

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING 6

COMPUTER SCIENCE 61A

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1 Overview

This week, you were introduced to the programming paradigm known as Object Oriented Programming. If you've programmed in a language like Java or C++, this concept should already be familiar to you.

Object oriented programming (OOP) is heavily based on the idea of data abstraction. Think of objects as how you would an object in real life.

For our example, let's think of your laptop. First of all, it must have gotten its design from somewhere and that blueprint is called a **class**. The laptop itself is an **instance** of that class. If your friend has the same laptop as you, those laptops are just different instances of the same class.

Now, your laptop does stuff (turn on, display text, etc). Those are called **methods**. It also has properties (screen resolution, how much memory it has, that scratch mark you hope no one else sees). Those are called **attributes**. If it's an attribute that's the same for all instances, it's called a **class attribute**. So, if you were wondering how many instances of your laptop exists, that would be a class attribute because no matter which instance got asked that, it would be the same. If you were wondering how many scratches your laptop has, that's an **instance attribute** because that number depends on each instance.

So, that's the vocabulary of OOP (yes, people say that — it's quite fun!). As a bonus warm-up, you should say it too.

1.1 Defining a Class

When defining a class, we use the following syntax:

```
class OurClass:
    """Definition of class here (methods and class attributes)."""
```

Where `OurClass` is the name of the new class and `ParentClass` is the name of the class it inherits from (we'll talk more about inheritance later). When the `ParentClass` field is missing (an empty set of parens), classes by default inherit from Python's built-in `Object` class.

1.2 Defining a Method

To define a method, we write it almost exactly the same way as when we define functions but the first argument we always include is `self`, which we use to refer to the instance we used to call the method.

```
class OurClass:
    def class_method(self, arg):
        """function body goes here"""
```

1.3 Using a Class or Its Attributes

Finally, to use a class or instance's attributes, we use "dot notation", which is aptly named for the use of the magic dot. The dot asks the class for the value of the attribute. So, if we have an attribute, `bar`, of a class or instance, `foo`, we access it by saying: "`foo.bar`" which says "Almighty `foo` class, what is the value of the attribute `bar`?"

```
class OurClass:
    bar = "Fruit Bar" #class attribute

    def __init__(self, bar_name):
        self.bar = bar_name #instance attribute
    def class_method(self, arg):
        """function body goes here"""
    def class_method2(self):
        """function body goes here"""
```

1.4 Skittles Example

As a starting example, consider the classes `Skittle` and `Bag`, which is used to represent a single piece of Skittles candy and a bag of Skittles respectively.

```
class Skittle:
    """A Skittle object has a color to describe it."""
    def __init__(self, color):
        self.color = color

class Bag:
    """A Bag is a collection of skittles. All bags share the number
    of Bags ever made (sold) and each bag keeps track of its skittles
    in a list.
    """
    number_sold = 0

    def __init__(self):
        self.skittles = ()
        Bag.number_sold += 1

    def tag_line(self):
        """Print the Skittles tag line."""
        print("Taste the rainbow!")

    def print_bag(self):
        print(tuple(s.color for s in self.skittles))

    def take_skittle(self):
        """Take the first skittle in the bag (from the front of the
        skittles list).
        """
        skittle_to_eat = self.skittles[0]
        self.skittles = self.skittles[1:]
        return skittle_to_eat

    def add_skittle(self, s):
        """Add a skittle to the bag."""
        self.skittles += (s,)
```

In this example, we have the attribute `number_sold`, which is a class attribute. Also, you see this strange method called `__init__`. That is called when you make a new instance of the class. So, if you write `a = Bag()`, that makes a new instance of the `Bag` class (calling

`__init__` to do so) and then returns `self`, which you can think of as a dictionary that holds all of the attributes of the object.

To make a new class attribute, you use the name of the class with dot notation: `Bag.new_var = 10` makes a new class attribute `new_var` in the `Bag` class and assigns it the value of 10. To make a new instance attribute, you use the name of the instance attribute: `a.new_var2 = 10`. Attribute lookup works similarly to environment diagrams. You look to see if some instance attribute has that name. If it doesn't, then you look up the name in the class attributes.

2 Dots, Methods and Currying... oh my!

In a class method, you probably noticed that the first argument is always this mysterious "self". And somehow, we never seem to have to pass in the argument "self" when we're calling it. This is the power of the magic dot. It tells us that "self" is the instance that's before the dot. However, if it happens to be the name of the class, then it's the method itself and "self" isn't an automatic argument.

As to what this has to do with currying.... try the questions and see. Let's start with the Skittles and Bag classes above.

1. Consider the following code and fill in what Python would print out.

```
>>> bag1 = Bag()
>>> def curried(f):
...     def outer(instance):
...         def inner(*args):
...             return f(instance, *args)
...         return inner
...     return outer
>>> add_binding = curried(Bag.add_skittle)
>>> bag1_add = add_binding(bag1)
>>> bag1.print_bag()

>>> bag1.add_skittle(Skittle("blue"))
>>> bag1.print_bag()
```

```
>>> bag1_add(Skittle("red"))
>>> bag1.add_skittle(Skittle("green"))
>>> bag1_add(Skittle("red"))
>>> bag1.print_bag()
```

```
>>> s = bag1.take_skittle()
>>> bag2 = Bag()
>>> bag2_add = add_binding(bag2)
>>> bag2.print_bag()
```

```
>>> bag2_add(Skittle("blue"))
>>> bag1.print_bag()
```

```
>>> bag2.print_bag()
```

3 Questions

1. What does Python print for each of the following:

```
>>> johns_bag = Bag()
>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> johns_bag.add_skittle(Skittle("blue"))
>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> johns_bag.add_skittle(Skittle("red"))
>>> johns_bag.add_skittle(Skittle("green"))
>>> johns_bag.add_skittle(Skittle("red"))
>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> s = johns_bag.take_skittle()
>>> print(s.color)

>>> johns_bag.number_sold
```

```
>>> Bag.number_sold

>>> soumyas_bag = Bag()
>>> soumyas_bag.print_bag()

>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> Bag.number_sold

>>> soumyas_bag.number_sold

>>> johns_bag.number_sold
```

2. What type of attribute is `skittles`? What type of attribute is `number_sold`?

3. Write a new method for the `Bag` class called `take_color`, which takes a color and removes (and returns) a skittle of that color from the bag. If there is no skittle of that color, then it returns `None`.

```
def take_color(self, color):
```

4. Write a new method for the Bag class called `take_all`, which takes all the skittles in the current bag and prints the color of the skittle every time a skittle is taken from the bag.

```
def take_all(self):
```

5. We now want to write three different classes: `Postman`, `Client`, and `Email` to simulate email. Fill in the definitions below to finish the implementation.

```
class Email:
    """Every email object has 3 instance attributes: the message, the
    sender (their name), and the addressee (the destination's name).
    """
    def __init__(self, msg, sender, addressee):
```

```
class Postman:
    """Each Postman has an instance attribute clients, which is a
    dictionary that associates client names with client objects.
    """

    def __init__(self):
        self.clients = dict()

    def send(self, email):
        """Take an email and put it in the inbox of the client it is
        addressed to."""

    def register_client(self, client, client_name):
        """Takes a client object and client_name and adds it to the
        clients instance attributes.
        """
```

```
class Client:
```

```
    """Every Client has instance attributes name (which is used
    for addressing emails to the client), mailman (which is
    used to send emails out to other clients), and inbox (a
    list of all emails the client has received).
    """
```

```
    def __init__(self, mailman, name):
        self.inbox = list()
```

```
    def compose(self, msg, recipient):
        """Send an email with the given message msg to the given
        recipient."""
```

```
    def receive(self, email):
        """Take an email and add it to the inbox of this client.
        """
```

4 Summary

So, in summary, object oriented programming is just another helpful tool in abstraction.

The important terms are here again:

- **Class:** A basic skeleton that let's you create multiple instance objects that all behave similarly. There are two types of attributes:
 - **Instance Attributes:** These are unique to every instance. Changes to one instance don't affect the rest.
 - **Class Attributes:** These are shared by every instance of a class. Changes affect all instances.
- **Method:** A class attribute that is a function. These have a special evaluation rule when accessed with a dot expression.
- **Instance** An object created from a class.