

Announcements

- ▶ Homework
 - ▶ Homework 9 is out!
 - ▶ Homework 8 is due on Friday as well!
- ▶ Virtual CS Tea tomorrow!
 - ▶ Connection info posted on Campuswire
 - ▶ Just socializing and catching up this week
- ▶ CS/Data Science professor candidate talks upcoming
 - ▶ Teaching talk today 3-4
 - ▶ Research talk tomorrow 4:10-5:30
 - ▶ Zoom info on Campuswire
- ▶ Polling: `rembold-class.ddns.net`

Review Question

What would be the output of `print(D.x)` for the very contrived bit of code to the right?

- A) 15
- B) 13
- C) 10
- D) None

```
class ObjA:
    def __init__(self):
        self.x = 5

class ObjB(ObjA):
    def __init__(self):
        ObjA.__init__(self)
        self.x = 8

class ObjC(ObjB):
    def __init__(self):
        ObjA.__init__(self)
        self.y = self.x + 2

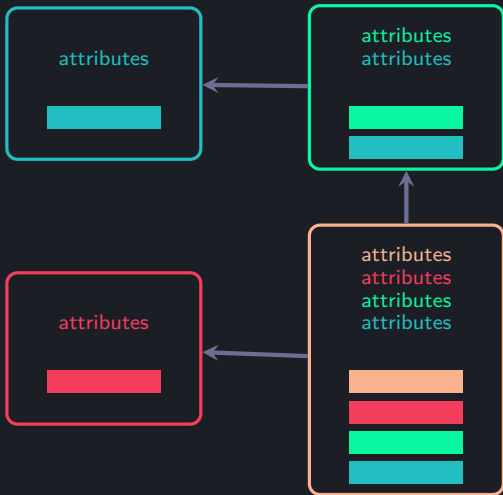
class ObjD(ObjC):
    def __init__(self):
        ObjC.__init__(self)
        ObjB.__init__(self)
        self.x += self.y

D = ObjD()
```

Multiple Inheritance

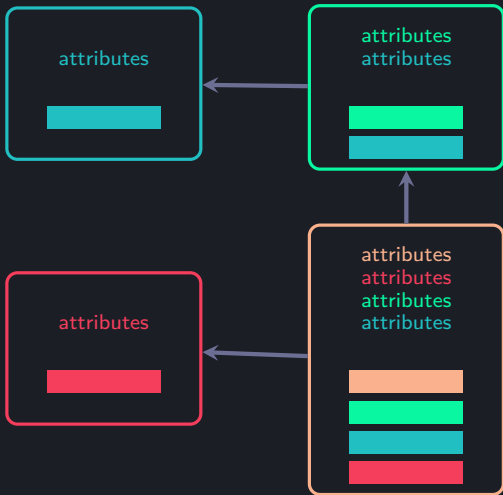
- ▶ A class is not limited to inheriting from only a single parent!
- ▶ Can provide multiple parents!
 - ▶ Ordering matters!
- ▶ Example: a class that forms the intersection of two other types

Pieces of Inheritance



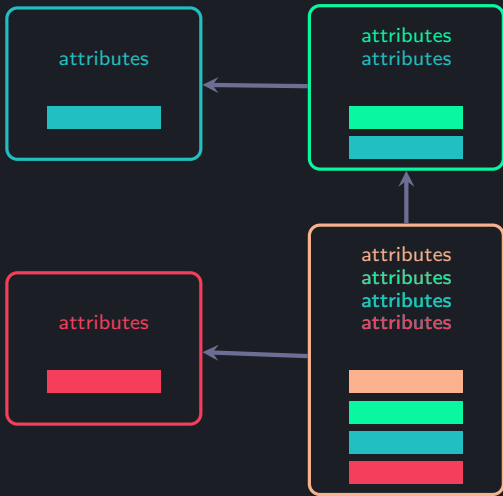
```
class Orange(Red, Green):  
    def __init__(self):  
        Green.__init__.self()  
        Red.__init__.self()  
        self.attributes
```

Pieces of Inheritance



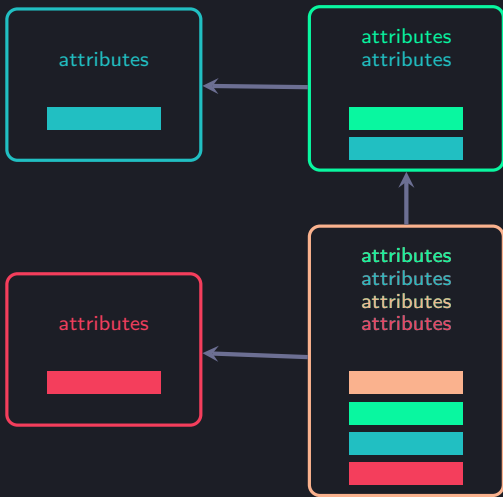
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Pieces of Inheritance



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Pieces of Inheritance

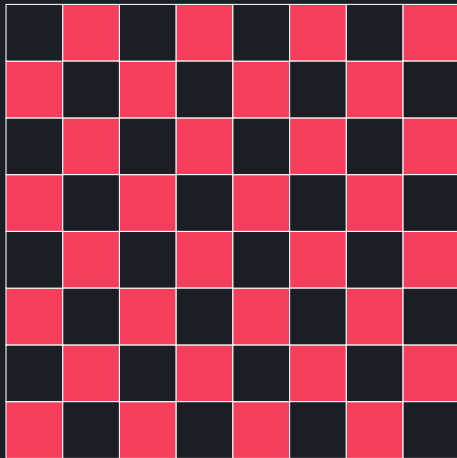


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```

Thought Experiment

Suppose you wanted to program the background logic for playing a game of checkers. What different classes might you want to implement? What about any sub/super classes?

List them and their relationships (if any) out. We'll talk about them in a moment.



Variable Types

- ▶ So far we have been looking at **instance variables**.
 - ▶ A data attribute that is associated to a particular instance or object
- ▶ Much of the time, this is what we want when dealing with OOP ideas
- ▶ Sometimes though it is useful to create an attribute that is tied directly to the class itself, and not to a specific object.
 - ▶ Called a **class variable**.

Creating a class variable

- ▶ No usage of self, this variable applies to all!
- ▶ Define just like you would a normal variable in a function
- ▶ Usually defined at the top before the methods

```
class MyBestClass:  
    a_class_variable = 'hello!'  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.a_instance_variable = 'Hi!'
```

Accessing a class variable

- ▶ Can access directly by referencing the class:
 - ▶ `print(MyBestClass.a_class_variable)`
 - ▶ Requires no instance to actually exist
- ▶ Can access from an instance just like any other instance attribute

```
A = MyBestClass()  
print(A.a_class_variable)
```

- ▶ If changing or setting a class variable, **must** use the `ClassName.Class_Variable` notation!
 - ▶ Using `self` or the object will create an instance variable instead!

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```
MyBestClass.class_var = 4
```

```
A.class_var = 4
```

When to Use

- ▶ Do all members or objects of your class share a common trait?
 - ▶ Think about if it would make sense for one member of that class to have that trait altered.
 - ▶ If no, might be a good candidate for a class variable
- ▶ Are there specific constants or known values that all instances of your class will rely on?
- ▶ Do you need some sort of global counter to keep track of the amount of instances you have created?