

Intro to Coding with Python—Classes Pt 3

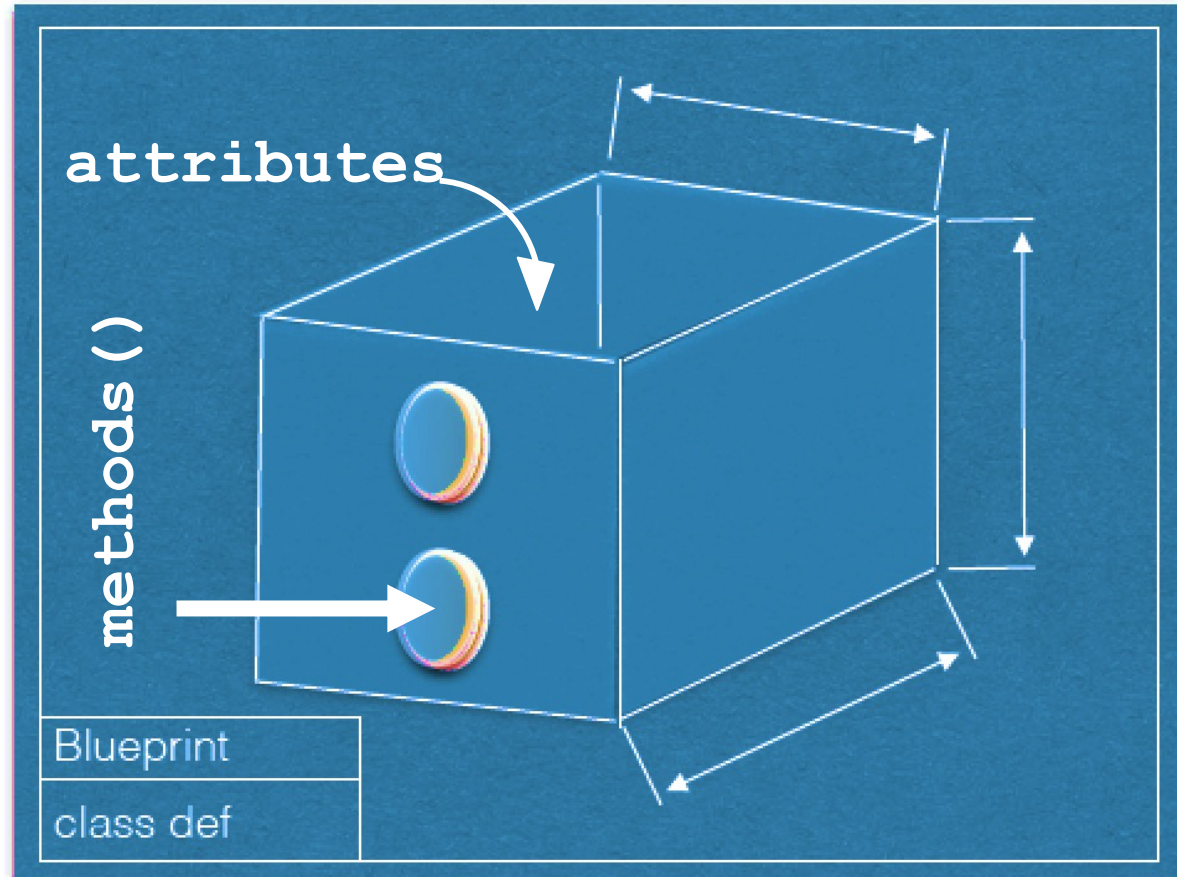
Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

Slides based off slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser (<https://jcrouser.github.io/>)

Plan for Today

- Recap ff classes
- Object-Oriented Programming
 - Child classes
 - Inheritance

RECAP:
class
definitions
("blueprints")



10 Minute
activity:
**Artist
class**

- Define an `Artist` class
- An `Artist` should have the attributes:
 - `name`
 - `birth year`
 - `death year`
- An `Artist` should have the method:
 - `print_info` that prints:
 - “Artist: <name>, born: <birth year>” if the artist is alive and
 - “Artist: <name>, <birth year> - <death year>” if the artist is dead

Coding the Artist class

```
class Artist:

    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
        self.name = name
        self.birth_year = birth_year
        self.death_year = death_year

    def print_info(self):
        if self.death_year == -1:
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
        else:
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```

Coding the Artist class

```
class Artist:
```

```
    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.birth_year = birth_year
```

```
        self.death_year = death_year
```

```
    def print_info(self):
```

```
        if self.death_year == -1:
```

```
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
```

```
        else:
```

```
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```



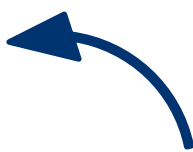
the
constructor

Coding the Artist class

```
class Artist:

    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
        self.name = name
        self.birth_year = birth_year
        self.death_year = death_year

    def print_info(self):
        if self.death_year == -1:
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
        else:
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```



attributes

Coding the Artist class

```
class Artist:
```

```
    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.birth_year = birth_year
```

```
        self.death_year = death_year
```

```
    def print_info(self):
```

```
        if self.death_year == -1:
```

```
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
```

```
        else:
```

```
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```

default values




Coding the Artist class

```
class Artist:

    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
        self.name = name
        self.birth_year = birth_year
        self.death_year = death_year

    def print_info(self):
        if self.death_year == 1:
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
        else:
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```

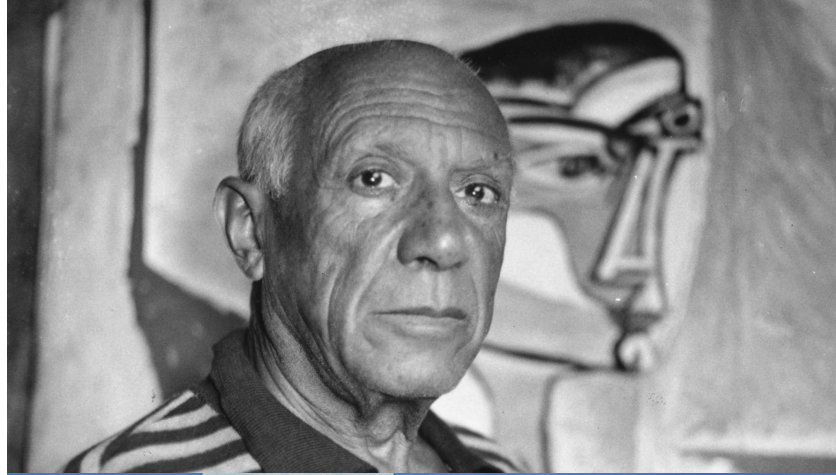
method



Creating an Artist instance

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    user_artist_name = input()  
    user_birth_year = int(input())  
    user_death_year = int(input())  
    user_title = input()  
    user_year_created = int(input())  
  
    user_artist = Artist(user_artist_name, user_birth_year, user_death_year)
```

Lots of
possible
Artists



All from the same blueprint

```
class Artist:

    def __init__(self, name='None', birth_year=0, death_year=0):
        self.name = name
        self.birth_year = birth_year
        self.death_year = death_year

    def print_info(self):
        if self.death_year == -1:
            print('Artist: {}, born {}'.format(self.name, self.birth_year))
        else:
            print('Artist: {} ({}-{})'.format(self.name, self.birth_year, self.death_year))
```



Inheritance

Motivation

Dog



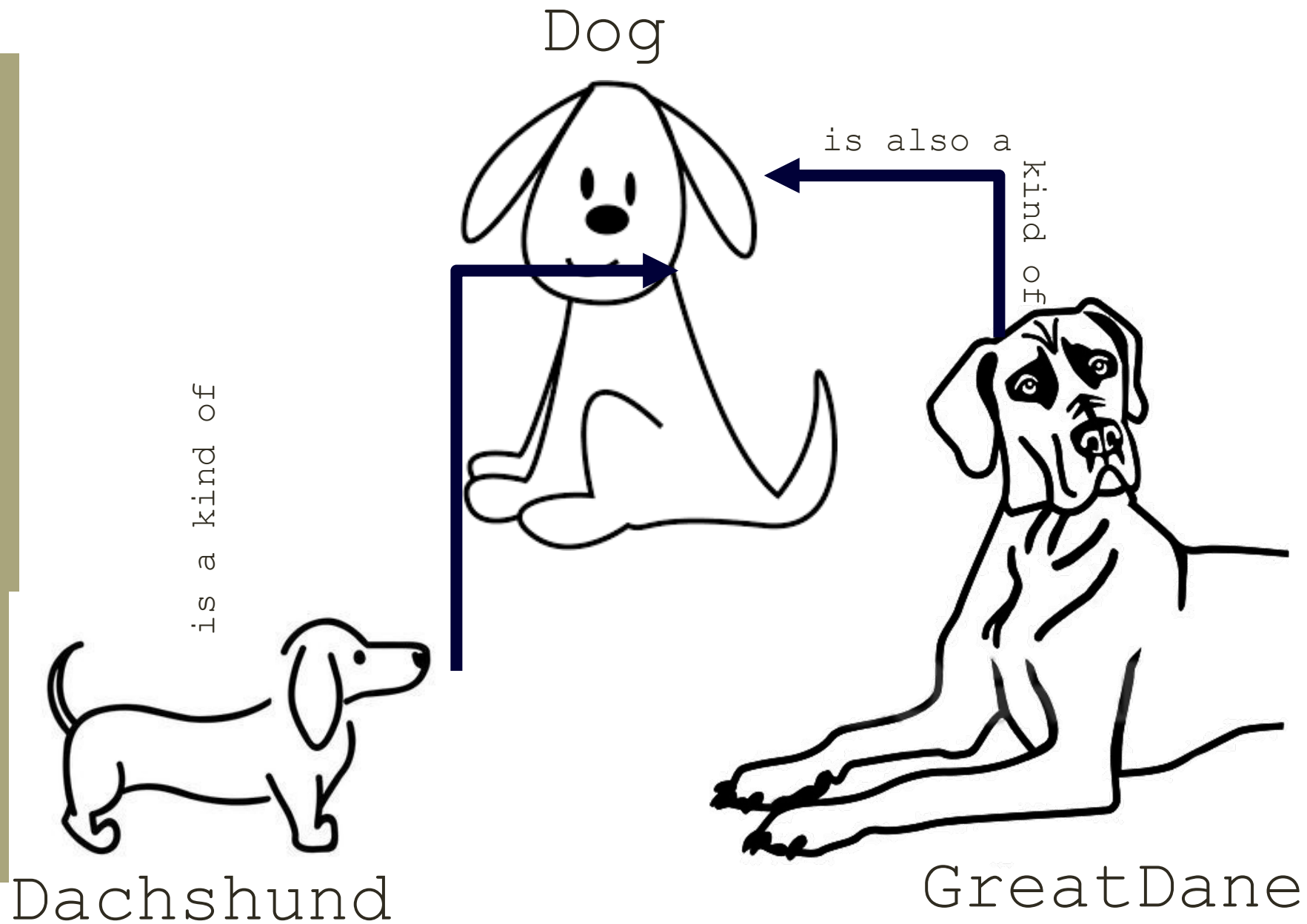
10 minute exercise: the Dog class

- Write a class called **Dog**, with a constructor that takes in the following parameters:

name (the dog's name)

age (the dog's age in years)

Motivation



As (sub)classes

```
class Dog:

    # A class attribute (every Dog has the same value,
    # so no self)
    species = "Canine"

    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age

class Dachsund(Dog):

    def run():
        print("I'm running low to the ground!")

class GreatDane(Dog):

    def leapOver(something):
        print("I'm leaping over", something)
```

As (sub)classes

```
class Dog:
    # A class attribute (every Dog has the same value,
    # so no self)
    species = "Canine"

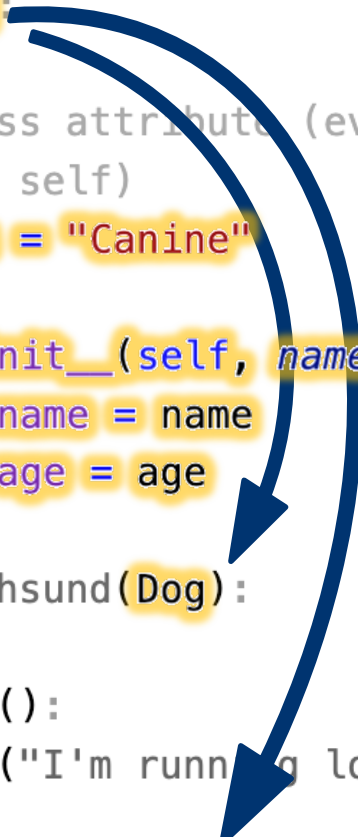
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age

class Dachsund(Dog):

    def run():
        print("I'm running low to the ground!")

class GreatDane(Dog):

    def leapOver(something):
        print("I'm leaping over", something)
```



The diagram consists of two blue curved arrows. The first arrow starts at the `Dog` class definition and points to the `Dachsund(Dog)` class definition. The second arrow starts at the `Dog` class definition and points to the `GreatDane(Dog)` class definition. These arrows illustrate that both `Dachsund` and `GreatDane` are subclasses of `Dog`.

subclasses
“inherit”
all the
attributes
and methods
from their
parent class

As (sub)classes

```
class Dog:
```

```
    # A class attribute (every Dog has the same value,  
    # so no self)
```

```
    species = "Canine"
```

```
    def __init__(self, name, age):
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.age = age
```

```
class Dachsund(Dog):
```

```
    def run():
```

```
        print("I'm running low to the ground!")
```

```
class GreatDane(Dog):
```

```
    def leapOver(something):
```

```
        print("I'm leaping over", something)
```

they can also have
their own
attributes
and **methods**
separate from
their parent

As (sub)classes

```
class Dog:

    # A class attribute (every Dog has the same value,
    # so no self)
    species = "Canine"

    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
```

```
class RobotDog(Dog):
    species = "Robot"
```

if necessary, they can override
attributes and **methods**
from their parent

Discussion

Why is this “inheritance” idea **useful**?