



Introduction to the Python programming language

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Lab #7

- classes, objects

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OO programming in Python

In Python you can program in a procedural, or in an OO way.
You can choose which one to use: either this or that, or even both.

We have already used Python classes, e.g. `str` (string class).

```
name = "john"  
print name.capitalize()
```

Now let's see how to define own classes, and how to instantiate objects from these classes.

OO programming in Python (cont.)

All standard OO features can be found in Python. For instance:

- multiple inheritance
- a subclass can override any method of its superclass

It's a dynamic language, thus classes are created during runtime, and once they are created, they can be modified!

All instance variables and instance methods are *public*.

All instance methods are *virtual*.

Most built-in operators can be overloaded (redefined) and then they can be used with the objects.

Passing an object as a parameter is cheap, since their addresses are passed (as a reference). Consequence: if we modify an object that we got via parameter passing, then the caller will also see the changes.

classes

NameOfClass

every class is a subclass of the "**object**" class

```
3 class EmptyClass(object):  
4     pass  
5  
6  
7 class MyClass(object):  
8     def hello(self):  
9         return "hello world"  
10  
11  
12 def main():  
13     obj = MyClass()  
14     print obj.hello()
```

instance method

the first parameter must be "self", but we don't write when calling the method

instantiation
(creating an object)

classes (instance variable, instance method)

docstring

instance method

instance variable

```
12 class Hello(object):
13     """
14     A class for greeting the user.
15     """
16     def create_name(self, name):
17         self.name = name
18
19     def display_name(self):
20         return self.name
21
22     def greet(self):
23         print "Hello {0}!".format(self.name)
24
25
26 def main():
27     h = Hello()
28     h.create_name('Alice')
29     print h.display_name()
30     h.greet()
```

```
print h.name
```

everything is public

```
Alice
Hello Alice!
```



self

The first parameter of every instance method must be "self".


This is equivalent to Java's "this", i.e. it's a reference that points to the current object. By convention it's called "self". Don't change its name!

Every (non-static) function's first parameter is "self", but don't indicate this parameter when we you call the function!

Python's dynamic nature allows us to to create an instance variable in any function, and then this variable exists from that point on.

classes (init)

```
3 class Greetings(object):
4
5     def __init__(self, name):
6         self.name = name
7
8     def say_hi(self):
9         print "Hi {0}!".format(self.name)
10
11
12 def main():
13     g = Greetings("Alice")
14     g.say_hi()
```



The constructor automatically calls the `__init__()` method. Technically, `__init__()` is not the constructor, but it's very close to it. It will initialize the object.

classes (calling an instance method)

```
3 class Bag(object):
4
5     def __init__(self):
6         self.data = []
7
8     def add(self, value):
9         self.data.append(value)
10
11    def add_twice(self, value):
12        self.add(value)
13        self.add(value)
14
15    def __str__(self):
16        return str(self.data)
17
18
19 def main():
20     b = Bag()
21     b.add(5)
22     print b
23     b.add(3)
24     print b
25     b.add_twice(9)
26     print b
```

container class
(its instances store data)

special method
(produces a readable
representation of the object)

see also: Java's `toString()`

Try it without the special method too!

classes (record)

Sometimes it'd be nice to have a **record** type, similar to C's struct. It can be done:

```
3 class Employee(object):
4     pass
5
6 def main():
7     john = Employee()
8     john.name = "John Doe"
9     john.dept = "IT"
10    john.salary = 1000
11
12    print john.dept
```

Another method: use a dictionary

```
john = {}
john['name'] = "John Doe"
...
```

private variable and methods

Private variables/methods that are not accessible from outside just inside the object: *they don't exist* in Python. Everything is public.

However, there is a convention (again): if the name of a variable/method starts with `_` (underscore), then it must be treated as if it were non-public.

Example: `_spam`.

accessors (getters / setters)

Not needed, everything is public.

Once Guido was asked why there are no private variables/methods. Guido's answer: "We are all adults." :)

accessors (getters / setters)

Java style

```
class Rectangle(object):
    def __init__(self, width, height):
        self.width = width
        self.height = height

    def getWidth(self):
        return self.width

    def setWidth(self, width):
        self.width = width

    def getHeight(self):
        return self.height

    def setHeight(self, height):
        self.height = height

    def area(self):
        return self.getWidth() * \
            self.getHeight()

def main():
    rect = Rectangle(50, 10)
    rect.setWidth(60)
    print rect.area()
```

Python style

```
class Rectangle(object):
    def __init__(self, width, height):
        self.width = width
        self.height = height

    def area(self):
        return self.width * self.height

def main():
    rect = Rectangle(50, 10)
    rect.width = 60
    print rect.area()
```

Exercise: extend this source

print rect # should produce this output:
-> "Rectangle(60, 10)"

special methods

Their names start and end with `__` (double underscore, "dunder").
We have already seen some:

```
__init__  
• __str__
```

There are several other special methods, see
<http://www.rafekettler.com/magicmethods.html> .

destructor

Doesn't exist. The garbage collector will delete the object.
However, we don't know exactly when this happens.

class variables

class variable
(it was defined in the class,
but *outside* of the class'
methods)

```
8 class MyClass(object):
9     i = 12345
10
11     def hello(self):
12         print "hello"
13
14
15 def main():
16     print MyClass.i
17
18     mc = MyClass()
19     mc.hello()
20     print mc.i
```

how to get its value

Exercise:

Write a class that counts how many times it was instantiated
(how many objects were created from it).

class methods (1st way)

Write a Balloon class, that represents colored balloons. Keep track of the *number of the different colors* of the balloons too. (For instance, if we have 2 red, 1 white, and 5 green balloons, then the number of different colors is three.)

```
3 class Balloon(object):
4     unique_colors = set()
5
6     def __init__(self, color):
7         self.color = color
8         Balloon.unique_colors.add(color)
9
10    @staticmethod
11    def unique_color_count():
12        return len(Balloon.unique_colors)
13
14
15 def main():
16     a = Balloon("red")
17     b = Balloon("green")
18     c = Balloon("green")
19     d = Balloon("white")
20     print Balloon.unique_color_count() # 3
```

class variable

decorator

class method

Notice that the function has
NO extra parameter!

This static function could also be outside the class.
We put it in the class because logically it belongs there.

class methods (2nd way)

```
3 class Balloon(object):  
4     unique_colors = set() ← class variable  
5  
6     def __init__(self, color):  
7         self.color = color  
8         Balloon.unique_colors.add(color)  
9  
10    @classmethod ← decorator  
11    def unique_color_count(cls): ← class method  
12        return len(Balloon.unique_colors)
```

The "cls" parameter represents the class itself.
We don't write it either when calling the function.

Notice that the
function **HAS** an extra
parameter (cls)!

Use this 2nd way when you want to refer to the current class in the function.
It can be necessary upon inheritance.

Exercises



homework



1. [[20141125a](#)] classes (stack)
2. [[20130325a](#)] classes (queue with two stacks)