

OOP – Classes Model Answer Approach

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This Python program simulates an email application using object-oriented programming (OOP) principles and functions. The core of the program revolves around the Email class, which encapsulates the attributes of an email such as the sender, subject line, content, and read status. Each email object can be marked as read using the mark_as_read() method, which toggles the has_been_read attribute from False to True.

The program utilises functions like populate_inbox() to initialise the inbox with sample emails and list_emails() to display all email subjects with corresponding indexes for selection. Users can choose to read specific emails, mark them as read if unread, or view only unread emails. This modular approach enhances code maintainability, scalability, and reusability by separating functionalities into different functions that perform specific tasks. Additionally, this approach demonstrates how methods can be used to update the value stored within a given attribute for a specific object.

Common pitfalls include not properly creating objects when populating the <code>inbox</code>. Failing to create objects correctly makes it challenging to work with each email stored within the <code>inbox</code>. Another potential issue is not ensuring that the selected email index is within a valid range before displaying the email and updating the <code>has_been_read</code> attribute. These mistakes can lead to errors and unexpected behaviour in the program.