OOPS PYTHON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS.

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(42) Explain Inheritance in Python with an example?

- Inheritance is the capability of one class to derive or inherit the properties from another class. benifits of inheritance are,
  (i) It represents the real world relationship
  (ii) It provides reusability of a code.
  (iii) It allows us to add more features to a class without modifying it.
  (iv) It is transitive in nature, which means if class B inherits from another class A, then all the subclasses of B would automatically inherit from class A.
- there are different types of inheritance supported by Python.
  (i) single Inheritance. – derived class acquires number of single super-class.
  (ii) Multi-level Inheritance. – derived class d1 inherit from base1, d2 inherit base2
  (iii) Hierarchical Inheritance. – one base class can inherits any number of child class
  (iv) Multiple Inheritance. – derived class is inherited from more than one base class.
- the class from which we are inheriting is called superclass and class that is inherited called derived / child class.

(43) Does Python support multiple Inheritance?

- multiple inheritance means that a class can be derived from more than one parent class. Python does support multiple Inheritance.

(44) What is Polymorphism in Python?

- polymorphism means ability to take multiple forms.
- if Parent class has a method name ABC then the child class also can have a method with same Name ABC. having its own Parameters and variables.
- Python allows polymorphism.

(45) Define Incapsulation in Python?

- Encapsulation means binding the code and data together.
- Python class is an example of encapsulation.

(46) How do you do data abstraction in Python?

- Data abstraction is providing only the required details and hiding the implementation from the world.
- It can be achieved in Python by using interfaces and abstract class

(47) Python make use of Access specifiers?

- Python does not deprive access to an instance variable or function
- Python lays down the concept of prefixing the name of the variable function or method with a single or double underscore to imitate the behaviour of protected and private Access specifiers.

(48) What does an object() do?

- It returns a featureless object that is base for all classes.
- It does not take any parameters.