

Chapter 12 類別的定義與使用



- Python 是物件導向 (Object Orient Programing) 語言。
 - 所有資料類型都是物件
 - 允許使用者自創資料類型, 叫做類別 (class)
- class 的語法如下:
 - class Classname(): #類別名稱第一個字母建議大寫 statement1

••••

statement*n*

```
1 class Banks():
2 """定義銀行類別"""
3 bankName = "中國信託商業銀行" #定義屬性
4 def motto(self): #定義方法
5 return "We are Family"
```

- 類別內的變數稱為屬性
- 類別內的函數稱作方法

- 操作類別的屬性與方法
 - object.類別的屬性
 - object.類別的方法()

- 類別的建構方法
 - 透過初始化方法 (method) 初始化整個類別,稱作建構方法 (constructor)。
 - __init__(): 程式內宣告這個類別的物件時,將自動執行這個方法。

```
1 class Banks():
2 """定義銀行類別"""
3 bankName = "中國信託商業銀行" #定義屬性
4 def __init__(self, userName, userMoney):
5 self.name = userName
6 self.money = userMoney
7 def getMoney(self):
8 return self.money
9
10 userBank = Banks("Wu", 1000) #宣告一個類別變數
print(f"{userBank.name} 的存款餘額是 {userBank.getMoney()}") Wu [
```

- · constructor/method 都至少要有一個參數 (不見得要叫 self)
- · self 表示呼叫這個 method 的那個變數

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
        bankName = "中國信託商業銀行" #定義屬性
        def _ init (self, userName, userMoney):
            self.name = userName
            self.money = userMoney
        def saveMoney(self, money):
            self.money += money
            print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
10
11
        def withdrawMoney(self, money):
12
            self.money -= money
13
            print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
14
15
        def showMoney(self):
16
            print(f"{self.name} 目前餘額 {self.money} 元")
17
18
     userBank = Banks("Wu", 1000)
                                     #宣告一個類別變數
19
    userBank.showMoney()
    userBank.saveMoney(300)
20
21
    userBank.showMoney()
    userBank.withdrawMoney(100)
22
                                                           100 元,完成。
     userBank.showMoney()
```

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
        bankName = "中國信託商業銀行" #定義屬性
        def _ init (self, userName, userMoney):
            self.name = userName
            self.money = userMoney
        def saveMoney(self, money):
            self.money += money
            print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
10
11
        def withdrawMoney(self, money):
12
            self.money -= money
13
            print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
14
15
        def showMoney(self):
16
            print(f"{self.name} 目前餘額 {self.money} 元")
17
18
     wuBank = Banks("Wu", 1000)
                                   #宣告一個類別變數
     linBank = Banks("Lin", 1500)
                                   #宣告一個類別變數
19
    wuBank.saveMoney(300)
20
21
     linBank.withdrawMoney(100)
22
    wuBank.showMoney()
     linBank.showMoney()
```



- 屬性初始值的設定
 - 通常屬性初始值得設定會寫 在 init () 內。

```
class Banks():
        """定義銀行類別"""
        def __init__(self, userName):
            self.name = userName
            self.money = 0
            self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
        def saveMoney(self, money):
            self.money += money
            print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
        def withdrawMoney(self, money):
            self.money -= money
13
            print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
15
        def showMoney(self):
            print(f"{self.name} 目前餘額 {self.money} 元")
16
    wuBank = Banks("Wu")
                             #宣告一個類別變數
    print(f"{wuBank.name} 在 {wuBank.bankName} 開了個戶頭"
20
    wuBank.showMoney()
    wuBank.saveMoney(300)
21
    wuBank.showMoney()
```

```
Wu 在 中國信託商業銀行 開了個戶頭
Wu 目前餘額 0 元
存進 300 元,完成。
Wu 目前餘額 300 元
```

- 公有與私有的屬性與方法
 - 前面介紹到的都是公有的屬性(public attribute)與方法(public method)。
 - 可以從外部直接修改到類別內部的屬性值。可以直接從外部呼叫方法。

```
1 class Banks():
2 """定義銀行類別"""
3 def __init__(self, userName):
4 self.name = userName
5 self.money = 0
6 self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
7 def showMoney(self):
8 print(f"{self.name} 目前餘額 {self.money} 元")
9 wuBank = Banks("Wu") #宣告一個類別變數
11 print(f"{wuBank.name} 在 {wuBank.bankName} 開了個戶頭")
12 wuBank.showMoney()
13 wuBank.money = 1000000
14 wuBank.showMoney()
15 Wu 在 中國信託商業銀行 開了個戶頭Wu 目前餘額 0元
16 Wu 目前餘額 0元
17 Wu 目前餘額 10000000 元
```

• 造成資料不安全

- 公有與私有的屬性與方法
 - 私有屬性 (private attribute):
 - 確保類別內屬性的安全與不被外部修改。
 - 宣告屬性時,屬性名稱前面加上兩個底線" "。

```
class Banks():
   """定義銀行類別"""
   def __init__(self, userName):
       self. name = userName
       self. money = 0
       self.__bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
   def saveMoney(self, money):
       self. money += money
       print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
   def withdrawMoney(self, money):
       self. money -= money
       print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
   def showMonev(self):
       print(f"{self.__name} 目前餘額 {self.__money} 元")
wuBank = Banks("Wu")
                       #盲告一個類別變數
print(f"{wuBank.__name} 在 {wuBank.__bankName} 開了個戶頭"
wuBank.showMoney()
wuBank. money = 10000
wuBank.showMonev()
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "e:\PythonTest\test.py", line 19, in <module>
      print(f"{wuBank.__name} 在 {wuBank.__bankName} 開了個戶頭";
AttributeError: 'Banks' object has no attribute '__name'
```

- 公有與私有的屬性與方法
 - 私有屬性 (private attribute):

```
class Banks():
                """定義銀行類別"""
                def _ init (self, userName):
                    self.__name = userName
                    self. money = 0
                    self.__bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
                def saveMoney(self, money):
                    self. money += money
                    print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
                def withdrawMoney(self, money):
                    self. money -= money
                    print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
                def showMoney(self):
                    print(f"{self. name} 目前餘額 {self. money} 元")
            wuBank = Banks("Wu")
                                    #宣告一個類別變數
            wuBank.showMoney()
            wuBank. money = 10000
2022/11/8
            wuBank.showMoney()
```



- 公有與私有的屬性與方法
 - 私有屬性 (private attribute):

```
class Banks():
                """定義銀行類別"""
                def _ init (self, userName):
                    self.__name = userName
                   self. money = 0
                   self.__bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
                def saveMoney(self, money):
                    self. money += money
                   print(f"存進 {money} 元,完成。")
                def withdrawMoney(self, money):
                    self. money -= money
                    print(f"提 {money} 元,完成。")
                def showMoney(self):
                    print(f"{self. name} 目前餘額 {self. money} 元")
            wuBank = Banks("Wu")
                                    #官告一個類別變數
            wuBank.showMoney()
            wuBank. money = 10000
2022/11/820
            wuBank.showMoney()
```

```
18 wuBank = Banks("Wu") #宣告一個類別變數
19 wuBank.showMoney()
20 wuBank._Banks__money = 10000
21 wuBank.showMoney()
Wu 目前餘額 0 元
Wu 目前餘額 10000 元
```

物件名稱._類別名稱私有屬性名稱實質上,私有屬性還是可以被外界調用。



- 公有與私有的屬性與方法
 - 私有方法 (private method):
 - 確保類別內方法的安全與不被外部調用。
 - 宣告方法時,方法名稱前面加上兩個底線" "。

```
1 ∨ class Banks():
       """定義銀行類別"""
       def init (self, userName):
          self. name = userName
          self. money = 0
          self. bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
          self. rate = 30.0
          self. serviceFee = 0.01
       def USD2NTD(self, usd):
          self.result = self.__calRate(usd)
          return self.result
       def calRate(self, usd):
          return (int)(usd * self.__rate * (1-self.__serviceFee))
   wuBank = Banks("Wu")
                           #宣告一個類別變數
   USD = 50
   print(f"{USD} 美金可換得 {wuBank.USD2NTD(USD)} 新台幣")
   print(f"{USD} 美金可換得 {wuBank. Banks calRate(USD)} 新台幣")
   print(f"{USD} 美金可換得 {wuBank.__calRate(USD)} 新台幣")
```

```
50 美金可換得 1485 新台幣
50 美金可換得 1485 新台幣
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "e:\PythonTest\test.py", line 22, in <module>
    print(f"{USD} 美金可換得 {wuBank.__calRate(USD)} 新台幣")
AttributeError: 'Banks' object has no attribute '__calRate'
```

• 從存取屬性(attribute)值看Python風格property()

```
class Score():
         def init (self, score):
             self. score = score
         def getScore(self):
             print("getScore method")
             return self. score
         def setScore(self, score):
             print("setScore method")
10
             self.__score = score
12
                                      getScore method
     stu = Score(0)
    print(stu.getScore())
                                      setScore method
    stu.setScore(90)
                                      getScore method
     print(stu.getScore())
```



- 從存取屬性(attribute)值看Python風格 property()
 - 使用 getter 跟 setter 存取私有屬性。
 - 新式屬性 = property(getter [, setter [, fdel [,doc]]])
 - getter 是獲取屬性值函數
 - setter 是設定屬性值函數
 - fdel 是刪除屬性值函數
 - doc 是屬性描述

```
class Score():
                         def __init__(self, score):
                             self. score = score
                         def getScore(self):
                 6
                             print("getScore method")
                             return self.__score
                         def setScore(self, score):
                             print("setScore method")
                             self. score = score
                         sc = property(getScore, setScore)
getScore method
                     stu = Score(0)
                     print(stu.sc)
setScore method
                     stu.sc = 90
getScore method
                     print(stu.sc)
```



- 從存取屬性(attribute)值看Python風格property()
 - 也可以用 @property 與 @property名稱.setter

```
class Score():
                                                                     class Score():
             def __init__(self, score):
                                                                         def __init__(self, score):
    3
                self. score = score
                                                                             self. score = score
                                                                         @property
            def getScore(self):
                                                                         def sc(self):
                print("getScore method")
    6
                                                                             print("getScore method")
                return self. score
                                                                             return self. score
    8
                                                                8
             def setScore(self, score):
                                                                         @sc.setter
                print("setScore method")
   10
                                                                         def sc(self, score):
                                                                10
   11
                self. score = score
                                                                             print("setScore method")
                                                               11
   12
                                                                             self. score = score
   13
             sc = property(getScore, setScore)
   14
                                               getScore method
                                                                     stu = Score(0)
   15
        stu = Score(0)
                                                                     print(stu.sc)
        print(stu.sc)
                                               setScore method
                                                                     stu.sc = 90
202:17
        stu.sc = 90
                                               getScore method
        print(stu.sc)
                                                                     print(stu.sc)
                                               90
```



- 方法與屬性的類型
 - 可將類別的方法/屬性區分為實例方法/屬性與類別方法/屬性。
 - 實例方法/屬性
 - self.屬性 / def 方法 (self)
 - 建立類別物件時,屬於物件的一部分。
 - 使用實需建立此類別物件,後由物件調用。前面介紹的全部都是屬於此類。
 - 類別方法/屬性
 - 方法前面加上@classmethod , 第一個參數習慣使用 cls。
 - 不需要實體化即可由類別本身調用
 - 類別屬性會隨時被更新。



- 方法與屬性的類型
 - 類別方法/屬性

```
class Counter():
                                  #類別屬性
         cnt = 0
         count = 0
         def init (self):
             Counter.cnt += 1
             self.count +=1
         def showCount(self):
             print(f"Counter = {self.cnt}/{self.count}")
10
11
         @classmethod
         def showCnt(cls):
                             #類別方法
12
             print("Class Method")
13
14
             print(f"Counter = {cls.cnt}")
15
             print(f"Counter = {Counter.cnt}")
16
17
     one = Counter()
     two = Counter()
18
                                           Class Method
     three = Counter()
                                           Counter = 3
     Counter.showCnt()
20
                                           Counter = 3
     one.showCount()
21
                                           Counter = 3/1
     two.showCount()
                                           Counter = 3/1
22
     three.showCount()
                                           Counter = 3/1
```

- 方法與屬性的類型
 - 靜態方法
 - 靜態方法是由@staticmethod開頭,不需原先的self或cls參數

```
class Counter():
         cnt = 0
                                #類別屬性
         def init (self):
             Counter.cnt += 1
         @staticmethod
         def demo(): #靜態方法
             print("Counter class with counter.")
             print(f"Counter = {Counter.cnt}")
10
     one = Counter()
11
     two = Counter()
     three = Counter()
                                                 Counter class with counter.
     Counter.demo()
                                                 Counter = 3
```



- 基本的類別設計好後,設計不同衍生類別包含不同特性與功能。
 - 例如:基本類別為車子,衍生類別賓士、BMW、保時捷...
 - 這種動作叫繼承
- 繼承類別:
 - 被繼承的類別叫父類別 (parent class)、基底類別 (base class) 或超類別 (super class)。
 - 繼承的類別叫子類別 (child class)或衍生類別 (derived class)。
- 類別繼承最大的優點是許多父類別的公有方法或屬性,在子類別中不用重新設計,可以直接引用。



• 基底類別必須寫在衍生類別之前。

基底類別Base Class

公有屬性

公有方法

衍生類別Derived Class

繼承Base Class公有屬性

繼承Base Class公有方法

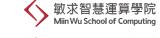
自有的屬性與方法

• 衍生類別繼承基底類別的實例應用

```
1 class Father():
2 def hometown(self):
3 print("我住在台南")
4
5 class Son(Father):
6 pass
7
8 hung = Father()
9 ivan = Son()
10 hung.hometown()
11 ivan.hometown()
12 我住在台南
```

我住在台南 我住在台南

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
         def __init__(self, userName):
             self.name = userName
             self.money = 0
             self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
         def saveMoney(self, money): ...
10
         def withdrawMoney(self, money): ...
11 >
14
         def showMoney(self): ...
15
17
     class BanksTainan(Banks):
18
19
         pass
20
     wuBank = Banks("Wu")
     linBank = BanksTainan("Lin")
     print(f"{wuBank.name} 在 {wuBank.bankName} 開了個戶頭")
     print(f"{linBank.name} 在 {linBank.bankName}
```



- 取得基底類別的私有屬性
 - 類別定義外無法直接取得類別內的私有屬性。
 - 只能透過 return 的方式,回傳私有屬性內容。

```
1 class Father():
2 def __init__(self):
3 self.__address = "台南市大學路"
4 def getAddress(self):
5 return self.__address
6
7 class Son(Father):
8 pass
9
10 hung = Father()
11 ivan = Son()
12 print(f"Base class: {hung.getAddress()}")
13 print(f"Derived class: {ivan.getAddress()}")
```

```
Base class: 台南市大學路
Derived class: 台南市大學路
```

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
        def _ init (self, userName):
            self. name = userName
            self. money = 10000
            self. bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
        def saveMoney(self, money): ...
10
        def withdrawMoney(self, money): ...
        def showMoney(self):...
        def bankName(self):
            return self. bankName
     class BanksTainan(Banks):
         pass
    wuBank = Banks("Wu")
     linBank = BanksTainan("Lin")
    print(f"Wu 在 {wuBank.bankName()} 開了個戶頭")
     print(f"Lin 在 {linBank.bankName()} 開了
```

u 在 中國信託商業銀行 開了個戶頭 in 在 中國信託商業銀行 開了個戶頭



- 衍生類別與基底類別有相同名稱的屬性
 - 衍生類別也可以有自己的初始化 __init__() 方法。
 - 衍生類別也可能有和基底類別重複名稱的屬性與方法。
 - 優先使用衍生類別的屬性/方法。

```
1 class Person():
2 def __init__(self, name):
3 self.name = name
4
5 class PersonJob(Person):
6 def __init__(self, name):
7 self.name = name + " 教授"
8
9 curtis = Person("Curtis")
10 curtisJob = PersonJob("Curtis")
11 print(f"{curtis.name}")
12 print(f"{curtisJob.name}")
13 Curtis 教授
```

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
        def init (self, userName):
            self.name = userName
            self.money = 0
            self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
        def saveMoney(self, money): ...
        def withdrawMoney(self, money): ...
14
15 >
        def showMoney(self): ...
    class BanksTainan(Banks):
        def init (self, userName):
            self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行 台南分行
20
    wuBank = Banks("Wu")
    linBank = BanksTainan("Lin")
    print(f"Wu 在 {wuBank.bankName} 開了個戶頭")
    print(f"Lin 在 {linBank.bankName} 開了個戶頭")
```



- 衍生類別與基底類別有相同名稱的方法
 - 物件導向中的多型 (polymorphism)

```
class Person():
    def __init__(self, name):
       self.name = name
    def job(self):
       return "沒工作"
class PersonJob(Person):
    def init (self, name):
       self.name = name + " 教授"
   def job(self):
       return "是教授"
curtis = Person("Curtis")
curtisJob = PersonJob("Curtis")
print(f"{curtis.name} {curtis.job()}")
print(f"{curtisJob.name} {curtisJob.job()}")
```

```
class Banks():
         """定義銀行類別"""
        def _ init (self, userName):
            self.name = userName
            self.money = 0
            self.bankName = "中國信託商業銀行"
        def saveMoney(self, money): ...
        def withdrawMoney(self, money): ...
        def showMoney(self):...
15 >
        def bankTitle(self):
            return self.bankName
20
     class BanksTainan(Banks):
        def init (self, userName):
            self.bankNameDerived = "中國信託商業銀行 台南分行
        def bankTitle(self):
            return self.bankNameDerived
    wuBank = Banks("Wu")
     linBank = BanksTainan("Lin")
    print(f"Wu 在 {wuBank.bankTitle()} 開了個戶頭")
    print(f"Lin 在 {linBank.bankTitle()} 開了
```

Wu 在 中國信託商業銀行 開了個戶頭 Lin 在 中國信託商業銀行 台南分行 開了個戶頭



- 衍生類別引用基底類別的方法
 - 使用 super()

```
class Animal():
         def init (self, animalName, animalAge):
             self.name = animalName
             self.age = animalAge
         def run(self):
             print(f"{self.name.title()} is running.")
     class Dog(Animal):
         def init (self, dogName, dogAge):
10
             super().__init__("My dog " + dogName, dogAge)
12
     myCat = Animal("Lucy", 6)
     print(f"{myCat.name.title()} is {myCat.age} years old.")
     myCat.run()
16
                                                              Lucy is 6 years old.
     myDog = Dog("Lily", 5)
                                                               Lucy is running.
     print(f"{myDog.name.title()} is {myDog.age} years old.")
                                                              My Dog Lily is 5 years old.
     myDog.run()
                                                              My Dog Lily is running.
```

• 衍生類別有自己的方法

```
class Animal():
         def init (self, animalName, animalAge):
             self.name = animalName
             self.age = animalAge
         def run(self):
             print(f"{self.name.title()} is running.")
     class Dog(Animal):
         def init (self, dogName, dogAge):
             super().__init__("My dog " + dogName, dogAge)
         def sleeping(self):
             print(f"{self.name} is sleeping")
     myCat = Animal("Lucy", 6)
     print(f"{myCat.name.title()} is {myCat.age} years old.")
     myCat.run()
19
                                                               Lucy is 6 years old.
     myDog = Dog("Lily", 5)
                                                               Lucy is running.
     print(f"{myDog.name.title()} is {myDog.age} years old.")
                                                               My Dog Lily is 5 years old.
     myDog.run()
                                                               My Dog Lily is running.
                                                               My dog Lily is sleeping
     myDog.sleeping()
```



- 三代同堂的類別與取得基底類別的屬性super()
 - 透過不斷呼叫 super().__init__()

#將父類別的屬性複製

```
class Grandfather():
def __init__(self):
    self.grandfatherMoney = 10000
def getInfo1(self):
    print("Grandfather's Info.")

class Father(Grandfather):
    def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.fatherMoney = 8000
def getInfo2(self):
    print("Father's Info.")
```

```
class Son(Father):
15
         def init (self):
             super(). init ()
17
             self.sonMoney = 2000
18
         def getInfo3(self):
19
             print("Son's Info.")
         def showMoney(self):
21
             print(f"\nSon 資產: {self.sonMoney}")
22
             print(f"Father 資產: {self.fatherMoney}")
23
             print(f"Grandfather 資產: {self.grandfatherMoney}"
25
     ivan = Son()
26
     ivan.getInfo3()
     ivan.getInfo2()
28
     ivan.getInfo1()
     ivan.showMoney()
```

Son's Info. Father's Info. Grandfather's Info.

Son 資產: 2000 Father 資產: 8000

Grandfather 資產: 10000

• 兄弟類別屬性的取得

```
class Father():
         def init (self):
             super().__init__()
             self.fatherMoney = 8000
         def getInfo1(self):
             print("Father's Info.")
     class Son1(Father):
         def init (self):
             super().__init__()
11
             self.sonMoney = 6000
         def getInfo2 1(self):
12
13
             print("Son1's Info.")
14
15
     class Son2(Father):
         def init (self):
17
             super(). init_()
18
             self.sonMoney = 2000
19
         def getInfo2_2(self):
20
             print("Son2's Info.")
21
         def showMoney(self):
22
             print(f"\nSon2 資產: {self.sonMoney}")
23
             print(f"Son1 資產: {Son1().sonMoney}")
24
             print(f"Father 資產: {self.fatherMoney}")
25
     ivan = Son2()
27
     ivan.showMoney()
```

Son1 資產: 6000 Father 資產: 8000

12-4:多型(polymorphism)

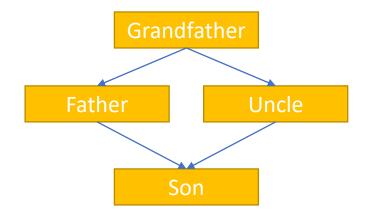
```
class Animals():
                                                                   def doing(obj):
                                                              23
         def init (self, animalName):
                                                             24
                                                                       print(f"{obj.which()} is {obj.action()}")
             self.name = animalName
                                                             25
         def which(self):
                                                                   myCat = Animals("kitty")
                                                             26
             return f"My pet {self.name.title()}"
                                                             27
                                                                   doing(myCat)
         def action(self):
                                                             28
             return "sleeping"
                                                                   myDog = Dogs("Lily")
                                                             29
                                                                   doing(myDog)
                                                             30
     class Dogs(Animals):
 9
                                                             31
         def init_(self, dogName):
10
                                                             32
                                                                   myMonkey = Monkeys("lucy")
                                                                   doing(myMonkey)
11
             super(). init (dogName.title())
                                                             33
                                                                            My pet Kitty is sleeping
12
         def action(self):
                                                                            My pet Lily is running in the street
13
             return "running in the street"
                                                                           My monkey Lucy is running in the forest
14
15
     class Monkeys():
16
         def init (self, monkeyName):
17
             self.name = f"My monkey {monkeyName.title()}"
18
         def which(self):
19
             return self.name
20
         def action(self):
             return "running in the forest"
```



12-5:多重繼承

- 一個類別繼承多個類別的情形。
 - 同時繼承多個類別的方法。
- 語法為:

class 類別名稱(父類別1, 父類別2, ..., 父類別n): 類別內容



```
class Grandfather():
         def action1(self):
              print("Grandfather")
     class Father(Grandfather):
         def action2(self):
              print("Father")
     class Uncle(Grandfather):
         def action2(self):
11
              print("Uncle")
12
     class Son(Father, Uncle):
13
         def action3(self):
14
              print("Son")
15
     son = Son()
     son.action3()
                      #Son
     son.action2()
                      #Son -> Father
19
     son.action1()
                      #Son -> Father -> Uncle -> Grandfather
Son
Father
Grandfather
```

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12-5:多重繼承

```
class Grandfather():
         def action1(self):
             print("Grandfather")
     class Father(Grandfather):
         def action3(self):
             print("Father")
     class Uncle(Grandfather):
         def action2(self):
10
             print("Uncle")
     class Son(Father, Uncle):
         def action4(self):
             print("Son")
16
     son = Son()
     son.action4()
                     #Son
                                                             Son
     son.action3()
                     #Son -> Father
                                                             Father
     son.action2()
                     #Son -> Father -> Uncle
                                                             Uncle
     son.action1()
                     #Son -> Father -> Uncle -> Grandfather Grandfather
```

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12-5:多重繼承

• super()應用在多重繼承的問題

```
class A():
         def init (self):
             print("class A")
     class B():
         def __init__(self):
             print("class B")
     class AB(A, B):
         def init_(self):
10
11
             super().__init__()
             print("class AB")
12
13
     x = AB()
                      class A
                       class AB
```

```
class A():
         def __init__(self):
            super(). init ()
            print("class A")
                                      拿掉其中一個會發生什麼事?
     class B():
         def __init__(self):
            super(). init (
             print("class B")
     class AB(A, B):
         def init (self):
            super().__init__()
13
             print("class AB")
     x = AB()
                       class B
                       class A
                      class AB
```



12-6: type與instance

• 大型程式中,往往會由多人合作設計,有時候想了解某個物件變數的資料型態或是所屬的類別關係,可以使用type與instance。

```
class Grandfather():
          pass
     class Father(Grandfather):
         pass
     class Son(Father):
         def fn(self):
              pass
     grandfather = Grandfather()
     father = Father()
     son = Son()
14
     print(f"{type(grandfather) = }
                                       <sup>)</sup>type(grandfather) = <class ' main .Grandfather'>
     print(f"{type(father) = }")
                                        type(father) = <class '__main__.Father'>
     print(f"{type(son) = }")
                                        type(son) = <class '__main__.Son'>
                                        type(son.fn) = <class 'method'>
     print(f"{type(son.fn) = }")
```



12-6: type與instance

- isinstance 函數可以傳回物件是否屬於某一類別。
- 語法為: isinstance(物件,類別) #可傳回True或False

```
class Grandfather():
pass

class Father(Grandfather):
pass

class Son(Father):
def fn(self):
pass

grandfather = Grandfather()
father = Father()
son = Son()
```

```
print(f"son 屬於 Son 類別: {isinstance(son, Son)}")
print(f"son 屬於 Father 類別: {isinstance(son, Father)}")
print(f"son 屬於 Grandfather 類別: {isinstance(son, Grandfather)}")

print(f"father 屬於 Son 類別: {isinstance(father, Son)}")
print(f"father 屬於 Father 類別: {isinstance(father, Father)}")
print(f"father 屬於 Grandfather 類別: {isinstance(father, Grandfather)}")

print(f"grandfather 屬於 Son 類別: {isinstance(grandfather, Son)}")
print(f"grandfather 屬於 Father 類別: {isinstance(grandfather, Father)}")
print(f"grandfather 屬於 Grandfather 類別: {isinstance(grandfather, Grandfather)}")
```

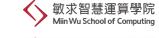
```
son 屬於 Son 類別: True
son 屬於 Father 類別: True
son 屬於 Grandfather 類別: True
father 屬於 Son 類別: False
father 屬於 Father 類別: True
father 屬於 Grandfather 類別: True
grandfather 屬於 Son 類別: False
grandfather 屬於 Father 類別: False
grandfather 屬於 Grandfather 類別: True
```



12-7: 特殊屬性

- __xx__ 的字串往往是系統保留的變數或屬性參數。
- 使用 dir() 列出 python 目前環境的變數、屬性、方法。

```
1 print(dir())
['_annotations_', '_builtins_', '_cached_', '_doc_', '_file_', '_loader_', '_name_', '_p
ackage__', '_spec__']
```



12-7:特殊屬性

- 文件字串 __doc__:
 - Python 鼓勵程式設計師在設計函數或類別時,儘量為函數或類別增加文件的註解,之後可用 doc 此特殊屬性列出此文件註解。

```
1 def getMax(x, y):
2 """文件字串實例
3 建議 x, y 為整數
回傳兩數中較大的數值"""
return x if(int(x) > int(y)) else y
6
7 print(getMax(4, 2))
8 print(getMax.__doc__)
4
文件字串實例
建議 x, y 為整數
回傳兩數中較大的數值
```



12-7: 特殊屬性

- __name__屬性:
 - 在網路上看別人寫的程式,一定會經常在程式末端看到下列敘述:

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

doSomething()

• 如果上述程式是自己執行,那麽__name__就一定是 main 。

```
print(f"module name: {__name__}")
module name: __main__
```

若是程式被 import 到另外一個程式去時,則 __name__ 是本身的檔案名稱。之後會再詳細介紹。

- __str__()方法:
 - 類別的特殊方法,可以回傳容易讀取資訊的字串。

```
class Name():
def __init__(self, name):
self.name = name

me = Name("Curtis")
print(me)
<__main__.Name object at 0x000002537F4813D0>
```

```
class Name():
def __init__(self, name):
self.name = name
def __str__(self):
return f"{self.name}"

me = Name("Curtis")
print(me)
Curtis
```

• ___repr___()方法

```
test.py - E:\PythonTest\test.py (3.9.7)

File Edit Format Run Options Window He File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

1 class Name():
    def __init__(self, name)
        self.name = name
    def __str__(self):
        return f"{self.name}

7 me = Name("Curtis")

8 print(me)

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021,
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license("Curtis")

>>> me

<__main__.Name object at 0x0000002CD07681F70>
>>> |
```

• 若是在 python shell 內讀取類別變數 me,系統呼叫的是 __repr__方法。

```
test.py - E:\PythonTest\test.py (3.9.7)
                                      IDLE Shell 3.9.7
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
                                     File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
                                     Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 202
  class Name():
       def __init__(self, name):
                                     Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "licen
           self.name = name
      def str (self):
                                                                         == RESTART: E
           return f"{self.name}'
                                     Curtis
       _{repr} = _{str}
                                     >>> me
                                     < main .Name object at 0x000002CD07681F70>
  me = Name("Curtis")
                                                                           = RESTART: I
  print(me)
                                     Curtis
                                     >>> me
                                     Curtis
```

- __iter__()方法:
 - 將類別設計成可迭代物件類別, 類似 list, tuple, ...供 for 迴圈使用。
 - 須搭配設計 __next__() 方法,取得下一個值,直到達到結束條件。
 - 使用 raise StopIteration 終止迴圈。

```
class Fib():
         def init (self, max):
             self.max = max
         def iter (self):
             self.n 1 = 0
             self.n = 1
             return self
10
         def next (self):
11
             fib = self.n 1
             if fib > self.max:
12
13
                 raise StopIteration
             self.n 1, self.n = self.n, self.n 1 + self.n
14
15
             return fib
     for i in Fib(100):
         print(i)
```

• __eq__()方法:

```
class City():
         def init (self, name):
             self.name = name
         #def equals(self, city2):
         def __eq__(self, city2):
             return self.name.lower() == city2.name.lower()
     one = City("Taipei")
     two = City("taipei")
     three = City("Tainan")
11
12
     #print(one.equals(two))
13
     #print(one.equals(three))
14
15
     print(one == two)
                                                             True
     print(one == three)
                                                             False
```



邏輯方法	說明
eq(self, other)	self == other # 等於
ne(self, other)	self!= other # 不等於
lt(self, other)	self < other # 小於
gt(self, other)	self > other # 大於
le(self, other)	self <= other # 小於或等於
ge(self, other)	self >= other # 大於或等於

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數學方法	說明
add(self, other)	self + other # 加法
sub(self, other)	self – other # 減法
mul(self, other)	self * other # 乘法
floordiv(self, other)	self / /other #整數除法
truediv(self, other)	self / other # 除法
mod(self, other)	self % other # 餘數
pow(self, other)	self ** other # 次方



12-9:動手練習

- 設計一個基底類別 Geometric。
 - 包含顏色與形狀名稱。
 - 提供設定與圖取顏色的 method。
- 設計衍生類別 Triangle, Rectangle 繼承 Geometric。
 - 利用 __init__ 將形狀名稱傳進基底類別並紀錄起來。
 - Triangle有底跟高的參數。Rectangle 有長跟寬的參數。
 - 提供計算 Triangle 跟 Rectangle 面積的 method。
- 設計一類別,內含一串列,其中元素全部都是數字。
 - 利用 xx 的特殊方法,設計串列元素的加減乘除。
 - listClass1 + listClass2 = 串列中元素相加