

27-04-2025

Agenda

- OOP
- Modules
- Packages

OOP - Object Oriented Programming

test.py

db = {}

def age_from_dob (dob, name):
 global db

↗

01/01/1994

Mona

db = {}
name: 32

Class A

def name_bm (name, h, w):
 global db

Class B

db = {}
name: (32, b)

def add (a, b):
 c = a + b
 return c

Class C

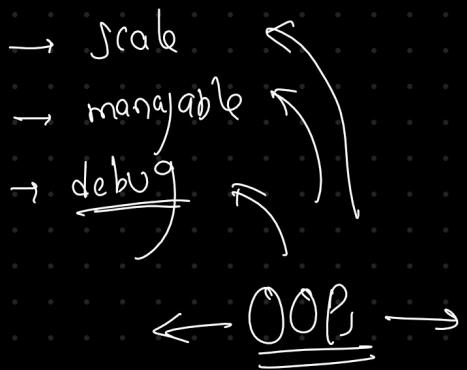
def book_plane_ticket ([no. of pax, age, flight]):
 do booking

Problems :

(1) Code becomes unmanageable.

(2) Data is not in standard format → things will start to break
→ modify data

Solutions :



CAR

problem statement: To buy a car. name

→ - color → red → point color

→ - engine → 80hp

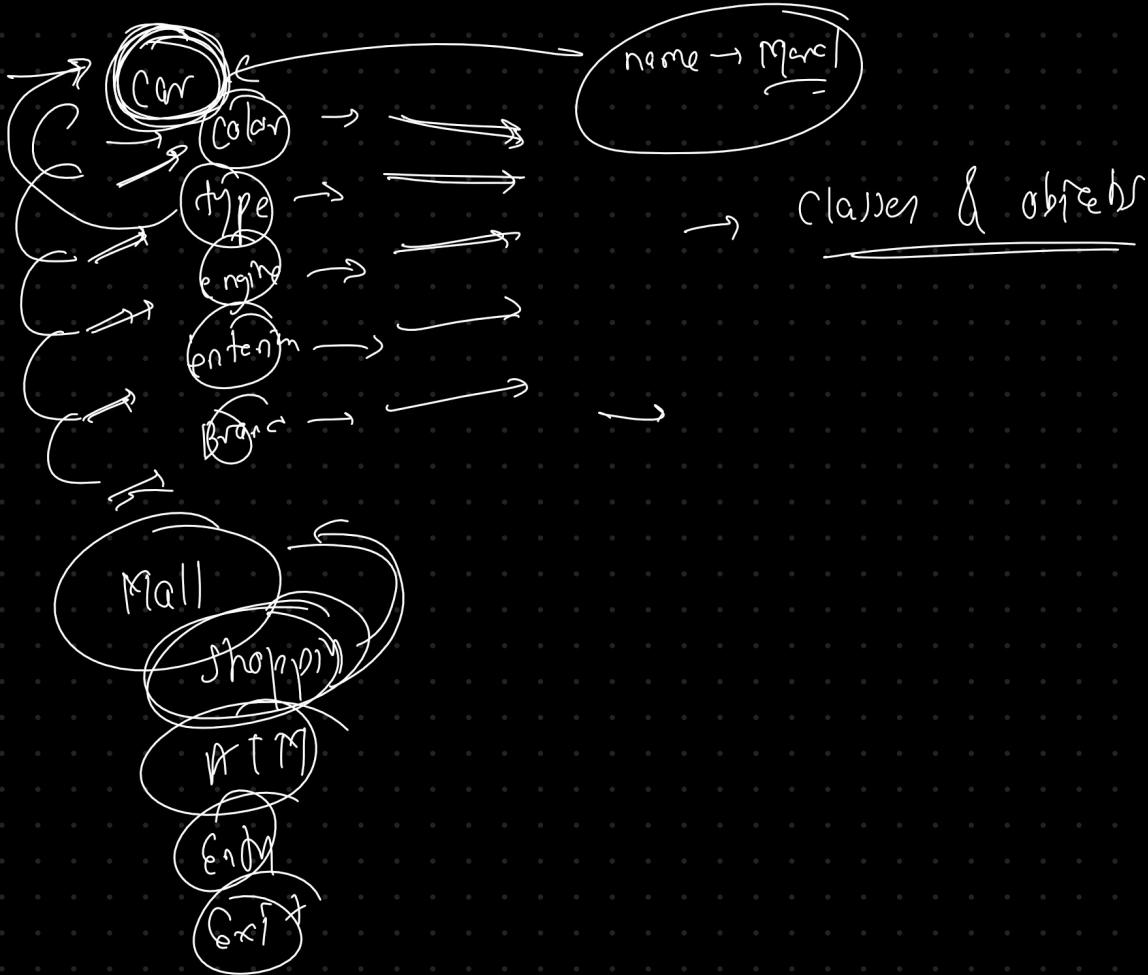
→ - Type - Sedan, SUV, Other → Sedan

→ - Brand

→ - Interior color

→ lot of functions
→ maintain the variants

bill



P.S. → Class | Function

(1) Add 2 number → function

(2) calculator → class
 ↘ add
 ↘ sub
 ↘ div

(3) Attendance → function

(4) School →
 ↗ Att
 ↗ Assesmt
 ↗ Exam
 ↗ Task
 ↗ Test

def add

(a) Add

Example :

restart →

enter → control

→ user

→ wallpaper

→ Date

→ Time

set

set mobile Date

(a) SetMobileData ()

def __init__(self):

initialize something

→ constructor

→ Date

→ user-name

→ other details

factory

start →

→ open office

→ open cash register

→ start machine

→ check raw material

stop

stop

reset

C(a) Shopping Mall () :

def shopA():
===== Q=1

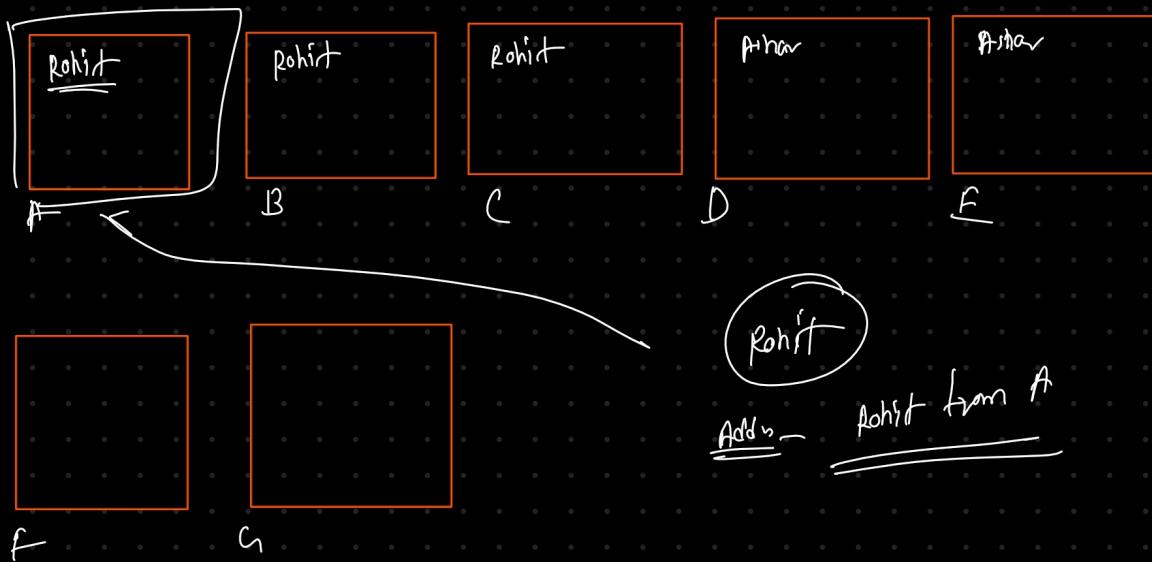
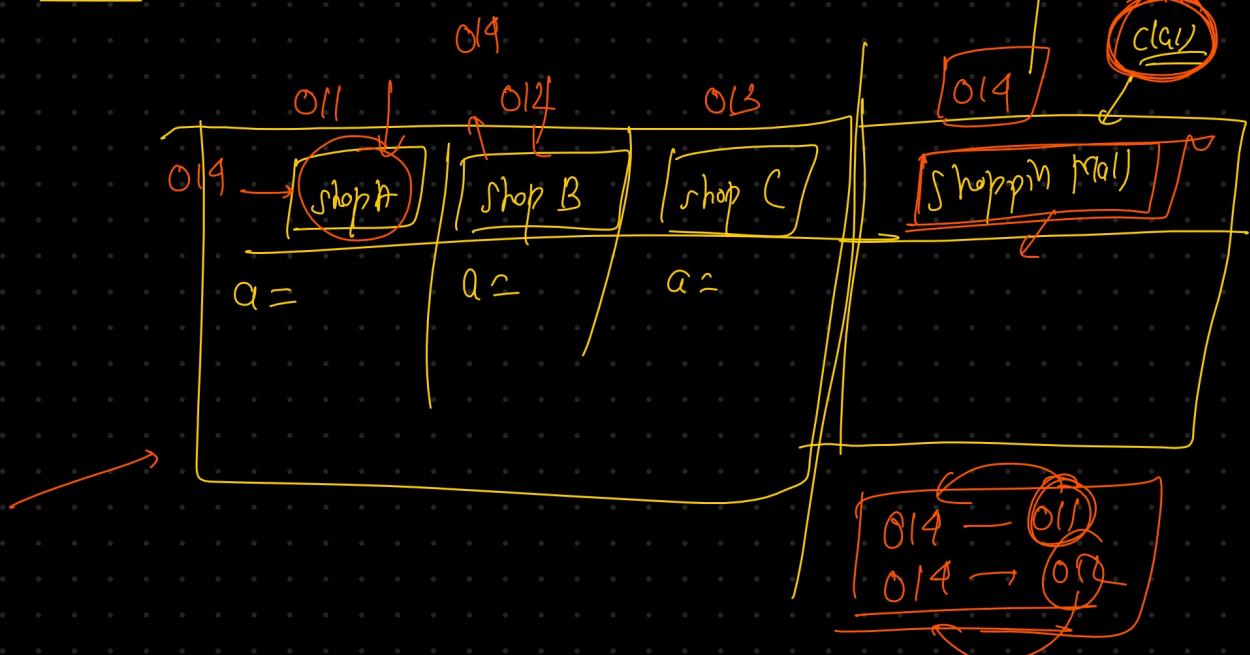
inside shopp

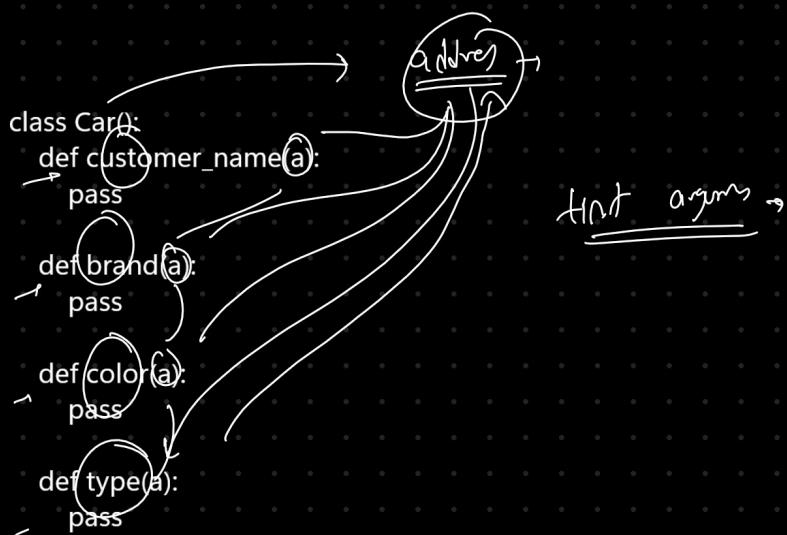
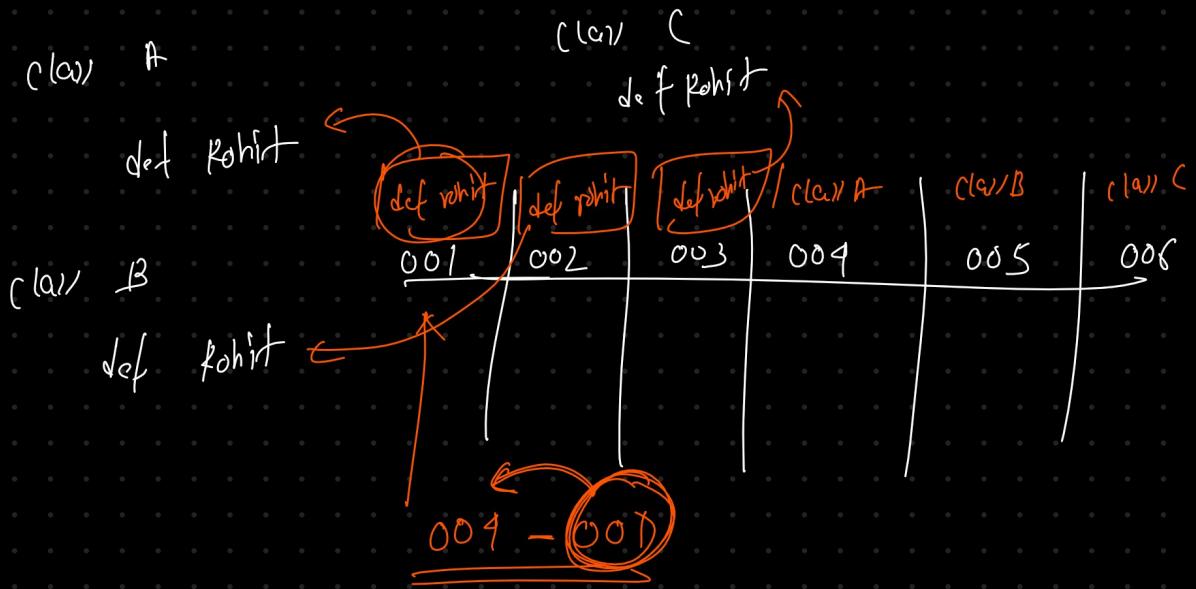
def shop B () :

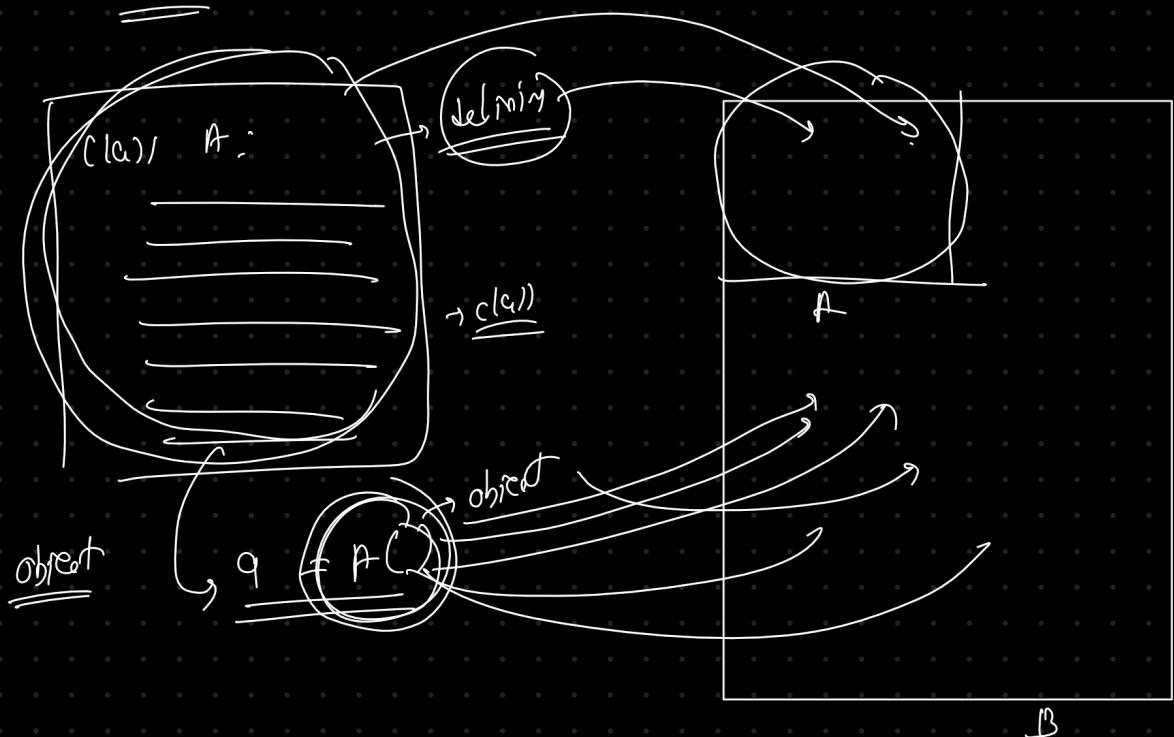
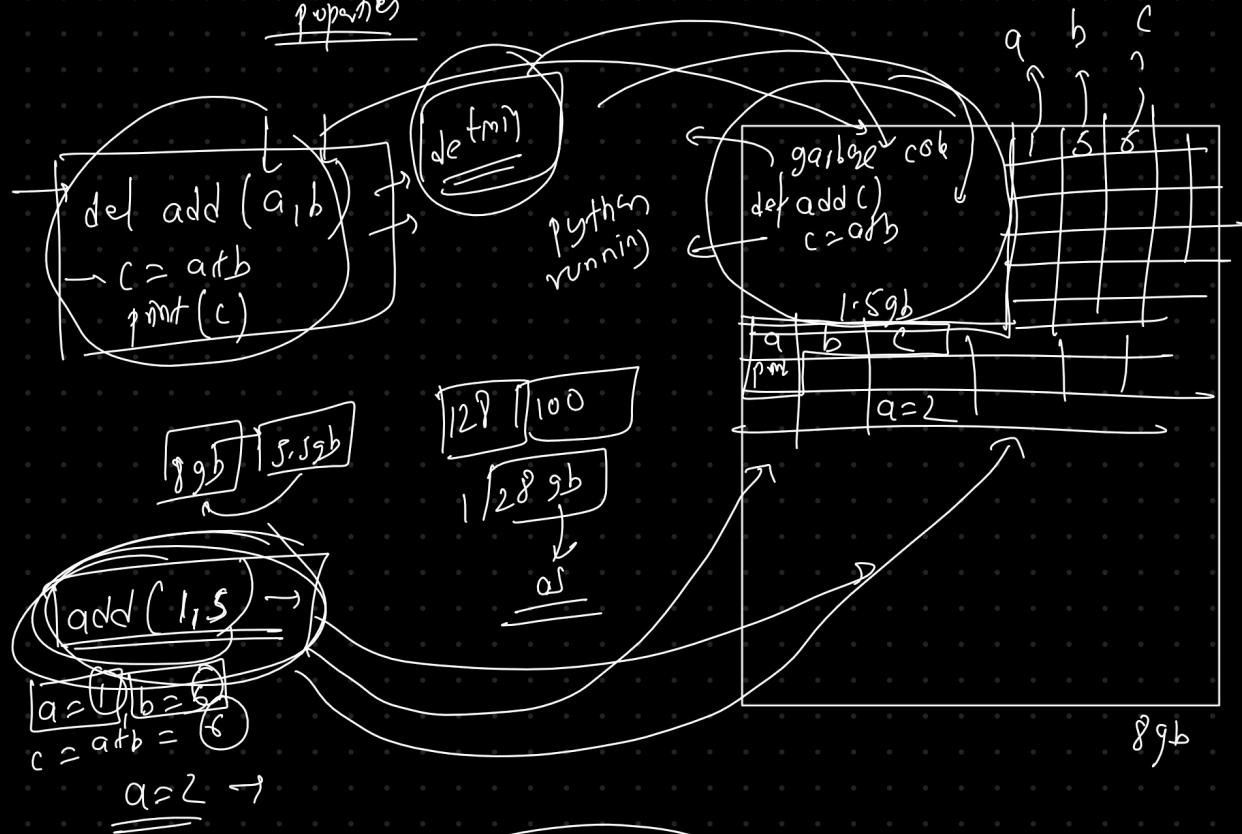
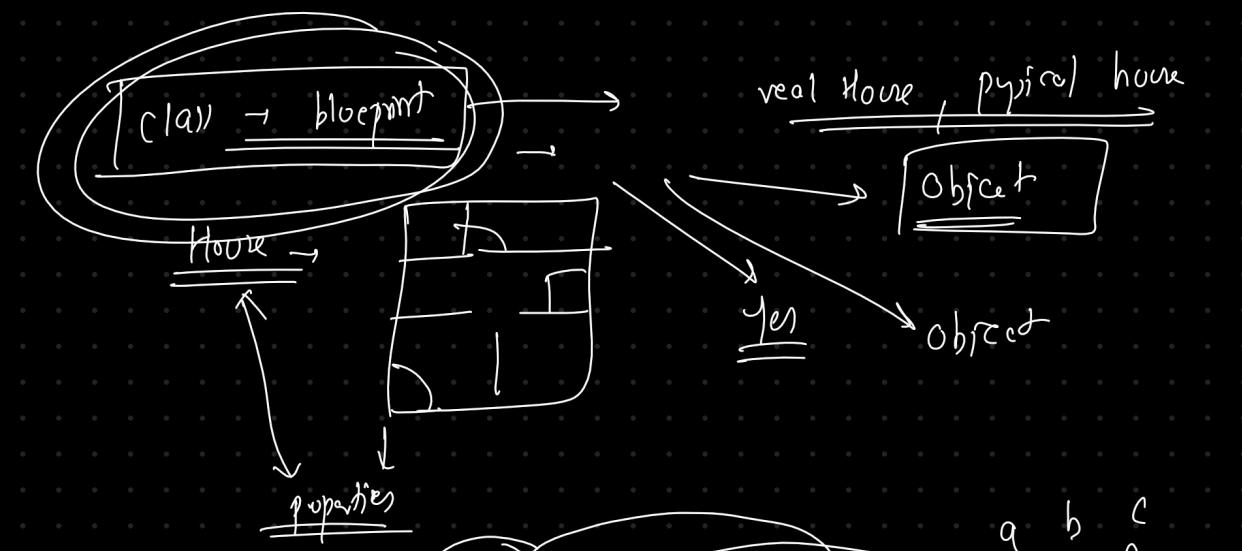
def shop c ():
 Q = 3

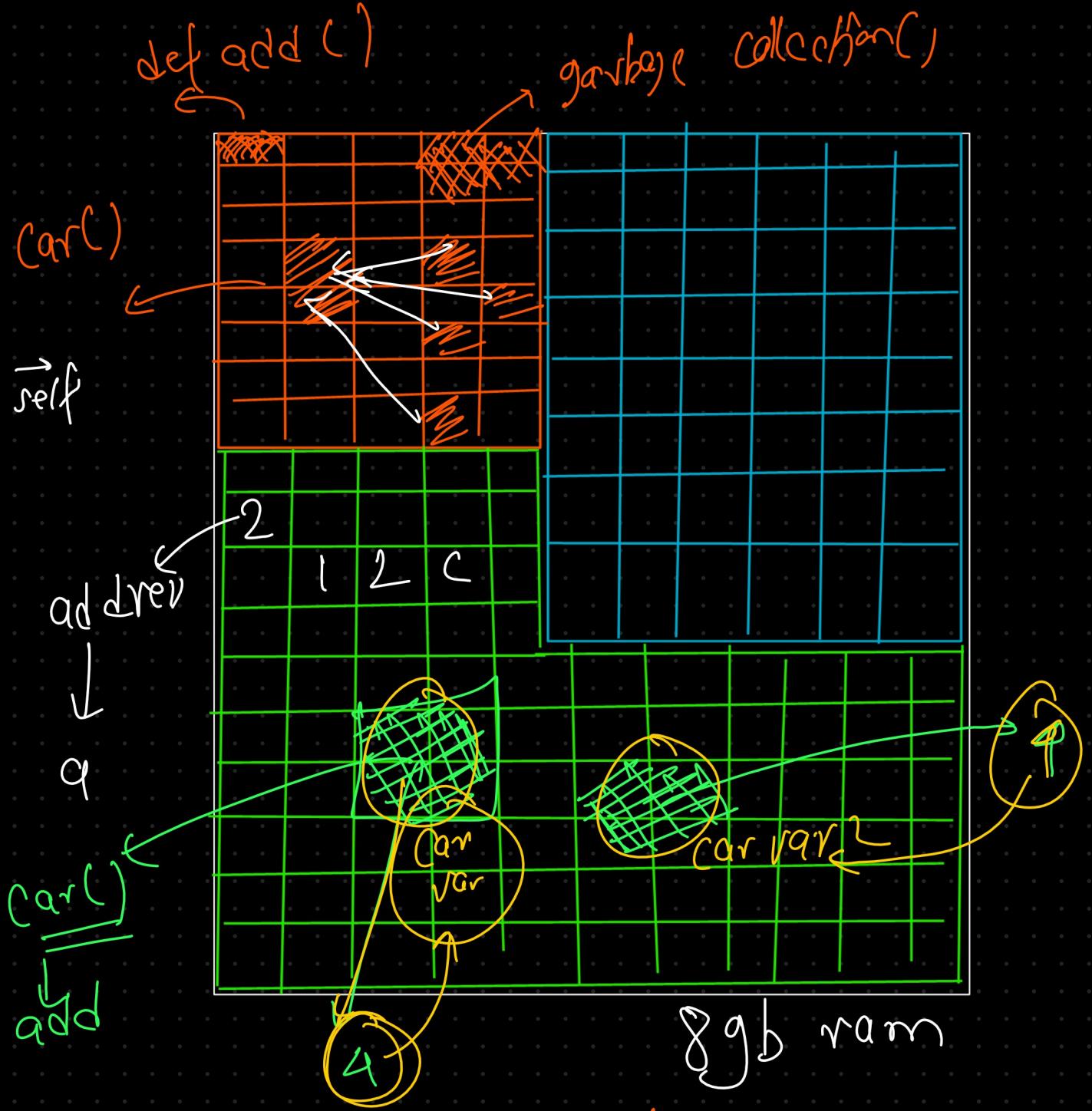
$$\boxed{q=2}$$

def add () :









→ python running on this space

→ Memory unused

→ memory used by OS

```
class Mobile():
```

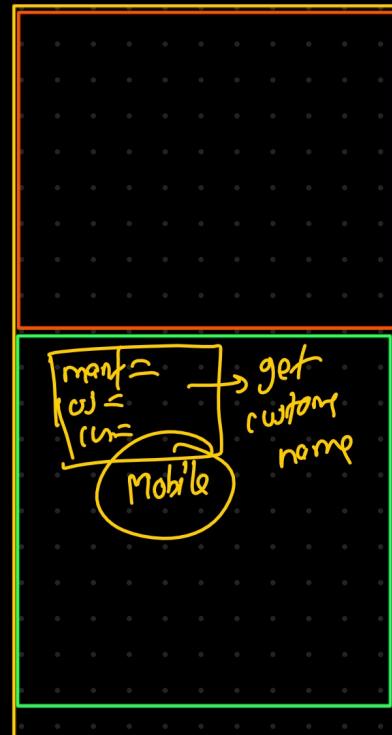
```
    def __init__(self, manufacturer_name, os_version, customer_name):
        self.manufacturer_name = manufacturer_name
        self.os_version = os_version (= b)
        self.customer_name = customer_name (= c)

    def get_customer_name(self):
        print(self.customer_name)
```

init → Object → class → init (run automatically call)



init(a, b, c)
→ self.
→ self.
→ self.



(Class) (Car) ()

```
def __init__(self, a):
    self.name = a
```

```
def print_car_name(self):
    print(self.name)
```

```
def print(self):
    print(self.name)
    self.name = "Tata"
```

obj = Car("Tata")

init
Obj → self

obj = address of Car
→ obj → self
name = "Tata"

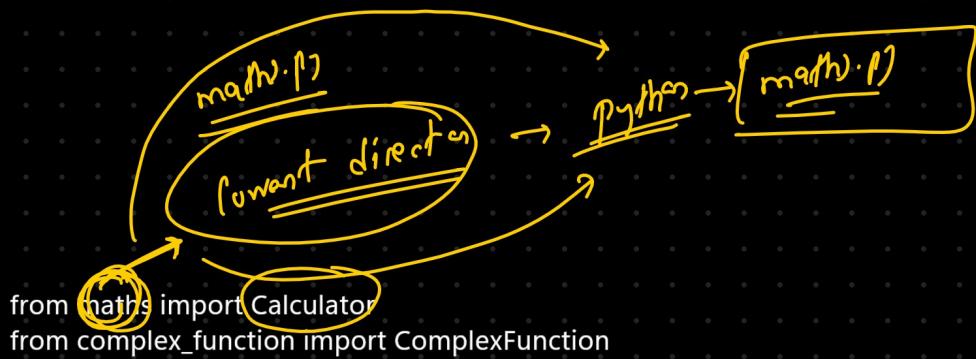
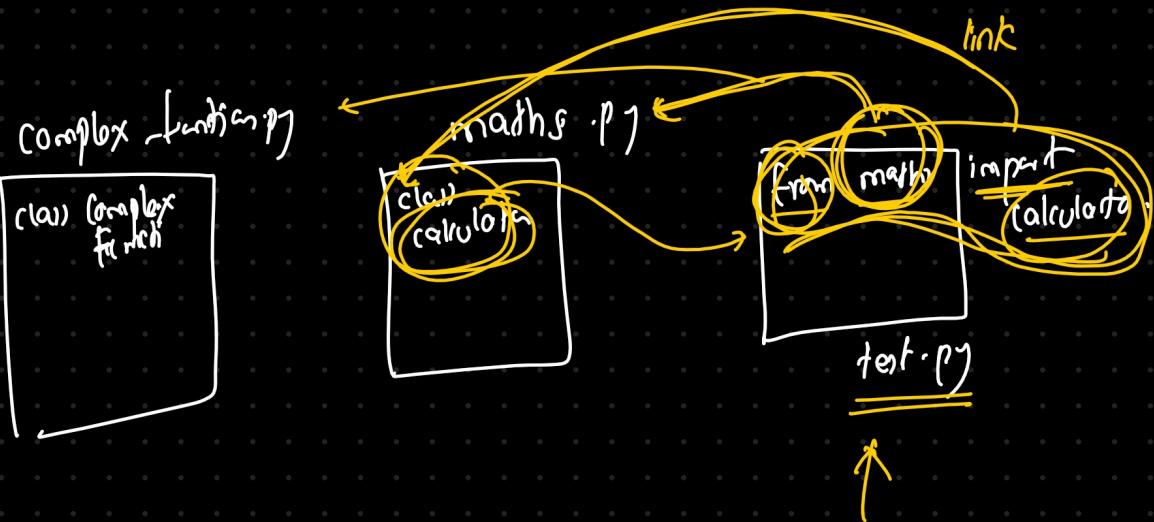
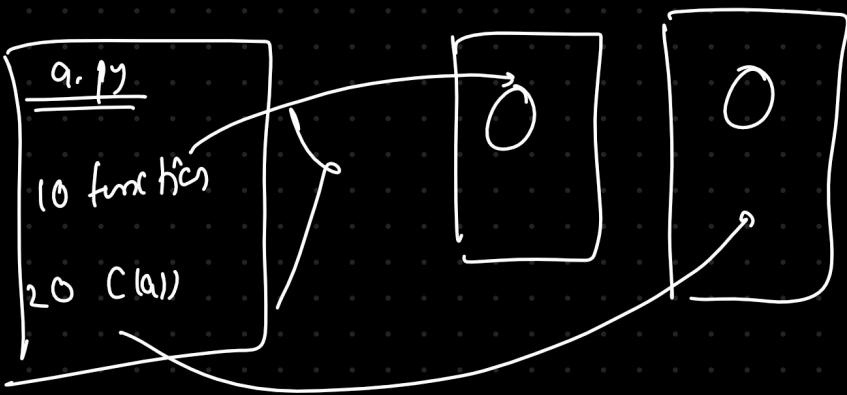


def add(a, b):
 c = a + b
 return c

- (class)
- ↳ attributes ← variable
- ↳ methods ← function

The diagram illustrates the relationship between an object, its instances, and the constructor function. On the left, the word "object" is written above a bracket that spans two curved arrows. The top arrow points from "object" to the word "instance". The bottom arrow points from "object" to the word "constructor". To the right of the bracket, the word "instance" is followed by a right-pointing arrow, and below it, the word "constructor" is preceded by a left-pointing arrow.

python module



Assignment:

(V) you will ask user login or signup ?

→ If logic :

User-name & password → check
→ post ("Hey, how is every") →
→ posted.
→ see_all_post() →

H. Signup

User / password → store



You need to create signup and login page for a social media Platform:-

1. You have to ask user whether they want to login or signup
2. If user says login then we have to ask for username and password and then we have to validate user.
3. If user says sign up you need to ask username and password and store it.
4. Once user logged in then you need to ask user to Post:-
 - a. User can post on the platform
 - b. User can see all the posts done by user