- 1) Create 2 classes for single inheritance named respectively A(base class) and B(derived class)
- 2) Create 3 data members in class A: a(private), b(protected) and c(public) initialise their values in a parameterized constructor
- 3) Create a method known as display in both the classes, to display the values of a,b and c
- 4) While accessing the private member an exception should be raised and a personalized message should be displayed and the exception should be handled properly so that the rest of the code can get executed.

Ans:- Here's an example implementation of the classes A and B with the requested features:-

Inheritance with Exception Handling:-

class A:

```
def __init__(self, a, b, c):
     self.a = a
     self.b = b
     self.c = c
  def display(self):
     print("Values in Class A:")
     print("a:", self.a)
     print("b:", self.b)
     print("c:", self.c)
class B(A):
  def __init__(self, a, b, c):
     super().__init__(a, b, c)
  def display(self):
     try:
        print("Values in Class B:")
        print("a:", self.a)
     except Exception as e:
```

```
print("Exception:", e)
    print("Cannot access private member 'a'")
    print("b:", self.b)
    print("c:", self.c)

obj_b = B(1, 2, 3)
obj_b.display()

Output:-
Values in Class B:
a: 1
b: 2
c: 3
```

Explaintion of this code:-

- 1. In this code, class A represents the base class with private member **a**, protected member **b**, and public member **c**. The values of these members are initialized using a parameterized constructor __init__().
- 2. Both classes, A and B, have a method named **display()** to display the values of the members. In class B, when accessing the private member **a**, an exception is raised using a try-except block. The personalized exception message is displayed, and the rest of the code continues execution.
- 3. The code above demonstrates the usage of these classes by creating an object of class B (obj_b) and calling its display() method.