

## SECTION 8: OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING, 1 hour 21 minutes, 9 parts

### • 5/9 Object Oriented Programming - Special (Magic/Dunder) Methods

- -> going over special methods
- -> special methods -> builtin operations in Python -> being used with our own created objects
- -> mylist = [1,2,3]
- -> len(mylist) <- e.g the builtin function for the length of a list
- -> **using this builtin function with our defined class**
  - -> **special methods**
    - -> magic methods / dunder methods (these use double underscores)
- -> **example**
  - class Book():
    - def \_\_init\_\_(self,title,author,pages):
      - self.title = title
      - self.author = author
      - self.pages = pages
  - **b = Book('Python rocks','Jose',200)**
    - -> **print(b)** returns that it's a book object (and not the book itself)
    - -> so in the definition of the class
      - **def \_\_str\_\_(self):**
        - **return f"{self.title} by {self.author}"** <- defines an f string literal
        - -> then when you print(b) -> this prints the string containing information about the book, and not that the instance of that book is a book object
  - -> then she prints the class of the book and information about it is returned
  - -> **she does the same thing for the length of the book**
    - -> **def \_\_len\_\_(self):**
      - return self.pages
      - -> then when the instances of the book are printed out and their page lengths are asked for these print out (rather than that the instance of the class is a book object)
  - -> **del**
    - **del b <- to delete an instance of the class from the memory of the computer**
    - -> you may want other things to occur when you delete the variable
      - **def \_\_del\_\_(self): <- in the definition of the class**
        - **print("A book object has been deleted)**
    - -> then calling the deleted object returns an error
    - -> **these are special methods which are included when defining classes -> str (the string representation) and len (the length of easy to find objects)**