



# CSE 2040

## Programming IV

### Lecture #34



# What will we learn today

- Abstract Method
- Abstract Class
- Interface



# Abstract Method

- Abstract method is a method whose action is redefined in the sub classes as per the requirement of the objects.
- Generally **abstract methods** are written without body since their body will be defined in the sub classes anyhow.
  - But it is possible to write an **abstract method** with body also.
  - To mark a method as abstract, we should use the decorator **@abstractmethod**.
- On the other hand, a **concrete method** is a method with body.



## Cont'd

- The way to create an **abstract class** is to derive it from a **meta class ABC** that belong to **abc**(abstract base class) **module**.

```
class Abstractclass(ABC):
```

- A meta class is a class that defines the behavior of other classes. The **meta class ABC** defines that the class which is derived from it becomes an **abstract class**.

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```



## Cont'd

```
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class Myclass(ABC):
```

```
    @abstractmethod
```

```
    def calculate(self, x):
```

```
        pass
```



## Cont'd

```
#to create abstract class and sub classes which implement the abstract method of the abstract class  
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
```

```
class Myclass(ABC):  
    @abstractmethod  
    def calculate(self,x):  
        pass
```

```
class Sub1(Myclass):  
    def calculate(self,x):  
        print('square value: ',x*x)
```

```
import math  
class Sub2(Myclass):  
    def calculate(self,x):  
        print('square root: ',math.sqrt(x))
```

```
class Sub3(Myclass):  
    def calculate(self,x):  
        print('cube value: ',x**3)
```

```
obj1=Sub1()  
obj1.calculate(3)  
obj2=Sub2()  
obj2.calculate(3)  
obj3=Sub3()  
obj3.calculate(3)
```

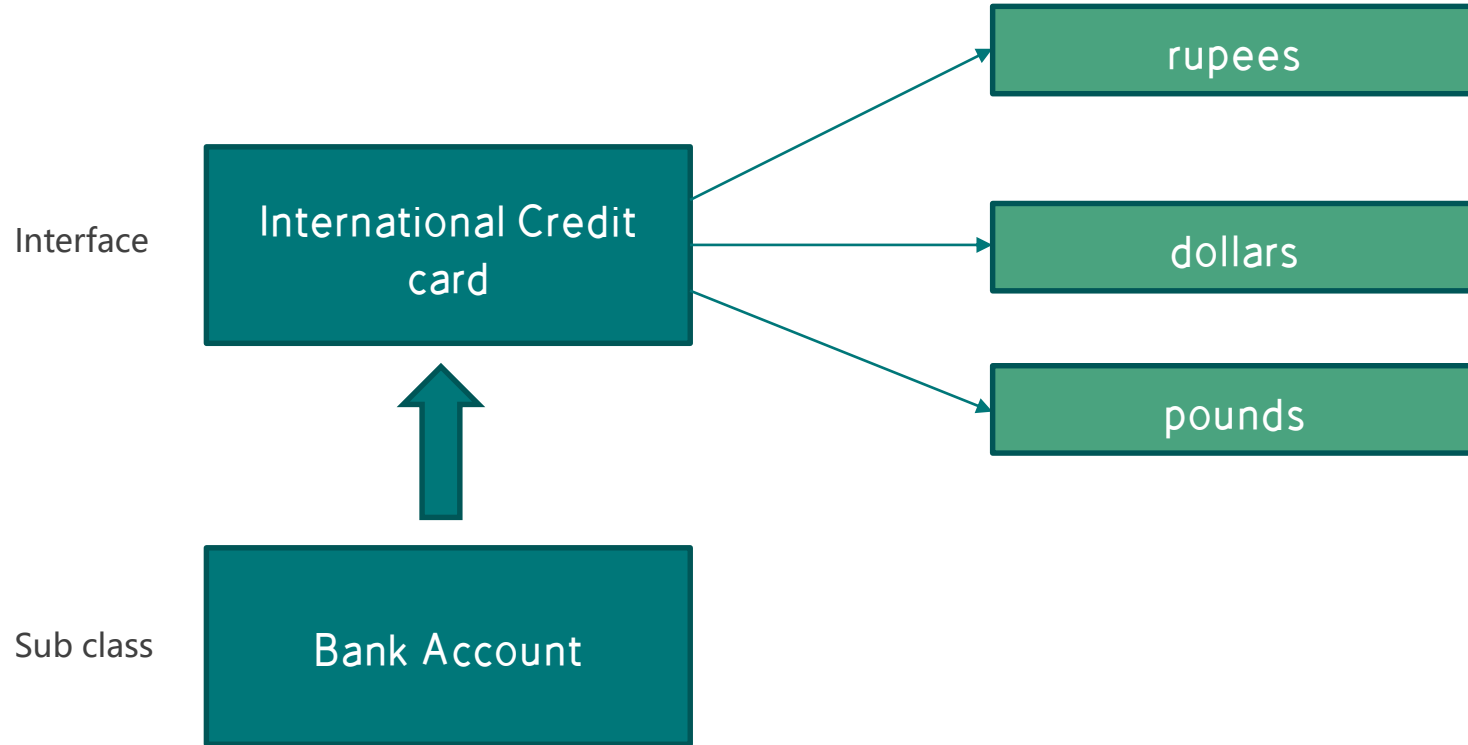


# Interface

- In the languages like java, an interface is created using the key word 'interface' but in python an interface is created as an **abstract class only**.
- The interface concept is not explicitly available in python.
- An interface contains methods without body, it is not possible to create objects to an interface.



# Interface and sub class







# Example program

- Reference to : `interfaceexample1.py`, `interfaceexample2.py`



## Point to remember

- Python does not provide **interface** concept **explicitly**. It provides **abstract classes** which can be used as either **abstract classes** or **interfaces**.
- An **abstract class** is a class that contains some **abstract methods**. An abstract class can also contain **concrete methods**. It is **not possible to create an object** to an abstract class.
- An **abstract class** is written **when there are some common features shared by all the objects**.
- An **interface** is written **when all the features are implemented differently for different objects**.
- Both **abstract classes** and **interfaces** are example for **polymorphism**.



# Let's consider problem statement

- Retailer1, a class which represents a retail shop. Retailer1 wants **text books** of X class and some **pens**. Similarly, Retailer2 also wants **text books** of X class and some **papers**.
- In this case, we can understand that the **text\_books()** is the common feature shared by both the retailers. But the **stationary** asked by the retailers is **different**. This means, the **stationary** has different implementations for different retailers but there is a common features, i.e., the **text books**.
- In this case, the programmer designs the **WholeSaler class** as an **abstract class**. **Retailer1** and **Retailer2** are sub classes.



# References

- Dr. R. Nageswara Rao, Core Python Programming, Second Edition, 2018