

Intro to Computer Science

Previous

- Sorting
- Backtracking

Next

- Objects

Readings

Gaddis

- Chapter 10

Journey through programming

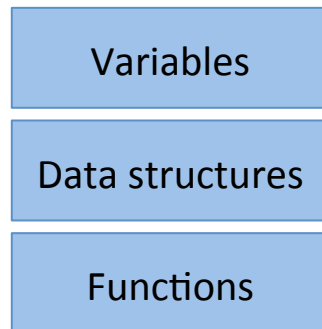
- Started with sequential programming
 - Top-down collection of statements
 - Run one after the other
- Introduced control structures
 - Repeat certain actions (loops)
 - Decide when to execute certain actions (if-then)
 - Group certain actions (functions)
- Usage of functions known as *procedural* programming

Task philosophies

Procedural programming

Breaks down tasks using

- Variables
- Data structures
- Subroutines



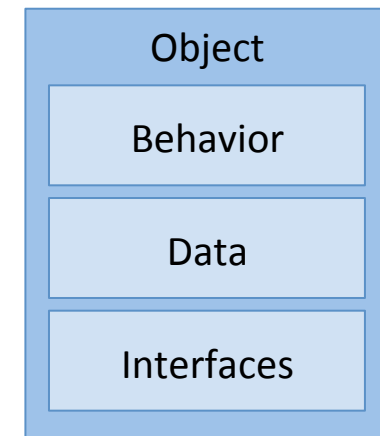
Three separate
concepts

One single
concept

Object-oriented programming

Breaks down tasks using

- Behavior
- Data
- Interfaces



Re-thinking our data types

- Notice that our data types were storage mechanisms *and* sets of rules around how to use them
 - **Integers** have to be numbers
 - Addition of two **strings** is a new string
 - How a for-loop behaves with a **list**
- These are effectively objects!
- And in fact, all data-types in Python are objects

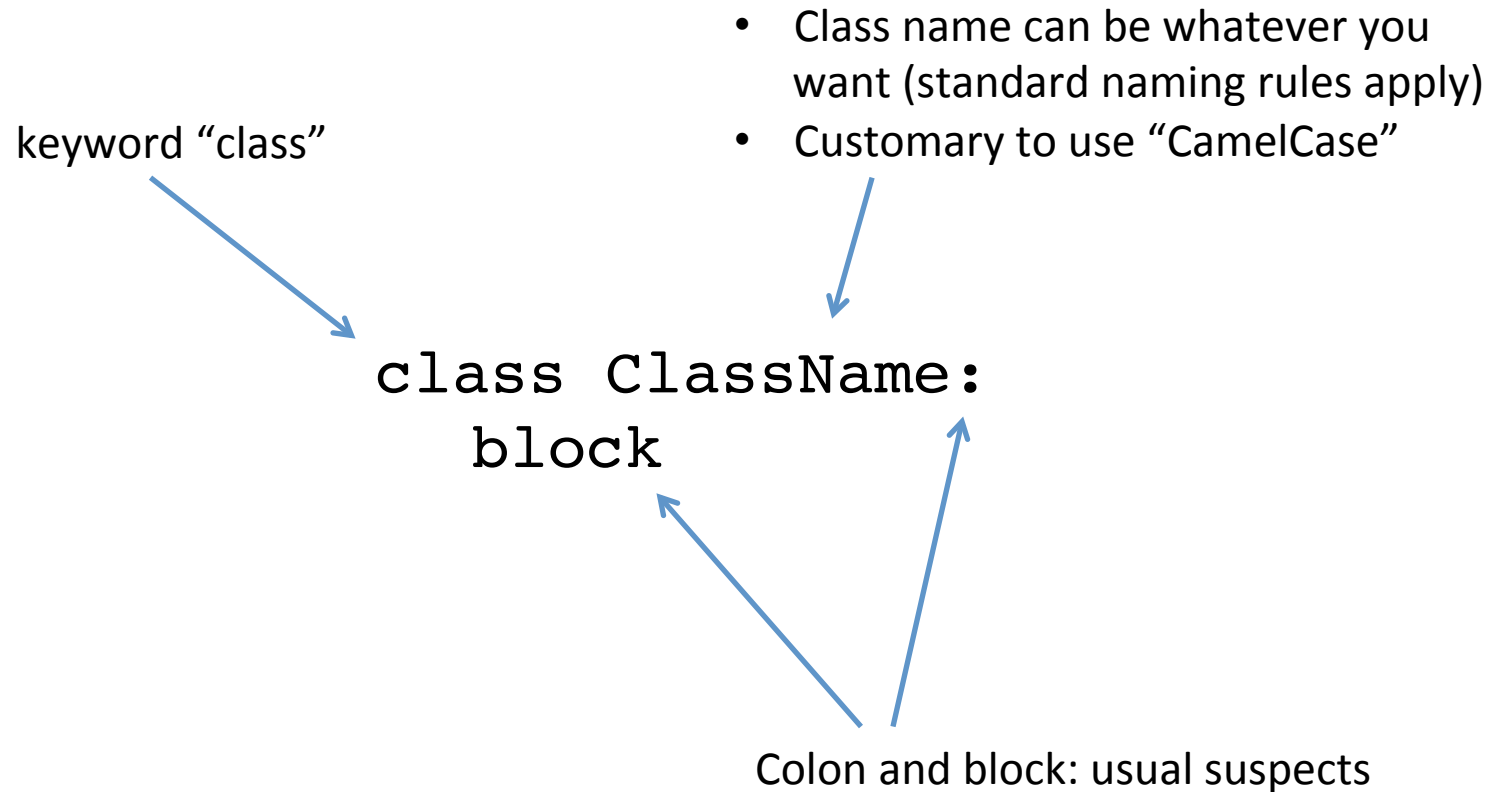
Motivation

RPG with characters and attributes



<https://inventwithpython.com/blog/2014/12/02/why-is-object-oriented-programming-useful-with-a-role-playing-game-example/>

Syntax



What goes in the block?

Methods and attributes!

Recall:

“Objects contain data, along with *functions* that operate using that *data*”

Technically:

“Objects contain *methods* and *attributes*”

A function that is
inside an object

A variable that is
inside an object

✓ Clarity

- “The print function”
- “A string method”

Methods

- Utilize parameters and attributes
- Can return values
- First parameter is special
 - Reference to the current object
 - Definitions will have one more parameter than is used by caller
 - Traditionally called “self”
- When calling other methods, defaults to *global scope*

Looks like any other method... almost

```
class Singer:  
    def note(self):  
        return 'a minor'
```

- Standard class definition
- Standard function definition
 - That's in the class definition!
 - Whose first parameter is `self`

```
s = Singer()  
print(s.note())
```

- Instantiate the class
- Call the `note` method within the instance

Instantiation

- Primary method of assigning a class to a variable is by calling the class name
- Known as *instantiation*
 - Creating an “instance” of the class
- Vernacular:
 - The definition is a *class*
 - The instantiation is an *object*

The class becomes the instance

Class

- Type of “thing” with certain characteristics that are shared by all things of that type
- Value of those characteristics not necessarily specified

Class: singer, style

Instance

- Particular thing that belongs to a class
- Has those characteristics specified

Instance: Justin Bieber, terrible

Instantiation

```
class Singer:  
    ...
```

```
s = Singer()
```

Define the class 'Singer'

- s is now an instantiation of Singer
- s is an object

Some methods are special

- Some methods are not called explicitly
 - Used internally by Python and various Python functions
- These methods control
 - How your object is printed
 - How your object is iterated
 - How your object is ordered
 - How your object is copied
 - ...
 - *What happens when you're object is instantiated*


Instantiation (again)

You call

```
s = Singer()
```

Python does

```
class Singer:  
    def __init__(self):  
        return
```



What to notice:

1. Function name is special
 - Cannot change this!
2. Double underscore syntax
3. Obligatory `self` parameter

Instantiation (again)

You call

```
s = Singer('Bieber')  
print(s.name)
```

Python does

```
class Singer:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name
```



- name now becomes a bound variable in `Singer`
- Since the assignment takes place in the constructor, all instances will have their own distinct copy

➤ This is the other (*best practice*) method of establishing attributes

Motivation

RPG with characters and attributes

