Object Oriented Programming

Questons:-

1. What does a Debug Python Console do?
2. What’s the difference between print() and return and in what instances do we use one or the other?
3. Pure modifier returns nothing. What is a pure modifier?
4. How to separate one chunk of code form another within the same file/document?
5. What does the world “pass” mean which professor uses to separate one set of code from another? If I use pass, will it also work for me?
6. How can I comment out a huge chunk of information? What keys do I press?
7. What does Object Oriented Programming mean?

In memory, we have a point with both x and y coordinates. We have to create reference point for that. We define the type of a real point. For a rectangle, we need a width and height but we need another point to locate the rectangle. This point is our self-defined. Instance of point is called OBJECT in Python.

When we say my\_point.x, we are basically using dot. That is punctuation for a string. This means that x is an attribute to the string my\_point. Attribute basically stores data. It doesn’t do anything – it stores data.

Rectangle has three attributes. (We can add any attributes. In this case, it is pre-defined by professor).

If it’s a function or method, it has parenthesis. That means it’s a verb, hence it DOES something. Attribute merely stores information.

Rectangle

Width

Height

Corner

Amna\_rect

In Amna\_rct, we have to talk about all factors, starting that yes, Amna\_rect is a thing, then write down the width measurement, followed by the height measurement. Thereafter, for the corner we will write in terms of x and y. For example, Amna\_rect.corner.x = and Amna\_rect.corner.y = whatever values we add.

We can change the data within the rectangle.

How to use function to change the width and height of rectangle?

For Lists, look at the following example.

a=

[(1,2),(3,4)]

If we want to call out the number 1, what will we write?

a[0][0]

Why?

Because the number counting starts from 0 in code instead of 1. So because in the list, we have two segments, 0 and 1. If we call out 0, that means we are referring to the first segment of the list. Then from that list, we have two choices again, 0 and 1. Because we want to call out the first one, we will write 0 again.

Hence, a[0][0]

1) Integer

2) Float

3) Boolean

4) String

5) Byte

6) list

7) dictionary

8) tuple

9) set

Today:-

Class Point():

-If we have two screens side by side, and in the second screen, when we import external file, it displays first of all and then the commandments from the second slide are fulfilled. (Order of things).

def xyz():

year = int(input())

print("In my math: square (2016) ==", square(year))

-How to use API to text message yourself?