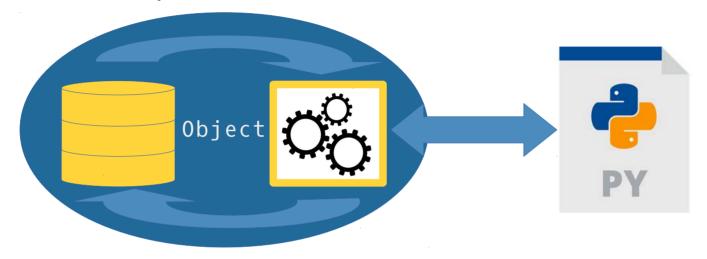
# Objects



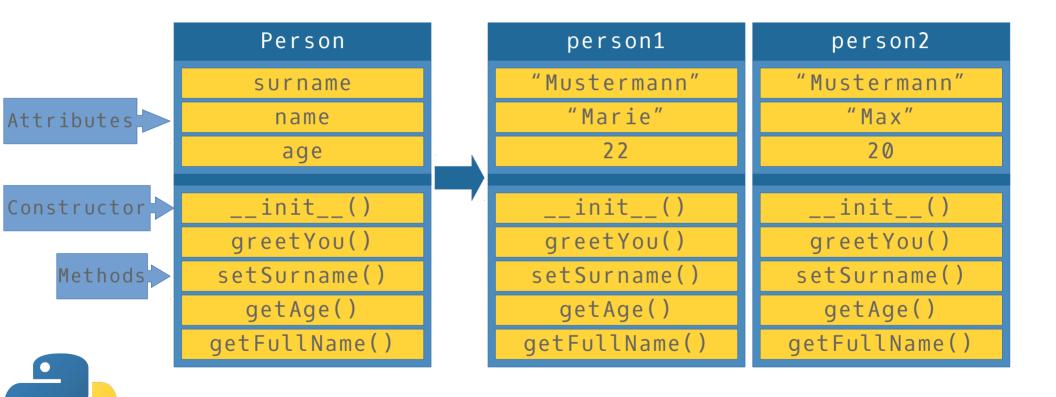
## Why (not) Objects?



- + Encapsulate data
- + Reusable
- + Organise Data with their functions
- More complexity
- Data not free available



### Structure of Objects



### Declaring Objects/Instances

```
# annotations enables you to use the class Person as a data type inside the class itself
from __future__ import annotations
class Person:
    This class stores information about a person
    Methods
    __init__(self, name, surname, age)
    aetFullName()
    setSurname(surname)
    def __init__(self, name: str, surname: str, age: int):
        Create an instance of the Person class
        Parameters
        name : str
           Name of the person.
        surname : str
           Surname of the person.
       age : int
           The persons age.
        # Save the parameters of the methods as attributes of the class
        self.name = str(name).strip()
        self.surname = str(surname).strip()
        self.age = int(age)
    def greet(self) -> int:
        Return the age of a person.
        Returns
       age : int
           The age of the person.
        return self.age
```

```
def getFullName(self) -> str:
        Return the full name of a person.
        Returns
            The full name of the person.
        return " ".join([self.name, self.surname])
    def setSurname(self, new surname: str):
        Change the surname of a person.
        Parameters
        new surname : str
            The new surname of the person.
        self.surname = str(new surname).strip()
    def greetYou(self, other: Person):
        Greet another person.
        Parameters
        other : Person
            An instance of the Person class.
        print(f"Hi, {other.getFullName()}! My name is {self.getFullName()}.")
# Create instances of the class
person1 = Person("Marie", "Mustermann", 22)
person2 = Person("Max", "Mustermann", 20)
```



#### Inheritance

```
Person
                               Student
   surname
                               surname
     name
                                name
     age
                                 age
                                major
 __init__()
 greetYou()
                             greetYou()
setSurname()
                            setSurname()
  getAge()
                              getAge()
getFullName()
                           getFullName()
```



#### Inheritance

```
from example 02 object person import Person
class Student(Person):
    This class inherites from class Person and does stuff.
   def __init__(self, name: str, surname: str, age: int, major: str):
       Initialise class
       Parameters
       name : str
           Name of the person.
        surname : str
           Surname of the person.
           The persons age.
       maior : str
           The students major.
       Instance of the class Student.
       # Call the constructor of the base class
       Person. init (self, name, surname, age)
       # Save the parameter as attribute
       self.major = str(major).strip()
    def getFullName(self):
       Return the full name and major of the student.
       Returns
           The full name and major of the student.
       return f"{self.name} {self.surname} ({self.major})"
```

```
...: student1 = Student("Marie", "Müller", 22, "Mathematics")
...: student2 = Student("Max", "Mustermann", 20, "Engineering")

In [54]: print(student2.getFullName())
Max Mustermann (Engineering)

In [55]: student2.setSurname("Schmidt")

In [56]: student2.greetYou(student1)
Hi, Marie Müller (Mathematics)! My name is Max Schmidt (Engineering).

In [57]: student1.greetYou(Person("Herbert", "Schmidt", 21))
Hi, Herbert Schmidt! My name is Marie Müller (Mathematics).
```



#### Exercise 9: Objects

Create a class with some attributes and methods.

Create a second class inheriting from the first class.

Feel free to come up with some classes on your on or get some inspiration from my earlier examples.

