

# Inheriting From Built-In's and Overloading



What did you do over the long weekend? :)

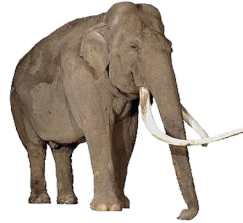


Students, draw anywhere on this slide!

# What we're going to learn

- Overriding Python magic methods
- The process of inheriting from python built-in's
- Overloading in OOP

What happens when we print out an Animal object? What do we need to do to make it look nicer?



- Two prefix and suffix `__` in the name
- `__init__` is an example of a magic method we have used
- Magic methods are not meant to be called directly but we can call some of them if we want to
- Use `dir(class_name)` to see the method of a class and see how many are “magic methods”
- We can override the `__str__()` magic method to get something pretty to print out when we print a custom object
- [Here's a list of common magic methods](#)



Let's override the `__str__` method!



Students browse: [repl.it/@MakeSchool/magicmethods?lite=true](https://repl.it/@MakeSchool/magicmethods?lite=true)

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Let's override the `__add__` method!



Students browse: [repl.it/@MakeSchool/magicmethods?lite=true](https://repl.it/@MakeSchool/magicmethods?lite=true)

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Previously we learned about how we can inherit from superclasses that we defined

Today we are going to learn how we can inherit from python built in classes and classes from external libraries!

We can use our knowledge of overriding and magic methods to create custom functionality using code that was already written!



Lists, dictionaries, data types, even functions are all represented by objects in Python!

As we have learned objects are instantiated using classes

We can actually look at the source code behind some of our favorite Python classes

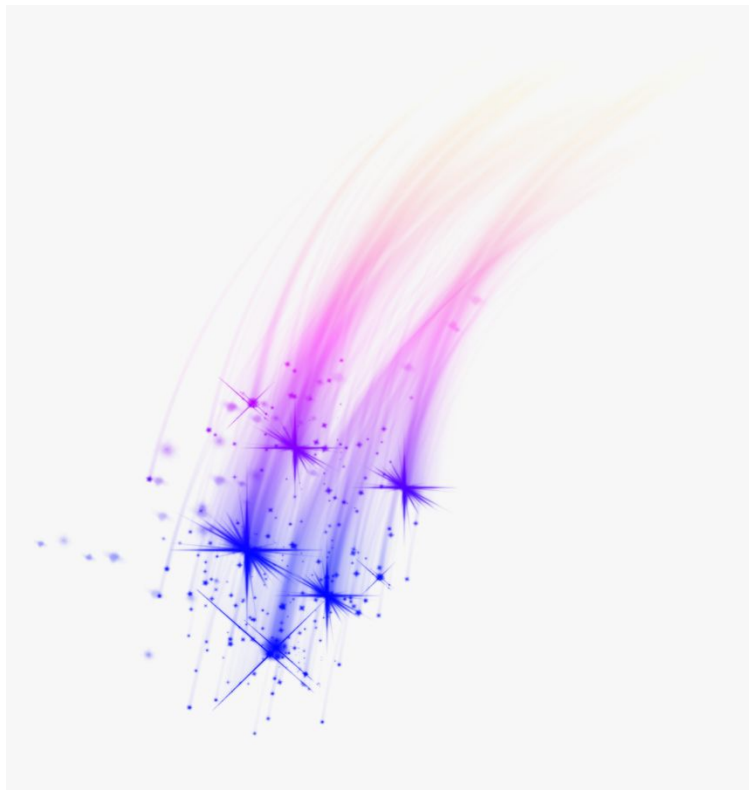
Let's look at a list!

Let's see how we can override some of the functionality of the Python's built-in list



# Now it's your turn

Try inheriting from one of Python's built-in classes and give it some custom functionality!



- Overriding is when we want to replace the functionality of something with the same name
- What do you think “Overloading” means in OOP?



Students, write your response!

- Overloading refers to the ability to have functions with the same name but different functionality based on the parameters
- The idea is that Python would look at the arguments being passed and then decide what implementation to use
- Unlike other languages Python doesn't directly support true overloading
- However there are *several* ways to implement something in Python that works very similarly to overloading at the usage level!

# When might overloading be useful?



Students, write your response!

# “Overloading” Techniques

- Optional arguments and conditionals
- @overload decorator from overloading package
- Multiple dispatch

# Let's look at an example!

Let's try to overload an `process()` function to behave differently when it gets different kinds of arguments



# Shout Outs



Students, write your response!