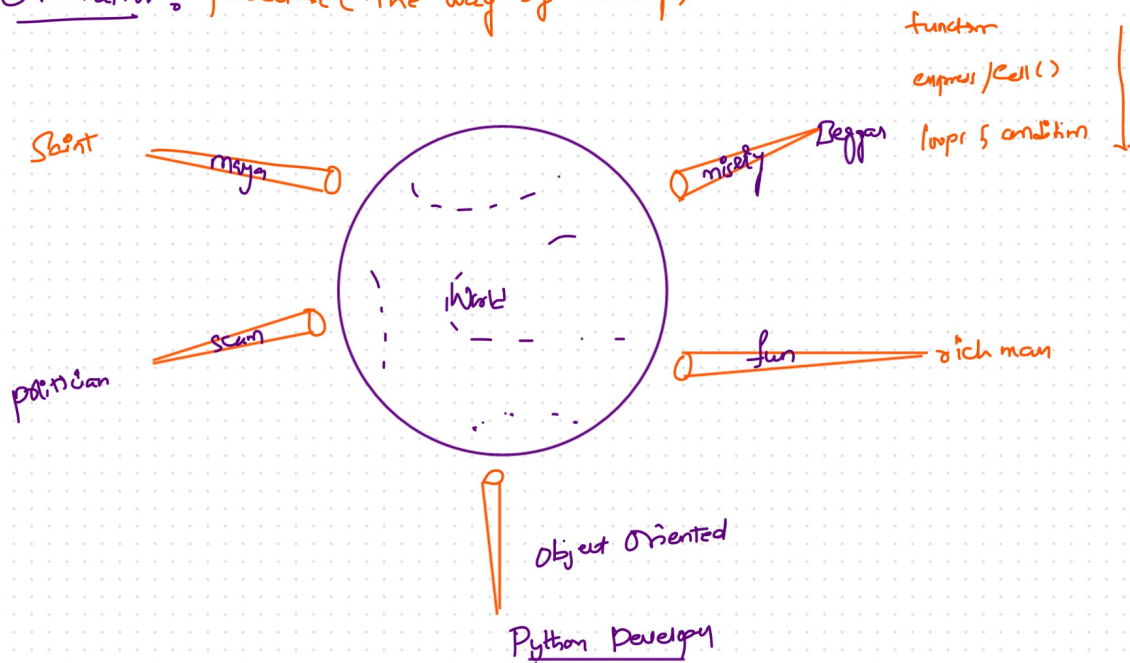


OOP (Object-Oriented Programming)

— functional / structured programming

Orientation: perspective (the way of looking)

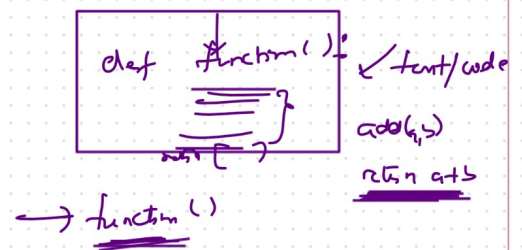


Rules of O-O

1. The world is collection of object
2. every object is useful object, and no object is useless
3. every object is in constant interaction with other object, no object is isolated
4. Every object belong to a type [class → blueprint]
5. Type doesn't exist in reality, only the objects of that type exist in reality

Class: blue print (or) template for creating object

Object: An instance of a class



6. Every object has 2 parts

1. has part (attributes → data)

2. does part (methods → functions) // operates on those attributes

7. Python is a multi-paradigm language that fully support OOP principles

OOP Features / paradigm

1. Inheritance
2. polymorphism
3. encapsulation
4. Abstraction

Python Modules & Packages

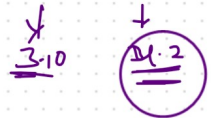
Module: modules are python files containing code such (variables, functions, classes) that can be used in other programs

In built Modules: comes with python as a standard library of built-in modules

Syntax:
1. import module_name
2. from module import <> variable, function, class

Use pip for third-party Packages

\$ pip install <package-name> // latest version from behave



\$ pip install <package-name>==1.2.3

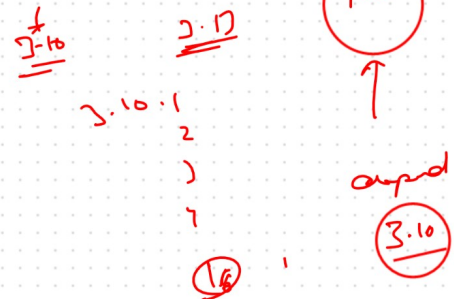
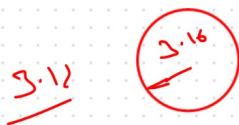
\$ pip install --upgrade <package-name>

\$ pip uninstall <pkg>

\$ pip list

\$ pip show <pkg>

Virtual Environments



Creating a virtual environment

→ `$ python -m venv <name>`
`<myenv>`

Activate:

`$ myenv\scripts\activate (window)`

`$ source myenv/bin/activate (Unix/Mac)`

`$ deactivate`