# OOP

June 27, 2020

# 1 Python - Object Oriented Programming (OOP)

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLS1QulWo1RIZuCYHd7QUVCQbBxEhu9aDP

[1]: # Pandas is not necessary for the OOP training import pandas as pd

#### 2 Introduction

```
[]:['''
     class Cab {
         cabService, make, location, numberPlate # data; data in an object are_{\sqcup}
     \hookrightarrow known as 'attributes'
         book(), arrival(), start()
                                                  # methods ; procedures/functions
     class CabDriver {
        name, employeeID
                                                  # data; data in an object are_
     →known as 'attributes'
         openDoor(), drive()
                                                   # methods ; procedures/functions
     class passenger {
        name, address
                                                  # data; data in an object are
     ⇔known as 'attributes'
         openApp(), bookCab(), walk()
                                                 # methods ; procedures/functions
     111
[2]: class Car:
        pass
[3]: ford = Car() # instance of the Class Car()
     honda = Car()
     audi = Car()
[4]: print('Speed' + '\t' + 'Color')
     ford.speed = 200
     ford.color = 'red'
     print(ford.color + '\t' + str(ford.speed))
     honda.speed = 220
     honda.color = 'green'
     print(honda.color + '\t' + str(honda.speed))
     audi.speed = 250
     audi.color = 'blue'
     print(audi.color + '\t' + str(audi.speed))
    Speed
            Color
            200
    red
            220
    green
    blue
            250
```

3 Loading instance attributes in Pandas DataFrame (nice to know)

```
[5]: df = pd.DataFrame()

[6]: df['model'] = ['Ford', 'Honda', 'Audi']
    df['speed'] = [ford.speed, honda.speed, audi.speed]
    df['color'] = [ford.color, honda.color, audi.color]

[7]: df

[7]: model speed color
    0 Ford 200 red
    1 Honda 220 green
    2 Audi 250 blue
```

#### 4 Back To OOP

```
[8]: print('' + '\t' + 'Speed' + '\t' + 'Color')

ford.speed = 200
ford.color = 'red'
print('Ford' + '\t' + ford.color + '\t' + str(ford.speed))
print('\nChanged to:')
print('' + '\t' + 'Speed' + '\t' + 'Color')
ford.speed = 250
ford.color = 'yellow'
print('Ford' + '\t' + ford.color + '\t' + str(ford.speed))
```

```
Speed Color
Ford red 200

Changed to:
Speed Color
Ford yellow 250
```

## 5 Create a new Class

```
[9]: class Rectangle:
    pass

[10]: rect1 = Rectangle()
    rect2 = Rectangle()

[11]: rect1.height = 20
    rect1.width = 40

    rect2.height = 30
    rect2.width = 10

[12]: print(rect1.height * rect1.width)
    print(rect2.height * rect2.width)

800
    300
```

## 6 Re-Create Car() class

## 7 Re-Create Car() class - Again

```
[16]: class Car:
          def __init__(self, speed, color): # constructor for the class (first_
      \rightarrowmethod to be called)
              print('the __init__ is called')
              print(speed, color)
              self.speed = speed
              self.color = color
[17]: ford = Car(200, 'red')
      honda = Car(220, 'green')
      audi = Car(250, 'blue')
     the __init__ is called
     200 red
     the __init__ is called
     220 green
     the __init__ is called
     250 blue
[18]: print('' + '\t' + 'Speed' + '\t' + 'Color')
      ford.speed = 200
      ford.color = 'red'
      print('Ford' + '\t' + ford.color + '\t' + str(ford.speed))
      print('Honda' + '\t' + honda.color + '\t' + str(honda.speed))
      print('Audi' + '\t' + audi.color + '\t' + str(audi.speed))
             Speed
                     Color
     Ford
             red
                     200
     Honda
             green
                     220
     Audi
             blue
                     250
```

#### 8 Encapsulation

```
[19]: class Car:
          def __init__(self, speed, color): # constructor for the class (first⊔
       \rightarrow method to be called)
              self.__speed = speed
                                               # '_ ' (double underscore makes_
       \rightarrow attribute private)
              self.__color = color
                                               # ' ' (double underscore makes
       \rightarrow attribute private)
          def set_speed(self, value):
              self.__speed = value
          def get_speed(self):
              return self.__speed
          def set_color(self, value):
              self.__color = value
          def get_color(self):
              return self.__color
[20]: ford = Car(200, 'red')
      honda = Car(220, 'green')
      audi = Car(250, 'blue')
[21]: print(ford.get_speed())
      print(ford.get_color())
      ford.set_speed(250)
      ford.set_color('gray')
      print('\nChanged to:')
      print(ford.get_speed())
      print(ford.get_color())
     200
     red
     Changed to:
     250
     gray
```

# 9 Re-Create Rectangle() class - Again

```
[22]: class Rectangle:
    def __init__(self, height, width):
        self.__height = height
        self.__width = width

    def totals(self):
        return self.__height * self.__width

[23]: rect1 = Rectangle(20, 60)
    rect2 = Rectangle(50, 40)

[24]: print(rect1.totals())
    print(rect2.totals())
```

## 10 Hello Example - Private variables

```
[25]: class Hello:
          def __init__(self, name):
              self.a = 10
              self._b = 20
              self.\__c = 30
          def public_method(self):
              print(self.a)
              print(self.__c)
              print('public method')
              self.__private_method()
          def __private_method(self):
              print('private method')
[26]: hoi = Hello('Lex')
[27]: hoi.public_method()
     10
     30
     public method
     private method
```

#### 11 Inheritance

```
[28]: class Polygon:
          __width = None
          __height = None
          def set_values(self, width, height):
              self.__width = width
              self._height = height
          def get_width(self):
              return self.__width
          def get_height(self):
              return self.__height
      class Rectangle(Polygon):
          def area(self):
              return self.get_width() * self.get_height()
      class Triangle(Polygon):
          def area(self):
              return self.get_width() * self.get_height() / 2
[29]: rect = Rectangle()
      tri = Triangle()
[30]: rect.set_values(50, 40)
[31]: tri.set_values(50,40)
[32]: print(rect.area())
      print(tri.area())
     2000
     1000.0
```

# 12 From here start: main.py

```
[]: # go to the terminal and launch main.py

[]: # Inheritance / Multiple Inheritance

[]: # after that, come back here
```

#### 13 Understanding: Python super() Function

```
[33]: class Parent:
          def __init__(self, name):
              print('Parent __init__', name)
      class Parent2:
          def __init__(self, name):
              print('Parent2 __init__', name)
      class Child(Parent, Parent2):
          def __init__(self):
              print('Child __init__')
              super().__init__('Lex Boerhoop')
[34]: child = Child()
     Child __init__
     Parent __init__ Lex Boerhoop
[35]: print(Child.__mro__) # mro = Method Resolution Order
     (<class '__main__.Child'>, <class '__main__.Parent'>, <class
     '__main__.Parent2'>, <class 'object'>)
[36]: class Child(Parent2, Parent):
          def __init__(self):
              print('Child __init__')
              super().__init__('Lex Boerhoop')
[37]: print(Child.__mro__) # mro = Method Resolution Order
     (<class '__main__.Child'>, <class '__main__.Parent2'>, <class
     '__main__.Parent'>, <class 'object'>)
[38]: class Child(Parent2, Parent):
          def __init__(self):
              print('Child __init__')
              Parent2.__init__(self, 'Lex Boerhoop')
              Parent.__init__(self, 'Arie Bombarie')
[39]: print(Child.__mro__) # mro = Method Resolution Order
     (<class '__main__.Child'>, <class '__main__.Parent2'>, <class
     '__main__.Parent'>, <class 'object'>)
```

#### [40]: child = Child()

Child \_\_init\_\_
Parent2 \_\_init\_\_ Lex Boerhoop
Parent \_\_init\_\_ Arie Bombarie

## 14 Composition and Aggregation

#### Composition

```
[41]: class Salary:
    def __init__(self, pay, bonus):
        self.pay = pay
        self.bonus = bonus

    def annual_salary(self):
        return (self.pay * 12) + self.bonus

class Employee:
    def __init__(self, name, age, pay, bonus):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.obj_salary = Salary(pay, bonus)

    def total_salary(self):
        return self.obj_salary.annual_salary()

[42]: emp1 = Employee('Lex', 54, 10000, 2000)
```

#### Aggregation

```
[44]: class Salary:
          def __init__(self, pay, bonus):
              self.pay = pay
              self.bonus = bonus
          def annual_salary(self):
              return (self.pay * 12) + self.bonus
      class Employee:
          def __init__(self, name, age, salary):
              self.name = name
              self.age = age
              self.obj_salary = salary
          def total_salary(self):
              return self.obj_salary.annual_salary()
[45]: salary = Salary(15000, 10000)
      emp = Employee('Lex', 54, salary)
      print(emp.total_salary())
```

#### 15 Abstract Classes

```
[46]: from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
[47]: class Shape(ABC):
          @abstractmethod
          def area(self): pass
          @abstractmethod
          def perimeter(self): pass
      class Square(Shape):
          def __init__(self, side):
              self.__side = side
          def area(self):
              return self.__side * self.__side
          def perimeter(self):
              return 4 * self.__side
[48]: square = Square(5)
[49]: print(square.area())
                                     # square
                                                 5 = 5 \times 5 = 25
      print(square.perimeter())
                                     # perimeter 5 = 4 x 5 = 20
     25
```

#### 16 Decorators

```
[50]: def decorator_func(func):
          def wrapper_func():
              print('X' * 11)
              func()
              print('Y' * 11)
          return wrapper_func
      def say_hello():
          print('Hello World')
[51]: hello = decorator_func(say_hello)
      hello()
     XXXXXXXXXX
     Hello World
     YYYYYYYYYY
[52]: say_hello()
     Hello World
[53]: def decorator_X(func):
          def wrapper_func():
              print('X' * 11)
              func()
              print('X' * 11)
          return wrapper_func
      def decorator_Y(func):
          def wrapper_func():
              print('Y' * 11)
              func()
              print('Y' * 11)
          return wrapper_func
      @decorator_Y
      @decorator_X
      def say_hello():
          print('Hello World')
```

```
[54]: say_hello()
     YYYYYYYYYY
     XXXXXXXXXX
     Hello World
     XXXXXXXXXX
     YYYYYYYYYY
[55]: def decorator_divide(func):
          def wrapper_func(a, b):
              print('divide', a, 'and', b)
              if b == 0 :
                  print('division with zero is not allowed')
                  return
              return a / b
          return wrapper_func
      @decorator_divide
      def divide(x, y):
          return x / y
[56]: print(divide(15, 5))
     divide 15 and 5
     3.0
[57]: print(divide(15, 0))
     divide 15 and 0
     division with zero is not allowed
     None
```

```
[58]: from time import time

def timing(func):
    def wrapper_func(*args, **kwargs):
        start = time()
        result = func(*args, **kwargs)
        end = time()
        print('Elapsed time: {}'.format(end - start))
        return result

    return wrapper_func

@timing
def my_func(num):
    sum = 0
    for i in range(num + 1):
        sum += 1

    return sum
```

[59]: print(my\_func(200000000))

Elapsed time: 12.992600440979004

## 17 Operator Overloading

```
[60]: print(type(2))
      print(type(2.0))
      print(type('2.0'))
      print(type(True))
      print(2 + 2)
      print('2' + '2')
      print('2' * 3)
      print(2 * 3)
     <class 'int'>
     <class 'float'>
     <class 'str'>
     <class 'bool'>
     4
     22
     222
     6
[61]: class Number:
          def __init__(self, num):
              self.num = num
[62]: n1 = Number(1)
      n2 = Number(2)
[63]: n1 + n2
             TypeError
                                                        Traceback (most recent call⊔
      →last)
             <ipython-input-63-7fb1059652d4> in <module>
         ---> 1 n1 + n2
             TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'Number' and 'Number'
```

```
[64]: class A: pass
[65]: dir(A)
[65]: ['__class__',
           '__delattr__',
'__dict__',
'__dir__',
           '__doc__',
           '__eq__',
'__format__',
           '__ge__',
'__getattribute__',
           '__gt__',
           '__hash__',
           '__init__',
'__init_subclass__',
'__le__',
           '__lt__',
           '__module__',
           '__ne__',
'__new__',
'__reduce__',
'__reduce_ex__',
'__repr__',
           '__setattr__',
'__sizeof__',
           '__str__',
'__subclasshook__',
           '__weakref__']
```

## 18 A real example

```
[67]: import math
[68]: class Circle:
          def __init__(self, radius):
              self.__radius = radius
          def setRadius(self, radius):
              self.__radius = radius
          def getRadius(self):
              return self.__radius
          def area(self):
              return math.pi * self.__radius ** 2
          def __add__(self, circle_object):
              return Circle(self.__radius + circle_object.__radius)
          def __lt__(self, circle_object):
              return (self.__radius < circle_object.__radius)</pre>
          def __gt__(self, circle_object):
              return (self.__radius > circle_object.__radius)
          def __mul__(self, circle_object):
              return (self.__radius * circle_object.__radius)
          def __str__(self):
              return 'Circle area = ' + str(self.area())
[69]: c1 = Circle(2)
      c2 = Circle(3)
      c3 = c1 + c2
      c4 = c1 < c2
      c5 = c1 > c2
      c6 = c1 * c2
```

```
[70]: print(c1.getRadius())
      print(c2.getRadius())
      print(c3.getRadius())
      #print(c4.getRadius())
      #print(c5.qetRadius())
      #print(c6.getRadius())
     2
     3
     5
[71]: print(c1 < c2)
      print(c1 > c2)
      print(c1 * c2)
      print(c3 < c2)
      print(c3 > c2)
      print(c3 * c1)
      print(c3 * c2)
     True
     False
     6
     False
     True
     10
     15
[72]: print(dir(c1))
      print()
      print(dir(c2))
      print()
      print(dir(c3))
      print()
      print(dir(c4))
      print()
      print(dir(c5))
      print()
      print(dir(c6))
      ['_Circle__radius', '__add__', '__class__', '__delattr__', '__dict__',
      '_dir_', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
      '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__le__', '__lt__', '__module__', '__mul__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
       __repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__',
      '_weakref_', 'area', 'getRadius', 'setRadius']
      ['_Circle__radius', '__add__', '__class__', '__delattr__', '__dict__',
      '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
```

```
'_gt_', '_hash_', '__init_', '__init_subclass__', '__le__', '__lt__',
 __module__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
'__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__',
'__weakref__', 'area', 'getRadius', 'setRadius']
['_Circle__radius', '__add__', '__class__', '__delattr__', '__dict__',
'__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
 _gt_', '_hash_', '_init_', '_init_subclass_', '_le_', '_lt_',
'__module__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
'_repr_', '_setattr_', '_sizeof_', '_str_', '_subclasshook_',
'__weakref__', 'area', 'getRadius', 'setRadius']
['__abs__', '__add__', '__and__', '__bool__', '__ceil__', '__class__',
'__delattr__', '__dir__', '__divmod__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__float__',
'__floor__', '__floordiv__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
'__getnewargs__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__index__', '__init__',
'__init_subclass__', '__int__', '__invert__', '__le__', '__lshift__', '__lt__',
 '__pow__', '__radd__', '__rand__', '__rdivmod__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
__repr__', '__rfloordiv__', '__rlshift__', '__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__ror__',
'__round__', '__rpow__', '__rrshift__', '__rshift__', '__rsub__',
 __rtruediv__', '__rxor__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__sub__',
 __subclasshook__', '__truediv__', '__trunc__', '__xor__', 'as_integer_ratio',
'bit_length', 'conjugate', 'denominator', 'from_bytes', 'imag', 'numerator',
'real', 'to_bytes']
['__abs__', '__add__', '__and__', '__bool__', '__ceil__', '__class__',
'__delattr__', '__dir__', '__divmod__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__float__',
'__floor__', '__floordiv__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
 __getnewargs__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__index__', '__init__',
'__init_subclass__', '__int__', '__invert__', '__le__', '__lshift__', '__lt__',
'__mod__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__neg__', '__new__', '__or__', '__pos__',
'__pow__', '__radd__', '__rand__', '__rdivmod__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
__repr__', '__rfloordiv__', '__rlshift__', '__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__ror__',
'__round__', '__rpow__', '__rrshift__', '__rshift__', '__rsub__',
 __rtruediv__', '__rxor__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__sub__',
'__subclasshook__', '__truediv__', '__trunc__', '__xor__', 'as_integer_ratio',
'bit_length', 'conjugate', 'denominator', 'from_bytes', 'imag', 'numerator',
'real', 'to_bytes']
['__abs__', '__add__', '__and__', '__bool__', '__ceil__', '__class__',
'__delattr__', '__dir__', '__divmod__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__float__',
'__floor__', '__floordiv__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__',
'__getnewargs__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__index__', '__init__',
'__init_subclass__', '__int__', '__invert__', '__le__', '__lshift__', '__lt__',
'__mod__', '__mul__', '__ne__', '__neg__', '__new__', '__or__', '__pos__',
 __pow__', '__radd__', '__rand__', '__rdivmod__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__',
'__repr__', '__rfloordiv__', '__rlshift__', '__rmod__', '__rmul__', '__ror__',
```

```
'__round__', '__rpow__', '__rrshift__', '__rshift__', '__rsub__',
'__rtruediv__', '__rxor__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__sub__',
'__subclasshook__', '__truediv__', '__trunc__', '__xor__', 'as_integer_ratio',
'bit_length', 'conjugate', 'denominator', 'from_bytes', 'imag', 'numerator',
'real', 'to_bytes']
[73]: print(str(c1))
print(str(c2))
print(str(c3))
```

Circle area = 12.566370614359172 Circle area = 28.274333882308138 Circle area = 78.53981633974483

## 19 How to use the Python Debugger

```
[]: | # open a terminal and execute: python -m pdb debugging.py
[]: # pdb is the Python Debugger
[]: # at the pdb prompt, the following commands where executed
[]:
                         (or: h)
     (Pdb) help
     (Pab) help (or: h) (Pab) help next (or: h n)
     (Pdb) where
                        (or: w)
                     (or: n)
     (Pdb) next
     (Pdb) press <enter> (<enter> repeats the last command 'n' or 'next')
     (Pdb) press <enter> (asking for input)
     (Pdb) press <ctrl-c>
     (Pdb) continue (or: c) !!! 'c' doesn't work for me here 'continue' does
     (Pdb) 2
     (Pdb) 4
     (Pdb) next
     (Pdb) 3
     (Pdb) print(x)
     (Pdb) next
     (Pdb) 4
     (Pdb) print(y)
     (Pdb) whatis x
     <class 'str'>
     (Pdb) step
     (Pdb) next
     (Pdb) next
     (Pdb) continue
     111
```

```
[]: # make corrections to the code, we pass 'strings' in place of 'integers'
[]: | # correct the 2 'input' lines of code with: int(input())
[]:
     (Pdb) break 9
     Breakpoint 1 at /home/lboerhoop/src/OOP-Python/debugging.py:9
     (Pdb) continue
     Num 1 :
     (Pdb) 3
     Num 2 :
    (Pdb) 4
     z = add(x, y)
                      (breakpoint)
     (Pdb) what is x
     <class 'str'>
                     (still is a 'string', the debugger needs a reload after code
     \hookrightarrow is eddited)
     (Pdb) quit
     I I I
[]: # created debugging2.py
[]: | # start debugging2.py: python debugging2.py
[]: | # after filling in the numbers, the debugger kicks in
[]: # another way to debug, in the terminal:
[]: '''
     python
     >>> import debugging3
     >>> import pdb
     >>> pdb.run('debuqqinq3.main()')
     > <string>(1)<module>()
     (Pub) next
     Num 1 :
     (Pub) 2
     Num 2 :
     (Pub) 3
     --Return--
     > <string>(1)<module>()->None
     (Pdb) quit
     111
```

# 20 End Of Training