ملف بايثون يحتوي على :class نستخدم فيه الثلاثة الانواع للـ methods1-

Instance method

Class method

Static method

* **Instance Methods**

The first method on MyClass, called method, is a regular instance method. That’s the basic, no-frills method type you’ll use most of the time. You can see the method takes one parameter, self, which points to an instance of MyClass when the method is called (but of course instance methods can accept more than just one parameter).

Through the self parameter, instance methods can freely access attributes and other methods on the same object. This gives them a lot of power when it comes to modifying an object’s state.

Not only can they modify object state, instance methods can also access the class itself through the self.\_\_class\_\_ attribute. This means instance methods can also modify class state.

* **Class Methods**

Let’s compare that to the second method, MyClass.classmethod. I marked this method with a @classmethod decorator to flag it as a class method.

Instead of accepting a self parameter, class methods take a cls parameter that points to the class—and not the object instance—when the method is called.

Because the class method only has access to this cls argument, it can’t modify object instance state. That would require access to self. However, class methods can still modify class state that applies across all instances of the class.

* **Static Methods**

The third method, MyClass.staticmethod was marked with a @staticmethod decorator to flag it as a static method.

This type of method takes neither a self nor a cls parameter (but of course it’s free to accept an arbitrary number of other parameters).

Therefore a static method can neither modify object state nor class state. Static methods are restricted in what data they can access – and they’re primarily a way to namespace your methods.

2- برنامج يحسب محيط. ومساحة الدائرة ، مستطيل ،مربع:

الدائرة:

Def findArea®:

PI = 3.142

Return PI \* (r\*r);

اختبار الدالة السابقة #

Print("Area is %.6f" % findArea(5));

المستطيل:

L=int(input("Length : "))

W=int(input("Width : "))

Area=l\*w

Perimeter=2\*(l+w)

Print("Area of Rectangle : ",area)

Print("Perimeter of Rectangle : ",perimeter)

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نظم معلومات.