



UC Berkeley EECS
Lecturer Michael Ball

Computational Structures in Data Science



Lecture #11: More on Object-Oriented Programming and Exceptions



Computational Concepts Toolbox

- Data type: values, literals, operations,
- Expressions, Call expression
- Variables
- Assignment Statement
- Sequences: tuple, list
- Dictionaries
- Data structures
- Tuple assignment
- Function Definition Statement

Conditional Statement

Iteration: list comp, for, while

- Lambda function expr.



11/18/2019

- Higher Order Functions
 - Functions as Values
 - Functions with functions as argument
 - Assignment of function values
- Higher order function patterns
 - Map, Filter, Reduce
- Function factories – create and return functions
- Recursion
- Abstract Data Types
- Mutation
- Class
 - Object Oriented Programming
 - Inheritance
- Exceptions



Administrative Issues

- Project 2 “Wheel” goes out soon
 - Discussion in lab
- Reading: (2.5-7), 2.9 , exceptions: 3.3

Notebooks from L09+L10: <http://bit.ly/cs88-fa18-L09>



Today:

- **Review Class concept**
- **Using class to create and manipulate objects**
- **Inheritance to specialize a class**
 - Create subtypes of the object type
- **Exceptions**
 - Unprogrammed control transfers to catch unusual situations or errors
 - How they arise
 - How to handle exception
 - How to raise your own



Review: Python class

```
class <ClassName>:

    def <method-1>(self, ...)
        self.<instance_attr> = ...

    .
    .
    .

    def <method-N>
```

<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html>

Class names should normally use the **CapWords** convention.

<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>



Creating an object, invoking a method

```
my_acct = Account ("David Culler", 93)  
my_acct.withdraw(42)
```

The Class Constructor



Review: class example

object namespace

```
class Account:  
    # Class attributes outside and class defs  
    _account_number_seed = 1000          class attributes  
  
    # Constructor  
    def __init__(self, name, initial_deposit):  
        # Initialize the instance attributes  
        self._name = name  
        self._acct_no = Account._account_number_seed  
        Account._account_number_seed += 1  
        self._balance = initial_deposit  
        # Return None  
  
    # Selectors  
    def account_name(self):  
        return self._name  
    . . .  
    def account_number(self):  
        return self._acct_no  
    . . .
```

Methods

The object

private instance attributes, dot notation

class attributes, dot notation



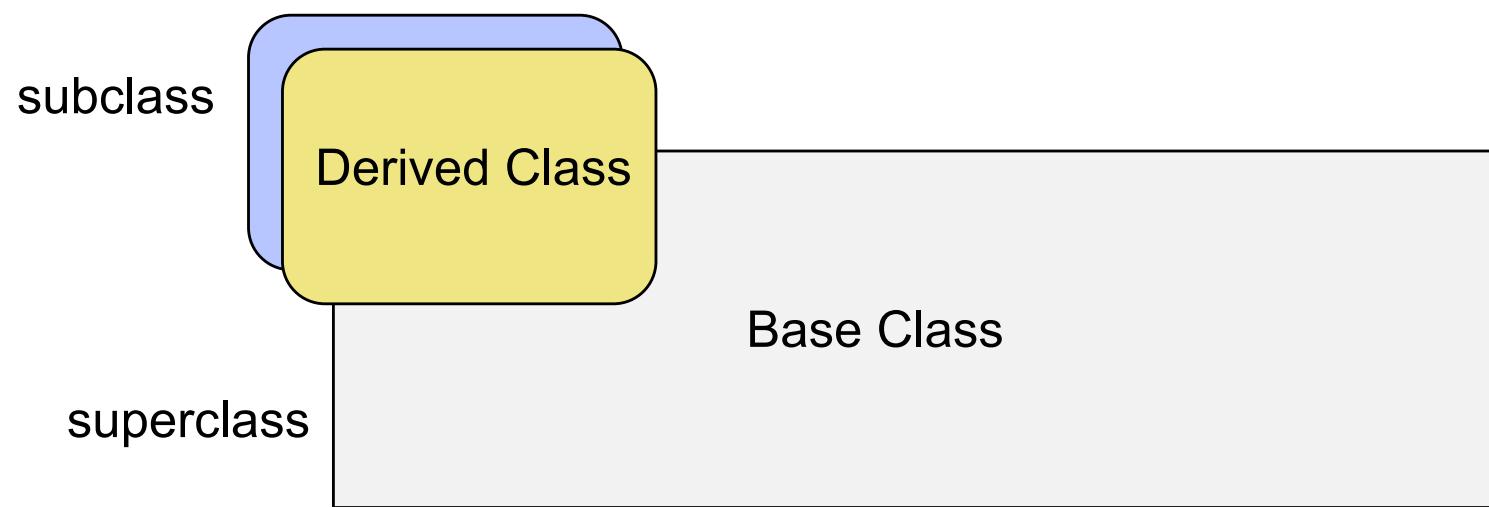
Inheritance

- Define a class as a specialization of an existing class
- Inherit its attributes, methods (behaviors)
- Add additional ones
- Redefine (specialize) existing ones
 - Ones in superclass still accessible in its namespace

```
class ClassName ( <inherits> ) :  
    <statement-1>  
  
    .  
    .  
    .  
  
    <statement-N>
```



Inheritance





Example

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):

    def __init__(self, name, initial_deposit):
        # Use superclass initializer
        Account.__init__(self, name, initial_deposit)
        # Additional initialization
        self._type = "Checking"

    def account_type(self):
        return self._type

    # Display representation
    def __repr__(self):
        return '<' + str(self.account_type()) + 'Account:'...'

    # Attribute in subclass, not in superclass
```



Another Example

```
class SavingsAccount(Account):

    interest_rate = 0.02

    def __init__(self, name, initial_deposit):
        # Use superclass initializer
        Account.__init__(self, name, initial_deposit)
        # Additional initialization
        self._type = "Savings"

    def account_type(self):
        return self._type

    def accrue_interest(self):
        self._balance = self._balance *
                        (1 + SavingsAccount.interest_rate)
```

Methods in subclass, not in superclass



Classes using classes

```
class Bank:  
    _accounts = []  
  
    def add_account(self, name, account_type, initial_deposit):  
        if account_type == 'Savings':  
            new_account = SavingsAccount(name, initial_deposit)  
        elif account_type == 'Checking':  
            new_account = CheckingAccount(name, initial_deposit)  
        else:  
            assert True, "Bad Account type: " + account_type  
        assert initial_deposit > 0, "Bad deposit"  
  
        Bank._accounts.append(new_account)  
        return new_account  
  
    def accounts(self):  
        return self._accounts[:]  
  
    def show_accounts(self):  
        for acct in self.accounts():  
            print(acct.account_number(), acct.account_type(),  
                  acct.account_name(), acct.account_balance())
```



Key concepts to take forward

- **Classes embody and allow enforcement of ADT methodology**
- **Class definition**
- **Class namespace**
- **Methods**
- **Instance attributes (fields)**
- **Class attributes**
- **Inheritance**
- **Superclass reference**



Additional examples

- Redesign our KV as a class
- How should “new KV” vs mutation be handled
- Inheritance and “new object” in superclass



KV as a true object

```
class KV:  
    """Key-Value container abstractionma collection of key-value pairs"""  
    def __init__(self, kv_pairs=[]):  
        self._kv = []  
        for (key, val) in kv_pairs: # verify and initialize  
            assert (type(key) == str) # the key should be a string  
            self._kv.append((key, val))  
  
    def items(self):  
        """Return a list of the (key, value) pairs in kv."""  
        return self._kv  
  
    def get(self, key):  
        """Return the value bound to key in kv, or None if not present."""  
        for k, v in self.items():  
            if k == key:  
                return v  
        return None  
  
    def keys(self):  
        """Return a list of the keys in kv"""  
        return [key for (key, val) in self.items()]  
  
    def values(self):  
        """Return a list of the values in kv"""  
        return [val for (key, val) in self.items()]  
  
    def add(self, key, value):  
        """Return a new KV adding binding (key, value)"""  
        return KV([(key, value)] + self.items())  
  
    def delete(self, key):  
        """Return a new KV having removed any binding for key"""  
        return KV([(k, v) for (k, v) in self.items() if not k == key])
```



Class methods

- **Defined on the class**
 - rather than objects of the class
 - Like class attributes
- **Indicated by `@classmethod`**
 - Take a class argument, rather than `self`

```
class KV:  
    """Key-Value container abstraction  
    a collection of key-value pairs such that kv_get(kv, key) returns the  
    value  
    """  
  
    def __init__(self, kv_pairs=[]):  
        self._kv = []  
        for (key, val) in kv_pairs: # Verify and initialize  
            assert (type(key) == str) # the key should be a string  
            self._kv.append((key, val))  
  
    @classmethod  
    def create(cls, kv_pairs[]):  
        return cls(kv_pairs)
```



Inheritance Example

```
class KVnodup(KV):
    def __init__(self, kv_pairs=[ ]):
        self._kv = []
        for (key, val) in kv_pairs:      # Verify that initialization is valid
            assert type(key) == str    # the key should be a string
            if not key in self:
                self._kv.append((key, val))
```



Subclass type

Explicit use of class constructor – interferes with inheritance

```
def add(self, key, value):
    """Return a new KV adding binding (key, value)"""
    return KV([(key, value)] + self.items())
```

Use type(self) as constructor to maintain inherited type

```
def add(self, key, value):
    """Return a new KV adding binding (key, value)"""
    return type(self)([(key, value)] + self.items())
```



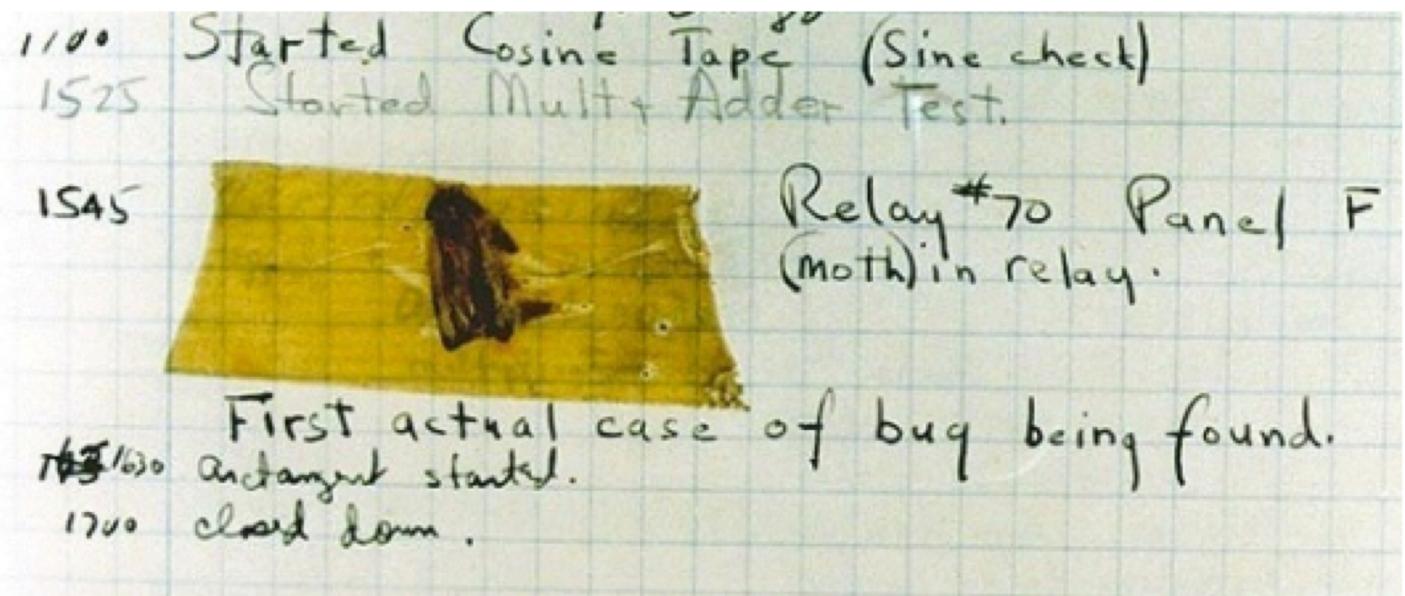
Exception (read 3.3)

- Mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to “exceptional conditions”
 - enable non-local continuations of control
- Often used to handle error conditions
 - Unhandled exceptions will cause python to halt and print a stack trace
 - You already saw a non-error exception – end of iterator
- Exceptions can be handled by the program instead
 - `assert`, `try`, `except`, `raise` statements
- Exceptions are objects!
 - They have classes with constructors



Handling Errors

- Function receives arguments of improper type?
- Resource, e.g., file, is not available
- Network connection is lost or times out?



Grace Hopper's Notebook, 1947, Moth found in a Mark II Computer



Example exceptions

```
>>> 3/0                                              notebook
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
>>> str.lower(1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: descriptor 'lower' requires a 'str' object
but received a 'int'
>>> ""[2]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
IndexError: string index out of range
>>>
```

- **Unhandled, “thrown” back to the top level interpreter**
- **Or halt the Python program**



Functions

- **Q: What is a function supposed to do?**
- **A: One thing well**
- **Q: What should it do when it is passed arguments that don't make sense?**

```
>>> def divides(x, y):  
...     return y%x == 0  
...  
>>> divides(0, 5)  
???
```



```
>>> def get(data, selector):  
...     return data[selector]  
...  
>>> get({'a': 34, 'cat':'9 lives'}, 'dog')  
????
```



Exceptional exit from functions

```
>>> def divides(x, y):
...     return y%x == 0
...
>>> divides(0, 5)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<stdin>", line 2, in divides
ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
>>> def get(data, selector):
...     return data[selector]
...
>>> get({'a': 34, 'cat':'9 lives'}, 'dog')
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<stdin>", line 2, in get
KeyError: 'dog'
>>>
```

- **Function doesn't “return” but instead execution is thrown out of the function**



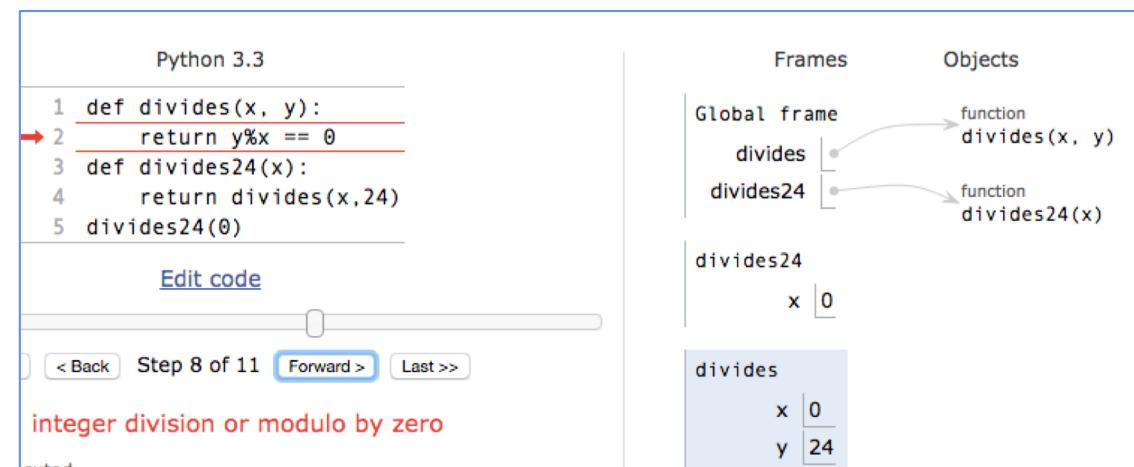
Continue out of multiple calls deep

```
def divides(x, y):
    return y%x == 0
def divides24(x):
    return divides(x,24)
divides24(0)
```

```
ZeroDivisionError
<ipython-input-14-ad26ce8ae76a> in <module>()
  3 def divides24(x):
  4     return divides(x,24)
----> 5 divides24(0)

<ipython-input-14-ad26ce8ae76a> in divides24(x)
  2     return y%x == 0
  3 def divides24(x):
----> 4     return divides(x,24)
  5 divides24(0)

<ipython-input-14-ad26ce8ae76a> in divides(x, y)
  1 def divides(x, y):
----> 2     return y%x == 0
  3 def divides24(x):
  4     return divides(x,24)
  5 divides24(0)
```



```
ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
```

- Stack unwinds until exception is handled or top



Types of exceptions

- **TypeError** -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
- **NameError** -- A name wasn't found
- **KeyError** -- A key wasn't found in a dictionary
- **RuntimeError** -- Catch-all for troubles during interpretation
- . . .



Demo



Flow of control stops at the exception

- And is ‘thrown back’ to wherever it is caught

```
def divides24(x):
    return noisy_divides(x, 24)

divides24(0)
-----
ZeroDivisionError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-24-ea94e81be222> in <module>()
----> 1 divides24(0)

<ipython-input-23-c56bc11b3032> in divides24(x)
      1 def divides24(x):
----> 2     return noisy_divides(x, 24)

<ipython-input-20-df96adb0c18a> in noisy_divides(x, y)
      1 def noisy_divides(x, y):
----> 2     result = (y % x == 0)
      3     if result:
      4         print("{} divides {}".format(x, y))
      5     else:

ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
```



Assert Statements

- Allow you to make assertions about assumptions that your code relies on
 - Use them liberally!
 - Incoming data is dirty till you've washed it

```
assert <assertion expression>, <string for failed>
```

- Raise an exception of type **AssertionError**
- Ignored in optimize flag: **python3 -O ...**
 - Governed by bool **__debug__**

```
def divides(x, y):  
    assert x != 0, "Denominator must be non-zero"  
    return y%x == 0
```



Handling Errors – `try / except`

- Wrap your code in `try – except` statements

```
try:  
    <try suite>  
except <exception class> as <name>:  
    <except suite>  
... # continue here if <try suite> succeeds w/o exception
```

- Execution rule
 - `<try suite>` is executed first
 - If during this an exception is raised and not handled otherwise
 - And if the exception inherits from `<exception class>`
 - Then `<except suite>` is executed with `<name>` bound to the exception
- Control jumps to the `except suite` of the most recent `try` that handles the exception



Demo

```
def safe_apply_fun(f,x):
    try:
        return f(x)                  # normal execution, return the result
    except Exception as e:           # exceptions are objects of class derived from Exception
        return e                      # value returned on exception
```

```
def divides(x, y):
    assert x != 0, "Bad argument to divides - denominator should be non-zero"
    if (type(x) != int or type(y) != int):
        raise TypeError("divides only takes integers")
    return y%x == 0
```



Raise statement

- Exception are raised with a `raise` statement\

```
raise <exception>
```

- `<expression>` must evaluate to a subclass of `BaseException` or an instance of one
- Exceptions are constructed like any other object
`TypeError('Bad argument')`



Exceptions are Classes

```
class NoiseyException(Exception):
    def __init__(self, stuff):
        print("Bad stuff happened", stuff)
```

```
try:
    return fun(x)
except:
    raise NoiseyException((fun, x))
```



Demo



Summary

- Approach creation of a class as a design problem
 - Meaningful behavior => methods [& attributes]
 - ADT methodology
 - What's private and hidden? vs What's public?
- Design for inheritance
 - Clean general case as foundation for specialized subclasses
- Use it to streamline development
- Anticipate exceptional cases and unforeseen problems
 - try ... catch
 - raise / assert