





Python - Classes: Object, Attributes and Methods

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- **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
```

- 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
```

- **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



```
example.py x hello.py
example.py > Penguin
1 # parent class
2 class Bird:
3
4     def __init__(self):
5         print("Bird is ready")
6
7     def whoisThis(self):
8         print("Bird")
9
10    def swim(self):
11        print("Swim faster")
12
13
14 # child class
15 class Penguin(Bird):
16
17     def __init__(self):
18         # call super() function
19         super(Penguin).__init__()
20         print("Penguin is ready")
21
22     def whoisThis(self):
23         print("Penguin")
24
25     def run(self):
26         print("Run faster")
27
28
29 peggy = Penguin()
30 peggy.whoisThis()
31 peggy.swim()
32 peggy.run()
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$ python3 example.py
Penguin is ready
Penguin
Swim faster
Run faster
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$
```


Encapsulation

```
example.py x hello.py
example.py > ...
1 class Computer:
2
3     def __init__(self):
4         self.__maxprice = 900
5
6     def sell(self):
7         print("Selling Price: {}".format(
8             self.__maxprice))
9
10    def setMaxPrice(self, price):
11        self.__maxprice = price
12
13    c = Computer()
14    c.sell()
15
16    # change the price
17    c.__maxprice = 1000
18    c.sell()
19
20    # using setter function
21    c.setMaxPrice(1000)
22    c.sell()
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$ python3 example.py
Selling Price: 900
Selling Price: 900
Selling Price: 1000
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$
```

Polymorphism

```
example.py x hello.py
example.py > ...
1 class Parrot:
2
3     def fly(self):
4         print("Parrot can fly")
5
6     def swim(self):
7         print("Parrot can't swim")
8
9
10 class Penguin:
11
12     def fly(self):
13         print("Penguin can't fly")
14
15     def swim(self):
16         print("Penguin can swim")
17
18
19 # common interface
20 def flying_test(bird):
21     bird.fly()
22
23 # instantiate objects
24 blu = Parrot()
25 peggy = Penguin()
26
27 # passing the object
28 flying_test(blu)
29 flying_test(peggy)
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL

```
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$ python3 example.py
Parrot can fly
Penguin can't fly
tuantrantg@ubuntu:~/code/odoo_12$
```



Q & A

The image features a white background with a decorative header and footer. The header and footer are composed of four colored rectangular segments: a brown segment on the left, followed by a teal segment, an orange segment, and a dark grey segment on the right. The text "Thank You!" is centered in the white area between these bars.

Thank You!