

Python Programming

Unit 05 – Lecture 03 Notes

Inheritance and Types of Inheritance

Tofik Ali

February 14, 2026

Contents

1	Lecture Overview	1
2	Core Concepts	1
2.1	Basic Inheritance	1
2.2	Types of Inheritance	2
2.3	The Role of <code>super()</code>	2
3	Demo Walkthrough	2
4	Interactive Checkpoints (with Solutions)	2
5	Practice Exercises (with Solutions)	2
6	Exit Question (with Solution)	3

1 Lecture Overview

Inheritance is a key OOP feature that allows one class (child) to reuse and extend another class (parent). It reduces duplication and models “is-a” relationships.

2 Core Concepts

2.1 Basic Inheritance

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
class Student(Person):  
    def __init__(self, name, sapid):  
        super().__init__(name)  
        self.sapid = sapid
```

2.2 Types of Inheritance

- **Single:** one parent, one child.
- **Multilevel:** child becomes parent for another class.
- **Hierarchical:** one parent has multiple children.
- **Multiple:** a class has more than one parent (use carefully).

2.3 The Role of `super()`

`super()` calls parent class methods without writing the parent class name. It is especially useful for constructors and for multiple inheritance patterns.

3 Demo Walkthrough

File: `demo/inheritance_demo.py`

The demo shows:

- Person base class,
- Student subclass,
- PlacementStudent as a multilevel subclass.

4 Interactive Checkpoints (with Solutions)

Checkpoint 1 Solution

Question: What does `super()` do in a constructor?

Answer: It calls the parent class constructor so parent attributes are initialized correctly.

Checkpoint 2 Solution

Question: Give one real-world example.

Answer (examples): Vehicle → Car, Person → Student, Shape → Circle.

5 Practice Exercises (with Solutions)

Exercise 1: Base + Child Class

Task: Create a base class `Vehicle` (brand) and subclass `Car` (brand, seats).

Solution:

```
class Vehicle:  
    def __init__(self, brand):  
        self.brand = brand  
  
class Car(Vehicle):  
    def __init__(self, brand, seats):  
        super().__init__(brand)  
        self.seats = seats
```

Exercise 2: Hierarchical Inheritance

Task: Create `Employee` base class and subclasses `Teacher` and `Engineer`.

Solution (idea):

```
class Employee:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
class Teacher(Employee):  
    pass  
  
class Engineer(Employee):  
    pass
```

6 Exit Question (with Solution)

Question: A → (B, C) is which type?

Answer: Hierarchical inheritance.