

# Inheritance

Thursday, July 17, 2025 7:17 PM

It is the phenomenon of deriving the property of one class to another class.

- The class from which the property is derived is called as parent or base or super class.
- The class to which the property is derived is called as child or derived or sub class.

## Types of Inheritance:

Inheritance is classified into 5 types:

1. Single Inheritance
2. Multi-level inheritance
3. Multiple Inheritance
4. Hierarchical Inheritance
5. Hybrid Inheritance

1. Single Inheritance: It is the type of inheritance where the property of one parent class gets inherited by one child class.

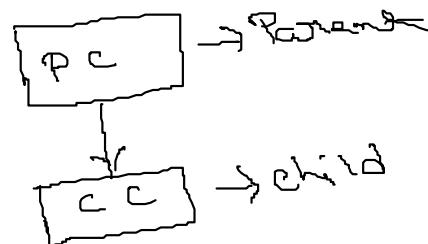
Syntax:

```
class PC:  
    S B  
Class CC(PC):  
    S B
```

Eg:

```
class A:  
    a=10  
    b=20  
    @classmethod  
    def disp(cls):  
        print(cls.a,cls.b)  
ob=A()  
class B(A):  
    c=30  
    def __init__(self,m):  
        self.m=m  
ob1=B(300)  
ob.disp()  
ob1.disp()
```

Flow Diagram:-



▷

Constructor Chaining: It is a process of calling or revoking the parent class constructor inside the child class.

Syntax:

- i. Super().\_\_init\_\_(args)
- ii. Super(child,self).\_\_init\_\_(args)
- iii. Pname.\_\_init\_\_(self,args)

Eg:

```
class Stud:  
    def __init__(self,name,roll):  
        self.name=name  
        self.roll=roll  
  
    def disp(self):  
        print(self.name,self.roll)
```

```
class Marks(Stud):
```

```

def __init__(self, name, roll, mark):
    super().__init__(name, roll)
    self.mark = mark

def dis(self):
    print(self.mark)
s1 = Marks('Aman', 111, 87)
s1.disp()
s1.dis()

```

**Method Chaining:** It is a phenomenon of calling the parent class method in the child class.

Syntax:

- i. Super().mname(args)
- ii. Super(child, self/cls).mname(args)
- iii. Pname.mname(self/cls, args)

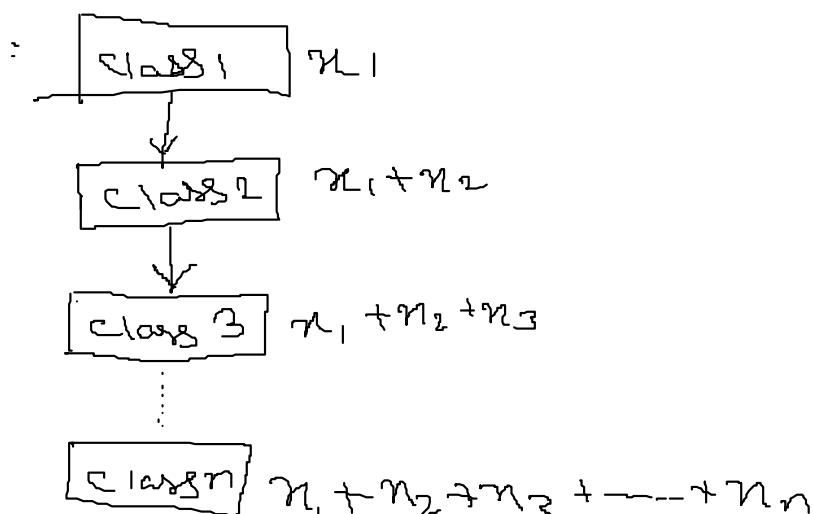
Eg:

```

class Person:
    def s_name(self, name):
        self.name = name
        return self
    def greet(self):
        print(f'Hello, My name is {self.name}')
        return self
class Student(Person):
    def s_sub(self, subject):
        self.subject = subject
        return self
    def s_show(self):
        print(f'I study {self.subject}')
s = Student()
s.s_name('Aman').greet().s_sub('Math').s_show()

```

2. Multi-level Inheritance: Deriving the property multiple times is called multi-level inheritance. Here 1 child class acts as the parent class for other child class.



Syntax:

Class C1:

SB

Class C2(C1):

SB

Class C3(C2):

S B

.

.

Class Cn(Cn-1):

S B

Eg:

```
class A:  
    a=10  
    b=20  
    def __init__(self,c,d):  
        self.c=c  
        self.d=d  
class B(A):  
    m=2000  
    n=100  
    b=750  
class C(B):  
    a=1000  
    p=200  
print(A.a,A.b)  
print(B.a,B.b,B.m,B.n)  
print(C.a,C.b,C.m,C.n,C.p)
```

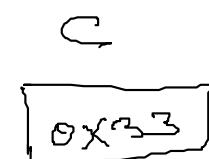
## Memory Allocation



	K	V
A1	a	10
A2	b	20
A3	--init--	0x51

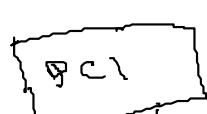


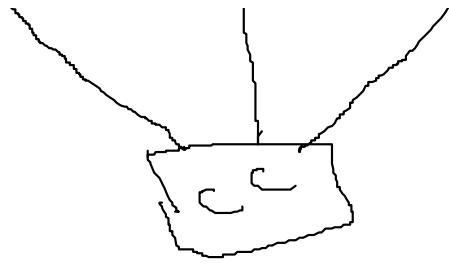
	K	V
B1	a	A1
B2	b	<del>750</del>
B3	--init--	B3
B4	m	2000
B5	n	1000



	K	V
C1	a	<del>B1</del> 1000
C2	b	B2
C3	--init--	B3
C4	m	<del>B4</del>
C5	n	<del>B5</del>
C6	p	200

3. Multiple Inheritance: Inheriting the property of multiple parent class into 1 child class.





Syntax:

Class PC1:

    S B

Class PC2:

    S B

Class PC3:

    S B

    .

    .

    .

Class PCn:

    S B

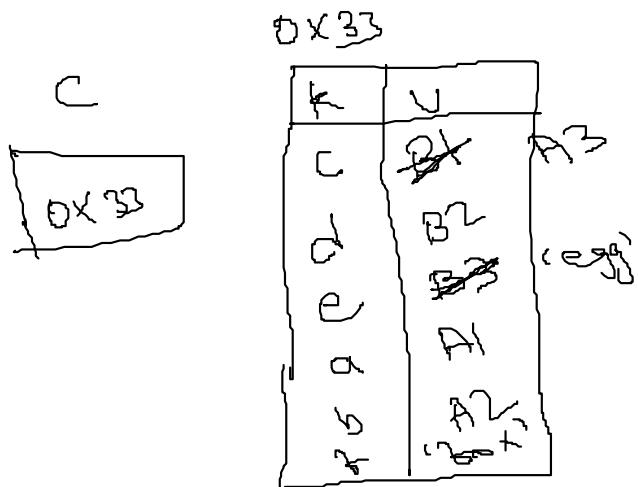
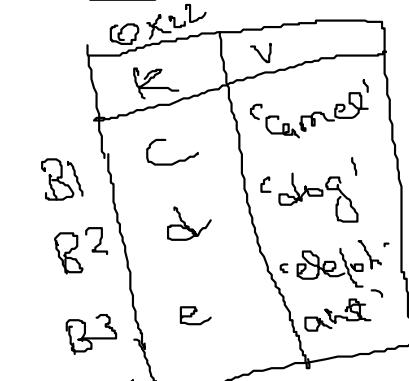
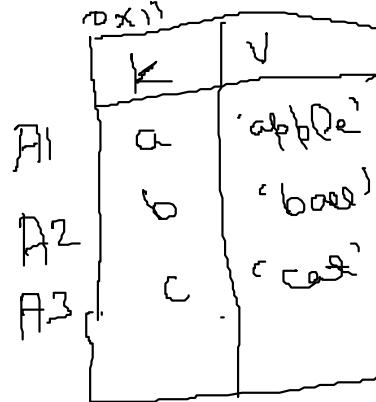
Class CC(PC1,PC2,PC3.....PCn): #here inheriting the property starts from the last PC and then goes to first PC in reverse.

    S B

Eg:

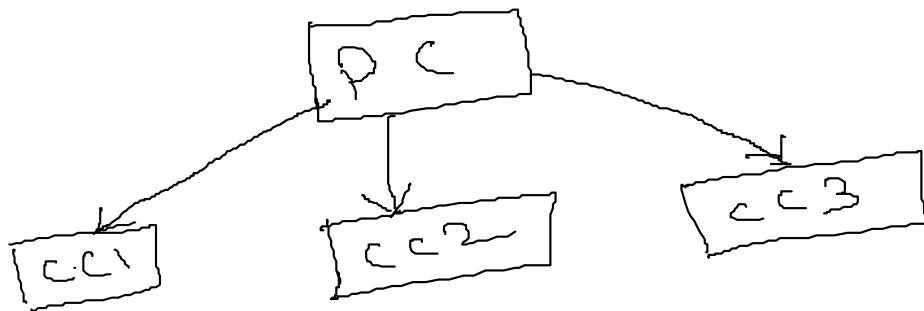
```
class A:  
    a='apple'  
    b='ball'  
    c='cat'  
class B:  
    c='camel'  
    d='dog'  
    e='elephant'  
class C(A,B):  
    e='egg'  
    f='fox'  
print(A.a,A.b,A.c)  
print(B.c,B.d,B.e)  
print(C.a,C.b,C.c,C.d,C.e,C.f)
```

### Memory Allocation:-



4. Hierarchical Inheritance: The property of 1 parent class is inherited by multiple child class.

4. Hierarchical Inheritance: The property of 1 parent class is inherited by multiple child class.



Syntax:

Class PC:

    S B

Class CC1(PC):

    S B

Class CC2(PC):

    S B

.

.

.

Class CCn(PC):

    S B

Eg:

```
class A:  
    a=10  
    b=20  
    def __init__(self,c,d):  
        self.c=c  
        self.d=d  
class B(A):  
    a=1000  
    @classmethod  
    def disp(cls):  
        print(cls.a)  
class C(A):  
    m=500  
    @staticmethod  
    def sam():  
        print('hi!')  
print(A.a,A.b)  
print(B.a,B.b)  
print(C.a,C.b,C.m)  
B.disp()  
C.sam()
```

5. Hybrid Inheritance: It is a combination of all the 4 types of inheritance

