Python Concepts Report Shallow vs Deep Copy and Multiple Inheritance

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1 Shallow vs Deep Copy

1.1 Definition

Shallow Copy creates a new top-level object, but nested objects are still references to the originals. **Deep Copy** creates a fully independent copy, recursively copying all nested objects.

1.2 Examples

```
a = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]

# Shallow copy
b = a
b[0][0] = 99
print(a) # [[99, 2], [3, 4]] -- inner list is shared

# Deep copy
c = a.copy()
c[0][0] = 42
print(a) # [[99, 2], [3, 4]] -- unaffected
```

1.3 Comparison Table

| Feature | Shallow Copy | Deep Copy |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Copies nested objects | No | Yes |
| Speed | Faster | Slower |
| Memory usage | Less | More |
| Risk of shared mutation | High | None |

2 Multiple Inheritance in Python

2.1 Definition

Multiple inheritance occurs when a class inherits from more than one parent class:

```
class Child(Parent1, Parent2):
    pass
```

2.2 Method Resolution Order (MRO)

Python determines which method to call using the C3 linearization algorithm. The order can be seen with:

```
print(Child.mro())
```

2.3 Child and Parent Have the Same Method

If a child class defines a method with the same name as its parent, the child's method overrides it.

```
class Parent:
    def greet(self):
        print("Hello from Parent")

class Child(Parent):
    def greet(self):
        print("Hello from Child")

Child().greet() # "Hello from Child"
```

2.4 Two Parents Have the Same Parent (Diamond Problem)

```
class A:
    def show(self): print("A")

class B(A):
    def show(self): print("B")

class C(A):
    def show(self): print("C")

class D(B, C):
    pass

print(D.mro())
D().show() # "B" because B comes first in MRO
```

2.5 Using super() in Multiple Inheritance

showing how it works

```
class A:
    def __init__(self): print("A init"); super().__init__()

class B(A):
    def __init__(self): print("B init"); super().__init__()

class C(A):
    def __init__(self): print("C init"); super().__init__()

class D(B, C):
    def __init__(self): print("D init"); super().__init__()
```

D() # Output: # D init # B init # C init # A init