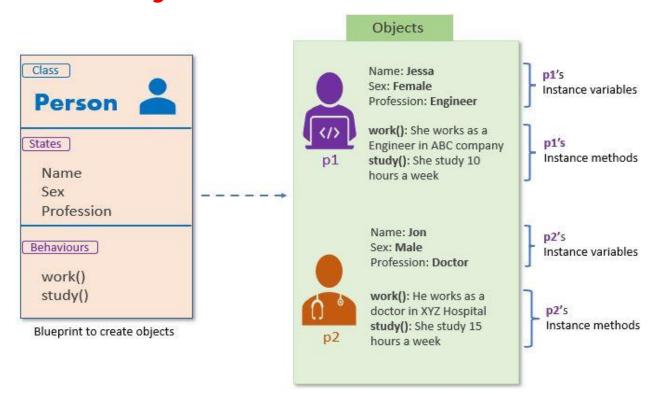


Artificial Intelligence (Machine Learning & Deep Learning)
[Course]

Week 2 - Day 2 & Day 3
[See examples / code in GitHub code repository]

It is not about Theory, it is 20% Theory and 80% Practical – Technical/Development/Programming [Mostly Python based]

Class and Object



References:



Class and Object

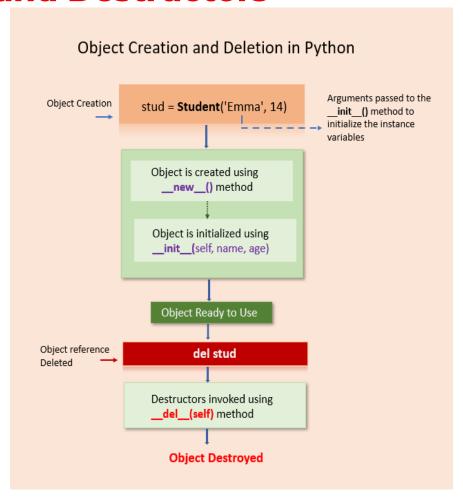
Class Attributes Class Instance Variables **Variables** 1. Bound to Object 1. Bound to the Class 2. Declared inside of 2. Declared inside the __init()__method class, but outside of 3. Not shared by any method objects. Every object 3. Shared by all objects of a class. has its own copy

References:

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_classes.asp https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/class https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python_classes_objects.htm https://pynative.com/python-classes-and-objects/



Constructors and Destructors



References:



Types of Method

Methods

Instance Method

- Bound to the Object of a Class
- It can modify a Object state
- Can Access and modify both class and instance variables

Class Method

- 1. Bound to the Class
- It can modify a class state
- 3. Can Access only Class Variable
- Used to create factory methods

Static Method

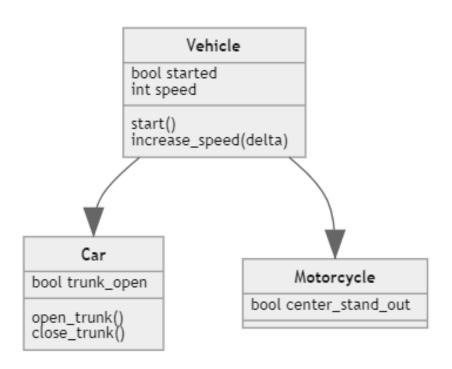
- 1. Bound to the Class
- It can't modify a class or object state
- Can't Access or modify the Class and Instance Variables

References:

https://pynative.com/python-class-method-vs-static-method-vs-instance-method/ https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/static-method-vs-class-instance-python-3-ryan-parsa-kvgdc/ https://medium.com/codex/python-class-methods-class-vs-instance-vs-static-methods-96d075d27c68 https://realpython.com/instance-class-and-static-methods-demystified/

Exercises Exercises In the second of the sec

Inheritance



References:

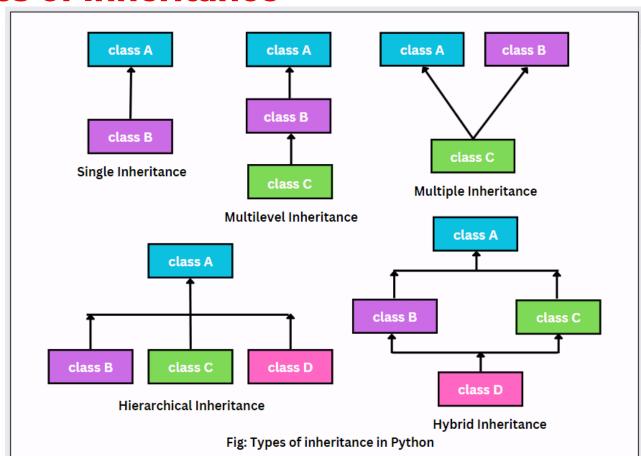
https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/polymorphism

https://www.toppr.com/guides/python-guide/tutorials/python-oops/polymorphism-in-python-with-examples/

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_polymorphism.asp



Types of Inheritance



References:



Access Specifiers: Private, Public, Protected

Access Modifiers	Same Class	Same Package	Sub Class	Other Packages
Public	Υ	Υ	γ	Υ
Protected	Υ	Υ	Υ	N
Private	Υ	N	N	Ν

References:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/access-modifiers-in-python-public-private-and-protector/
https://www.studytonight.com/python/access-modifier-python
https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/public-private-protected-modifiers

Exercises

Polymorphism: Compile Time Polymorphism/Overloading

Compile-Time Polymorphism (Method Overloading)
Method overloading occurs when a class contains many
methods with the same name. The types and amount of
arguments passed by these overloaded methods vary. Python
does not support method overloading or compile-time
polymorphism. If there are multiple methods with the same
name in a class or Python script, the method specified in the
latter one will override the earlier one.

Python does not use function arguments in method signatures, hence method overloading is not supported.



Polymorphism: Run Time Polymorphism/Overriding

Like in other programming languages, the child classes in Python also inherit methods and attributes from the parent class. We can redefine certain methods and attributes specifically to fit the child class, which is known as **Method Overriding**.

Polymorphism is supported in Python via method overriding and operator overloading. However, Python does not support method overloading in the classic sense.



Magic Functions/Dunder Functions

Class Instantiation			
init(self,args	ClassName()		
del(self)	del instance		

Property Lookups				
getattr(self, key)	instance.prop (when `prop` not present)			
getattribute(self, key)	<pre>instance.prop (regardless of `prop` present)</pre>			
dir(self)	<pre>dir(instance)</pre>			
setattr(self, key, val)	<pre>instance.prop = newVal</pre>			
delattr(self, key)	del instance.prop			
getitem(self, key)	instance[prop]			
setitem(self, key, val)	instance[prop] = newVal			
delitem (self. kev)	del instance[prop]			

Operator Overloads				
add(self, other)	instance + other			
sub(self, other)	instance - other			
mul(self, other)	instance \star other			
eq(self, other)	${\tt instance} = {\tt other}$			
ne(self, other)	$\text{instance} \neq \text{other}$			
lt(self, other)	instance < other			
gt(self, other)	instance > other			
le(self, other)	$\texttt{instance} \; \leqslant \; \texttt{other}$			
ge(self, other)	instance ≥ other			

Type Ca	sting
bool(self)	bool(instance)
int(self)	<pre>int(instance)</pre>
str(self)	str(instance)



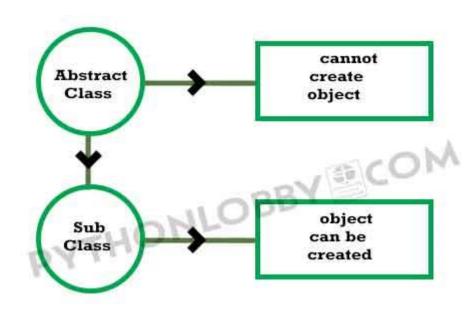


https://realpython.com/python-magic-methods/ https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/python/magic-methods-in-python https://builtin.com/data-science/dunder-methods-python

Exercises



Abstract Method and Class, Empty Class, Data Class



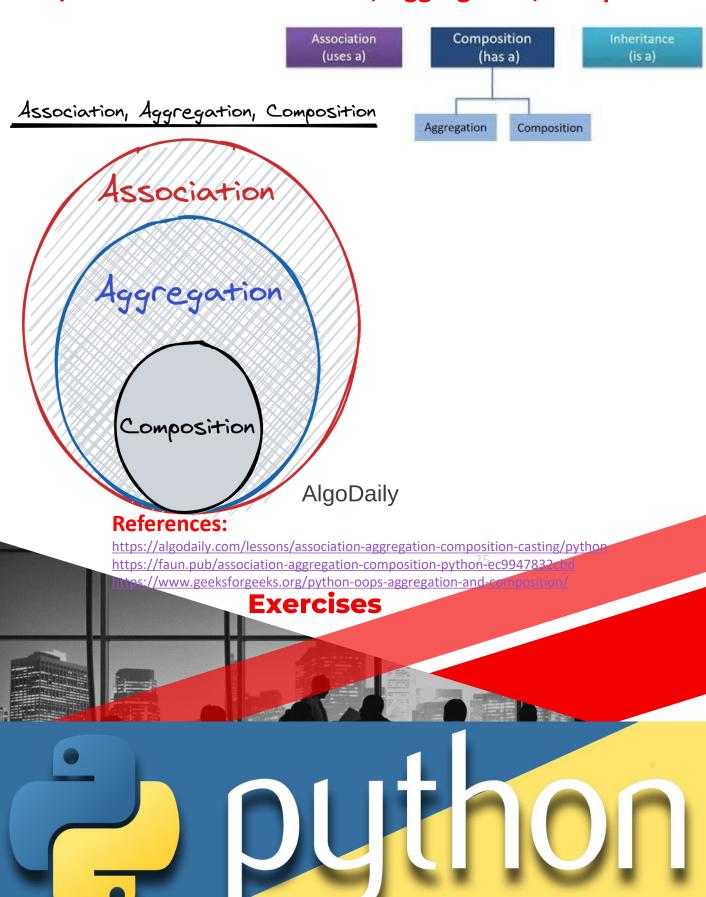
References:

https://www.scaler.com/topics/abstract-class-in-python/

https://pythonlobby.com/abstract-class-in-object-oriented-programming-oops-in-python-programming/#goo

https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/python-abstract-classes

Inner/Nested Class Association, Aggregation, Composition





Thank you - for listening and participating

- **□**Questions / Queries
- **□**Suggestions/Recommendation
- □Ideas.....?

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