Python - Classes: Object, Attributes and Methods

- Classes and Objects
- The self
- The __init__()
- Inheritance
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism

Classes and Objects

- Object:
  - Is an encapsulation of **variables** and **functions** into **a single entity**
    - Objects get their **variables** and **functions** **from classes**
  - You can create **multiple different objects** that are of **the same class**
    - Each object contains **independent copies** of the **variables** defined in the class
- Class:
  - Is essentially a **template** to create your objects

```
1  class MyClass:
2      variable = "blah"
3
4      def function(self):
5          print("This is a message inside the class.")
6
7  myobjectx = MyClass()
8
```

Classes and Objects (2)

- Accessing Object Variables:

```
1  class MyClass:
2      variable = "blah"
3
4      def function(self):
5          print("This is a message inside the class.")
6
7  myobjectx = MyClass()
8  myobjecty = MyClass()
9
10 myobjecty.variable = "yackity"
11
12 # Then print out both values
13 print(myobjectx.variable)
14 print(myobjecty.variable)
15
```

Classes and Objects (3)

- Accessing Object Functions:

```
1  class MyClass:
2      variable = "blah"
3
4      def function(self):
5          print("This is a message inside the class.")
6
7  myobjectx = MyClass()
8
9  myobjectx.function()
10
```

The self

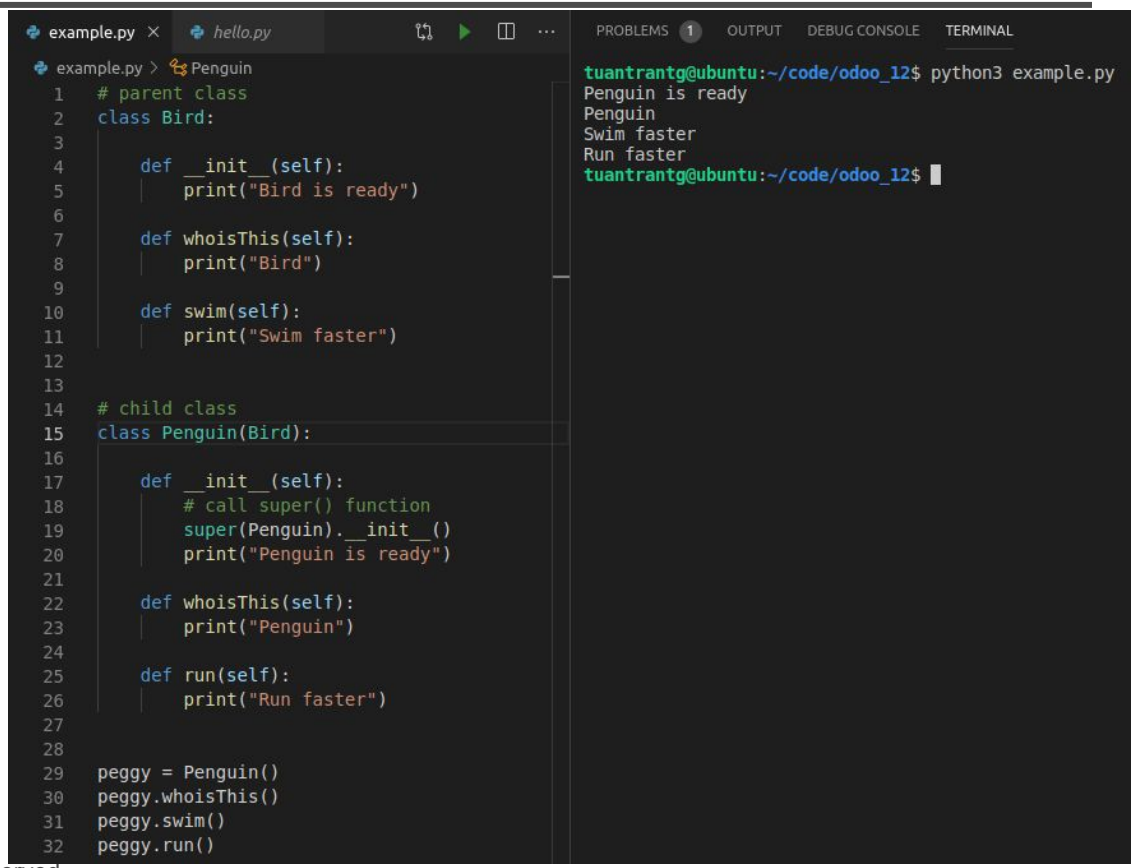
- **self**
  - Is an **extra first parameter** in method definition.
    - We **do not give a value for this parameter** when we call the method, Python provides it.
    - If we have a method which takes no arguments, then we still have to have one argument.
  - Is a reference to the **current instance** of the class
  - Is used to access variables that belongs to the class.
- **It does not have to be named self**
  - You can call it whatever you like, but it has to be the first parameter of any function in the class

The __init__()

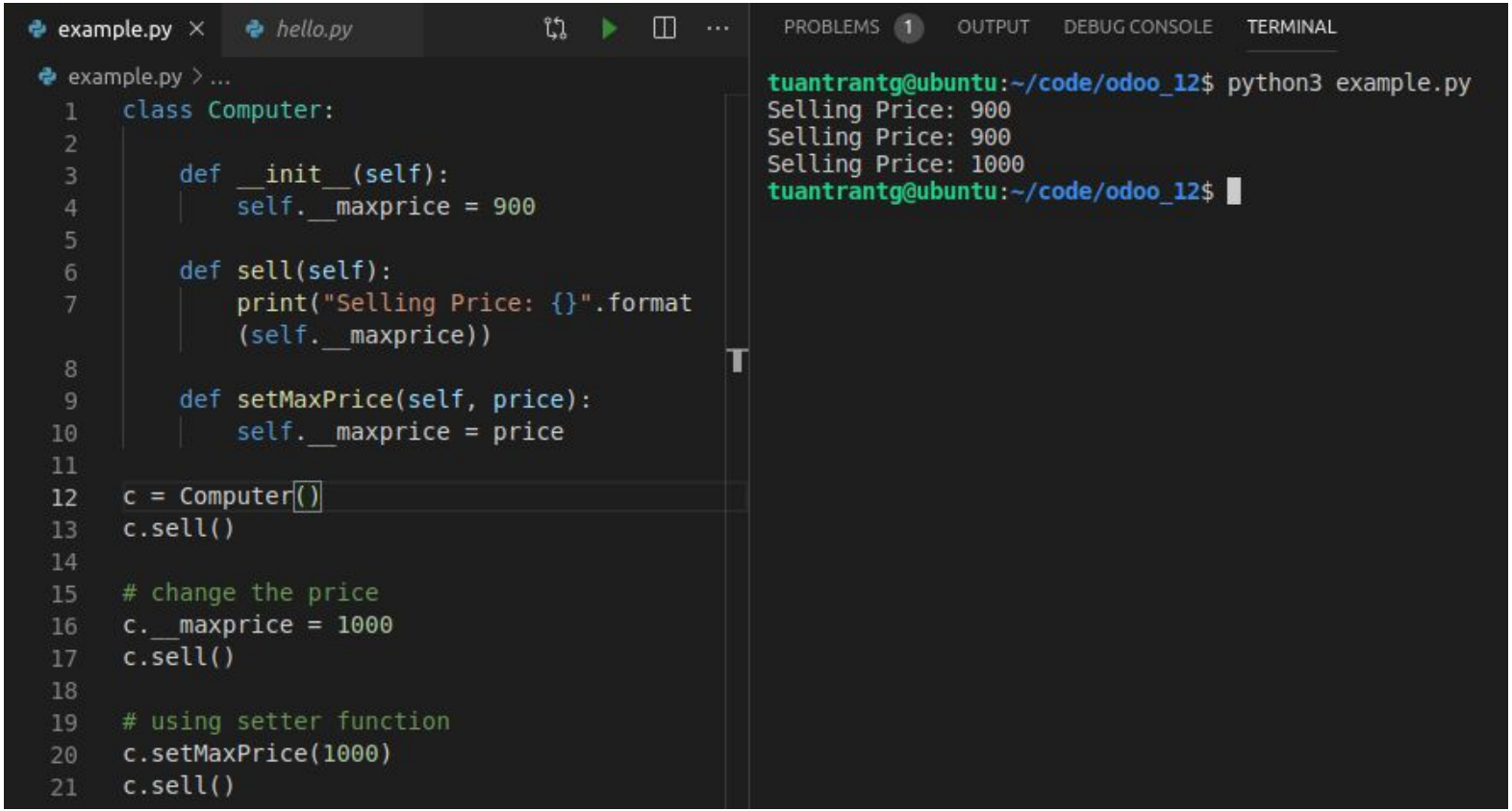
- **__init__()**
  - Is always executed **when the class is being initiated**
  - Is used to assign **values to object properties**, or **other operations** that are necessary to do **when the object is being created**
  - All classes have a function called **__init__()**

```
1  class Person:
2    def __init__(self, name, age):
3      self.name = name
4      self.age = age
5
6  p1 = Person("John", 36)
7
8  print(p1.name)
9  print(p1.age)
10
```

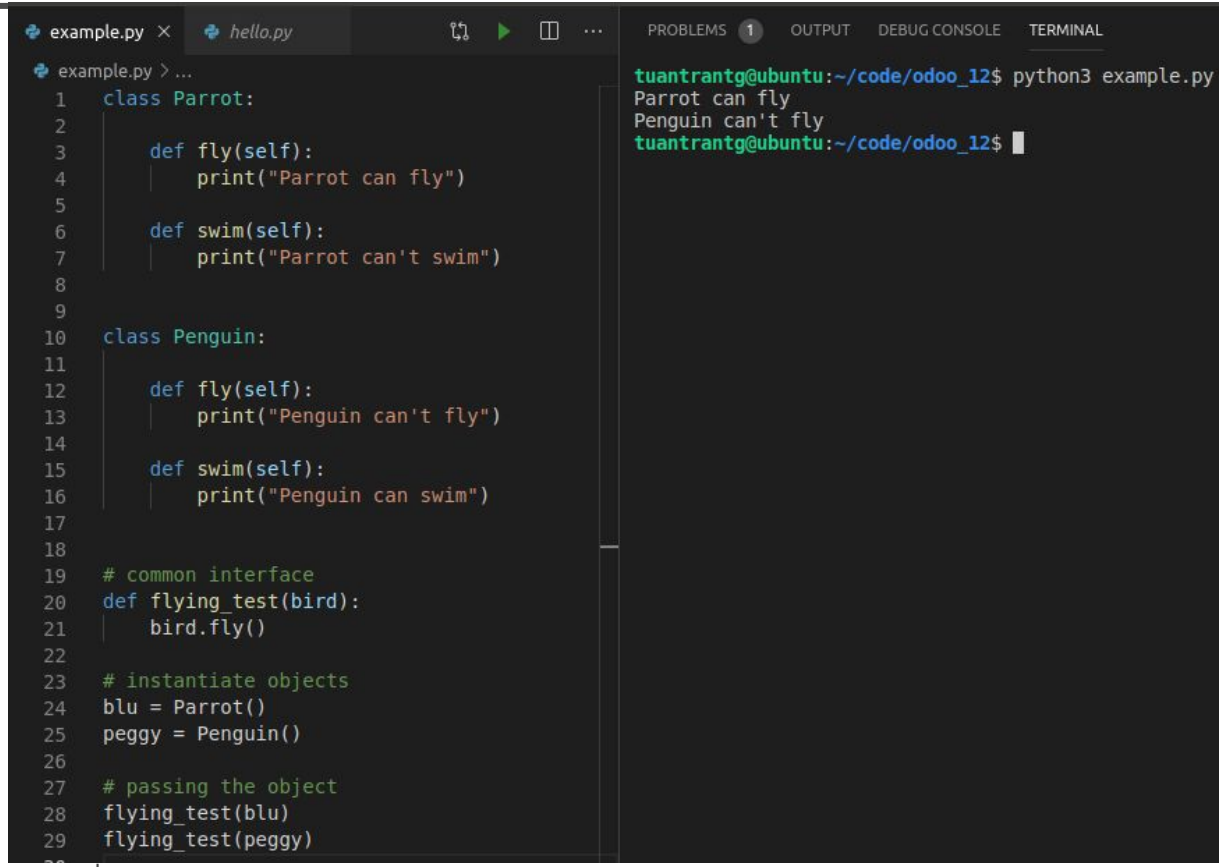
Inheritance



Encapsulation



Polymorphism



Q & A

Thank You!