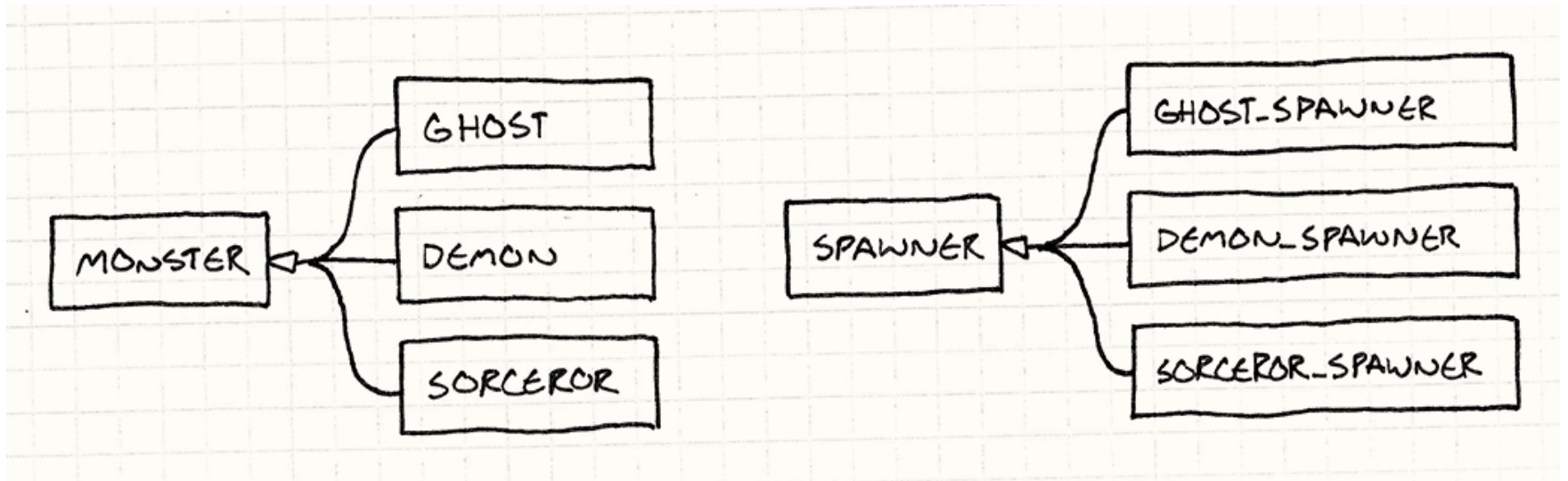


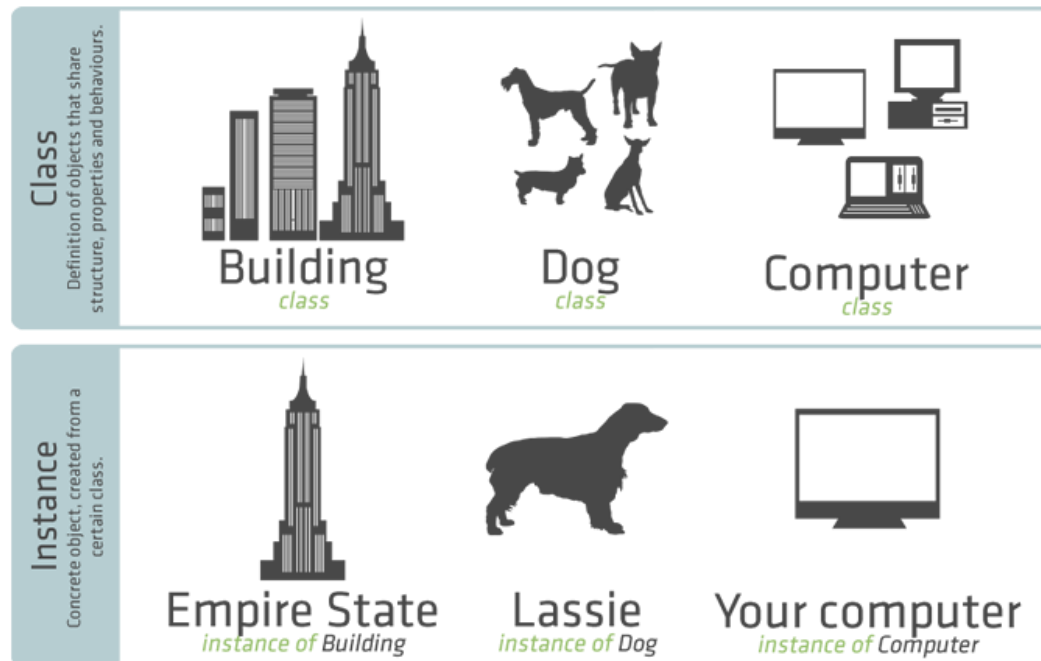
Object Oriented Programming

Motivation



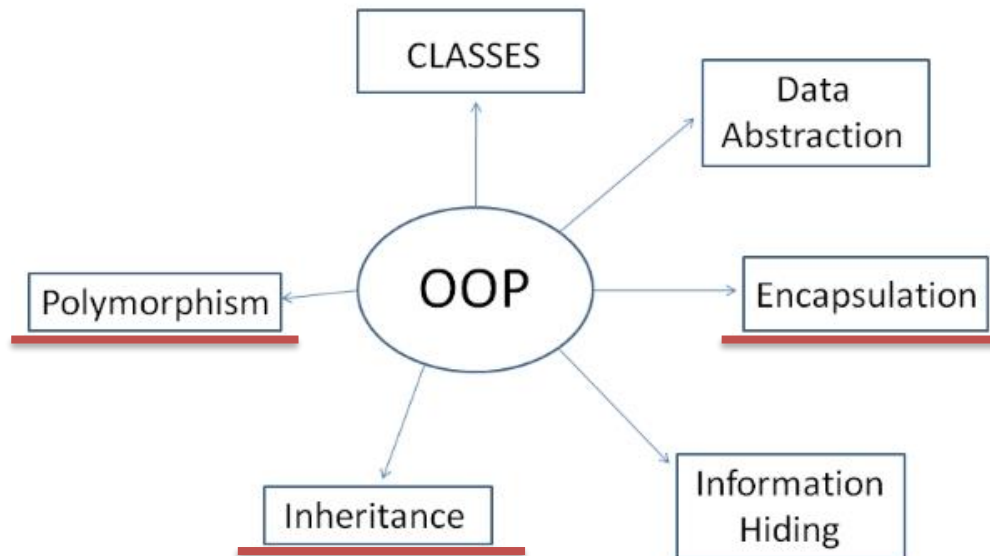
Class

- A class specifies the set of instance variables and methods that are “bundled together” for defining a type of object.



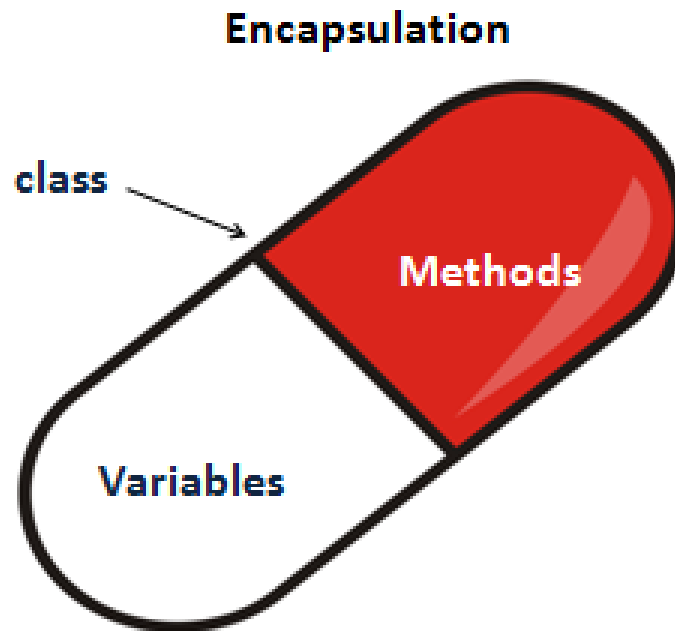
Fundamental features of OOP

- Three fundamental features supporting the design of object-oriented programs are referred to as encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.

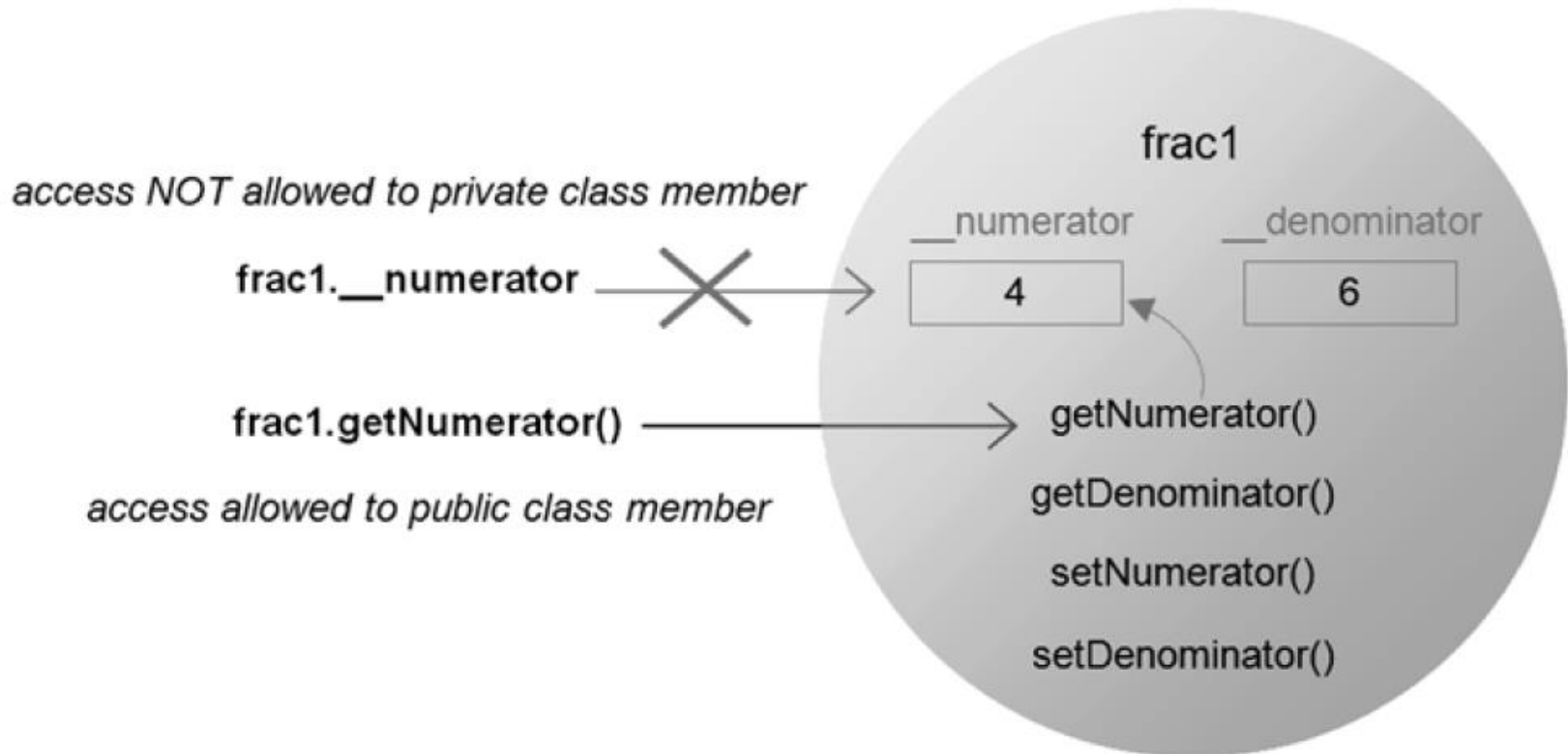


Encapsulation

- Encapsulation is a means of bundling together instance variables and methods to form a given type, as well as a way of restricting access to certain class members.



Encapsulation



getters and setters allow to get (return)
and set (assign) private instance variables
of a class

Defining Classes

```
class Fraction(object):
```

Special Methods

```
def __init__(self, numerator, denominator):  
    """Inits Fraction with values numerator and denominator."""  
  
    self.__numerator = numerator  
    self.__denominator = denominator  
    self.reduce()
```

Getter and Setter Methods

```
def getNumerator(self):  
    """Returns the numerator of a Fraction."""  
  
    return self.__numerator
```

```
def getDenominator(self):  
    """Returns the denominator of a Fraction."""  
  
    return self.__denominator
```

```
def setNumerator(self, value):  
    """Sets the numerator of a Fraction to the provided value."""  
  
    self.__numerator = value
```

```
def setDenominator(self, value):  
    """Sets the denominator of a Fraction to the provided value.  
  
    Raises a ValueError exception if a value of zero provided.  
    """  
  
    if value == 0:  
        raise ValueError('Divide by Zero Error')  
  
    self.__denominator = value
```

Defining Classes

LET'S TRY IT

Enter and execute the following Python class. Then enter the given instructions within the Python shell and observe the results.

```
class SomeClass(object):  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.__n = 0  
        self.n2 = 0
```

```
>>> obj = SomeClass()  
>>> obj.__n  
???  
>>> obj._SomeClass__n  
???  
>>> obj.n2  
???
```


Arithmetic special operators

Operator	Example Use	Special Method
- (negation)	-frac1	<code>__neg__</code>
+ (addition)	frac1 + frac2	<code>__add__</code>
- (subtraction)	frac1 - frac2	<code>__sub__</code>
* (multiplication)	frac1 * frac2	<code>__mul__</code>

LET'S TRY IT

Enter and save the following class definition in a Python file, and execute. Then enter the given instructions in the Python shell and observe the results.

```
class XYcoord(object):  
  
    def __init__(self, x, y):  
        self.__x = x  
        self.__y = y  
  
    def __repr__(self)  
        return '(' + str(self.__x) + ', ' \  
            + str(self.__y) + ')'  
  
    def __add__(self, rCoord):  
        new_x = self.__x + rCoord.__x  
        new_y = self.__y + rCoord.__y  
  
        return XYCoord(new_x, new_y)  
  
    >>> coord_1 = XYcoord(4,2)  
    >>> coord_2 = XYCoord(6,10)  
    >>> coord_1 + coord_2  
    ???  
  
    >>> coord = coord_1 + coord_2  
    >>> print(coord)  
    ???
```

Operation	Regular form	Polar to Cartesian form	Exponential form
z	$a + ib$	$r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$	$re^{i\theta}$
$z_1 + z_2$	$(a + c) + i(b + d)$	$\sqrt{(a+c)^2 + (b+d)^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b+d}{a+c} \right)$	$r_1 e^{i\theta_1} + r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$
$z_1 - z_2$	$(a - c) + i(b - d)$	$\sqrt{(a-c)^2 + (b-d)^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b-d}{a-c} \right)$	$r_1 e^{i\theta_1} - r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$
$z_1 z_2$	$(ac - bd) + i(ad + bc)$	$r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$	$r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$
$\frac{z_1}{z_2}$	$\frac{(ac + bd) + i(bc - ad)}{c^2 + d^2}$	$\frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$	$\frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$
$\frac{1}{z}$	$\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} - i \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$	$\frac{1}{r} (\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$	$\frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$
z^2	$(a^2 - b^2) + i2ab$	$r^2 (\cos 2\theta + i \sin 2\theta)$	$r^2 e^{i2\theta}$
\sqrt{z}	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{r+a} + i\sqrt{r-a})$	$\sqrt{r} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$	$\sqrt{r} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$
z^n	$(a + ib)^n$	$r^n (\cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta)$	$r^n e^{in(\theta + 2m\pi)}$
$\sqrt[n]{z}$	$\sqrt[n]{a + ib}$	$\sqrt[n]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)$	$\frac{1}{r^n} e^{i \left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right)}$
$z_1^{z_2}$	$(a + ib)^{(c+id)} = (a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{(c+id)}{2}} e^{i(c+id)\theta}$ $r^c e^{-d\theta} [\cos(d \ln r + c\theta + 2ck\pi) + i \sin(d \ln r + c\theta + 2ck\pi)]$		$e^{z_2 \ln(z_1)}$
$\ln z$	$\ln(re^{i\theta}) = \ln[r e^{i(\theta + 2n\pi)}] = \ln r + i(\theta + 2n\pi) \quad z \neq 0$		
$\log_{z_2} z_1$	$\frac{\ln z_1}{\ln z_2} = \frac{\ln(a + ib)}{\ln(c + id)}$		
x^z	$x^a [\cos(b \ln x) + i \sin(b \ln x)]$		$e^{z \ln x} = x^a e^{i(b \ln x)}$
e^z	$e^a (\cos b + i \sin b)$	$e^{z+i2\pi n}$	$e^a e^{ib}$
\bar{z} conjugate	$a - ib$	$r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta)$	$re^{-i\theta}$

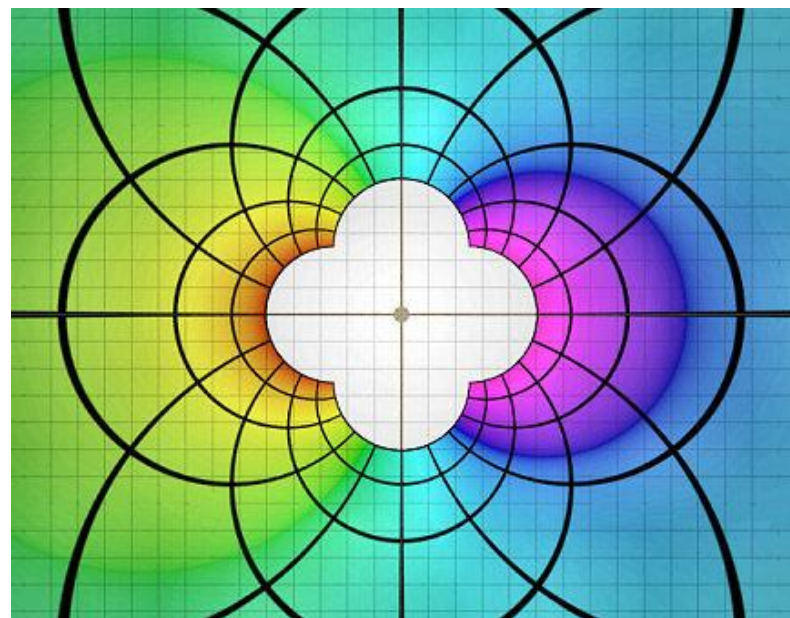
$$z_1 = a + ib \quad z_2 = c + id \quad \arg(z) = \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{a} \right) + 2n\pi \quad r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$m, n = 0, 1, 2 \dots \text{any integer}$

In geometry and complex analysis, a **Möbius transformation** of the complex plane is a rational function of the form

$$f(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

of one complex variable z ; here the coefficients a, b, c, d are complex numbers satisfying $ad - bc \neq 0$.



Relational special operators

Operator	Example Use	Special Method
< (less than)	<code>frac1 < frac2</code>	<code>__lt__</code>
<= (less than or equal to)	<code>frac1 <= frac2</code>	<code>__le__</code>
== (equal to)	<code>frac1 == frac2</code>	<code>__eq__</code>
!= (not equal to)	<code>frac1 != frac2</code>	<code>__ne__</code>
> (greater than)	<code>frac1 > frac2</code>	<code>__gt__</code>
>= (greater than or equal to)	<code>frac1 >= frac2</code>	<code>__ge__</code>

Inheritance

- Inheritance in object-oriented programming is the ability of a subclass (also “derived class” or “child class”) to **inherit members of a superclass** (also “base class” or “parent class”) as part of its own definition.

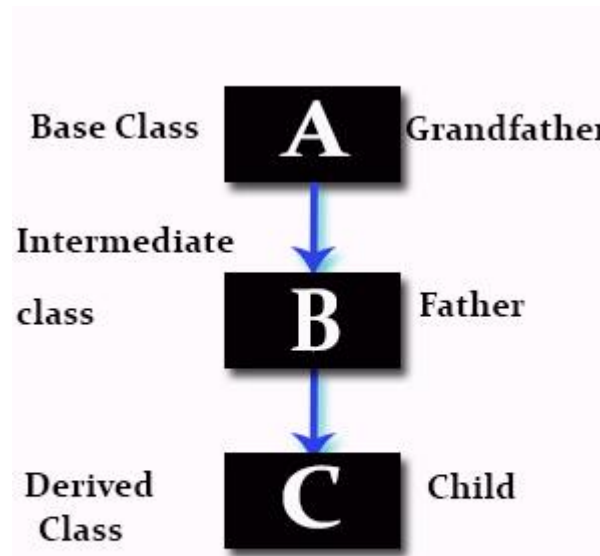


Fig: Multilevel Inheritance

Inheritance

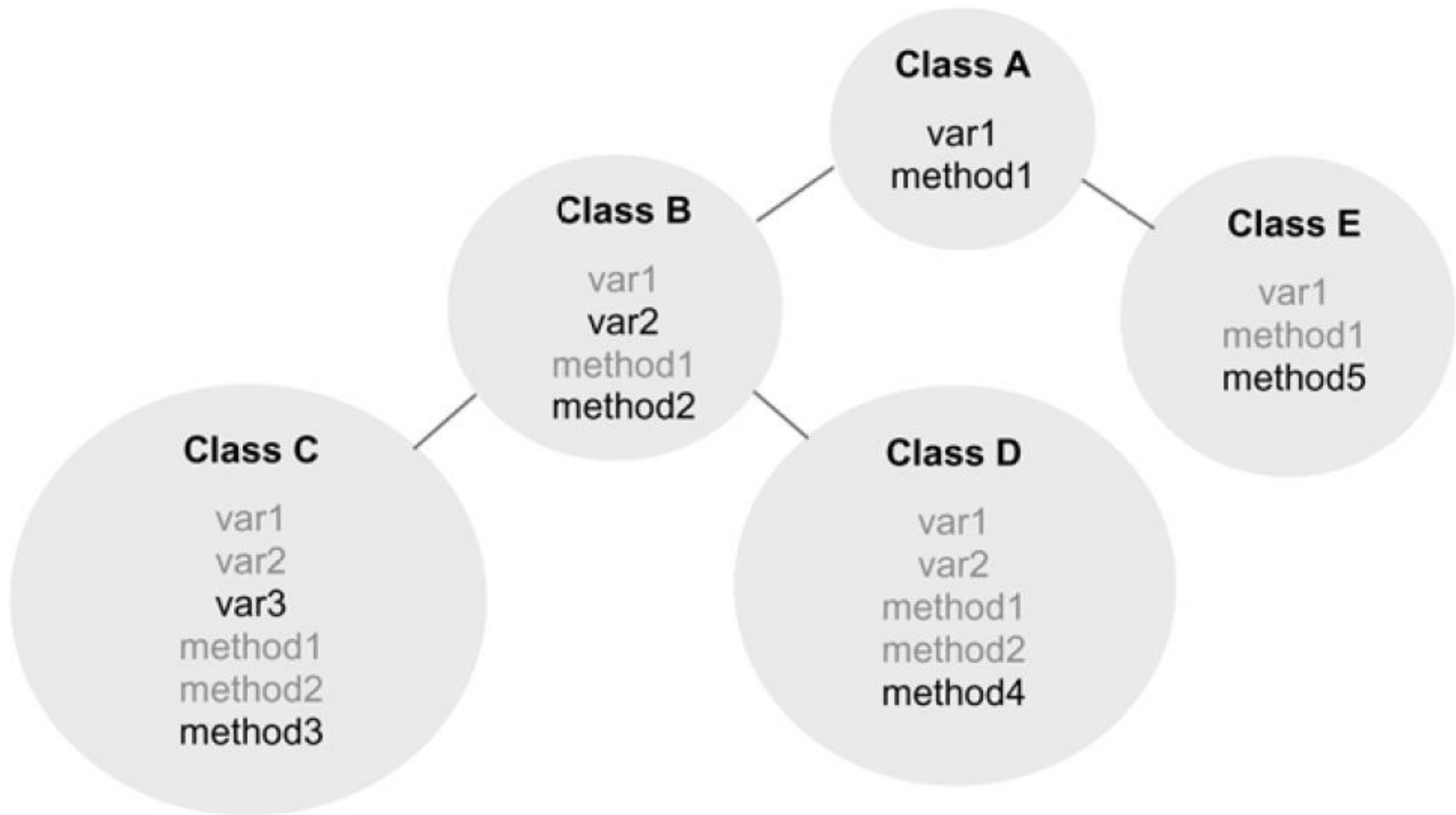
```
1 class parent:
2     def sum(self,a,b):
3         c = a+b
4         print "addition is ", c
5
6 class child(parent):
7
8     def mul(self,a,b):
9         c =a*b
10        print "multiplication ", c
11
12 c = child()
13 c.sum(10,2)
14 c.mul(5,6)
```

Command Prompt

```
G:\Python\class>python class7.py
addition is 12
multiplication 30
G:\Python\class>
```

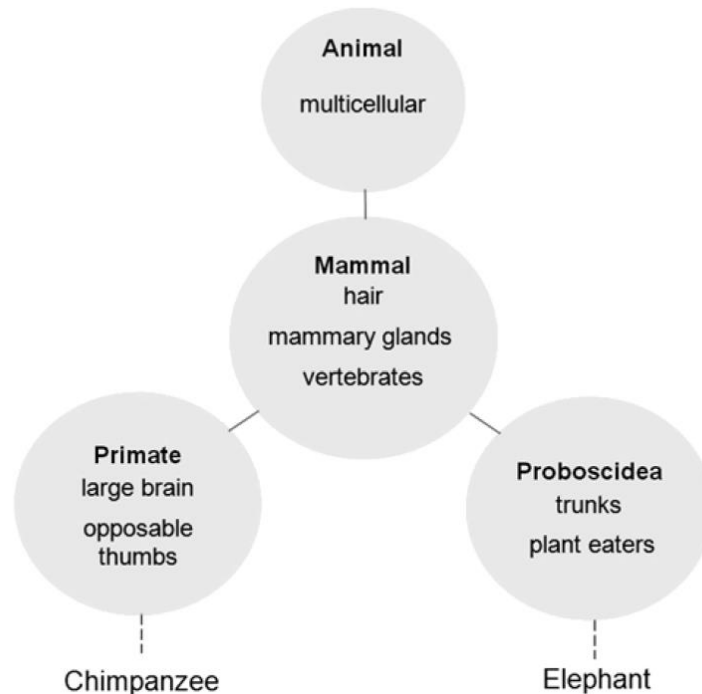
The diagram illustrates the relationship between the `parent` and `child` classes. A vertical line connects the `parent` class definition (lines 1-5) to the `child` class definition (lines 6-10), indicating inheritance. A red arrow points from the `child` class to the `c = child()` instantiation (line 12). Another red arrow points from the `c.sum(10,2)` call (line 13) to the output in the Command Prompt. A third red arrow points from the `c.mul(5,6)` call (line 14) to the output in the Command Prompt. A large red bracket on the right side of the code block groups the class definitions and the instantiation line, suggesting the scope of the class-related code.

Inheritance



Subtype

- A **subtype** is something that can be substituted for and behave as its parent type (and *its* parent type, etc.).



Inheritance

- *Andy was very interested in animals. He had many books about them, and went to see animals whenever he had the chance.*
- *Andy was very interested in chimpanzees. He had many books about them, and went to see chimpanzees whenever he had the chance.*
- *Andy was very interested in chimpanzees. He had many books about them, and loved to watch the chimpanzees swing from tree to tree.*
- *Andy was very interested in elephants. He had many books about them, and loved to watch the elephants swing from tree to tree.*

- Built-in function `type` can be used to determine the type (class name) of any value in Python. Built-in function `help` can be used to get the class description of a built-in type.

LET'S TRY IT

Enter the following in the Python shell and observe the results.

<code>>>> type(1)</code>	<code>>>> type([])</code>	<code>>>> help(int)</code>
<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>
<code>>>> type(1.5)</code>	<code>>>> type([1,2,3])</code>	<code>>>> help(float)</code>
<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>
<code>>>> type('')</code>	<code>>>> type(())</code>	<code>>>> help(list)</code>
<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>
<code>>>> type('Hi')</code>	<code>>>> type((1,2,3))</code>	<code>>>> help(tuple)</code>
<code>???</code>	<code>???</code>	

Subtype

```
class ExplodedStr(str):
```

```
    def __init__(self, value = ''):
```

```
        # call to init of str class
        str.__init__(value)
```

```
    def explode(self):
```

```
        # empty str returned unaltered
```

```
        if len(self) == 0:
```

```
            return self
```

```
        else:
```

```
            # create exploded string
```

```
            empty_str = ''
```

```
            blank_char = ' '
```

```
            temp_str = empty_str
```

```
            for k in range(0, len(self) - 1):
```

```
                temp_str = temp_str + self[k] + blank_char
```

```
            # append last char without following blank
```

```
            temp_str = temp_str + self[len(self)- 1]
```

```
            # return exploded str by joining all chars in list
```

```
            return temp_str
```

Polymorphism

- In object-oriented programming, **polymorphism** allows objects of different types, each with their own specific behaviors, to be treated as the same general type.

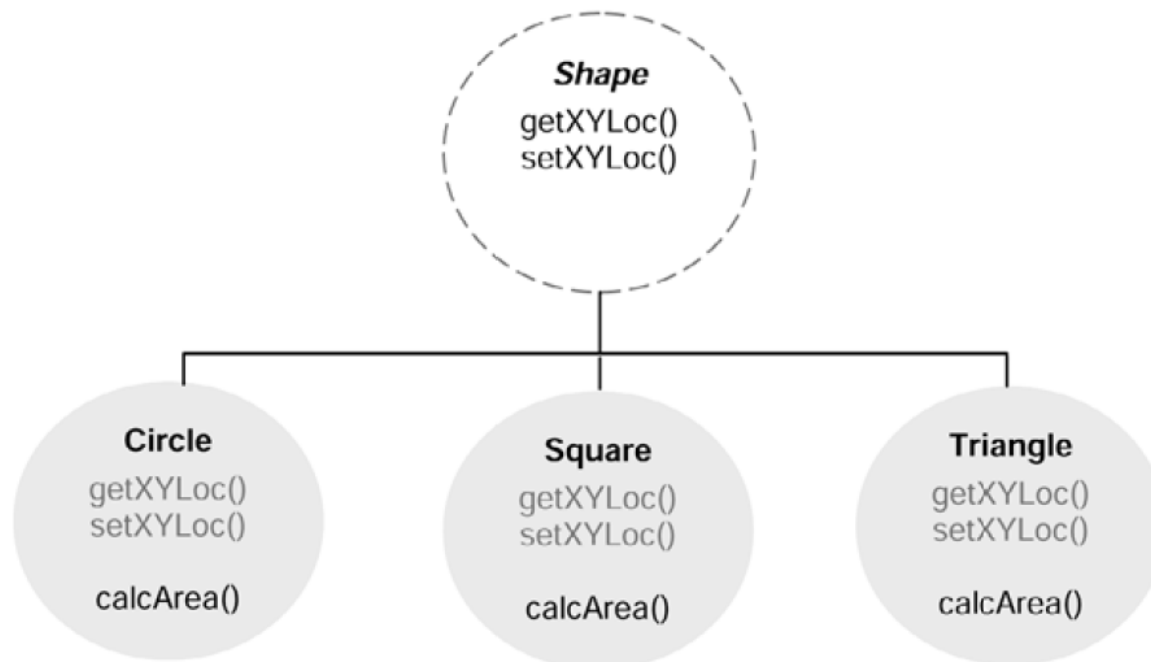


FIGURE 10-19 Polymorphic Shape Class

Polymorphism



```

class Bird(object):
    def __init__(self, w):
        print('__init__ of Bird Class called')
        self.__weight = w

    def getWeight(self):
        return str(self.__weight) + 'ounces'

    def getColor(self):
        raise NotImplementedError( \
            'Method color not implemented')

class BlueJay(Bird):
    def __init__(self, w):
        Bird.__init__(self, w)

    def getColor(self):
        return 'Blue'

class Cardinal(Bird):
    def __init__(self, w):
        Bird.__init__(self, w)

    def getColor(self):
        return 'Red'

class BlackBird(Bird):
    def __init__(self, w):
        Bird.__init__(self, w)

    def getColor(self):
        return 'Black'

```

```

>>> b1 = BlueJay(1)
???

>>> b2 = Cardinal(1.4)
???

>>> b3 = BlackBird(3.5)
???

>>> b1.getWeight()
???

>>> b2.getWeight()
???

>>> b3.getWeight()
???

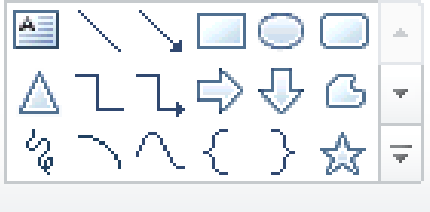
>>> b1.getColor()
???

>>> b2.getColor()
???

>>> b3.getColor()
???

>>> b4 = Bird(2.0)
>>> b4.getColor()

```



Using polymorphism

Circle, Square, and Triangle do not have a common set of methods,

```
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir = Circle(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr = Square(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri = Triangle(0, 0, 1)
```

```
if selected_shape == 1:
    area = cir.calcCircleArea()
elif selected_shape == 2:
    area = sqr.calcSquareArea()
elif selected_shape == 3:
    area = tri.calcTriangleArea()
```

```
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir.drawCircle()
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr.drawSquare()
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri.drawTriangle()
```

```
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir.moveCircle(x, y)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr.moveSquare(x, y)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri.moveTriangle(x, y)
```

Using polymorphism

```
class Shape(object):
```

```
    def __init__(self, x, y):  
        self.__x = x  
        self.__y = y
```

```
    def getXYLoc(self):  
        return (self.__x, self.__y)
```

```
    def setXYLoc(self, x, y):  
        self.__x = x  
        self.__y = y
```

```
    def draw(self):  
        raise NotImplementedError("Method draw not implemented")
```

```
    def calcArea(self):  
        raise NotImplementedError("Method calcArea not implemented")
```

```
    def resize(self, amt):  
        raise NotImplementedError("Method resize not implemented")
```

Non-Polymorphic Code

```
# Create Appropriate Object

if selected_shape == 1:
    cir = Circle(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr = Square(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri = Triangle(0, 0, 1)

# draw
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir.drawCircle()
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr.drawSquare()
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri.drawTriangle()

# calc area
if selected_shape == 1:
    area = cir.calcCircleArea()
elif selected_shape == 2:
    area = sqr.calcSquareArea()
elif selected_shape == 3:
    area = tri.calcTriangleArea()

# resize
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir.resizeCircle(percentage)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr.resizeSquare(percentage)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri.resizeTriangle(percentage)

# reposition
if selected_shape == 1:
    cir.setXY(x, y)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    sqr.setPosition(x, y)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    tri.moveTo(x, y)
```

Polymorphic Code

```
# Create Appropriate Object

if selected_shape == 1:
    fig = Circle(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 2:
    fig = Square(0, 0, 1)
elif selected_shape == 3:
    fig = Triangle(0, 0, 1)

# draw
fig.draw()

# calc area
area = fig.calcArea()

# resize
fig.resize(selected_percentage)

# reposition
fig.setXYLoc(x, y)
```

For the call to method `draw()`, the method defined in the specific subclass is the actual method called.

For the call to method `calcArea()`, the method defined in the specific subclass is the actual method called.

For the call to method `resize()`, the method defined in the specific subclass is the actual method called.

For the call to method `setXYLoc()`, there is no method defined in any of the subclasses. Therefore, for each particular shape, the method of the `Shape` class is the method called.

FIGURE 10-23 Nonpolymorphic vs. Polymorphic Code

Using polymorphism

```
class Animal:
    def __init__(self, name):    # Constructor of the class
        self.name = name
    def talk(self):              # Abstract method, defined by convention only
        raise NotImplementedError("Subclass must implement abstract method")

class Cat(Animal):
    def talk(self):
        return 'Meow!'

class Dog(Animal):
    def talk(self):
        return 'Woof! Woof!'

animals = [Cat('Missy'),
           Cat('Mr. Mistoffelees'),
           Dog('Lassie')]

for animal in animals:
    print animal.name + ': ' + animal.talk()

# prints the following:
#
# Missy: Meow!
# Mr. Mistoffelees: Meow!
# Lassie: Woof! Woof!
```

- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/overview-tree.html>

```

◦ java.lang.Object
  ◦ javax.swing.AbstractAction (implements javax.swing.Action, java.lang.Cloneable, java.io.Serializable)
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicDesktopPaneUI.CloseAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicDesktopPaneUI.MaximizeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicDesktopPaneUI.MinimizeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicDesktopPaneUI.NavigateAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicDesktopPaneUI.OpenAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.ApproveSelectionAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.CancelSelectionAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.ChangeToParentDirectoryAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.GoHomeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.NewFolderAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicFileChooserUI.UpdateAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.CloseAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.IconifyAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.MaximizeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.MoveAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.RestoreAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicInternalFrameTitlePane.SizeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicSliderUI.ActionScroller
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreeCancelEditingAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreeHomeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreeIncrementAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreePageAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreeToggleAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicTreeUI.TreeTraverseAction
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.metal.MetalFileChooserUI.DirectoryComboBoxAction
  ◦ javax.swing.text.TextAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.BeepAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.CopyAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.CutAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.DefaultKeyTypedAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.InsertBreakAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.InsertContentAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.InsertTabAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.DefaultEditorKit.PasteAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.StyledTextAction
      ◦ javax.swing.text.html.HTMLEditorKit.HTMLTextAction
      ◦ javax.swing.text.html.HTMLEditorKit.InsertHTMLTextAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.AlignmentAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.BoldAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.FontFamilyAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.FontSizeAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.ForegroundAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.ItalicAction
    ◦ javax.swing.text.StyledEditorKit.UnderlineAction
  ◦ javax.lang.model.util.AbstractAnnotationValueVisitor6<R,P> (implements javax.lang.model.element.AnnotationValueVisitor<R,P>)
    ◦ javax.lang.model.util.AbstractAnnotationValueVisitor7<R,P>
    ◦ javax.lang.model.util.SimpleAnnotationValueVisitor6<R,P>
    ◦ javax.lang.model.util.SimpleAnnotationValueVisitor7<R,P>
  ◦ javax.swing.border.AbstractBorder (implements javax.swing.border.Border, java.io.Serializable)
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.ButtonBorder (implements javax.swing.plaf.UIResource)
      ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.RadioButtonBorder
      ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.RolloverButtonBorder
      ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.ToggleButtonBorder
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.FieldBorder (implements javax.swing.plaf.UIResource)
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.MarginBorder (implements javax.swing.plaf.UIResource)
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.MenuBarBorder (implements javax.swing.plaf.UIResource)
    ◦ javax.swing.plaf.basic.BasicBorders.RevelBorder

```