**Q1. What is the meaning of multiple inheritance?**

When we inherit more than one class in a same class then this is called multiple inheritance.

class A:

Pass

class B:

Pass

class C:

Pass

class All(A, B, C):

Pass

Here class ‘All’ is an example of multiple inheritance. All the methods of classes A, B and C are available to class ‘All’ but only A’s attributes are available for class ‘All’. To get all attributes from class A, B and C we use super() method.

**Q2. What is the concept of delegation?**

Delegation is an OOP concept where we change behavior of only one or some specific methods of a class object and delegates all other methods from parent class.

**Q3. What is the concept of composition?**

In this concept, we describe a class that refer one or more object of other classes as an instance variable. Here we can the members of one class inside other class.

**Q4. What are bound methods and how do we use them?**

Bound methods are class methods which only belong to instance of class. While defining any class if we use pointer of class as first argument of any method define inside class then these methods are called bound methods.

**Q5. What is the purpose of pseudo private attributes?**

When we use attributes with ‘\_\_’ then we call it a private variable in python class.

class bonuscalc:

def \_\_init\_\_(self,empid,emprating):

self.empid = empid

self.emprating = emprating

self.\_\_bonusforratingA = '70%'

self.\_\_bonusforratingB = '70%'

self.\_\_bonusforratingC = '70%'

Here attributes bonusforratingA, bonusforratingB and bonusforratingC are private variables. We can’t access or change its value simply with its name.

Kris = bonuscalc(12533, B)

Kris. bonusforratingB NOT ACCESSIBLE

Though these private attributes are not accessible directly but it never prevents access but we can access private variables in a certain predefined way.

class C1:

def meth1(self):

self.X = 88

def meth2(self):

print self.X

class C2:

def metha(self):

self.X = 99

def methb(self):

print self.X

class C3(C1, C2):

...

I = C3()

Here for I we only get one value of X but if we privatise this X then we can get X from both parent class.