24.OOps

June 8, 2020

```
\mathbf{OOPs}
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```
**encapsulation**
**data hiding**
**abstraction**
**inheritance**
**polymorphsim**
**shared memory**
**object**
**class**
**constructor**
**destructor**
function and methods
method is a python function which always takes first argument, a reference of object space
def func():
    pass
function can be called directly in global scope
def method(object_ref):
    pass
method can only be called by objects
0.0.1 Syntax
class class_name(parent1, parent2, ...):
        doc string
    class_variable = 'class variable which sharable across all object'
    def method1(object_ref):
            doc string of method
        11 11 11
        body of method
```

```
def method2(some_object):
             pass
         def method3(self):
             self represents a object space
[27]: class Human:
          type = "A selfish kind"
          def laugh(self):
                  Instance (object) methods
              print(self, id(self))
              print("ha ha ha ah ha")
          def cry(self):
              print("aahu aahu aahu")
[11]: sachin = Human() # it returns self
[14]: print(sachin, id(sachin))
     <__main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B3FC6C08> 1931459980296
[16]: sachin.laugh()
      # sachin --> Human --> Human.laugh(sachin)
     <_main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B3FC6C08> 1931459980296
     ha ha ha ah ha
[17]: Human.laugh(sachin)
     <__main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B3FC6C08> 1931459980296
     ha ha ha ah ha
 [4]: sachin.type
 [4]: 'A selfish kind'
 [5]: print(id(sachin))
     1931459902728
 [6]: print(type(Human))
     <class 'type'>
 [7]: print(Human)
     <class '__main__.Human'>
```

```
[8]: print(sachin) # object representation
     <__main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B3FB3D08>
 [9]: sachin.laugh() # ? self
     ha ha ha ah ha
[18]: sachin.cry()
     aahu aahu aahu
[19]: |1 = []
[20]: 1.append(10)
[21]: print(1)
     [10]
[22]: list.append(1, 20)
[23]: 1
[23]: [10, 20]
[24]: help(list.append)
     Help on method_descriptor:
     append(self, object, /)
         Append object to the end of the list.
[25]: help(1.append)
     Help on built-in function append:
     append(object, /) method of builtins.list instance
         Append object to the end of the list.
[26]: Human.laugh()
            Ш
```

```
TypeError
                                                        Traceback (most recent call_
      →last)
             <ipython-input-26-86e0db47740b> in <module>
         ----> 1 Human.laugh()
             TypeError: laugh() missing 1 required positional argument: 'self'
     create a car class having thease methods
     wheels
     breaking_system
     streaing
     speed
     object.method() -> class.method(object)
[32]: class A:
          def hello():
              print("Hello")
      a = A()
[33]: a.hello()
      # A.hello(a)
             TypeError
                                                        Traceback (most recent call⊔
      →last)
             <ipython-input-33-9537d85850c3> in <module>
         ----> 1 a.hello()
               3 # A.hello(a)
             TypeError: hello() takes 0 positional arguments but 1 was given
[34]: A.hello()
```

```
Hello
[35]: class A:
         def hello(self):
             print("Hello")
[36]: a = A()
[37]: a.hello()
      # A.hello(a)
     Hello
[38]: A.hello()
             TypeError
                                                        Traceback (most recent call_
      ناهد)
             <ipython-input-38-18211e912635> in <module>
         ---> 1 A.hello()
             TypeError: hello() missing 1 required positional argument: 'self'
[28]: from tqdm import tqdm
      from time import sleep
[30]: for _ in tqdm(range(900)):
          sleep(1)
     100%|
     900/900 [15:01<00:00, 1.00s/it]
[39]: class Car:
          def wheels(self):
             print('four wheel drive')
          def breaking(self, abs):
              print(f"I have {abs} breaking system")
```

methods are bounded to object space so first argument is always an object.

```
[40]: c = Car()
```

```
[41]: c.wheels()
      # Car.wheels(c)
     four wheel drive
[43]: c.breaking('normal')
     I have normal breaking system
[44]: c.breaking('abs')
     I have abs breaking system
[46]: c.name = 'nano'
      # setting an attribute to an object
      # Dynamic Binding
[47]: print(c.name)
     nano
     What is a constructor ?
     A special method which called whenever an object created, usually used to set default attribute
     What are magic methods in Python ?
     duck typing
     __method__ magic methods or dunder methods usually universal methods and operators which are called
[48]: ### duck typing
      1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
[52]: print(len(1)) # magic methods
     4
[50]: s = "hello world"
[53]: print(len(s))
     11
     len is duck type method supported on all iterable object
[54]: 1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
      print(len(1))
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```
print(list.__len__(1))
      # class. method (self)
     4
     4
[55]: s = "hello world"
     print(len(s))
      print(str.__len__(s))
      # class.__method__(object/self)
     11
     11
[63]: class Human:
          def __len__(self):
              return 5
          def laugh(self):
              print("ha ha ha ha ha")
      class Animal:
          def __len__(self):
              return 10
          def laugh(self):
              print("aaaa aaaa aaaa")
[64]: 1 = [ Human(), Animal() ]
[65]: 1
[65]: [<__main__.Human at 0x1c1b4e5b748>, <__main__.Animal at 0x1c1b4e5b708>]
[66]: # duck typing
      for obj in 1:
          obj.laugh()
     ha ha ha ha ha
     aaaa aaaa aaaa
[68]: 1 = [ 'hello', [1, 2, 3, 4], Human(), Animal()]
      for obj in 1:
          print(len(obj), type(obj))
     5 <class 'str'>
     4 <class 'list'>
```

```
5 <class '__main__.Human'>
     10 <class '__main__.Animal'>
[70]: 1 = list([1, 2, 3])
[71]: print(1)
      [1, 2, 3]
[72]: s = str('hello')
      print(s)
     hello
[73]: h = Human()
[74]: print(h) # standard output
     <__main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B4E33488>
[75]: h # shell output
[75]: <__main__.Human at 0x1c1b4e33488>
[76]: fp = open('output.txt', 'w')
[77]: print("Hello world", file=fp)
[78]: print(h, file=fp)
[79]: fp.close()
[80]: !type output.txt
     Hello world
     <__main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B4E33488>
[81]: print("hello world")
     hello world
     help(print)
     strings ?
     print(1) --> string
     print(1) \longrightarrow 1 ? type(1) \longrightarrow list \longrightarrow list.__str__(1) \longrightarrow string representation of list \longrightarrow wr
```

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[84]: h.__str__() # string representation
 [84]: '<_main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B4E33488>'
 [85]: h.__repr__() # raw representation
 [85]: '<_main__.Human object at 0x000001C1B4E33488>'
 [92]: class A:
           def __str__(self):
               print("ohh i see this is how print works")
               return 'object representation'
 [93]: a = A()
 [94]: print(a)
      ohh i see this is how print works
      object representation
 [95]: a # __repr__
 [95]: <__main__.A at 0x1c1b4e76e88>
 [96]: class A:
           pass
 [97]: a = A()
       print(a)
      <_main__.A object at 0x000001C1B4E71048>
 [99]: issubclass(A, object)
       # object class is by bedefault extened in every class of python
 [99]: True
[100]:5+6
[100]: 11
[101]: int.__add__(5, 6)
[101]: 11
[102]: class A:
           pass
```

```
[103]: a = A()
       b = A()
[104]: a + b
              TypeError
                                                         Traceback (most recent call_
       →last)
              <ipython-input-104-bd58363a63fc> in <module>
          ----> 1 a + b
              TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'A' and 'A'
[105]: class A:
           def __add__(self, other):
               print("bhai bhai")
[106]: a = A()
[107]: b = A()
[108]: a + b
      bhai bhai
[109]: class A:
           def __repr__(self):
               return "Ab apunich bhagwan hai, jo apan chahega vo hoga"
[110]: a = A()
[111]: print(a)
      Ab apunich bhagwan hai, jo apan chahega vo hoga
[112]: a
[112]: Ab apunich bhagwan hai, jo apan chahega vo hoga
      Understand how an object is created
      repr --> str
```

```
[113]: class A:
          def __repr__(self):
              return "SHELL OUTPUT"
          def __str__(self):
              return "STANDARD OUTPUT"
[114]: a = A()
[115]: print(a)
      STANDARD OUTPUT
[116]: a
[116]: SHELL OUTPUT
[129]: class A:
          def __new__(cls):
              """Constructor which creates object"""
              print("__"*30)
              print('__new__ Creating Space / Memory Allocation for object of type⊔
       print(cls, type(cls))
              print("__"*30)
              return object.__new__(cls)
          def __init__(self):
              """Constructor which initlizes values in object"""
              print("**"*30)
              self.name = 'A class' # features
              self.value = "Default Value" # attribute
              print(self, type(self))
              print("__init__ Initlizing Default Values to obejct")
              print("**"*30)
          def __str__(self):
              return self.name
          def show_data(self):
              print("Name: ", self.name)
              print("Value: ", self.value)
[130]: a = A()
      __new__ Creating Space / Memory Allocation for object of type cls A
      <class '__main__.A'> <class 'type'>
      **********************
```

```
A class <class '__main__.A'>
      __init__ Initlizing Default Values to obejct
      ****************
[131]: a.name
[131]: 'A class'
[132]: a.value
[132]: 'Default Value'
[133]: a.show_data()
      Name: A class
      Value: Default Value
[134]: print(a)
      A class
[135]: class Human:
          def __init__(self, name, country, laugh_type):
                  self - instance itself (object)
                  name, country those are local variables
                  self.name, self.country - instance variables
                  self.laugh_type instance variable
              self.name = name
              self.country = country
              self.laugh_type = laugh_type
          def __str__(self):
              return self.name.upper()
          def laugh(self):
              print(f"{self.name}: {self.laugh_type}")
          def show_data(self):
              print("Name
                           : ", self.name)
              print("Country : ", self.country)
[136]: sachin = Human('sachin yadav', 'India', 'ha ha ha ha haaa haa haa')
      rajat = Human('rajat goyal', 'USA', 'he he he ha ha he he ha ha')
[137]: print(sachin)
```

SACHIN YADAV

```
[138]: print(rajat)
      RAJAT GOYAL
[139]: sachin.show_data()
              : sachin yadav
      Name
      Country: India
[140]: rajat.show_data()
      Name
              : rajat goyal
      Country: USA
[141]: sachin.laugh()
      sachin yadav: ha ha ha ha haa haa haa
[142]: rajat.laugh()
      rajat goyal: he he he ha ha he he ha ha
[143]: class A:
           pass
[144]: a = A()
[145]: a
[145]: <__main__.A at 0x1c1b3e1f288>
[146]: print(dir(A))
      ['__class__', '__delattr__', '__dict__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__',
      '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__',
       __init_subclass__', '__le__', '__lt__', '__module__', '__ne__', '__new__',
      '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__',
      '__str__', '__subclasshook__', '__weakref__']
[147]: print(issubclass(A, object))
      True
[151]: class A(object):
           def __init__(self): # over-riding
               self.name = 'Sachin'
           def __str__(self):
```

	return self.name.upper()
[152]:	a = A() #
[153]:	print(a)
	SACHIN
[]:	
[]:	