

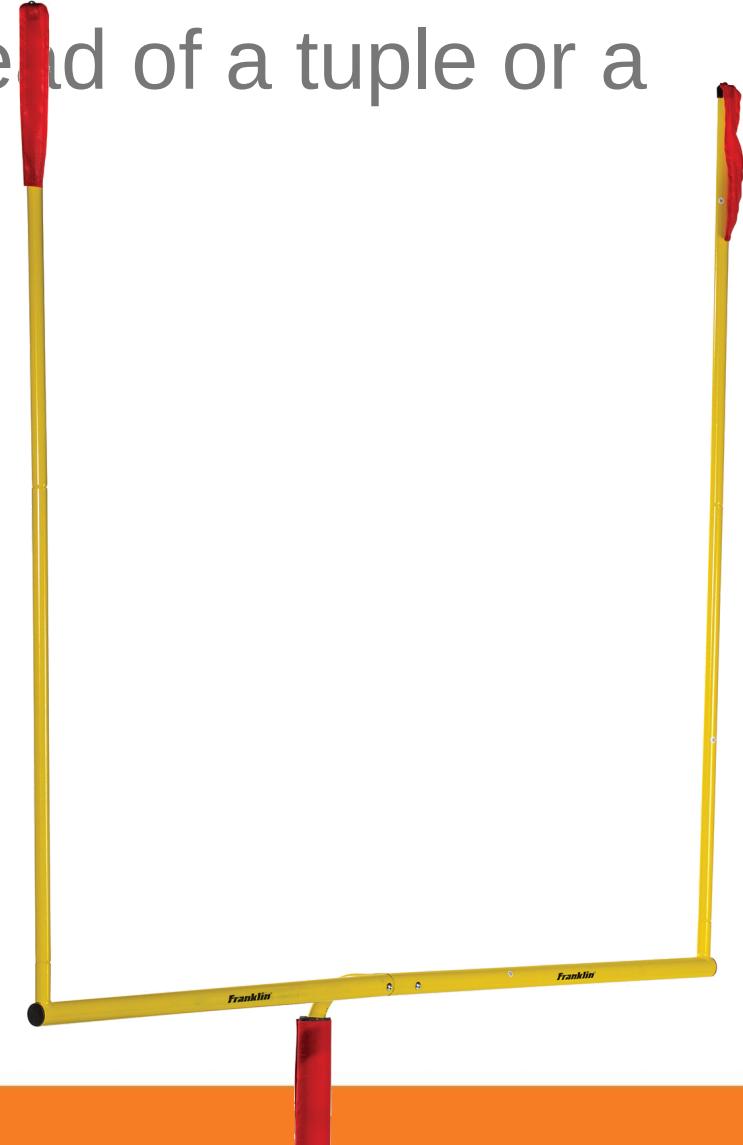
Objects





Goals

1. Name an advantage of using an object instead of a tuple or a dictionary
2. Explain the idea of 'dunder methods'
3. Define the Python dataclass construct





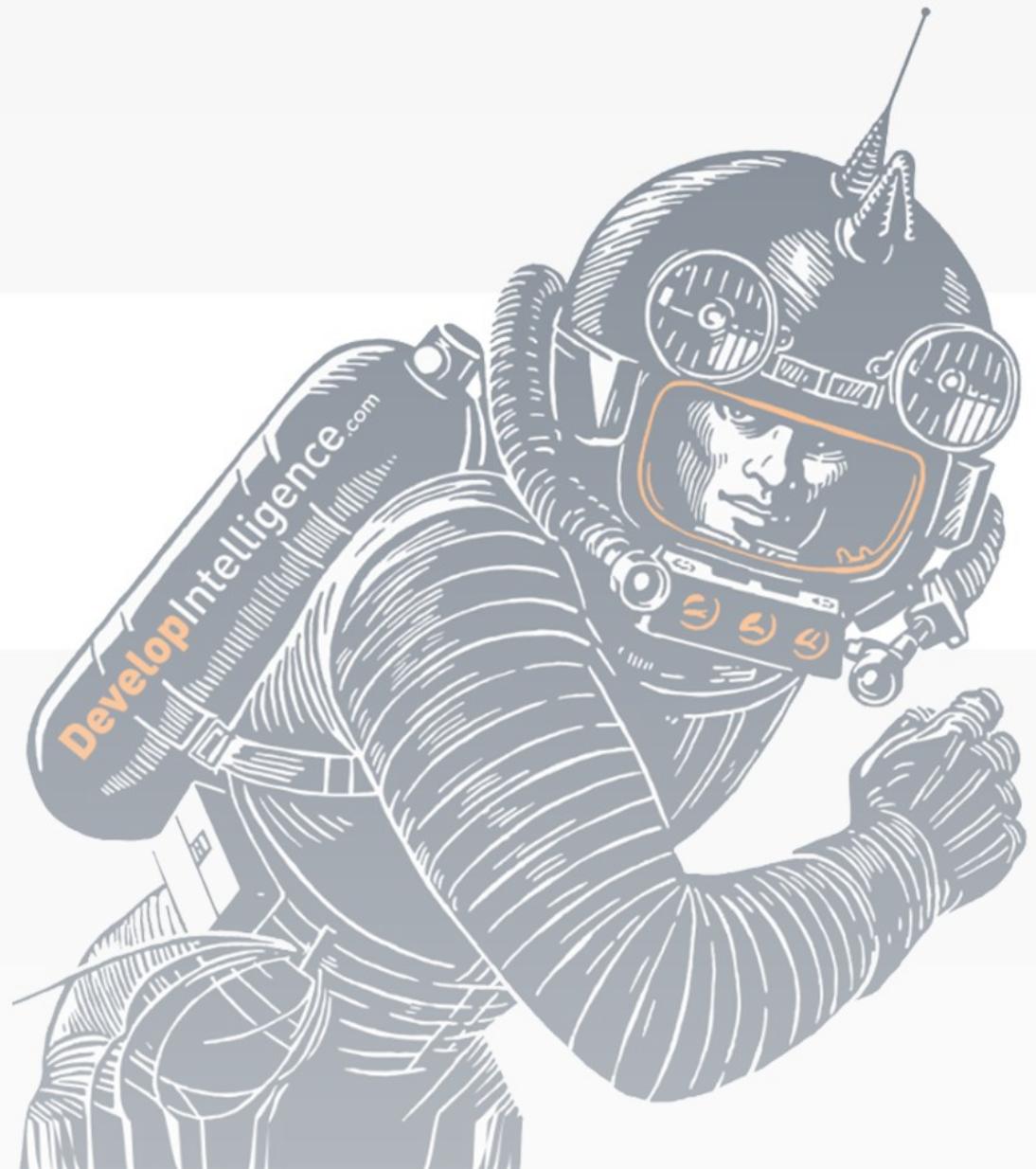
Roadmap

1. What and Why?
2. Good Old OO
3. Instances
4. Encapsulation
5. Properties
6. New Hotness: the `dataclass`
7. Dunder

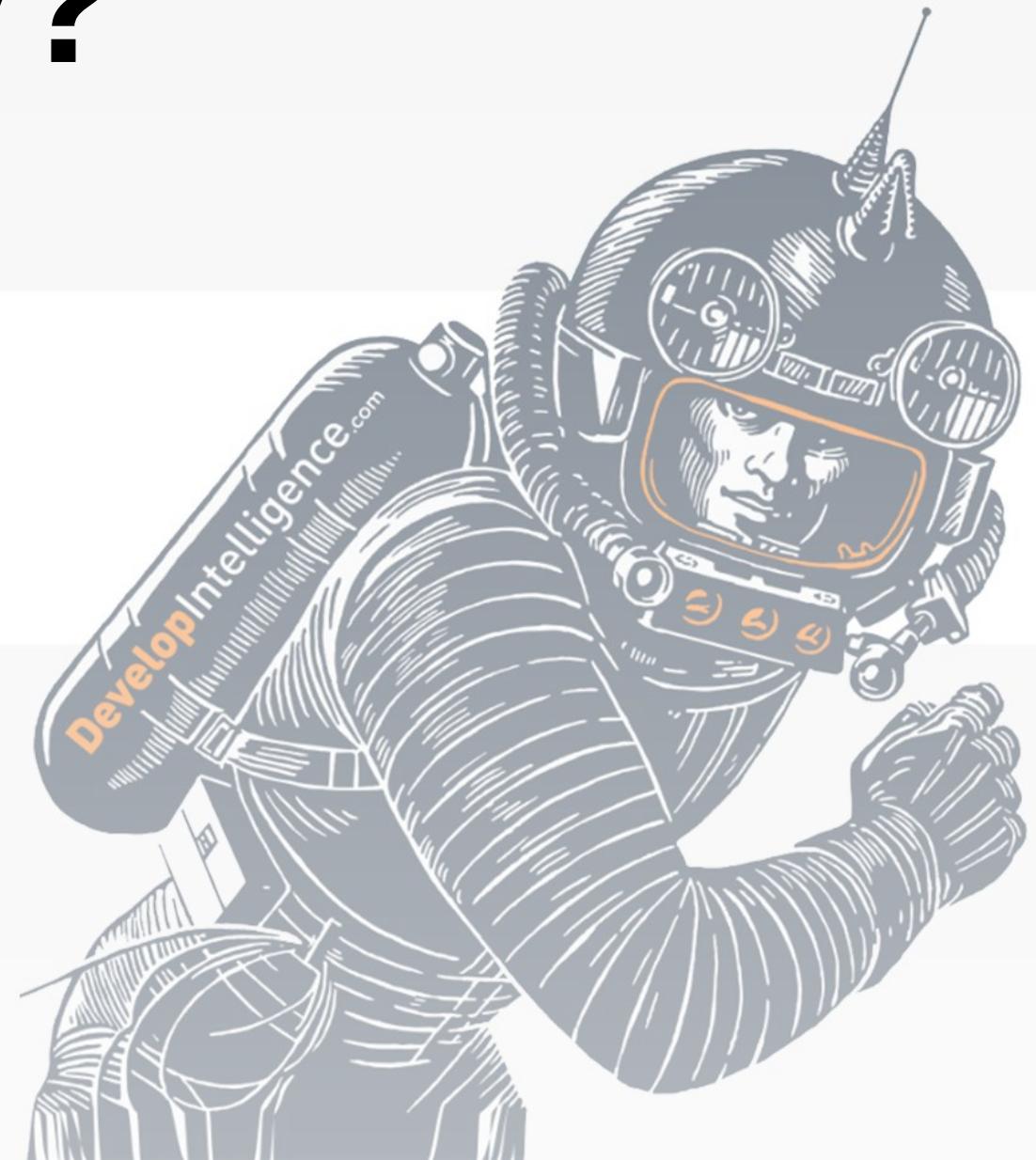




Develop
Intelligence



What and Why?





Complaints about Tuples



- Immutable
- No naming for clarity
- No protection of invariants

```
1 | red = (255, 0, 'chicken')
2 | yellow = (255, 275, 0)
3 | purple = (128, 0, 128)
```



Dictionary Complaints

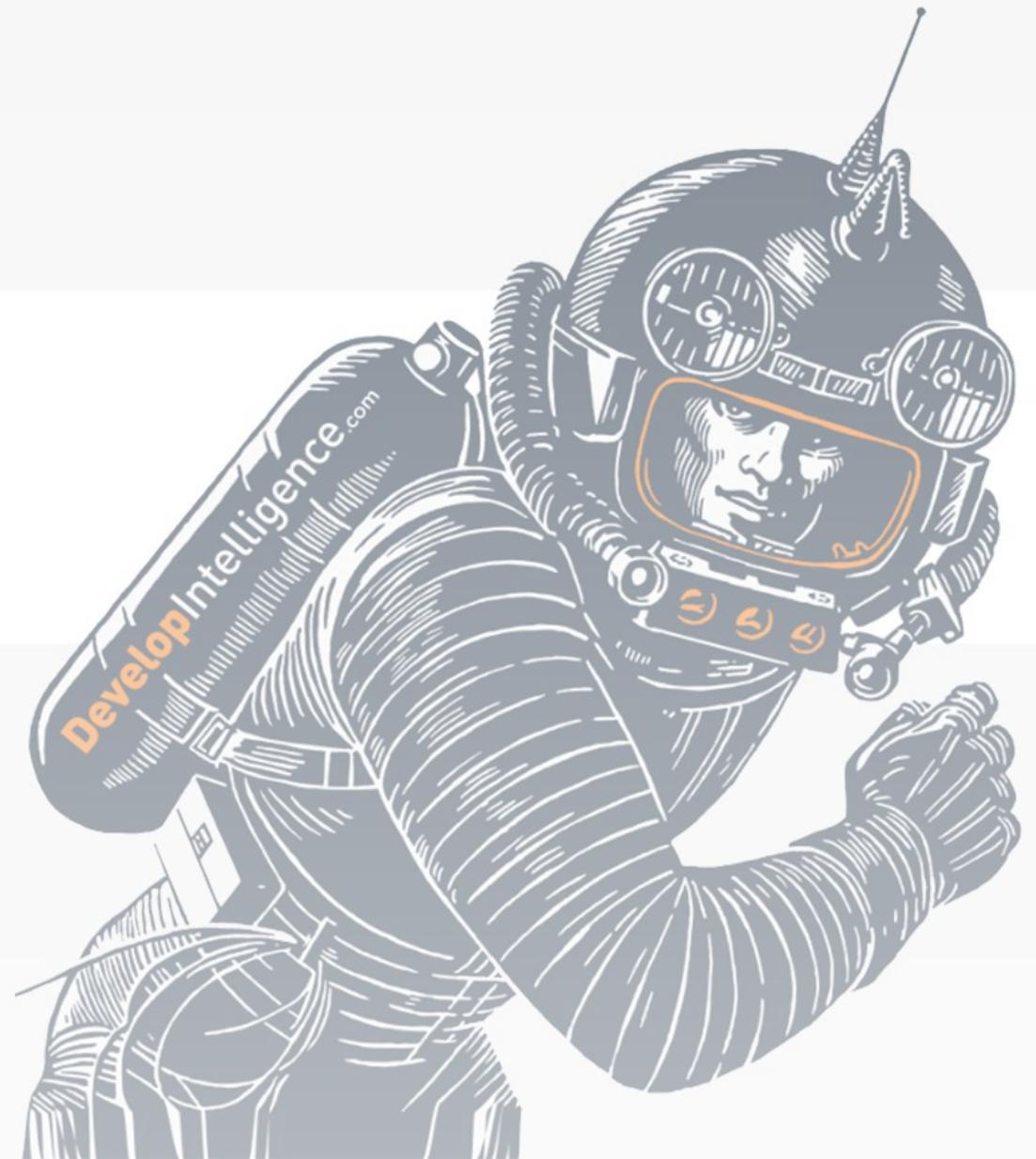


- Only data-- no behavior
- No help from intellisense
- Awkward syntax
- No protection of invariants

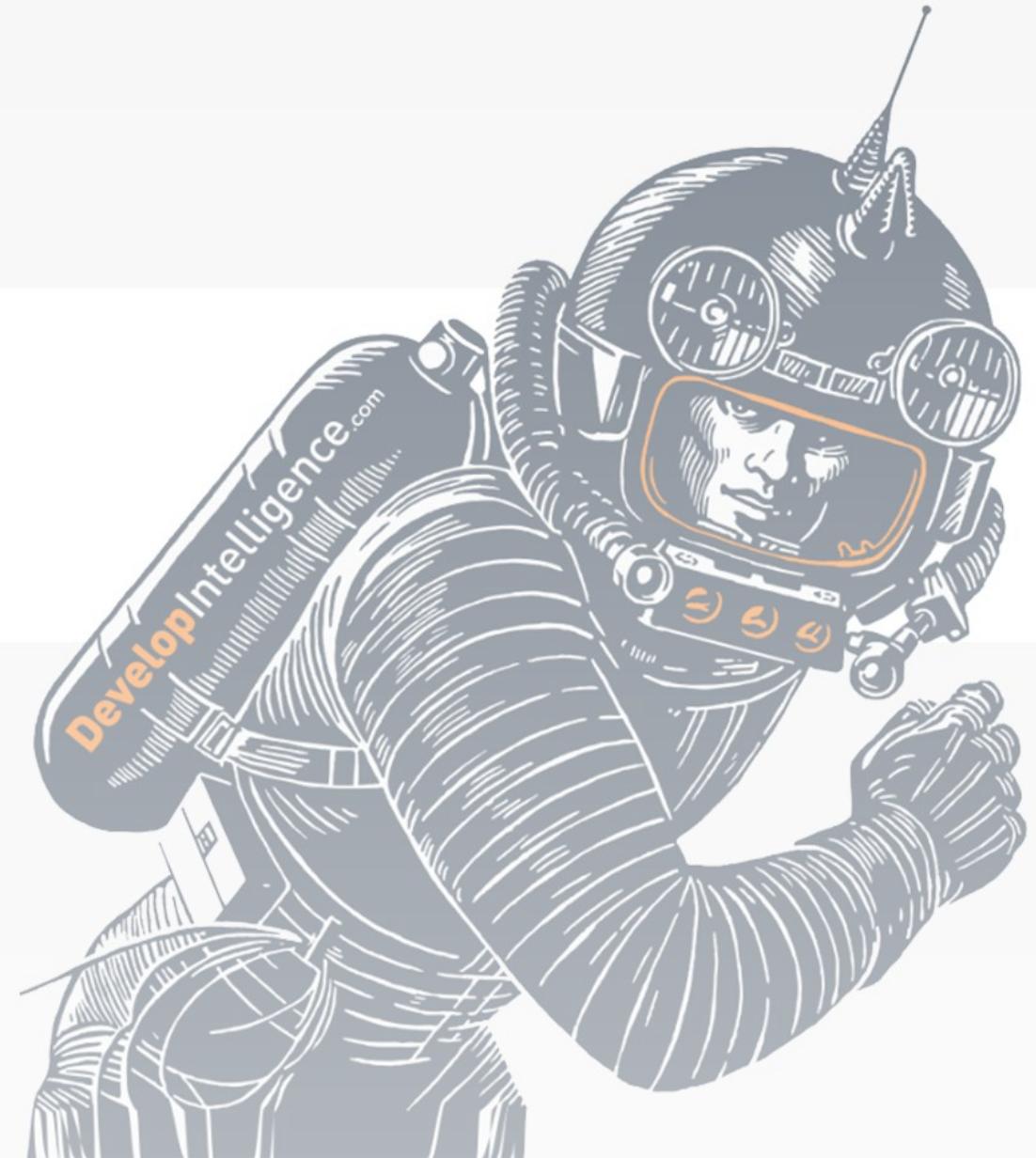
```
1 | yellow = {'r':755, 'g':255, 'b':0}
2 | purple = {'r':128, 'g':0, 'b':'spam'}
```



Develop
Intelligence



Good Old OO





What's an Object?



- Associates names with
 - Data
 - Behavior
- Usual OO stuff supported (mostly):
 - Inheritance
 - Polymorphism
 - Methods
 - Properties
 - Encapsulation



Example: Color Class

- Ignore `self` for now

```
1 class Color:  
2     def __init__(self, r, g, b):  
3         self.red = r  
4         self.green = g  
5         self.blue = b  
6  
7     paint = Color(128, 128, 0)  
8     print(f'Channel red: {paint.red}')
```



Better Color Class



- Protect those invariants

```
1 class Color:  
2     def __init__(self, r, g, b):  
3         if r < 0 or r > 255:  
4             raise ValueError("Something's wrong here")  
5         # Etc ...  
6  
7 yellow = Color(1128, 128, 0) #Error!  
8 purple = Color(128, 0, 128)
```



Adding Behavior



```
1 class Color:  
2     def __init__(self, red, blue, green):  
3         self.red=red  
4         self.blue=blue  
5         self.green=green  
6     def to_hex(self):  
7         return f'#{self.red:x}{self.green:x}{self.blue:x}'  
8  
9 purple = Color(128, 128, 0)  
10 print(purple.to_hex())
```



More Behavior



```
1 class Car:  
2     def __init__(self, make, model):  
3         self.make=make  
4         self.model=model  
5  
6     def drive(self):  
7         return f'This {self.make} is one sweet ride!'  
8  
9 ride = Car('volvo', '240')  
10 ride.drive()
```



Develop
Intelligence



Instances





About self

- Current instance is the first parameter on instance methods
- Explicit equivalent to `this` in other languages
- Called `self` by convention
- Passed by the Python runtime, **not** the caller



Static Methods



- Anything that doesn't touch an instance member

```
1 class Car:  
2     def get_makes():  
3         return ["volvo", "chevy"]  
4  
5 print(Car.get_makes())  
6  
7 ride = Car()  
8 print(ride.get_makes()) #Bork!
```



@staticmethod

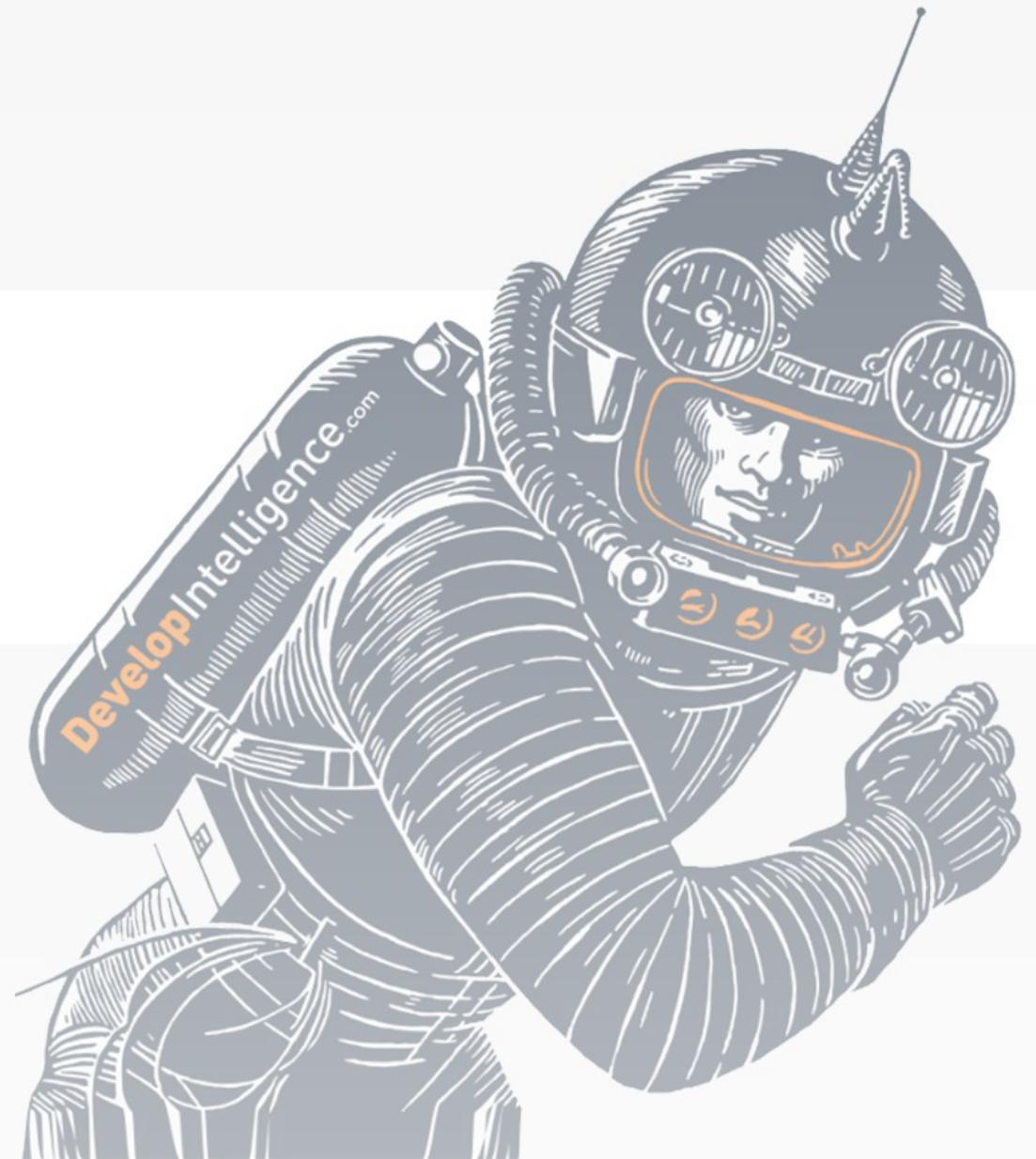


- Makes a 'static' property accessible via instance reference

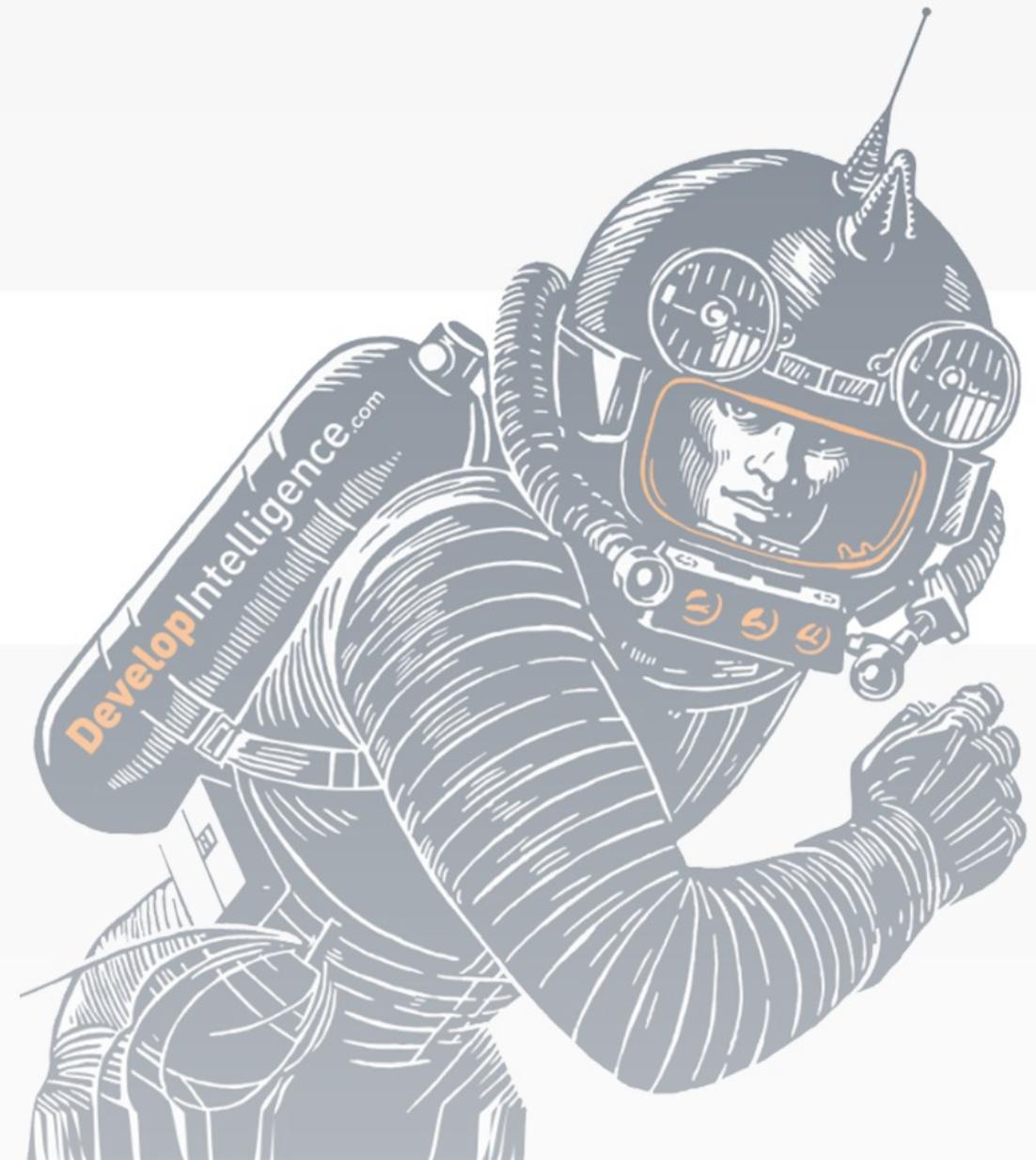
```
1 class Car:  
2     @staticmethod  
3     def get_makes():  
4         return ['volo', 'chevy']  
5  
6     print(Car.get_makes()) #No problem!  
7  
8 ride = Car()  
9 print(ride.get_makes()) #Ok!
```



Develop
Intelligence



Encapsulation





Access Modifiers

- Prefix *private* members with double-underscores __
 - Enforced via 'name mangling'
- Prefix *non-public* members with underscore _
 - Convention only, no runtime enforcement



Name Mangling

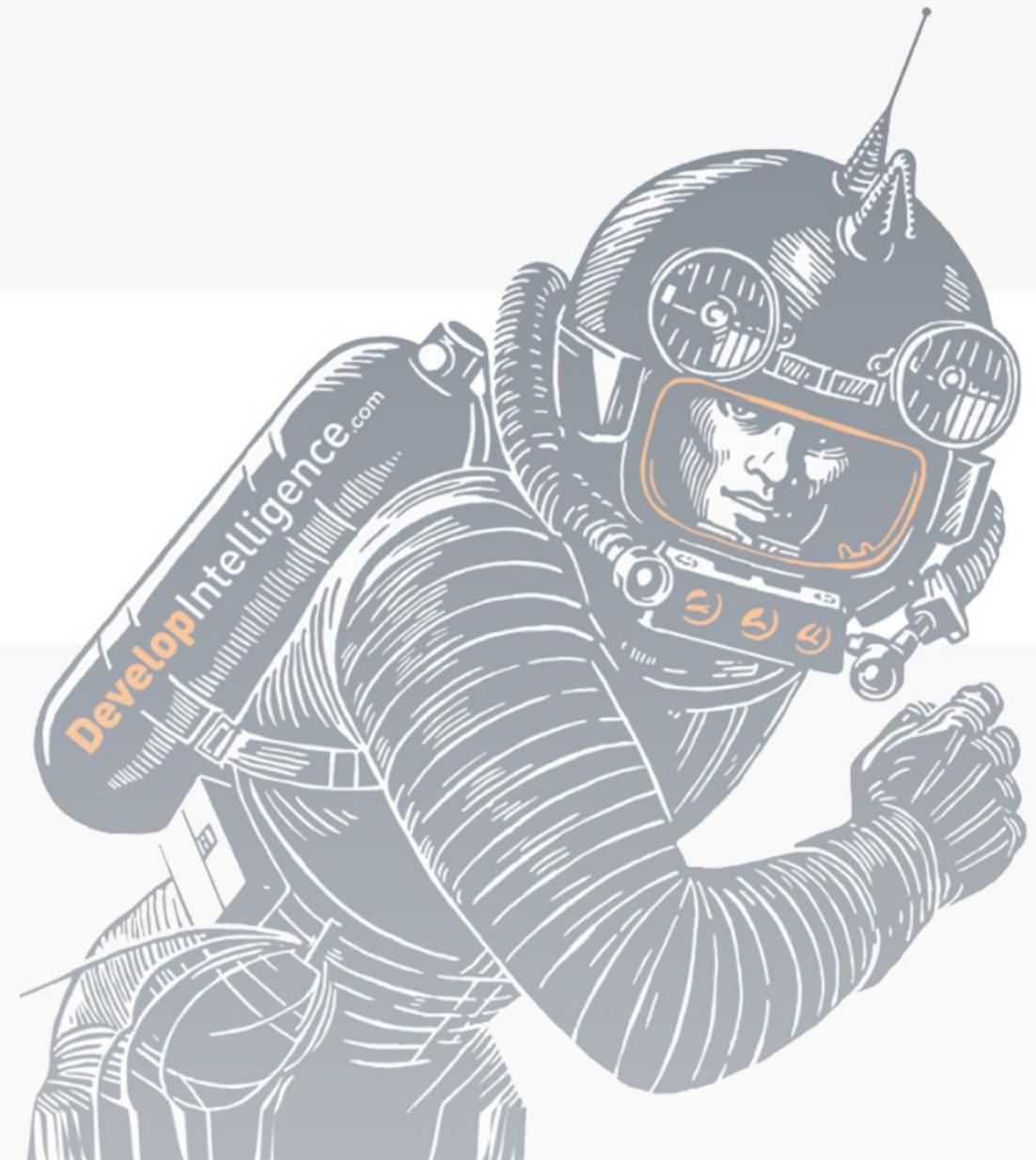
```
1 class Car:  
2     def __diagnose(self):  
3         pass  
4     def drive(self):  
5         pass  
6  
7 car = Car()  
8 for attr in dir(car):  
9     if not attr.endswith('__'):  
10        print(attr)
```



Develop
Intelligence



Properties





Property Getters



```
1 class Car:  
2  
3     def __init__(self, make, model):  
4         self._make=make  
5         self._model=model  
6  
7     @property  
8     def make(self):  
9         return self._make
```



Property Setters

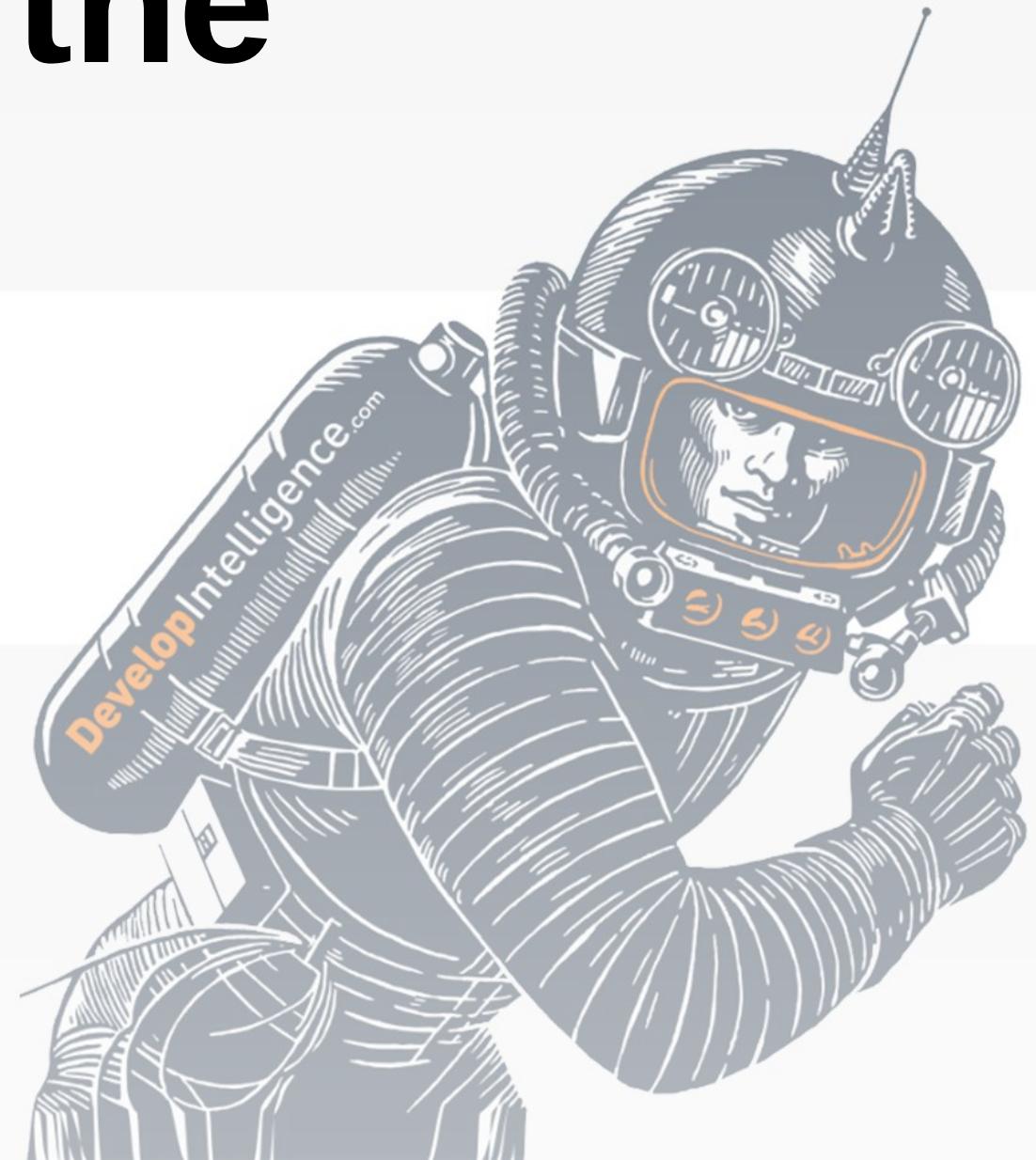
```
1 class Person:  
2     def __init__(self, age):  
3         self._age = age  
4  
5     @property  
6     def age(self):  
7         return self._age  
8  
9     @age.setter  
10    def age(self, value):  
11        if value<0:  
12            raise ValueError('age must be > 0')  
13        self._age = value
```



Develop
Intelligence



New Hotness: the dataclass





Using dataclasses



- Creates `__init__` for you
- Optionally immutable
- May contain methods like any other class
- Requires type annotation

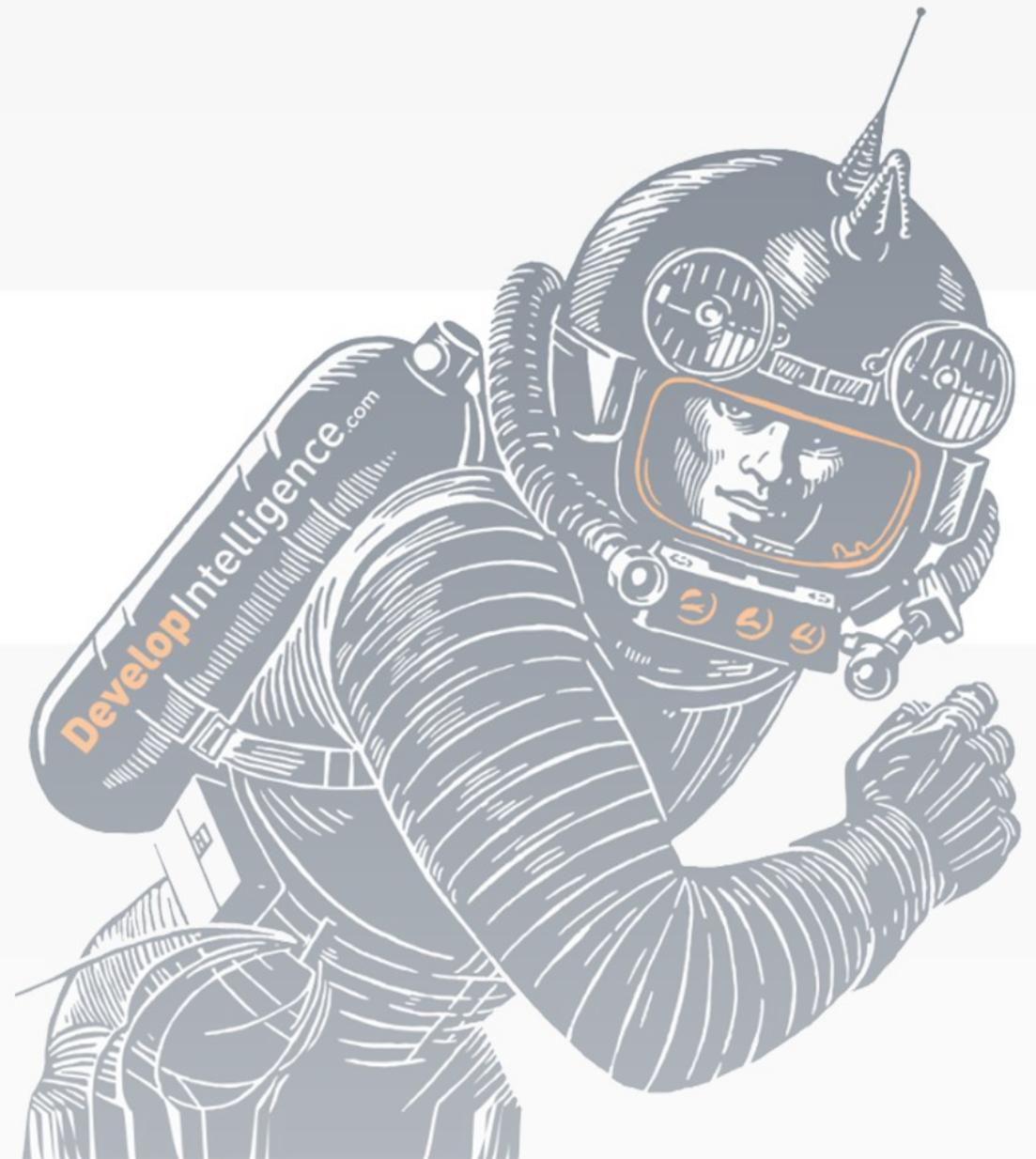


Example

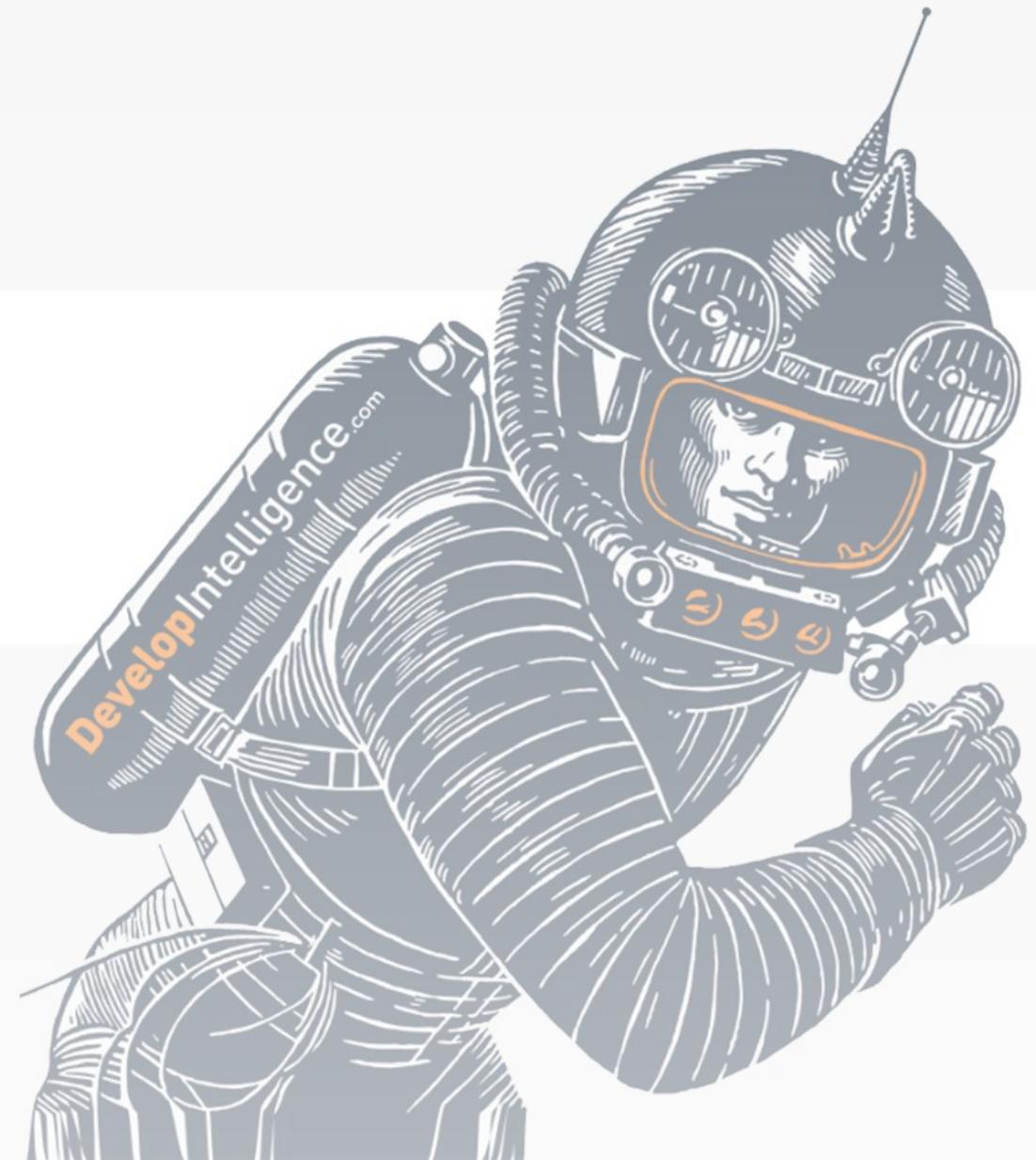
```
1 from dataclasses import dataclass
2
3 @dataclass(frozen=True)
4 class Color:
5     r:int
6     g:int
7     b:int
8
9     def to_hex(self):
10         return f'#{self.r:x}{self.g:x}{self.b:x}'
11
12 purple = Color(128, 128, 0)
13 print(purple.to_hex())
```



Develop
Intelligence



Dunder





Dunder Methods



- Called for the double-underscore
- Used for python internal behavior
- Lots of them



Example: DoNothing

```
1 class DoNothing:  
2     pass  
3  
4 instance = DoNothing()  
5 print(len(instance)) #Error!
```



Example: DoVeryLittle

```
1 class DoVeryLittle:  
2     def __len__(self):  
3         return 5  
4  
5 instance = DoVeryLittle()  
6 print(len(instance))
```



More Dunders

Method

`__init__`

`__del__`

`__str__`

`__hash__`

What it does

Constructor

Finalizer

To string

Get hash



Develop
Intelligence





Review

1. Name an advantage of using an object instead of a tuple or a dictionary
2. Explain the idea of 'dunder methods'
3. Define the Python dataclass construct

