B and its superclasses (ie, class A, and then any superclasses it may have, et cetera).

With the definitions above if we define

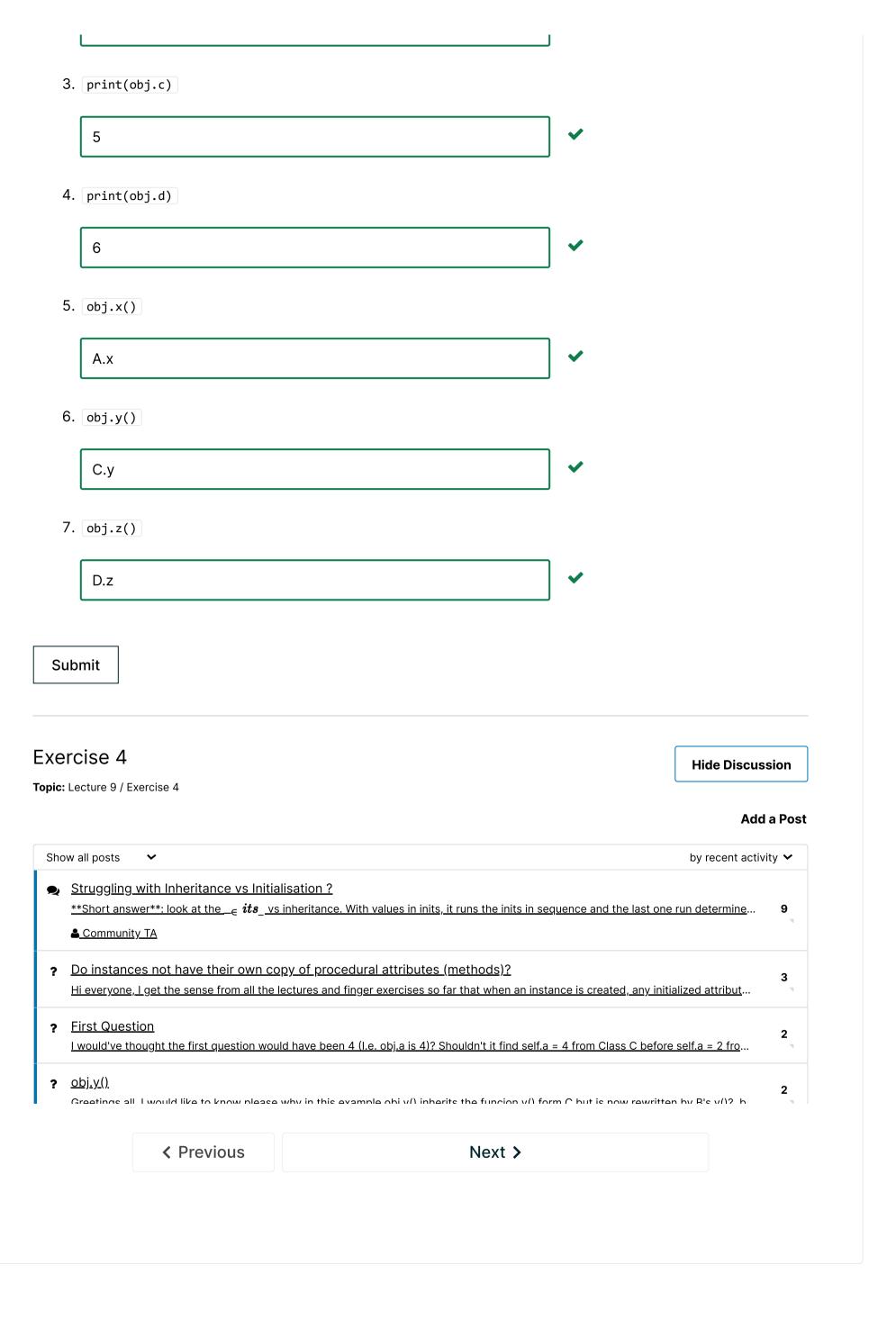
```
obj = D()
```

then what is printed by each of the following statements?

```
2
```

2. print(obj.b)

1. print(obj.a)





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