

Welcome back everyone

Python

data types

operators

Conditionals and loops

{ str
list
dic } dict

functions

Problem Solving \Rightarrow Application
of programming

Google, Amazon, Flipkart } \Rightarrow
Instagram

evolving \rightarrow working \rightarrow changing the code

Having a good structure to code something
is good.

Which is the most complex machine?

⇒ human

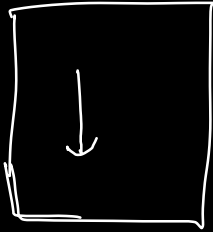
human life & us

Holi



Class.

procedure



functional

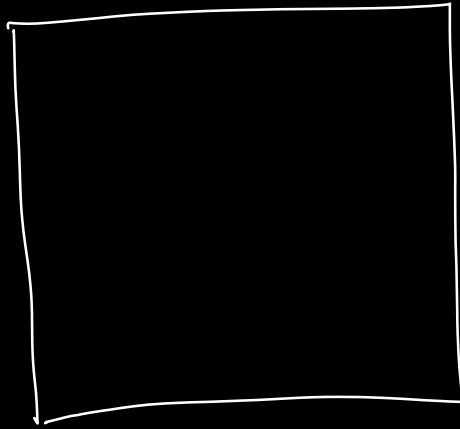
defined.

We can or cannot use it.

OOPS ÷

(Object oriented programming)

1. Class
2. Object

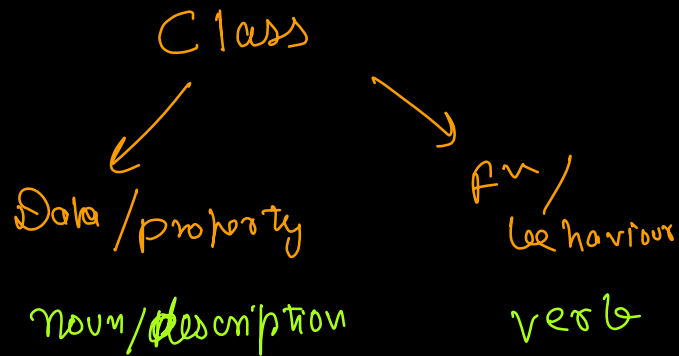


1] Leveprint

2] Self defined
Data Type

For a class, we can make objects.
which will have properties defined
in class.

"Everything in python is an object."

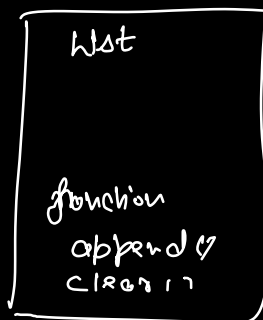


Car

no. of wheels
color
name

accelerate()
deaccelerate()
stop()

data type \approx class
object \sim var



l1 = {}

a = 5

a = int()

name = 'mayank'

Object literal

Function vs Methods

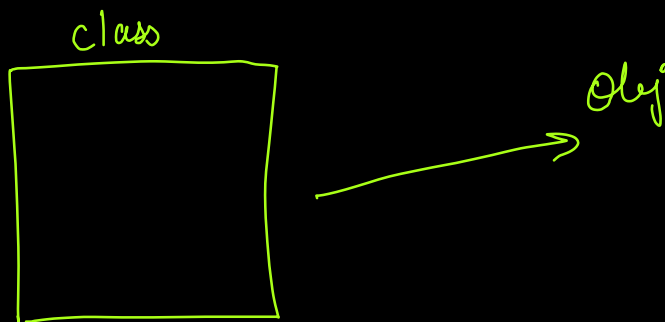
methods require an object to call

Constructor

a = int()

a = 0

	Variables	method
ATM \Rightarrow	pin balance	Show balance() change pin()



`--init--()`

Whenever we create / construct a ~~obj~~ object of a class, there is a inbuilt method (`--init--`) which is called. **Constructor.**

Magic methods

Self defined in python

-- -- [start & ends with
double --]

are called themselves & not required
to be explicitly called.

`dir()` # shows all method
 class including magic

Self in Class

self is a reference to your object of the class.

It is passed whenever you are calling any function.

Python by default sends your object whenever you call a method of your class.

we can only have a single `__init__` function in python i.e. we can just have a single constructor in python, when we define a new one, it overrides the other one,

This behaviour is different than in other languages like C++ / Java