

# Single Inheritance

```
In [1]: class Apple:

    manufacturer = "Apple Inc."
    contactWebsite = 'www.apple.com'

    def contactDetails(self):
        print('To contact, please visit ',self.contactWebsite)

#Apple is the base class and Macbook is the derived class
    class Macbook(Apple):

        def __init__(self):
            self.yearOfManufacture = 2017

        def manufacturingDetails(self):
            print('This was manufactured by {} in the year {}'.format(self.manufacturer,sel
```

```
In [2]: macbook = Macbook()
```

```
In [3]: macbook.manufacturingDetails()
```

This was manufactured by Apple Inc. in the year 2017

```
In [4]: macbook.contactDetails()
```

To contact, please visit www.apple.com

# Multiple Inheritance

```
In [6]: class OperatingSystem:

    multitasking = True
    name = 'Mac Os'

    class Apple:

        manufacturer = 'Apple Inc'
        name = 'Apple'

    class Macbook(OperatingSystem,Apple):

        def __init__(self):

            if self.multitasking is True:
                print('This is manufactured by {}'.format(self.manufacturer))
                print('Name is : ',self.name)
```

```
In [7]: macbook = Macbook()
```

This is manufactured by Apple Inc  
Name is : Mac Os

```
In [8]: class OperatingSystem:

        multitasking = True
        name = 'Mac Os'

        class Apple:

            manufacturer = 'Apple Inc'
            name = 'Apple'

        class Macbook(Apple,OperatingSystem):

            def __init__(self):

                if self.multitasking is True:
                    print('This is manufactured by {}'.format(self.manufacturer))
                    print('Name is : ',self.name)
```

```
In [9]: mac = Macbook()
```

```
This is manufactured by Apple Inc
Name is : Apple
```

```
In [10]: #When a conflict comes with respect to attribute being same, the order depends on the o
```

## Multi-Level Inheritance

```
In [12]: class MusicalInstruments:
        noOfMajorKeys = 12

        class StringInstruments(MusicalInstruments):
            typeOfWood = 'Teakwood'

        class Guitar(StringInstruments):

            def __init__(self):
                self.noOfStrings = 6

            print('This instrument has {} keys and the wood is {} and no of strings in {}'.
```

```
In [13]: music = Guitar()
```

```
This instrument has 12 keys and the wood is Teakwood and no of strings in 6
```

```
In [14]: #Public access specifier can be accessed by base class and all other derived classes, a
        #Protected access specifier can be accessed by base class and all other derived classes
        #Private access specifier can be accessed only by your class and not derived classes
```

```
In [15]: #Python access specifier conventions:
        #Public -> memberName
        #Protected -> _memberName
        #Private -> __memberName
```

```
In [20]: class Car:
        noOfWheels = 4
        _color = 'Black'
        __yearOfManufacture = 2017
```

```
class BMW(Car):  
  
    def __init__(self):  
  
        print('The no of wheels is {} and the color is {}'.format(self.noOfWheels,self.  
        print('Year of manufacture is : ', self._Car__yearOfManufacture)  
        #print('Year of manufacture is : ', self.__yearOfManufacture)  
        #AttributeError: 'BMW' object has no attribute '_BMW__yearOfManufacture'
```

```
In [21]: bm = BMW()
```

```
The no of wheels is 4 and the color is Black  
Year of manufacture is : 2017
```

```
In [22]: #Name Mangling on private members:  
        #__varibaleName->_ClassName__variableName
```

```
In [ ]:
```