《Python程序设计》

Python类与对象

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本节要点

口了解面向对象编程的思维方式

口 掌握Python中类与对象的属性和方法的创建

口了解Python面向对象编程的继承、多态和封装的特点

主要内容

1. 面向对象编程

2. 类和对象

3. 特殊方法

4. 继承、多态和封装

面向对象编程

面向过程编程是首先分析解决问题所需要的步骤,然后用函数 或者模块把这些步骤一步一步实现, 通过依次调用达到目的

Process Oriented (PO) 程序设计步骤:

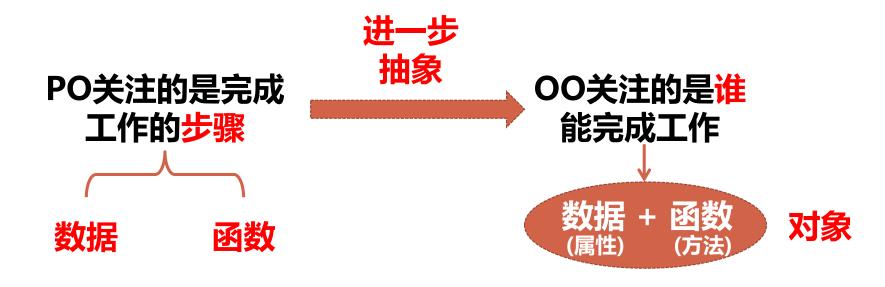
- 分析程序从输入到输出的各步骤
- 按照执行过程从前到后编写程序
- 将高耦合部分封装成模块或函数
- 输入参数,按照程序执行过程调试

- 1. 番茄切块;
- 2. **鸡蛋**磕入碗搅匀;
- 3. 淀粉加水调开;
- 4. 蒜瓣切片;
- 5. 炒菜锅放少量的油, 然后放蒜片;
- 6. 待出香味,**放番茄翻炒**到皮软出汁, 放适量的水、鸡精、盐炒匀;
- 7. 水开了慢慢把湿淀粉倒进锅中,并不 停搅动;
- 8. 锅再次开后,用筷子搅拌着**鸡蛋慢慢** 转着倒进去;
- 9. 再次开锅即可关火,装汤盆,撒葱花。



面向对象编程 (Object Oriented, OO)

OO是把构成问题的事物分解成对象,建立对象的目的不是为了完成一个步骤,而是描述事物在解决问题的步骤中的行为



OO将同类型对象抽象出其共性,形成类。类通过简单的外部接口与外界发生关系,通过继承与多态性提高程序的可重用性

OO是一种思维方式

求斐波拉契数列

打印出2到20内的斐波那契数列 F(1) = 1, F(2) = 1, F(n) = F(n-1) + F(n-2) (n>=2 , n∈N*)

函数编程

```
from functools import reduce reduce(lambda list1, number: number == list1[-1] + list1[-2] and list1 + [number] or list1, \ range(2, 20), [1, 1])
```

[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]

面向过程编程

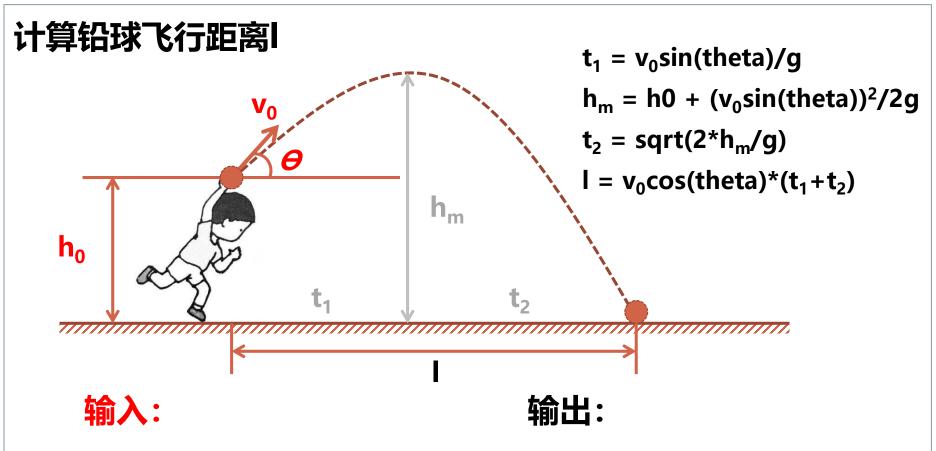
```
list1 = [1, 1]
i = len(list1)
for number in range(2, 20):
    if number == list1[i-1] + list1[i-2]:
        list1.append(number)
        i += 1
print(list1)
```

[1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13]

面向对象编程

```
# 创建斐波拉契数类型
   class Fib:
      def __init__(self, n): # 初始化fib值,构造函数
        self. self = 1
                             属性:本身的值,前一项的值
 5
        self.pre = 1
6
          if n <= 2:
              self. self = self. pre
          else:
              for i in range (n-2):
10
                  self.next()
      def get(self):
11
12
          return self. self
13
      def next(self):
          self. self += self. pre #更新self. self的值
          self.pre = self.self - self.pre # 更新self.pre的值
16
          return self. self
17
       def prev(self):
18
          self.pre = self.self - self.pre #更新self.pre的值
19
          self. self -= self. pre # 更新self. self的值
20
          return self. self
21
   for i in range (1,8):
                                                          实例对象
23
      fib = Fib(i)
24
      print(fib.get(), end = "")
```

1 1 2 3 5 8 13



初始高度: ho (米)

初始速度: v₀ (米)

抛掷角度: theta (角度)

假设: 忽略空气阻力, 重力加速度g为9.8 m/s²

飞行距离: I (米)

面向过程编程

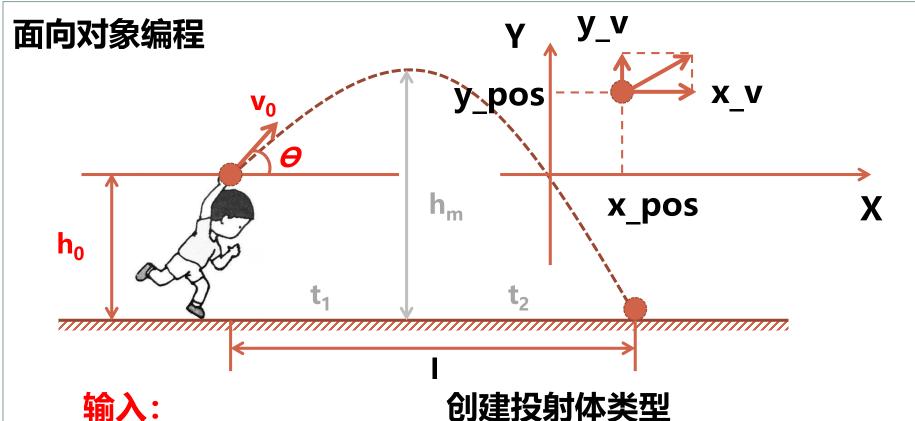
面向过程编程

```
import math
 2 h0 = input ("输入初始高度h0(m): ")
 3 v0 = input ("输入初始速度v0(m/s): ")
 4 theta = input ("输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): ")
 5 \mid t1, t2, hm, 1, g = 0, 0, 0, 0, 9.8
 6 \mid h0 = float(h0)
 7 \quad \mathbf{v0} = \mathbf{float}(\mathbf{v0})
8 theta = float(theta)/180*math.pi
10 #计算t1. t2和hm
11 t1 = v0*math. sin(theta)/g
12 hm = h0 + (v0*math. sin(theta))**2/2/g
13 t2 = math. sqrt(2*hm/g)
14
15 #计算1
16 1 = v0*math. cos(theta)*(t1+t2)
17 print ("飞行距离为{:.2f}米". format(1))
```

```
输入初始高度h0(m): 1.8
输入初始速度v0(m/s): 10
输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): 45
飞行距离为11.77米
```

```
import math
 2 t interval, g = 0.001, 9.8 #时间间隔为0.001s, 重力加速度为9.8m/s2
3
   # 输入参数
  h0 = eval(input("输入初始高度h0(m): "))
  v0 = eval(input("输入初始速度v0(m/s):"))
7 theta = eval(input("输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): "))
8 theta = float(theta)/180*math.pi
10 # 定义铅球的初始信息
11 x pos, y pos, x v, y v = 0, h0, v0*math.cos(theta), v0*math.sin(theta)
12
13 # 位置和速度更新函数
  def update(t interval, x pos, y pos, x v, y v):
15
      x pos = x pos + x v*t interval
16 | y_v1 = y_v - t_interval*g #y_v1为时间间隔的终止速度
y_pos = y_pos + t_interval*(y_v+y_v1)/2
y_v = y_v1
19 return x_pos, y_pos, x_v, y_v
20
21 while y pos\geq =0:
22
      x pos, y pos, x v, y v = update(t interval, x pos, y pos, x v, y v)
   print("飞行距离为{:.2f}米".format(x pos))
```

输入初始高度h0(m): 1.8 输入初始速度v0(m/s): 10 输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): 45 飞行距离为11.77米



输入:

初始高度: ho (米)

初始速度: v₀ (米)

抛掷角度: theta (角度)

属性: x pos, y pos, x_v, y_v

方法: 更新投射体状态, 获取 投射体高度, 获取投射体距离

面向对象编程

```
import math
   # 创建投射体类型
   class projectile:
      def init (self, h0, v0, theta):
          theta = float(theta)/180*math.pi
                                                  初始化方法 (构造函数)
          self.x_pos = 0
          self. y_pos = h0
          self. x \ v = v0*math. cos(theta)
         self. y v = v0*math. sin(theta)
      def update(self, t interval):
10
          g = 9.8 #重力加速度为9.8m/s2
11
                                                            更新状态方法
12
          self. x pos = self. x pos + self. x v*t interval
          y v1 = self.y v - t interval*g #y v1为时间间隔的终止速度
13
14
          self. y pos = self. y pos + t interval*(self. y v+y v1)/2
15
          self. y v = y v1
      def getX(self):
16
                                                            获取透射体高度
17
          return self. x pos
18
       def getY(self):
                                                            获取透射体距离
          return self. y pos
19
```

面向对象编程

```
21 # 输入参数
22 h0 = eval(input("输入初始高度h0(m): "))
23 v0 = eval(input("输入初始速度v0(m/s): "))
24 theta = eval(input("输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): "))
25
26 shot1 = projectile(h0, v0, theta) #创建shot1对象
27 while shot1.getY() >= 0:
28 shot1.update(0.001)
29 print("飞行距离为{:.2f}米".format(shot1.getX()))
```

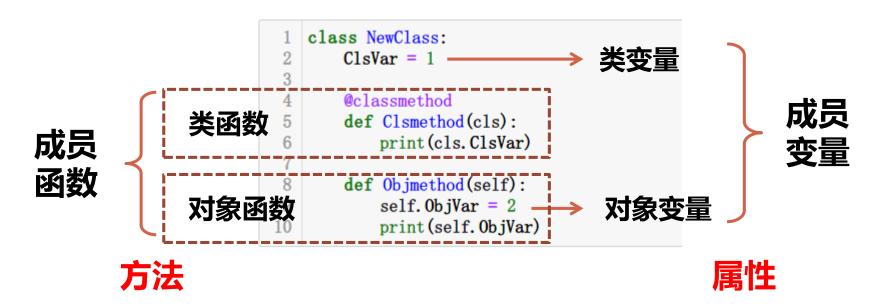
输入初始高度h0(m): 1.8 输入初始速度v0(m/s): 10 输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): 45 飞行距离为11.77米

相比于直接定义函数,更加抽象,只需要关注对象提供的方法

类和对象

类是用来描述具有相同属性和方法的对象的集合,它定义该集合中每个对象所共有的属性和方法,对象是类的实例

利用关键字class创建类,class与冒号之间为类的名字,注意缩进



用属性和方法与面向过程中的变量和函数区分开

类属性定义在类中,是不属于某个具体对象的特征,被所有对象共同使用。对象属性定义在对象方法中,是以self为前缀的变量,没有该前缀的变量是普通的局部变量。

```
1 a = NewClass() #创建对象a
2 b = NewClass() #创建对象b
3 print(dir(NewClass), dir(a), dir(b), dir(), sep = "\n")

[['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'Objmethod', '_class_', '_delattr_', '_dict_', '_
_getattribute__', _gt__', _hash__', _init__', '_sizeof__', '_str__', '_
['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'Objmethod', '_class__', '_delattr__', '_dict__', '_
_getattribute__', _gt__', _hash__', '_init__', '_init_subclass__', '_le
ce__', '_reduce_ex_', '_repr__', '_setattr__', '_sizeof__', '_str__', '_
['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'Objmethod', '_class__', '_delattr__', '_dict__', '_
_getattribute__, _gt__, _hash__', '_init__', '_init_subclass__', '_le
ce__', '_reduce_ex__', '_repr__', '_setattr__', '_sizeof__', '_str__', '_
_getattribute__, _gt__, _hash__', '_init__', '_init_subclass__', '_le
ce__', '_reduce_ex__', '_repr__', '_setattr__', '_sizeof__', '_str__', '_
_['In', NewClass', 'Out', _', '_, '_str__', '_builtin__', '__builtins__', '__
_', '_dh', _i', 'ii', '_ii', '_iii', '_iii', '_oh'__a'__'b'__'exit',
```

在顶层命名空间中产生NewClass, a和b对象名, 三个对象命名空间中都存在ClsVar属性(类属性为缺省属性)

调用对象b的Objmethod()方法后在b的命名空间中产生ObjVar属性,说明对象a和b的命名空间是相互独立的

通过对象名.方法名调用方法

```
b. Objmethod()
print(dir(NewClass), dir(a), dir(b), dir(), sep = "\n")
```

```
['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'Objmethod', 'class_', 'delattr_', 'dict_', 'dir_', 'doc_'
_getattribute_', 'gt_', 'hash_', 'init_', 'init_subclass_', 'le_', 'lt_', 'm
_ce_', reduce_ex_', repr_', setattr_', 'sizeof_', 'str_', 'subclasshook_', '
['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'Objmethod', 'class_', 'delattr_', 'dict_', 'dir_', 'doc_'
_getattribute_', 'gt_', 'hash_', 'init_', 'init_subclass_', 'le_', 'lt_', 'm
_ce_', reduce_ex_', repr_', setattr_', 'sizeof_', 'str_', 'subclasshook_', '
['ClsVar', 'Clsmethod', 'ObjVar', 'Objmethod', 'class_', 'delattr_', 'dict_', 'dir_', 
_ge_', getattribute_', gt_', 'hash_', 'init_', 'init_subclass_', 'le_', 'l
_', 'reduce_', 'reduce_ex_', 'repr_', 'setattr_', 'sizeof_', 'str_', 'subclass
['In', 'NewClass', 'Out', '', ', ', 'builtin_', 'builtins_', 'doc_', 'loader_
_', 'dh', 'i', 'ii', 'ii', 'i2', 'i3', 'i4', 'i5', 'i6', 'ih', 'ii', 'iii', 'oh', 'a', 'b',
```

通过类修改类属性影响所有没有重新赋值的对象,通过对象对 类属性赋值,类属性变为对象属性,仅影响对象本身

```
print (NewClass. ClsVar, a. ClsVar, b. ClsVar)

# 通过类修改类属性影响所有没有重新赋值的对象(引用,浅拷贝)
NewClass. ClsVar = 3
print (NewClass. ClsVar, a. ClsVar, b. ClsVar)

# 通过对象对类属性赋值,类属性变为对象属性,仅影响本对象的属性(独立,深拷贝)
a. ClsVar = 4
print (NewClass. ClsVar, a. ClsVar, b. ClsVar)

# 通过类修改再次类属性只影响没有重新赋值的实例对象
NewClass. ClsVar = 5
print (NewClass. ClsVar, a. ClsVar, b. ClsVar)
```

1 1 1

3 3 3

3 4 3

5 4 5

推荐使用类名取值访问和修改类属性!!!

通过对象对对象属性赋值,如果变量名相同直接修改原有属性, 如果变量名不同创建对象独有属性

```
# 对象属性是独立的
    a. Objmethod()
    print (a. ObjVar, b. ObjVar)
    a. 0bjVar = 3
    print (a. ObjVar, b. ObjVar)
    # 通过赋值为对象创建独有属性
    a. 0bjVar2 = 4
    print(dir(a), dir(b), sep = (n')
\mathbf{2}
           Clsmethod', 'ObjVar', 'ObjVar2',
                                                           class_', '
                                                                         _init_sub
                                                              init subclass ',
      reduce ', ' reduce ex ', ' repr
                                                            '_sizeof', '_str
```

方法与self

方法一般指对象(实例)方法,与普通的函数只有一个区别, 必须有一个额外的第一个参数(self)

```
Var = 1
   class NewClass2:
      ClsVar = 1
                                  可以是任意变量名,建议遵循通用
     !def Objmethod(self):
         self. ObjVar = 2
                                  规则使用self
         print (self. ObjVar)
  def function1():
                                  调用方法的时候不需要为self赋值,
10
      print (Var)
11
                                   python默认指向对象本身
  a = NewClass2()
  a. Objmethod() # 调用对象方法
                                                    True, 等价
  print(a.Objmethod() is NewClass2.Objmethod(a))
15
                                                 (自动转换, self
   # 创建对象方法的引用
                                                   的工作原理)
  printObjVar = a. Objmethod
  printObjVar()
19
  # 给对象方法重新赋值
  a. 0b jmethod = function1
  a. Objmethod()
```

多参数方法

```
class NewClass3:
      ClsVar = 1
      def Objmethod(self):
         self. ObjVar = 2
         print (self. ObjVar)
                                       除了self参数,其他参数与函数一
     def Objmethod2(self, x):
                                       样(位置匹配、关键字匹配、缺省
         self. ObjVar2 = 3
         return x**self.ObjVar2
10
                                       参数、可变参数)
11
12
      def Objmethod3(self, x, *y):
13
         self. ObjVar3 = 3
         return x**self. ObjVar2 + (NewClass3. ClsVar+1)*y[1]
14
15
  a = NewClass3()
                               注意通过类名取值访问类属性
  b = a.0bjmethod2(10)
   c = a. 0b jmethod3(10, 5, 6, 7)
  print(b, c)
```

1000 1012

def Objmethod2(self, x):
 self.ObjVar2 = 3
 return x**self.ObjVar

调用a.Objmethod2(10)???

类方法

类方法是不属于某个具体对象的行为,被所有对象共同使用

```
class NewClass4:
        ClsVar = 1
       @classmethod
        def Clsmethod(cls):
            print (cls. ClsVar)
        @classmethod
9
        def Clsmethod2(cls):
10
            print (cls. ClsVar)
            print (self. ClsVar)
11
13
        def Objmethod(self):
14
            self. ObjVar = 2
15
            print (self. ObjVar)
16
    a = NewClass4()
    a. Objmethod()
   NewClass4. Clsmethod()
   a. Clsmethod()
    a. Clsmethod2()
```

装饰器@classmethod声明为类方法第一个参数为cls,调用方式为:

类名.类方法名()

对象名.类方法名()

Traceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-34-5e2dda157ba4> in <module>

类与对象示例

```
class NewClass5:
      ClsVar = 1
      def Objmethod(self, x):
 4
                                        嵌套调用对象方法
          a = self. Objmethod2()
 6
          return a**x
       def Objmethod2(self):
          self. ObjVar = 2
          return NewClass5. ClsVar + self. ObjVar
10
11
   0bj = NewClass5()
   b = 0bj. 0bjmethod(2)
   print(b)
14
15
16
   # 打印0bj对象的命名空间
   for i in range (5, len(dir(0bj)), 5):
      print(dir(0bj)[i-5:i])
18
                                                     内置特殊方法和属性
       if i+5 >= len(dir(0bj)):
19
                                                 开头和结尾都是两个下划线
          print(dir(0bj)[i:len(dir(0bj))])
20
                  'Objmethod', 'Objmethod2
  delattr
```

```
['ClsVar', 'ObjVar', 'Objmethod', 'Objmethod2', '_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__']
```

特殊方法

Python类定义了一些专用的方法,这些专用方法丰富了程序 设计的功能,用于不同的应用场合

内置方法	描述
init(self,)	初始化对象,在创建对象是调用
del(self)	释放对象,在对象被删除时调用
str(self)	生成对象的字符串表示,使用print时被调用
repr(self)	生成对象的官方表示,使用print时被调用
getattr(self, name)	获取属性的值
setattr(self, name, val)	设置属性的值(val)
delattr(self, name)	删除name属性
gt(self, other)	判断self对象是否大于other对象
lt(self, other)	判断self对象是否小于other对象
ge(self, other)	判断self对象是否大于或等于other对象
le(self, other)	判断self对象是否小于或等于other对象
eq(self, other)	判断self对象是否等于other对象

init 方法 (构造函数)

创建对象时执行,用于初始化对象属性,第一个参数为self。 如果有形参,需要在创建对象时传递实参

创建一个人的信息的类

```
对象默认包括name和
   import datetime
   class person:
                                              birthday两个属性
      def __init__(self, name):
          self.name = name
          self. birthday = None
      def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
          self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
      def getAge(self):
          if self.birthday == None:
10
             raise ValueError
11
          return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
                                  创建对象的时候传递实参,
13 pl = person("zhang3")
14 print (pl. name)
                                         设置name属性
15 pl. setBirthday (2000, 10, 1)
16 pl_age = pl.getAge()
17 print(pl age)
```

zhang3 20

init 方法 (构造函数)

```
import datetime
   class person:
       def __init__(self, name):
           self. name = name
           self. birthday = None
                                                         嵌套调用对象方法
          self.lastchar = self.get_lastchar()
       def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
       def getAge(self):
10
           if self. birthday == None:
11
               raise ValueError
12
          return ((datetime.date.today()-self.birthday).days)//365
       def get_lastchar(self):
13
14
           return self.name[-1]
15
   p1 = person("zhang3")
17 print(pl. name, pl. lastchar)
18 pl. setBirthday (2000, 10, 1)
   p1 age = p1. getAge()
   print(pl age)
```

zhang3 3 20

del 方法 (析构函数)

print (person. person_number)

```
import datetime
   class person:
       person number = 0
       def init_(self, name):
           self.name = name
           self. birthday = None
                                                                     del删除对象时调用
           self. lastchar = self. get lastchar()
 8
           person.person number += 1
      def del_(self):
9
           print("delete {}".format(self.name))
10
           person person number -= 1
11
12
           if person_number == 0:
13
               print("i am the last one")
14
           else:
               print("There are still {} people left".format(person.person_number))
15
       def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
16
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
17
18
       def getAge(self):
           if self. birthday == None:
19
               raise ValueError
20
21
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
22
       def get lastchar(self):
                                                                   1
23
           return self.name[-1]
24
                                                                  delete zhang3
   p1 = person("zhang3")
                                                                  There are still 1 people left
   print (person. person number)
   p2 = person("1i4")
                                                                  delete li4
   print (person. person_number)
                                                                   i am the last one
  del pl
                                                                  0
   print(person.person_number)
31
   del p2
```

_str__和__repr__方法

```
import datetime
    class person:
        def init (self, name):
           self. name = name
           self.birthday = None
       ___self_lastchar = self_get_lastchar()
                                                str 和 repr 在 print
       def str (self):
           return "name="+self.name
                                              对象时调用,默认是打印对
       def repr (self):
                                              象的地址信息
 10
           return self.name
      def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
 11
 12
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
 13
        def getAge(self):
 14
           if self.birthday == None:
 15
              raise ValueError
 16
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
 17
        def get lastchar(self):
 18
           return self.name[-1]
                                                 str 和 repr 同时存在
 19
                                              时打印str的信息
 20 pl = person("wang5")
 21 print(p1)
 22 print(str(p1), repr(p1))
                                              内置函数str()和repr()分别
Iname=wang5
                                              调用 str 和 repr
name=wang5 wang5
```

setattr 方法

```
import datetime
   class person:
       def __init__(self, name):
4
           self. name = name
5
           self.birthday = None
           self. lastchar = self. get lastchar()
     def __setattr__(self, x, y):
                                                当给对象的属性赋值时,调
           if x == "NAME":
8
               self.name = y
                                                用 setattr 方法
10
               self. lastchar = y[-1]
11
           else:
12
               self. dict [x] = y
13
       def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
14
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
15
       def getAge(self):
           if self. birthday == None:
16
17
              raise ValueError
18
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
19
       def get lastchar(self):
20
           return self.name[-1]
21
                                    zhang3
   p1 = person("zhang3")
   print(pl. name, pl. lastchar)
   p1. name = "li4"
24
                                    li4 3
   print(pl. name, pl. lastchar)
   p1. NAME = "wang5"
   print(pl. name, pl. lastchar)
                                    wang5
```

lt 方法

```
import datetime
   class person:
       def __init__(self, name):
           self. name = name
           self.birthday = None
           self. lastchar = self. get_lastchar()
       def str (self):
           return self. name
                                                        定义对象大小的规则,
      def lt (self, other):
           return self. lastchar < other. lastchar
10
                                                        丰富比较的方法
       def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
11
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
12
13
       def getAge(self):
14
           if self. birthday == None:
15
              raise ValueError
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
16
17
       def get_lastchar(self):
           return self.name[-1]
18
19
   p1 = person("zhang5")
   p2 = person("1i3")
22 p3 = person("wang4")
                                按对象的最后一位字符排序
23 | 1ist1 = [p1, p2, p3]
24 for p in list1: print(p)
  listl.sort()
26 for p in list1: print(p)
```

特殊类属性

特殊类属性	描述
name	类的名字(字符串)
doc	类的文档字符串
bases	类的所有父类构成的元组
module	类定义所在的模块
dict	属性构成的字典
class	实例对应的类

```
import datetime
class person:

// D信息"

def __init__(self, name):
    self. name = name
    self. birthday = None
    self. lastchar = self. get_lastchar()

def __str__(self):
    return self. name
```

```
import datetime
   class person:
       "人员信息"
       def __init__(self, name):
5
           self. name = name
6
           self.birthday = None
           self. lastchar = self. get_lastchar()
       def str (self):
           return self. name
9
                                                               class "object"
10
       def <u>lt</u> (self, other):
11
           return self, lastchar < other, lastchar
                                                                    隐含的超类
12
       def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
13
           self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
       def getAge(self):
14
15
           if self.birthday == None:
16
               raise ValueError
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
17
18
       def get lastchar(self):
           return self.name[-1]
19
20
   p1 = person("zhang3")
   print (person. name )
                                          person
   print (person. doc )
                                          人员信息
   print (person. bases )
                                          ((class 'object'),)
   print(person. module )
                                           main
   print(pl.__dict__)
                                          {'name': 'zhang3', 'birthday': None, 'lastchar': '3'}
   print(pl. class)
                                          <class '_main_.person'>
28 print(pl. class . name )
                                          person
```

继承

通过继承创建新类, 称为子类 (派生类), 原始的类称为父类 (超类)。在子类中添加或修改变量和方法, 实现代码重用

```
1 class A:
    pass
    class B:
    a = 1
    class C(B):
    b = 2
    def cal(self):
    print(C. a + C.b)
    obj = C()
    obj. cal()

A,B的超类为object

C为B的子类(超类列在子类括号
中),继承了类属性b
```

修改C.a的值,B对象的属性a会改变吗? (独立命名空间)

继承超类的方法 (重载)

```
class Super:
                                                通过直接继承、覆盖超类方法、
       def method(self):
                                                扩展超类方法、提供超类期待方
          print("in Super.method")
       def delegate(self):
                                                法等方式重载
          self.action()
   class Inheritor(Super): #直接继承
       pass
                                                              Inheritor...
   class Replace(Super): # 覆盖超类方法
                                                              in Super. method
       def method(self):
          print("in Replace.method")
10
                                                              Replace...
   class Extender (Super): # 扩展超类方法
                                                              in Replace. method
       def method(self):
12
          print("starting Extender.method")
13
                                                              Extender...
          Super. method (self)
14
                                                              starting Extender. method
          print("ending Extender.method")
15
                                                              in Super. method
   class Provider (Super): #提供超类期待的方法
                                                              ending Extender. method
       def action(self):
17
          print("in Provider.action")
18
                                                              Provider...
19
                                                              in Super. method
   for x in (Inheritor, Replace, Extender, Provider):
       print("\n" + x. \_name\_ + "...")
                                                              Provider
       x(). method()
                                                              in Provider, action
   print("\nProvider")
   Provider(). delegate()
```

运算符重载

除了特殊方法(__init__等)和自定义方法,一些运算符方法也可以重载,如__add__(加)、__sub__(减)、__mul__

(乘) 、 div (除) 等

```
class Cls:
       def SetData(self, var):
            self. data = var
       def Output(self):
            print (self. data)
   class Cls2(Cls):
       def __init__(self, var):
                                                             add 和 mul 分别在加
            self. data = var
                                                           法和乘法时调用
       def add (self, other):
            return Cls2(self. data + other)
10
       def mul (self, other):
11
            self. data = self. data * other
                                  add
   a = C1s2("add")
                                  addsome thing
                                  addaddadd
   a. Output()
  b = a + "some thing"
                                                                   Traceback (most recent call last)
                                  AttributeError
  b. Output ()
                                  <ipython-input-1-96fbc868f0d7> in <module>
  a * 3
                                      19 a. Output()
                                                                            mul 无返回值,
   a. Output ()
                                      20 c = a * 3
                                  ---> 21 c. Output()
  c = a * 3
  !c. Output()
                                  AttributeError: 'NoneType' object has no attribute 'Output'
```

继承示例

Person1

person1类

```
import datetime
   class person1:
        "人员信息"
        def init (self, name):
           self. name = name
            self.birthday = None
            self. lastchar = self. get_lastchar()
        def str (self):
           return self. name
        def lt (self, other):
10
11
            return self. lastchar < other. lastchar
        def setBirthday(self, year, month, day):
12
13
            self. birthday = datetime. date(year, month, day)
14
        def getAge(self):
15
           if self.birthday == None:
16
                raise ValueError
17
           return ((datetime. date. today()-self. birthday). days)//365
18
        def get lastchar(self):
19
           return self. name [-1]
```

```
class HUST (person1):
       nextIdNum = 1
                                                           Person1
       def init (self, name):
           person1. __init__(self, name)
           self.idNum = HUST.nextIdNum
           HUST. nextIdNum +=1
                                                            HUST
       def getIdNum(self):
           return self. idNum
       def lt (self, other):
           return self. idNum < other. idNum
10
11 h1 = HUST("zhang5")
12 | h2 = HUST("1i3")
13 h3 = HUST("wang4")
14 p1 = person1("zhang5")
15 \cdot n1 = h1. getIdNum()
16 print (h1, n1, p1)
17 print (h1 < h2, h3 < h2)
18 | print(p1 < h1)
                                       为什么h1 < p1无法执行?
19 | print (h1 < p1)
```

zhang5 1 zhang5 True False False

```
class Student (HUST):
                                                      Person1
       pass
   class UG(Student):
       def init (self, name, classYear):
          HUST. __init__(self, name)
                                                       HUST
          self. year = classYear
 6
       def getClass(self):
          return self. year
   class Grad(Student):
10
       pass
                                                      Student
11
   s1 = UG("John", 2017)
   s2 = Grad("Fred")
14
15
   print(s1.getIdNum())
                                                   UG
                                                               Grad
16 print(sl.getClass())
   print(s2.getIdNum())
   print(isinstance(s1, UG))
   print(isinstance(s1, person1))
20 print(isinstance(s2, person1))
                                 isinstance(): 判断是否为对象
21 print(issubclass(UG, person1))
                                 issubclass(): 判断是否对子类
4
2017
5
True
True
                     s1既是UG的对象,又是person1的对象
True
True
```

多态

多态性是指同一类事务具有多种形态

● 相同的类成员在不同子类有不同的重载

```
class Animal:
       def talk(self):
            print("Animal is talking")
   class People (Animal):
       def talk(self):
            print("say hello")
   class Dog(Animal):
       pass
   class Pig(Animal):
        def talk(self):
            print("say hengheng")
11
12
   def Func (ob j):
14
       obj. talk()
   people = People()
   dog = Dog()
   pig = Pig()
                      say hello
   Func (people)
   Func (dog)
                      Animal is talking
   Func (pig)
                      say hengheng
```

四个类都有一个talk()方法

Func()函数为同一个操作,但调用了不同的实例作为参数

"龙生九子,各有不同"

Python是一种多态语言

Python中有许多函数和运算符都是多态的,会根据接收的数据类型做出相应的运算

```
      1
      def add(a, b):

      2
      return a + b

      3
      # 多数是数字

      4
      # 多数是数字

      5
      print(add(100, 200))

      6
      # 多数是字符串

      7
      # 多数是字符串

      print(add("hello", "world"))

      9
      当a和b同时是字符串类型或列表类型时,

      10
      # 多数是列表

      print(add([100, 200], [300, 500]))
      add()函数将进行拼接运算。
```

300 helloworld [100, 200, 300, 500]

不需要知道对象的类型就能调用其方法

封装

封装是对外部隐藏对象内部细节,可以不用关心对象是如何构 建的而直接进行使用

```
import math
   # 创建投射体类型
   class projectile:
       def <u>init</u> (self, h0, v0, theta):
          theta = float (theta) / 180*math. pi
                                                  初始化方法 (构造函数)
          self.x_pos = 0
          self. y_posi = h0
          self. x v = v0*math. cos(theta)
         self.y_v = v0*math.sin(theta)
10
       def update(self, t interval):
          g = 9.8 #重力加速度为9.8m/s2
11
                                                             更新状态方法
          self. x pos = self. x pos + self. x v*t interval
          y_vl = self.y_v - t_interval*g #y_v1为时间间隔的终止速度
13
          self. y pos = self. y pos + t interval*(self. y v+y v1)/2
14
15
          self. y v = y v1
       def getX(self):
16
                                                             获取透射体高度
17
          return self. x pos
       def getY(self):
18
                                                             获取透射体距离
19
          return self. y pos
```

不需要关心投射体方法实现的具体细节

共有属性与私有属性

属性名前加两个下划线(__) ,定义私有属性

```
import math
 2 # 创建投射体类型
 3 class projectile:
       def init (self, h0, v0, theta):
          theta = float (theta) / 180*math. pi
          self. x pos = 0
          self. _y_pos = h0
          self. x v = v0*math.cos(theta)
 9
          self. y v = v0*math. sin(theta)
10
       def update(self, t interval):
          g = 9.8 #重力加速度为9.8m/s2
11
          self.__x_pos = self.__x_pos + self.__x_v*t_interval
12
13
          y_v1 = self. __y_v - t_interval*g #y_v1为时间间隔的终止速度
          self. y pos = self. y pos + t_interval*(self. y v+y v1)/2
14
15
          self. y v = y v1
       def getX(self):
16
                                                     私有属性可以在类中使用
17
          return self. x pos
       def getY(self):
18
19
          return self. y pos
```

相同的方法可以定义私有方法

共有属性与私有属性

```
21 # 输入参数
22 h0 = eval (input ("输入初始高度h0(m): "))
23 v0 = eval(input("输入初始速度v0(m/s): "))
24 | theta = eval (input ("输入抛掷角度theta (角度值): "))
25
26 shot1 = projectile(h0, v0, theta) #创建shot1对象
27 while shot1. getY() \geq= 0:
      shot1. update (0.001)
28
输入初始高度h0(m): 1.8
输入初始速度v0(m/s): 10
输入抛掷角度theta(角度值): 45
飞行距离为11.77米
                                  Traceback (most recent call last)
AttributeError
<ipython-input-57-177943af38e7> in <module>
         shot1. update(0.001)
   29 print("飞行距离为{:.2f}米". format(shot1.getX()))
---> 30 print("飞行距离为{:.2f}米".format(shot1._x pos))
AttributeError: 'projectile' object has no attribute '_x_pos'
```

小结

- 口面向对象的思想,类与对象的定义和使用
- 口 特殊的方法和属性,如__init__, __str__等
- 口 类的继承与重载,Python多态和封装特性

下一节: Python模块