

Composition - UML

- Composition
 - an alternative to inheritance
- UML
 - Universal Markup Language
 - covers classes

Composition

■ Composition:

- An alternative to inheritance to gain access to attributes and methods from another object



This might be a better way to extend built-in classes

Remember: Extending the str class

- `intString` `__init__` calls the str `__init__`

```
class intString(str):
    def __init__(self, val):
        if (type(val) == int):
            str.__init__(val)
        else:
            print("Not a valid input")
    def to_int( self ):
        return int(self)
```

```
In [30]:
is2 = intString(34)
In [31]:
is3 = intString('sd')
```

Not a valid input

```
In [33]:
is2.isdigit()
```

Using Composition

- intString has a str attribute
- Everything works except:
 - `i.isalpha()`
- Must use:
 - `i.s.isalpha()`
- Cannot directly access string methods

```
class intString():
    def __init__(self, s):
        if (type(s) == int):
            self.s = str(s)
        else:
            print("Not a valid input")
    def to_int(self):
        return int(self.s)
```

```
i = intString(34)
```

```
i.to_int()
```

```
Out[38]:
```

```
34
```

```
i.s.isalpha()
```

```
Out[41]:
```

```
False
```

There is a method for that... `getattr()`

- You might want flexibility in deciding which attribute to get

- attribute name not hardwired into the code

`getattr(object, name)`

is equivalent to:

`object.name`

name can be decided
elsewhere in the program

```
class attsClass():
    def __init__(self, aw, ax, ay, az):
        self.aw = aw
        self.ax = ax
        self.ay = ay
        self.az = az
```

```
ac = attsClass('W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z')
```

```
In [54]:
```

```
ac.ax
```

```
Out[54]:
```

```
'X'
```

```
In [55]:
```

```
getattr(ac, 'ax')
```

```
Out[55]:
```

```
'X'
```

```
In [56]:
```

```
for att in ['X', 'Y', 'Z']:
    print(att)
```

```
X
```

```
Y
```

```
Z
```

We need another method: `__getattr__()`

■ `__getattr__()`

- special method that will be called (if it has been defined) if an attribute access fails

```
class intString():
    def __init__(self, val):
        if (type(val) == int):
            self.s = str(val)
        else:
            print("Not a valid input")
    def to_int(self):
        return int(self.s)
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
        return getattr(self.s, attr)
```

```
In [43]:
i = intString(45)
In [44]:
i.to_int()
Out[44]:
45
In [45]:
i.isalpha()
Out[45]:
False
```

Summary:

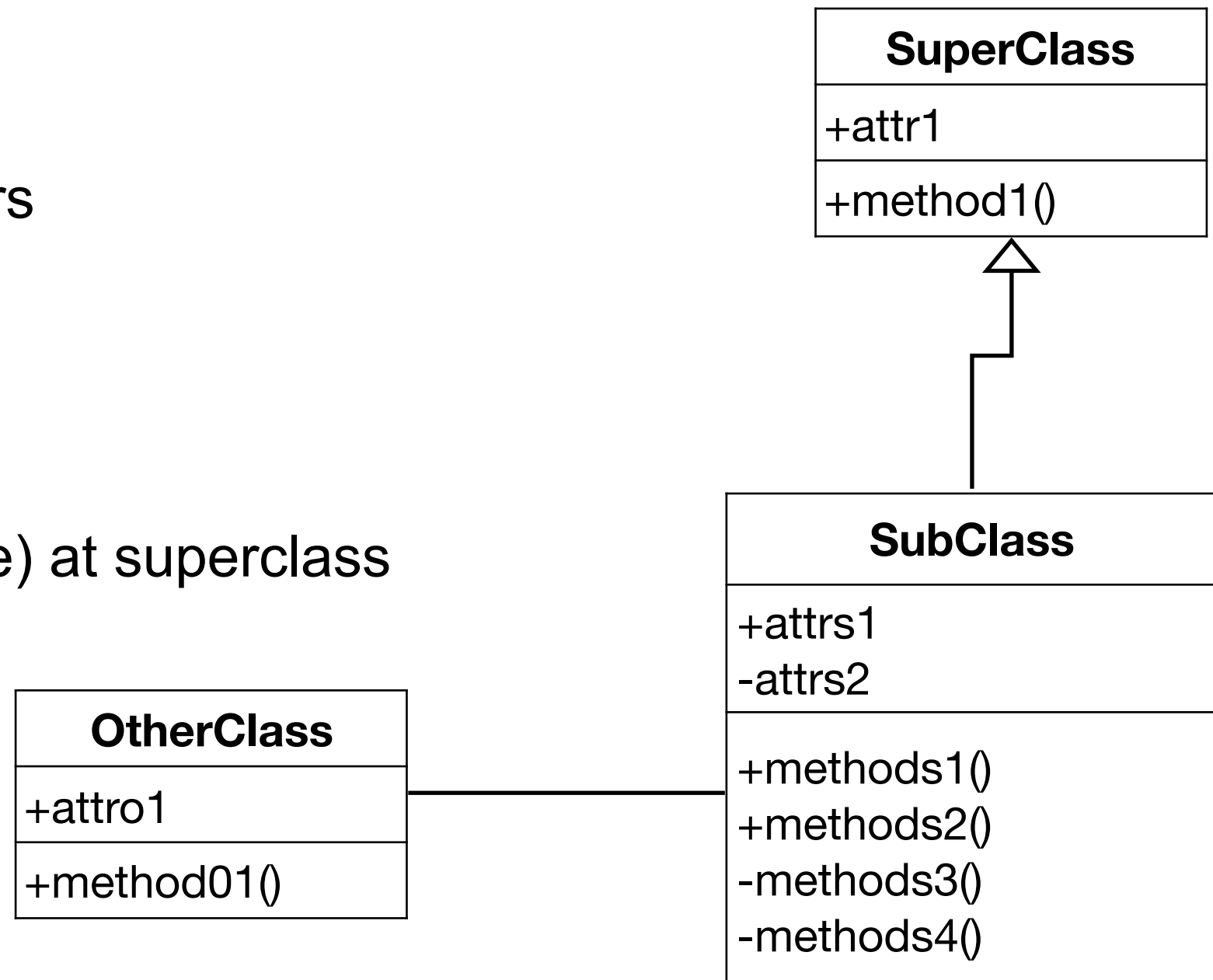
Composition can be used (instead of inheritance) to get access to another class.

Use the `__getattr__()` / `getattr()` trick for direct access to the attributes of the other class.

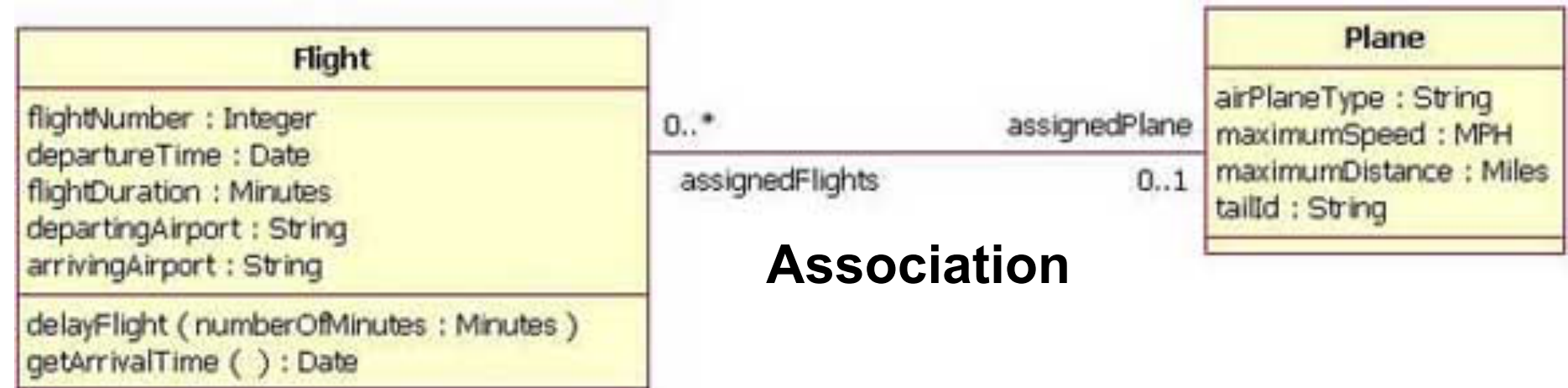
If that is what you want

UML class diagram

- ☐ Class name
- ☐ Box for attributes
- ☐ Box for methods
- ☐ + for public members
- ☐ '-' for private
- **Inheritance**
 - ☐ is-a relation
 - ☐ arrow (white triangle) at superclass
- **Association**
 - ☐ Cardinality
 - ☐ name



UML Examples

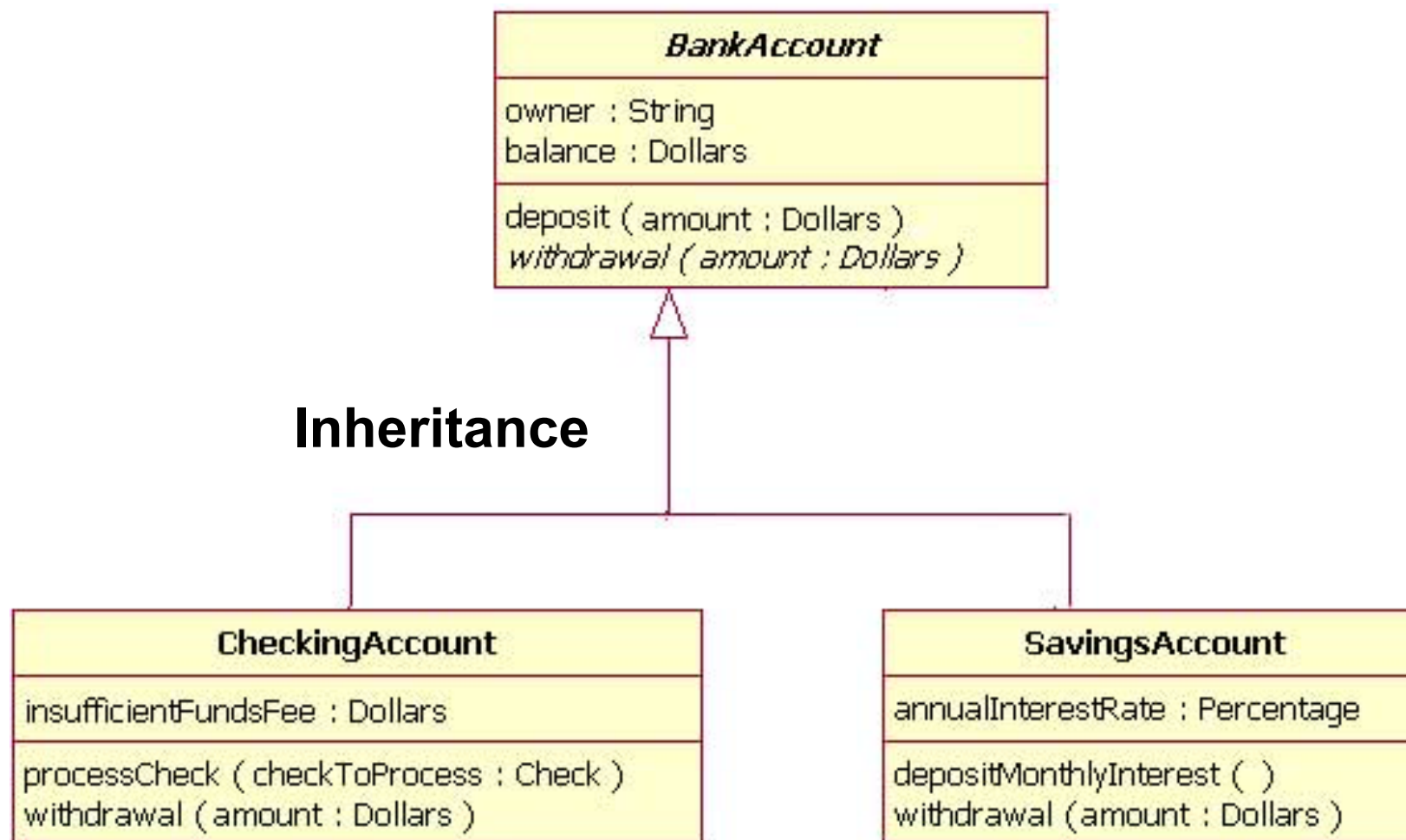


Association

Exercise

Draw diagrams for these associations:
 AddressBook - ContactName
 Mother - Child

Inheritance



<https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/rational/library/content/RationalEdge/sep04/bell/index.html>

Exercise: Family Members

■ Superclass Person

- Person has attributes name, surname and dob, a constructor and a show method

```
pat = Person('Pat', 'Malone', '18/03/2001')  
pat.show()
```

Pat Malone DOB: 18/03/2001

■ Subclasses Parent and Child

- Parent and Child are subclasses of Person
- Parent has an additional attribute children - a list that is initially empty

Exercise: Family Members

- Child has an additional attribute parents and a constructor that works like this:

```
joe = Parent('Joe', 'Bloggs', '23/Dec/1982')
mary = Parent('Mary', 'Maher', '19/Nov/1981')
lucy = Child('Lucy', 'Malone', '11/Feb/2006', [])
joeJunior = Child('Joe Junior', 'Bloggs', '14/Nov/2009', [joe, mary])
```

- The entries in the parents list must be parents. Otherwise error messages are produced.

```
luckyLaura = Child('Laura', 'White', '14/May/2006', [joe, mary, lucy])
luke = Child('Luke', 'Smyth', '19/Apr/2008', ["Fido", "Vlad"])
```

```
Lucy Malone is not a parent.
Fido isn't even a person
Vlad isn't even a person
```

- Child has a show method

```
joeJunior.show()
```

```
Joe Junior Bloggs   DOB: 14/Nov/2009
```

```
Parents
```

```
Joe Bloggs   DOB: 23/Dec/1982
```

```
Mary Maher   DOB: 19/Nov/1981
```

Hint: Call the show method of the parents.