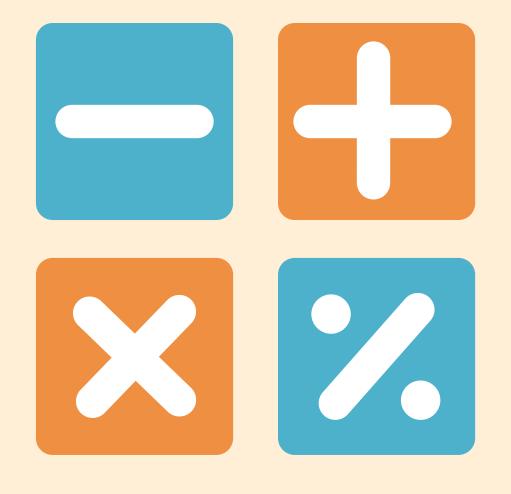
Multiple Class Inheritance



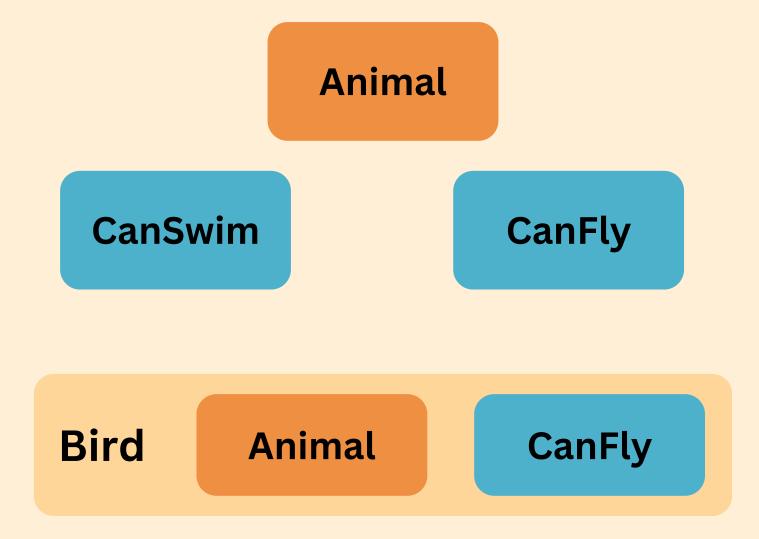
Think about Inheritance but accepting more than just one class!

That's right! You can give a child class, multiple classes.

Example: The **Animal Class is the "Base class"** that provides the **basics for all the animals**.

Each animal can do something so we have two other classes, CanFly and CanSwim.

Finally we have an animal, bird. This object will inherit both, Animal and CanFly

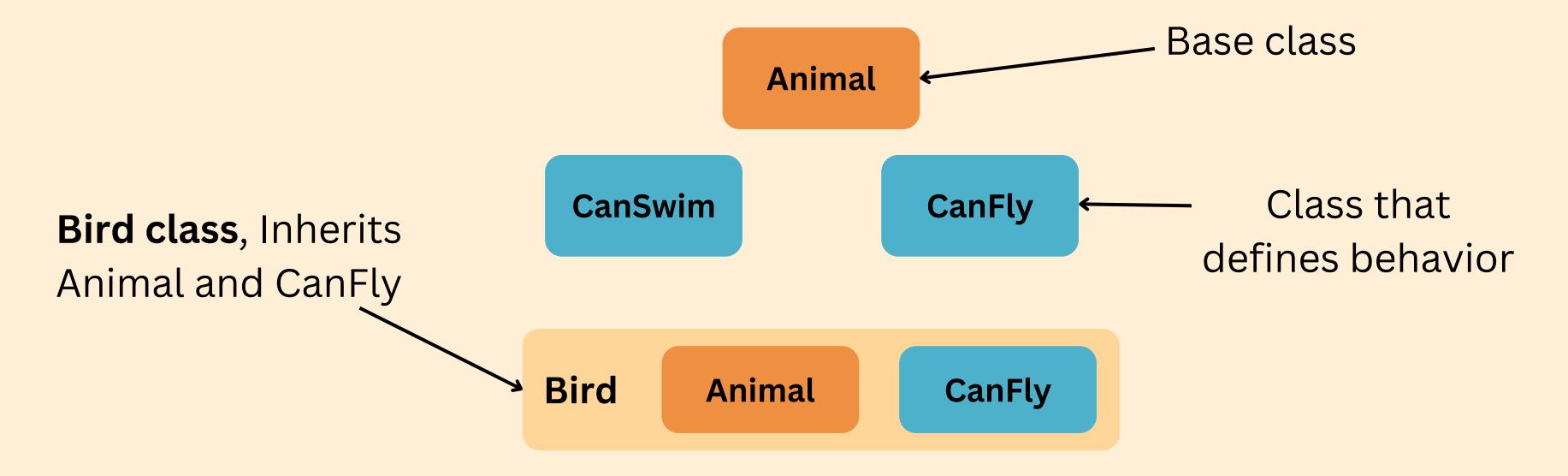


That's right! You can give a child class, multiple classes.

Example: The **Animal Class is the "Base class"** that provides the **basics for all the animals**.

Each animal can do something so we have two other classes, CanFly and CanSwim.

Finally we have an animal, bird. This object will inherit both, Animal and CanFly

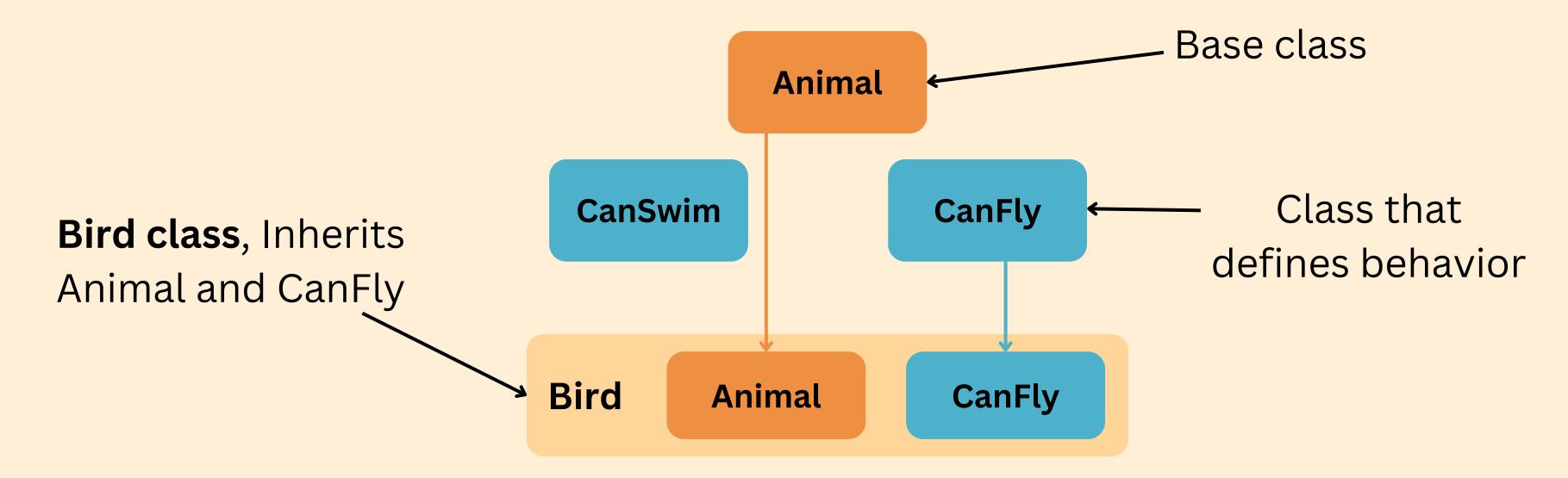


That's right! You can give a child class, multiple classes.

Example: The **Animal Class is the "Base class"** that provides the **basics for all the animals**.

Each animal can do something so we have two other classes, CanFly and CanSwim.

Finally we have an animal, bird. This object will inherit both, Animal and CanFly



```
class Animal:
   def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
   def eat(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is eating.")
class CanFly:
   def fly(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is flying.")
class Bird(Animal, CanFly):
   def __init__(self, name, color ):
      super().__init__( name )
      self.color = color
   def sleep(self):
      print(f"The {self.color} bird is sleeping")
my_bird = Bird("Canary")
my_bird.eat()
my_bird.fly()
my_bird.sleep()
```

Our Base Class

Our Behavior Class

Our final/specific class

Creating an Object

Using the methods from all 3 classes

```
class Animal: 

                                                               Our Base Class
  def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
  def eat(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is eating.")
                                                              Our Behavior Class
class CanFly:
  def fly(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is flying.")
class Bird( Animal, CanFly ): ←
                                                               Our final/specific class
  def __init__(self, name, color ):
     super().__init__( name )
     self.color = color
  def sleep(self):
     print(f"The {self.color} bird is sleeping")
                                                                 Creating an Object
my_bird = Bird("Canary")
my_bird.eat()
my_bird.fly()
                                                              Using the methods from
my_bird.sleep()
                                                                      all 3 classes
```

```
class Animal:
   def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
   def eat(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is eating.")
class CanFly:
   def fly(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is flying.")
class Bird(Animal, CanFly):
   def __init__(self, name, color ):
      super().__init__(name)
      self.color = color
   def sleep(self):
      print(f"The {self.color} bird is sleeping")
my_bird = Bird("Canary") "red")
my_bird.eat()
my_bird.fly()
my_bird.sleep()
```

Our Base Class

Our Behavior Class

Our final/specific class

Creating an Object

Using the methods from all 3 classes

Because we are using super() in the Bird class, we can pass the name to the parent classes

```
class Animal:
   def __init__(self, name):
     self.name = name
   def eat(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is eating.")
class CanFly:
   def fly(self):
      print(f"{self.name} is flying.")
class Bird(Animal, CanFly):
   def __init__(self, name, color ):
      super().__init__(name)
      self.color = color
   def sleep(self):
      print(f"The {self.color} bird is sleeping")
my_bird = Bird("Canary", "red")
my_bird.eat()
my_bird.fly()
my_bird.sleep()
```

Our Base Class

Our Behavior Class

Our final/specific class

Creating an Object

Using the methods from all 3 classes

Because we are using super() in the Bird class, we can pass the name to the parent classes

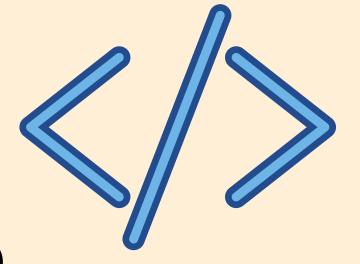
Challenge #1 in VS code:

DO NOT GO BACK!

Try to recreate the code from previous slide!

Use it as an example to build your own

One Base Class - (Animal)



Two Behavior or Style Classes (CanFly, CanWalk)

One Child Class (final class)

Use print() to interact with each class

Use super() to pass the arugument to each class

