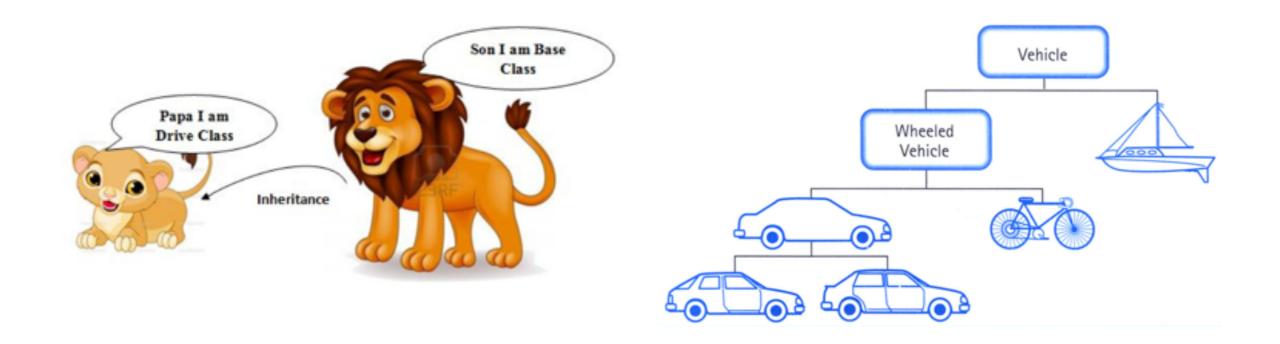
Python程式設計

類別繼承(Inherit)

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類別的繼承

■物件導向中,子類別可以繼承(inherit)父類別,避免重複定義的相同的行為。



類別繼承範例

```
class son:
    surname = 'Yeh'
    hairColor = 'black'
    eye = 'double_eyelid'

def skill(self):
    print("Play Guitar!")

def __str__(self):
    return "Surname: {}\nHair color: {}\nEye: {} ".format(
        self.surname,self.hairColor,self.eye)
```

重複的屬性或者方法 可以利用繼承來避免重複撰寫

```
class daughter:
    surname = 'Yeh'
    hairColor = 'black'
    eye = 'double_eyelid'

def skill(self):
    print("Sing!")

def __str__(self):
    return "Surname: {}\nHair color: {}\nEye: {} ".format(self.surname,self.hairColor,self.eye)
```

類別繼承範例

```
inherit.py
   class father:
      'surname = 'Yeh'
                                     重複的屬性或者方法
      hairColor = 'black'
      eye = 'double_eyelid'
      def str (self):
          return "Surname: {}\nHair color: {}\nEye: {} ".format(
          self.surname, self.hairColor, self.eye)
9
   class son(father): —— 在子類別中,把父類別當作傳入引數,
10
       def skill(self):
                           用以繼承父類別
11
          print("Play Guitar!")
12
13
14
   class daughter(father):
       def skill(self):
15
          print("Sing!")
```

```
import inherit
myson = inherit.son()
mydaughter = inherit.daughter()
print(myson)
myson.skill()
print('----')
print(mydaughter)
mydaughter.skill()
Surname: Yeh
Hair color: black
Eye:double_eyelid
Play Guitar!
Surname: Yeh
Hair color: black
Eye:double_eyelid
Sing!
```

練習

```
class SwordsMan:
    def __init__(self, name, level, blood):
        self.name = name # 角色名稱
        self.level = level # 角色等級
        self.blood = blood # 角色血量

def fight(self):
        print('揮劍攻擊')

def __str__(self):
        return "('{name}', {level}, {blood})".format(**vars(self)))

def __repr__(self):
        return self.__str__()
```

```
class Magician:
    def __init__(self, name, level, blood):
        self.name = name # 角色名稱
        self.level = level # 角色等級
        self.blood = blood # 角色血量

def fight(self):
        print('魔法攻擊')

def cure(self):
        print('魔法治療')

def __str__(self):
        return "('{name}', {level}, {blood})".format(**vars(self))

def __repr__(self):
        return self.__str__()
```

■ 改成用繼承的方式,以避 免重複撰寫。

object

- ■類別中的實例實際上是由 ___new___() 來定義
- ■類別中沒有定義 ___new___()時,怎麼建構一個實例?

在 Python 中定義一個類別時, 若沒有指定父類別,那麼就是繼承 object 類別

```
print(dir(object))

['__class__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getat
tribute__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__le__', '__lt__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__red
uce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook_
_']
```

繼承時須注意事項

- 若沒有定義的方法,某些場合下必須呼叫時,就會看看父類別中是否有定義
- 如果定義了自己的方法,那麼就會以你定 義的為主,不會主動呼叫父類別的方法

```
inherit.py
    class father:
        surname = 'Yeh'
        hairColor = 'black'
        eye = 'double_eyelid'
4
      def skill(self):
            print("Compose!")
        def __str__(self):
            return "Surname: {}\nHair color: {}\nEye: {} ".format(
10
11
            self.surname,self.hairColor,self.eye)
    class son(father):
      def skill(self):
14
15
            print("Play Guitar!")
16
    class daughter(father):
        def skill(self):
18
            print("Sing!")
```

```
import inherit

myson = inherit.son()
mydaughter = inherit.daughter()
myson.skill()
mydaughter.skill()
```

Play Guitar! Sing!

父類別的 skill mehtod 被覆蓋了!

利用 super() 呼叫父類別的方法

■ 在繼承後,若打算基於父類別的方法實作來重新定義某個方法,可以使用 super() 來呼叫父類別方法

```
inherit.py
   class father:
        surname = 'Yeh'
       hairColor = 'black'
       eye = 'double eyelid'
        def skill(self):
            print("Compose!")
       def str (self):
            return "Surname: {}\nHair color: {}\nEye: {} ".format(
10
            self.surname, self.hairColor, self.eye)
11
    class son(father):
        def skill(self): → 利用 super() 呼叫父類別之方法
14
15
            super().skill()
           print("Play Guitar!")
16
   class daughter(father):
        def skill(self):
            super().skill()
            print("Sing!")
```

```
import inherit

myson = inherit.son()
mydaughter = inherit.daughter()
myson.skill()
mydaughter.skill()

Compose!
Play Guitar!
Compose!
Sing!
```

練習

■承上一個練習,利用 print 印出物件資料時,也要印出職業類別

多重繼承

- ■在 Python 中可以進行多重繼承,也就是一次繼承兩個 父類別的程式碼定義。
- 父類別之間使用逗號作為區隔。

```
class P1:
    def mth1(self):
        print('mth1')
class P2:
    def mth2(self):
        print('mth2')
class S(P1,P2):
    pass
A = S()
A.mth1()
A.mth2()
mth1
mth2
```

多重繼承之順序

- ■如果繼承時多個父類別中有相同的方法名稱,就要注意搜尋的順序。
- ■基本上是從子類別開始尋找名稱,接著是 同階層父類別由左至右搜尋,再至更上層。
- ■同一階層父類別由左至右搜尋,直到達到 頂層為止。

```
class C1:
    def mth(self):
        print('C1 mth')
class C2:
    def mth(self):
        print('C2 mth')
class S1(C1,C2):
    pass
class S2(C2,C1):
    pass
A1 = S1()
A2 = S2()
Al.mth()
A2.mth()
C1 mth
C2 mth
```

利用__mro__查詢多重繼承之順序

- ■一個子類別在尋找指定的屬性或方法名稱時,會依據類別的 __mro__ 屬性的tuple 中元素順序尋找
- MRO 全名是 Method Resolution Order
- ■如果想要知道直接父類別的話,則可以透過類別的__bases__來得知

```
print(S1.__mro__)
(<class '__main__.S1'>, <class '__main__.C1'>, <class '__main__.C2'>, <class 'object'>)
print(S1.__bases__)
(<class '__main__.C1'>, <class '__main__.C2'>)
```

```
print(S2.__mro__)
(<class '__main__.S2'>, <class '__main__.C2'>, <class '__main__.C1'>, <class 'object'>)
```