

Using Inheritance

- Let's build an application that organizes info about people!
 - Person: name, birthday
 - Get last name
 - Sort by last name
 - Get age
 - MITPerson: Person + ID Number
 - Assign ID numbers in sequence
 - Get ID number
 - Sort by ID number
 - Students: several types, all MITPerson
 - Undergraduate student: has class year
 - Graduate student

More classes for the hierarchy

```
class UG(MITPerson):  
    def __init__(self, name, classYear):  
        MITPerson.__init__(self, name)  
        self.year = classYear
```

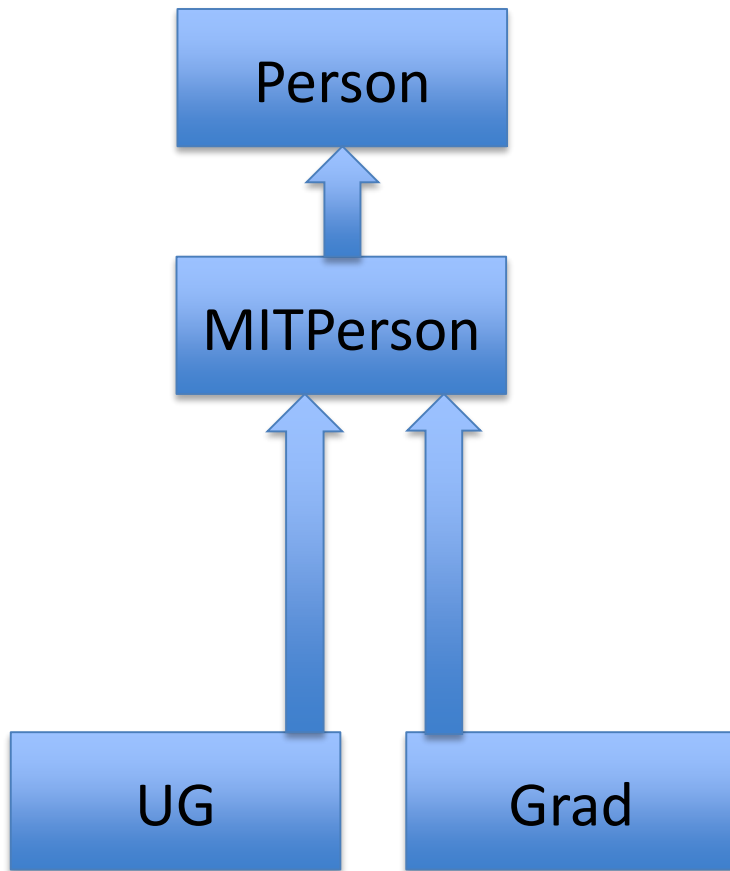
```
    def getClass(self):  
        return self.year
```

```
class Grad(MITPerson):  
    pass
```

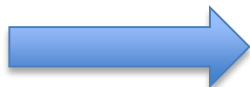
```
def isStudent(obj):  
    return isinstance(obj, UG) or  
    isinstance(obj, Grad)
```

Class Hierarchy & Substitution Principle

- Here's a diagram showing our class hierarchy



Subclass



Superclass

Cleaning up the hierarchy

```
class UG(MITPerson):  
    def __init__(self, name, classYear):  
        MITPerson.__init__(self, name)  
        self.year = classYear
```

```
    def getClass(self):  
        return self.year
```

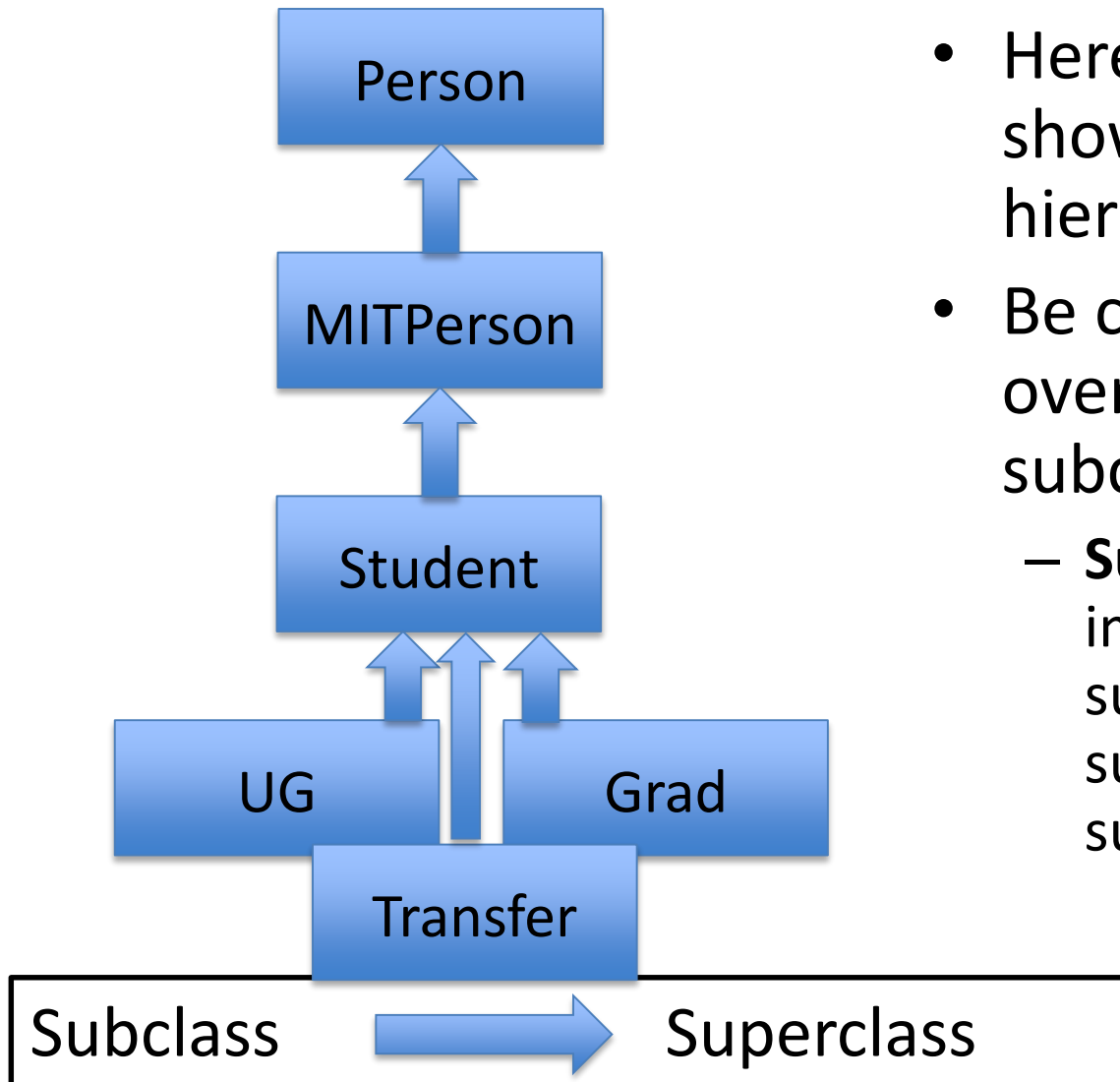
```
class Grad(MITPerson):  
    pass
```

```
class TransferStudent(MITPerson):  
    pass
```

```
def isStudent(obj):  
    return isinstance(obj, UG) or isinstance(obj, Grad)
```

Now I have to rethink
isStudent

Class Hierarchy & Substitution Principle



- Here's a diagram showing our class hierarchy
- Be careful when overriding methods in a subclass!
 - **Substitution principle:** important behaviors of superclass should be supported by all subclasses

Cleaning up the hierarchy

```
class Student(MITPerson):  
    pass  
  
class UG(Student):  
    def __init__(self, name, classYear):  
        MITPerson.__init__(self, name)  
        self.year = classYear  
  
    def getClass(self):  
        return self.year  
  
class Grad(Student):  
    pass  
  
class TransferStudent(Student):  
    pass  
  
def isStudent(obj):  
    return isinstance(obj, Student)
```

Better is to create a superclass that covers all students

In general, creating a class in the hierarchy that captures common behaviors of subclasses allows us to concentrate methods in a single place, and lets us think about subclasses as a coherent whole