

Python Certification Course







Introduction to OOPS





What is OOP?

Introduction To OOP



O: Object

O: Oriented

P: Programming





What is OOP?

Introduction

To OOP



For Eg:



Parrot





What is OOP?

Introduction To OOP



Basic Principle of OOPS:

- Class
- Object
- Inheritance
- Encapsulation
- Polymorphism



Let's understand with a Real-Life Example







Real-life example of OOP

Every Human Being is Classified into:

Introduction To OOP











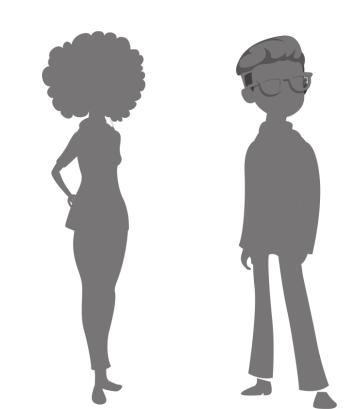
Concept of OOP - Class



Consider Human Being is a Class

Introduction To OOP





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Concept of OOP - Class



Common body features and Functions are Class Attributes

Introduction To OOP



Every Human has:







Common **Body** Function:



Every Human has:





LISTEN



SEE



SMELL

HEART



Parts:





EYES



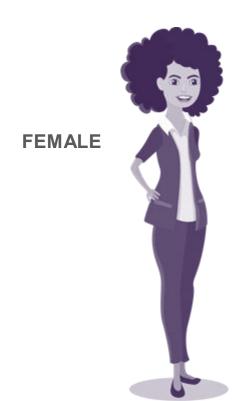
Concept of OOP - Inheritance



Male and Female are inherited from Class Human
Being

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MALE

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Concept of OOP - Object



'Name' and 'Age' are object of class MALE

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Class: MALE

Name: Victor

Age: 24

- Objects have a physical existence
- Class is just a logical definition



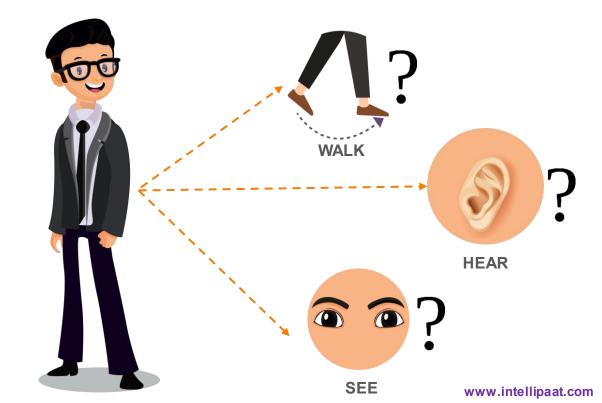
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Concept of OOP - Encapsulation



You don't know the detail of how you walk, listen or see. i.e its hidden





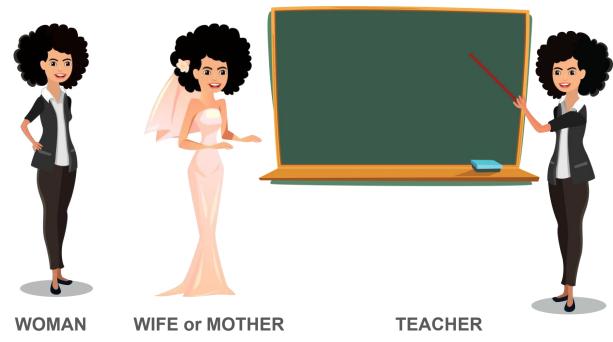
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Concept of OOP - Polymorphism



'She' can be a woman, wife, mother and a teacher at the same time







OOPS: Classes and Objects



Things you will learn after this Session



OOPS: Classes and Objects

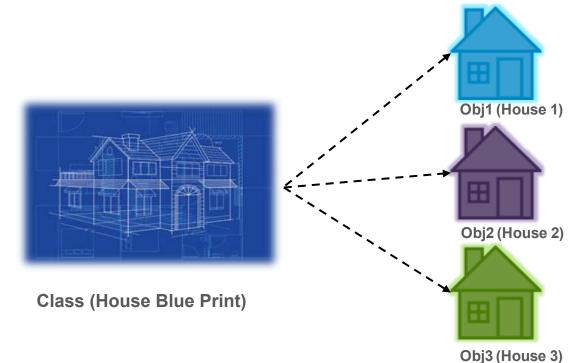
- What are Classes and Objects?
- How to create a class in Python?
- How to create objects in Python?
- How to access class members?
- Concept of init method/constructor in Python



What are Object and Class?



- Class is a blueprint for an object
- Objects: Defined and created from classes(blueprint)



Classes and Objects



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What are Object and Class?



Classes and Objects



- Object is the basic unit of object-oriented programming
- An object represents a particular instance of a class
- There can be more than one instance of an object
- Each instance of an object can hold its own relevant data
- Objects with similar properties and methods are grouped together to form a Class





How to create a Class in Python?

Classes and Objects



Syntax:

Example

```
class ClassName:
    variable= "I am a class
Attribute"
    def function(self):
        print("I am from
inside the class")
```







How to create a Object in Python?

Syntax:

<obj-name> = NameOfClass()

Classes and Objects



Example

obj1 = ClassName()

Here obj1 is an object of class ClassName





How to access Class Members?

Classes and Objects



Example

```
obj1 = ClassName()
obj2 = ClassName()
#Creating new instance attribute for obj2
obj2.variable = "I was just created"
print(obj1.variable)
print(obj2.variable)
print(ClassName.variable)
Obj1.function()
```

- Here obj1 and obj2 are object of class
 ClassName.
- To access the members of a Python class,
 we use the dot operator.





__init__() method in Python

- __init__ is a special method in Python classes
- Is a constructor method for a class
- __init__ is called when ever an object of the class is constructed

Classes and Objects







__init__() method in Python

Example

```
class Student(object):
   def init (self, name, branch, year):
           self.name = name
            self.branch = branch
            self.year = year
            print("A student object is created.")
   def print details(self):
       print("Name:", self.name)
       print("Branch:", self.branch)
       print("Year:", self.year)
```

```
ob1= Student( "Paul", "CSE", 2019)
ob1.print_details()
```

Classes and Objects





__init__() method in Python

Classes and Objects



Output

A student object is created.

Name: Paul Branch: CSE Year: 2018



Demo Test1



Create two new vehicles called car1 and car2. Set car1 to be

T1. a red convertible worth \$70,000.00 with a name of Ferrari, and car2 to be a blue van named JEEP worth \$15,000.00.

Example

```
# define the Vehicle class
class Vehicle:
       name =
       kind = "car"
       color = ""
       value = 100.00
       def description(self):
         desc str = "%s is a %s %s worth $%.2f." %
           (self.name, self.color, self.kind,
           self.value)
          return desc str
# your code goes here
print(car1.description())
print(car2.description())
```

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Demo Test Solution





OOPS: Inheritance in Python



Things you will learn after this Session



OOPS: Inheritance in Python

- What is Inheritance?
- Real life example of Inheritance
- Different types of Inheritance in Python
- Overriding vs Overloading



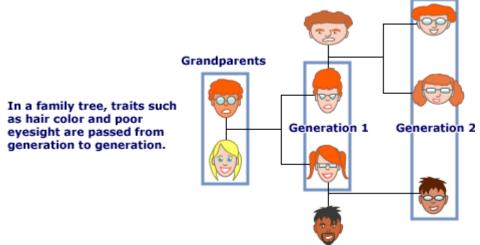




What is Inheritance in Python?

"One class acquiring the property of another class"

Eg: You have inherited qualities from your parents



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Inheritance Syntax in Python

```
Creating a Class in Python
```





Different Types of Inheritance in Python

Inheritance

in Python



Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance





Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

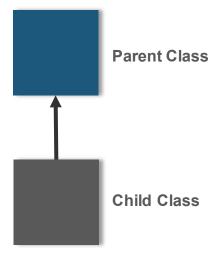
Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Single Inheritance?

"single class inherits from a class"







Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Single Inheritance?

"single class inherits from a class"

Single Inheritance

```
class fruit:
    def __init__(self):
        print("I'm a fruit")

class citrus(fruit):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        print("I'm citrus")

Lemon = citrus()
```





Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

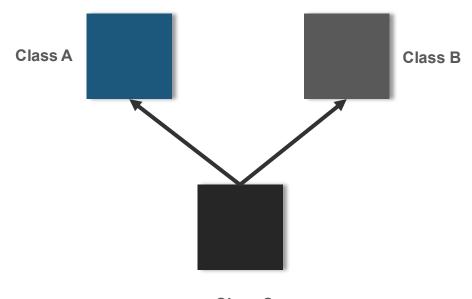
Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Multiple Inheritance?

"A class inherits from multiple class"







Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Multiple Inheritance?

"Multiple class inherits from a class"

Multiple Inheritance

```
class A:
    pass
class B:
    pass
class C(A,B):
    pass
issubclass(C,A) and issubclass(C,B)
```





Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

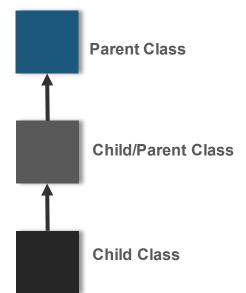
Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Multilevel Inheritance?

"One class inherits from another, which in turn inherits from another"







Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Multilevel Inheritance?

One class inherits from another, which in turn inherits from another

Multilevel Inheritance





Inheritance in Python

Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

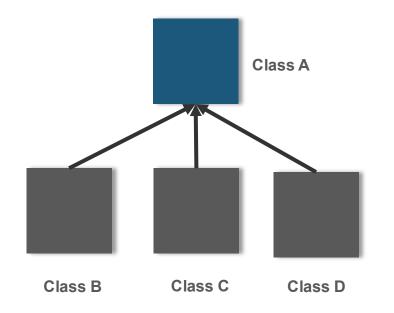
Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Hierarchical Inheritance?

"More than one class inherits from a class"







Inheritance in Python

Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Hierarchical Inheritance?

"More than one class inherits from a class"

Hierarchical Inheritance





Inheritance in Python

Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

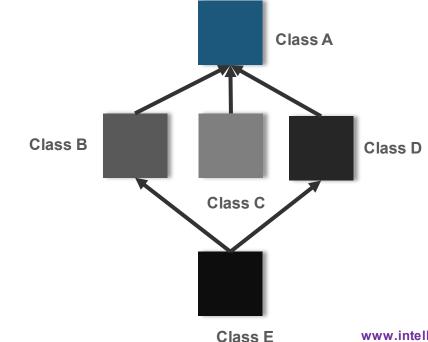
Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Hybrid Inheritance?

Combination of any two kinds of inheritance







Inheritance in Python

Single Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

Multilevel Inheritance

Hierarchical Inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance

What is Hybrid Inheritance?

"Combination of any two kinds of inheritance

Hybrid Inheritance





Inheritance in Python

Inheritance Super Function

"Used to call a method from the parent class"

Super Function





Overriding vs Overloading

"Developers sometimes get confused between them

Overloading Overriding

Inheritance in Python



Inheritance

in Python





Overloading a Function

"Same function with different parameters"

Why Overload a Function

```
def add(a,b):
    return a+b

def add(a,b,c):
    return a+b+c
add(2,3)
```



TypeError: add() missing 1
required positional argument: 'c'







Overloading a Function

Used to call a method from the parent class

Inheritance in Python

How to Overload a Function

```
def add(instanceOf,*args):
    if instanceOf=='int':
        result=0
    if instanceOf=='str':
        result=''
    for i in args:
        result+=i
    return result
add('int',3,4,5)
```







Overriding a Function

Inheritance in Python

Subclass may change the functionality of a Python method in the superclass

Overriding a Function



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OOPS: Encapsulation in Python



Things you will learn after this Session



OOPS: Encapsulation in Python

- What is Encapsulation?
- Real life example of Encapsulation
- How to access a private method?
- How to access a private variable?





What is Encapsulation?

Abstraction + Data Hiding

Abstraction is showing essential features and hiding nonessential features to the user.

For example,



While writing a mail you don't know how things are actually happening in the backend







What is Encapsulation?

Abstraction + Data Hiding

Wrapping up of data into a single unit is Encapsulation

For example,



Multiple parts of cars encapsulates itself together to form a single object that is Car





What is Encapsulation?



Convention:

A class variable that should not directly be accessed(private) should be prefixed with an underscore

Encapsulating a Function

```
class Encap(object):
    def __init__(self):
        self.a = 123
        self._b = 123
        self._c = 123

obj = Encap()
print(obj.a)
print(obj._b)
print(obj._c)
```



So what's with the underscores and error?

AttributeError: 'Encap' object has no
attribute ' c'





How to access a Private Method?



Private method can be called using redcar._Car__updateSoftware()

Example

```
self. updateSoftware()
   def updateSoftware(self):
       print ('updating software')
redcar = Car()
redcar.drive()
redcar. Car updateSoftware()
```





Encapsulation in Python



How to access a Private Variable?



To change the value of a private variable, a setter method is used

Example

```
def setMaxSpeed(self, speed):
    self.__maxspeed = speed

redcar = Car()
redcar.drive()
redcar.__maxspeed = 10  # will not change variable
because its private
redcar.setMaxSpeed(320)
redcar.drive()
```





OOPS: Polymorphism in Python



Things you will learn after this Session



OOPS: Polymorphism in Python

- What is Polymorphism?
- Real-Life Example of Polymorphism
- Polymorphism in a function



What is Polymorphism?



Functions with same name, but functioning in different ways

For Example:

You behave differently in front of elders, and friends.

A single person behaves differently at different time

Polymorphis m in Python







Polymorphism with a function

Polymorphis m in Python



```
Example

def in_the_pacific(fish):
    fish.swim()

sammy = Shark()

casey = Clownfish()

in_the_pacific(sammy)
in_the_pacific(casey)
```





QUIZ



What is the output of the following?

List1 = ['Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3'] print(List1[-1][2])

Α

B 3

C

D Python





Answer 1

What is the output of the following?

List1 = ['Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3'] print(List1[-1][2])

Α

B 3

C n

D Python





What is the output of the following?

x = range(10)
y = sum(x)
print(y)

A 10

B 45

C 1

D An exception is thrown





Answer 2

What is the output of the following?

x = range(10) y = sum(x) print(y)

A 10

B 45

C 1

D An exception is thrown





D

Quiz 3

1. What is the output of the following?

a)3 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3', 'Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

B a)2 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

C a)3 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

a)2 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3', 'Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

```
List1 = ['Python', 'Py', 'Pyth',
'Python3']
List2 = List1*2
List3 = List1[:]
List2[0] = 'Hello'
List3[1] = 'World'
sum = 0
for Is in (List1, List2, List3):
  if ls[0] == 'Hello':
    sum += 1
  if ls[1] == 'World':
    sum += 2
print(sum, List2)
```



D

Answer 3

1. What is the output of the following?

a)3 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3', 'Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

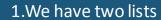
B a)2 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

C a)3 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

a)2 ['Hello', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3', 'Python', 'Py', 'Pyth', 'Python3']

```
List1 = ['Python', 'Py', 'Pyth',
'Python3']
List2 = List1*2
List3 = List1[:]
List2[0] = 'Hello'
List3[1] = 'World'
sum = 0
for Is in (List1, List2, List3):
  if ls[0] == 'Hello':
    sum += 1
  if ls[1] == 'World':
    sum += 2
print(sum, List2)
```





a)a.extend(b)

B a)a.append(b)

C a)a.insert(1,b)

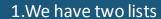
D a)None

We want to achieve the following output ['a', 'b', ['r', 'n']]

Which of the following should be used?







a)a.extend(b)

B a)a.append(b)

C a)a.insert(1,b)

D a)None

We want to achieve the following output ['a', 'b', ['r', 'n']]

Which of the following should be used?





1. What does the following code do?

def a(b, c, d): pass

- A a)defines a list and initializes it
- **B** a)defines a function, which does nothing correct
- a)defines a function, which passes its parameters through
- a) defines an empty class





Answer 5

1. What does the following code do?

def a(b, c, d): pass

- A a)defines a list and initializes it
- B a)defines a function, which does nothing correct
- a)defines a function, which passes its parameters through
- a) defines an empty class





What is the output? Yes No C fails to compiler

```
x = True
y = False
z = False
if x or y and z:
    print("yes")
else:
    print("no")
```





Answer 6

What is the output? Yes No C fails to compiler

```
x = True
y = False
z = False
if x or y and z:
    print("yes")
else:
    print("no")
```







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