# B16. Are constructors and initializers also inherited to subclasses?

# No, Constructors and initializers (Static initializers and instance initializers) are not inherited to subclasses. But, they are executed while instantiating a subclass.

# B17. How do you restrict a member of a class from inheriting by its subclasses?

# We can restrict a member of a class from inheriting to its subclasses by declaring the member as a private. Because, private members are not inherited to subclasses.

# B18. How do you implement multiple inheritance in Dart?

# Dart doesn't support multiple inheritance because it creates complexity in the program. Hierarchical Inheritance In the hierarchical inheritance, two or more classes inherit a single class. In the following example, the two-child classes Peter and James inherit the Person class.

# B19. Can a class extend by itself in Dart?

# You can inherit from or extend a class using the extends keyword. This allows you to share properties and methods between classes that are similar, but not exactly the same. Also, it allows different subtypes to share a common runtime type so that static analysis doesn't fail.

# B20. How do you override a private method in Dart?

# You can't override a private method, but you can introduce one in a derived class without a problem. This compiles fine:

# class Base {

# private void foo () {

# } }

# class Child extends Base { private void foo () {

# } }

# B21. When to overload a method in Dart and when to override it?

# Method overriding occurs in dart when a child class tries to override the parent class’s method. When a child class extends a parent class, it gets full access to the methods of the parent class and thus it overrides the methods of the parent class. It is achieved by re-defining the same method present in the parent class.

# B22. What is the order of extends and implements keyword on Dart class declaration?

# Extends -In Dart, an extended keyword is often used to change class behavior using Inheritance. The ability of a class to acquire properties and features in another category is called Inheritance. It is the ability of a program to create a new class from an existing class. In simple terms, we can say that we use extends to form a subclass, and super refers to the superclass. A class whose properties the child class inherits is called a Parent Class. The parent class is also known as the base class or super class.

# implements-An interface in Dart refers to the syntax or blueprint that any class must adhere to. It basically defines the array of methods available on the object. It provides the user with the blueprint of the class that any class should follow if it interfaces with that class. If a class inherits another class, it should override ( re-define ) the functions present inside that interfaced class in its own way as per the subject. In Dart, there isn't a specific or direct way of creating the interfaces. To implement them, we use the ' implement ' keyword. By default, every class is an interface in itself containing all the interface members and the members of any other interfaces that it implements.

# B23. How do you prevent overriding a Dart method without using the final modifier?

# Method overriding occurs in dart when a child class tries to override the parent class’s method. When a child class extends a parent class, it gets full access to the methods of the parent class and thus it overrides the methods of the parent class. It is achieved by re-defining the same method present in the parent class.

# This method is helpful when you have to perform different functions for a different child class, so we can simply re-define the content by overriding it.

# B24. What are the rules of method overriding in Dart?

# The overriding method (the child class method) must be declared with the same configuration as the overridden method (the superclass method). The return type, list of arguments and its sequence must be the same as the parent class method. The overriding method must be defined in the subclass, not in the same class.

# B25. Difference between method overriding and overloading in Dart.

# Method overloading allows multiple methods in the same class to have the same name but different parameters.

# Method overriding allows a parent class and a child class to have methods with the same name and same parameters. The child class method will override the parent class method.