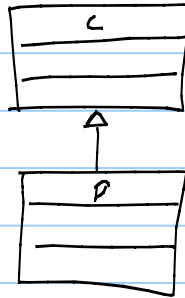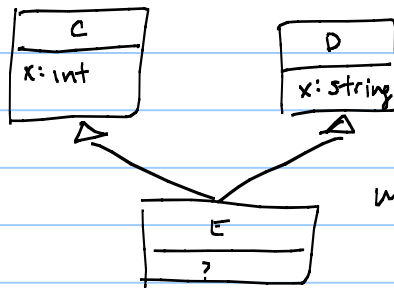Inheritance:
specialization

generalization ↑

D inherits from C:

D has defined on
it (implicitly)
all ·Attributes
        ·operations

of C as if they had been defined in D itself

Inheritance → "is a ..."   ie: D is a C
                           Car is a Vehicle

① Many classes can inherit from 1 class.
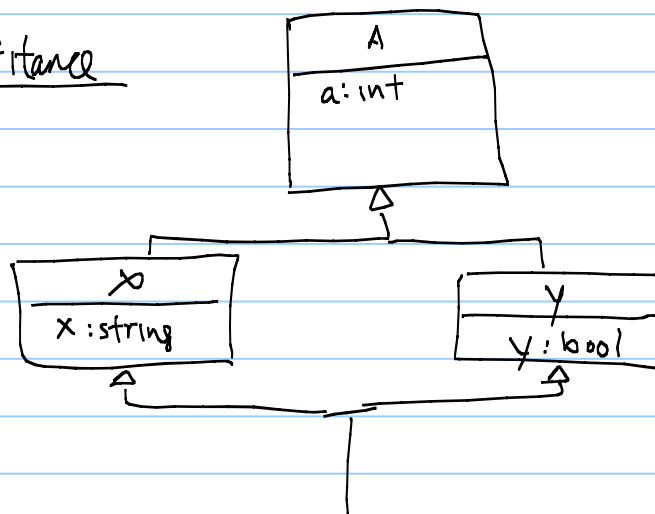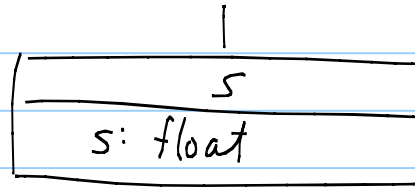② One class can inherit from many classes.
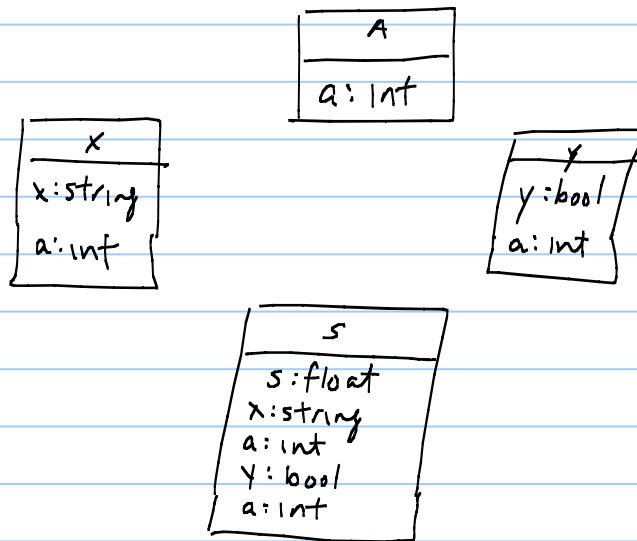   Not good because:

Multiple
Inheritance

which "X" to use

① If D has same var. as one in C, then it
   is overridden.

Repeated Inheritance

```
 ┌─────────────────────┐
 │          |          │
 ├─────────────────────┤
 │          S          │
 ├─────────────────────┤
 │       s: float      │
 └─────────────────────┘
```

Declarative:

```
        ┌──────────┐
        │    A     │
        ├──────────┤
        │  a: int  │
        └──────────┘

┌──────────┐          ┌──────────┐
│    x     │          │    Y     │
├──────────┤          ├──────────┤
│ x:string │          │ y:bool   │
│ a: int   │          │ a: int   │
└──────────┘          └──────────┘

        ┌──────────┐
        │    S     │
        ├──────────┤
        │ s:float  │
        │ x:string │
        │ a: int   │
        │ Y: bool  │
        │ a: int   │
        └──────────┘
```

Operational:

In python, multiple inheritance is allowed.
Class S (X, Y) means to inherit from X,
then Y, so, if there are variables with
same name.