Building Data Structure

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TOWARDS MORE ADVANCED CONCEPTS &

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

Overview

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Data representation

• Building new data structures

Examples

Data Representation

Example:

- Address
 - o house number
 - o street name
 - o city
 - o county
 - o postcode

- Person
 - o Surname
 - o First name
 - o NI
 - o Address
 - o Phone numbers

Using what we know so far

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Lists

o Address

[house_number, street_name, city, county, postcode]

o Person

[surname, first_name, NI, address, phone_numbers]

String

o Address

"house_number, street_name, city, county, postcode"

o Person

"surname, first_name, NI, address, phone_numbers"

Dictionary

o Address

```
{house_number:15, street_name : 'Lili Street', city: 'York', county: 'Yorkshire', postcode: 'YO5-5GH'}
```

o Person

```
{surname: 'Blot', first_name: 'Lilian', NI: 'OO7', address:..., phone_numbers: {...} }
```

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- Keyword class
- General Form:

```
class DataStructureName:
   ``` doc-string ```
 pass
```

Example

```
class Address:
   ``` doc-string ```
   pass
```

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Using the new Data structure:

```
code
>>> addr = Address()
>>> addr.street = 'Lili Street'
>>> print addr.street
Lili Street
```

What are Classes?

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- Classes are composed from structural and behavioural constituents.
- <u>Attributes</u> (member variables or instance variables) enable a class instance to maintain state.
 - o a.k.a properties, fields, data members
- Methods, enable the behaviour of class instances.
- **Classes** define the type of their instances

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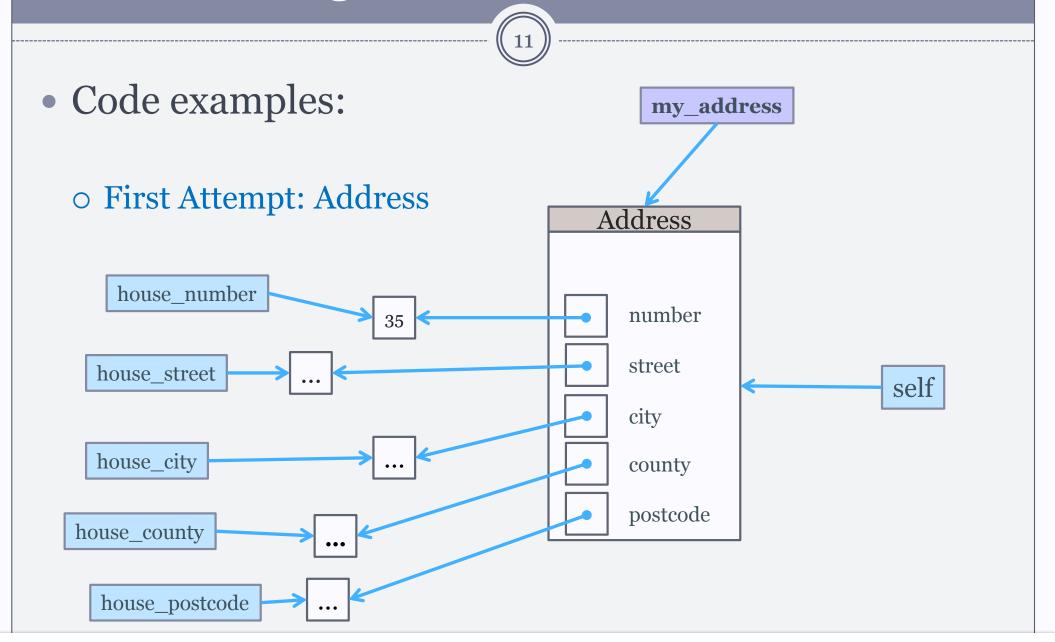
- Keyword class
- Key method ___init___(...)
- Key parameter self

• isinstance (object , Class)

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• Code examples:

First Attempt: Address

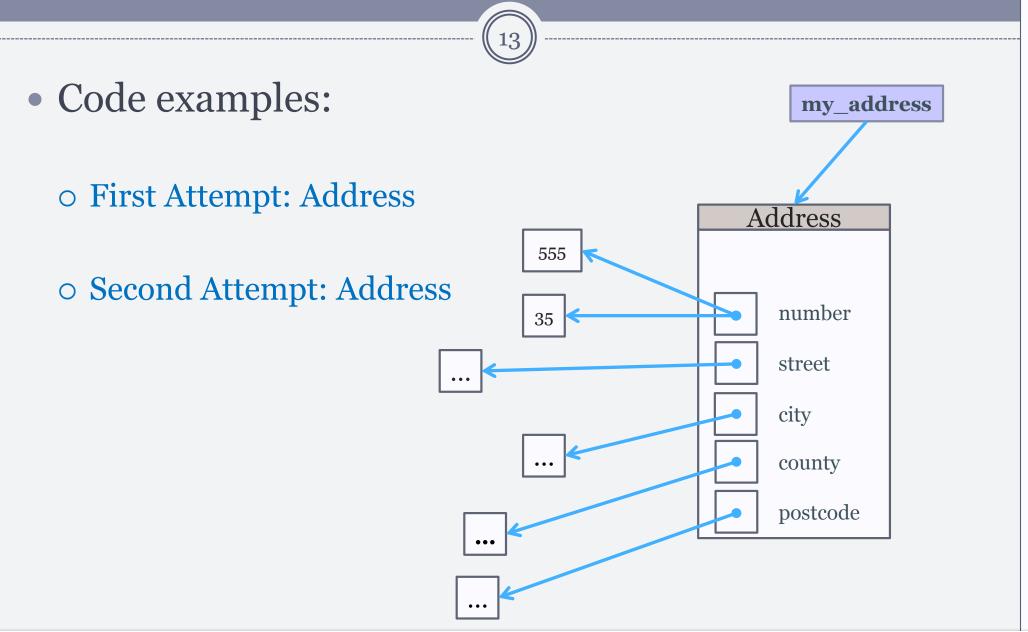


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• Code examples:

First Attempt: Address

Second Attempt: Address



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The objects we define are

MUTABLE

Terminology



• Class Address is the definition of an object

my_address is an instance of Address

• number, city, postcode,... are attributes

• init is a constructor

• str is a method

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Code examples:

First Attempt: Address

Second Attempt: Address

o Person

repr_ Method

(17)

Definition:

Return a string containing a printable representation of an object. This is the same value yielded by conversions (reverse quotes). It is sometimes useful to be able to access this operation as an ordinary function. For many types, this function makes an attempt to return a string that would yield an object with the same value when passed to eval(), otherwise the representation is a string enclosed in angle brackets that contains the name of the type of the object together with additional information often including the name and address of the object. A class can control what this function returns for its instances by defining a repr () method.

str__Method

(18)

Definition:

Return a string containing a nicely printable representation of an object. For strings, this returns the string itself. The difference with repr(object) is that str(object) does not always attempt to return a string that is acceptable to eval(); its goal is to return a printable string. If no argument is given, returns the empty string, ".

___str___ versus ___repr___



• __str__ is optional. If not implemented, __repr__ will be used instead

• ___repr___: representation of python object usually eval will convert it back to that object

• __str__: is whatever you think is that object in text form

Summary



We have seen how to build our own data structure

• Our data structure can be embedded into another data structure

User defined Objects are MUTABLE

Exercises



Client requirements

- Build a genealogy tree
 - o First Name, Surname, Maiden name
 - o Date of Birth
 - Place of Birth (city/town/village and country)
 - Current Address

Your Job:

Build an appropriate data structure

Nested Structures







Exercises



Food for thought

 how to save/read the data structure into/from a text file

how to search for/find a person in the tree

• how to add/remove a person from the tree

could you implement your solution?