



DIEE - Università degli Studi di Cagliari

OOP and Scripting in Python

Part 2 - OOP Features

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Part 2 - OOP Features



Python: OOP Features

- Classes, Methods, and Instances
- Methods Dispatching and Binding
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism
- Operators Handling
- Exception handling

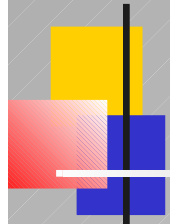


Classes, Methods, and Instances

Part 2 – OOP Features: Classes, Methods, and Instances

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Classes, Methods, and Instances

- Encapsulation (= class construct)
- Information hiding

YES

~NO



Classes, Methods and Instances

Encapsulation: a sample

```
>>> from math import *
>>> class Point:
...     def __init__(self, x=0, y=0):
...         self.x, self.y = x, y
...     def distance(self, p):
...         d2 = (self.x-p.x)**2 + (self.y-p.y)**2
...         return sqrt(d2)
...
>>> p1 = Point()
>>> print p1.x, p1.y
0 0
>>> p1.distance(Point(1,1))
```

a class name

a method name

a class instance



Classes, Methods and Instances

Information hiding: private and public slots

```
>>> class Blob:
...     def __init__(self):
...         self.public = 'I am public'
...         self.__private = 'I am private'
... 
```

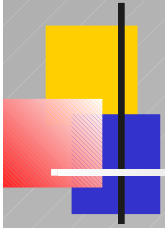
```
>>> b = Blob()
>>> b.public
'I am public'
>>> b.__private
```

Seemingly, one may define “private” slots; actually, they may be accessed from outside. See the Python reference manual for more information.

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "<pyshell#13>", line 1, in -toplevel- b.__private
AttributeError: Blob instance has no attribute '__private'
```

```
>>>
```



Methods Dispatching and Binding

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Method Dispatching and Binding

- Method dispatching (single vs. multiple) **SINGLE**
- Method binding (static vs. dynamic) **DYNAMIC**



Method Dispatching

```
>>> class Point:
...     def __init__(self,x=0,y=0):
...         self.x = x
...         self.y = y
...     def distance(self,p):
...         return sqrt( (self.x-p.x)**2 + (self.y-p.y)**2 )
...

>>> p1 = Point(1,2)
>>> p2 = Point(10,20)
>>> p1.distance(p2)
20.124611797498108
>>> Point.distance(p1,p2)
20.124611797498108
>>>
```



Method Binding

```
>>> class Point:
...     def __init__(self,x=0,y=0):
...         self.x, self.y = x,y
...     def distance(self,p):
...         return sqrt((self.x-p.x)**2+(self.y-p.y)**2)
... 
```

```
>>> class CPoint(Point):
...     def __init__(self,x=0,y=0,color=0):
...         Point.__init__(self,x,y)
...         self.color = color
... 
```



Method Binding

```
>>> from math import *
>>> p1 = CPoint()
>>> p2 = Cpoint(2,2)
>>>
>>> print p1.distance(p2)
2.82842712475
>>>
>>> CPoint.distance(p1,p2)
2.82842712475
>>>
>>> Point.distance(p1,p2)
2.82842712475
```



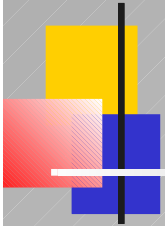
Method Binding

```
>>> class Blob:
...     def foo(self):
...         print 'This is Blob'
...
>>> class Blob1:
...     def foo(self):
...         print 'This is Blob-one'
...
```



Method Binding

```
>>> def foo(x):  
...     x.foo()  
...  
  
>>> a = Blob()  
>>> b = Blob1()  
>>>  
>>> foo(a)  
This is Blob  
>>>  
>>> foo(b)  
This is Blob-one  
>>>
```



Inheritance

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Inheritance

- Interfaces **NO**
- Constructors inheritance **NO**
- Multiple inheritance **YES**

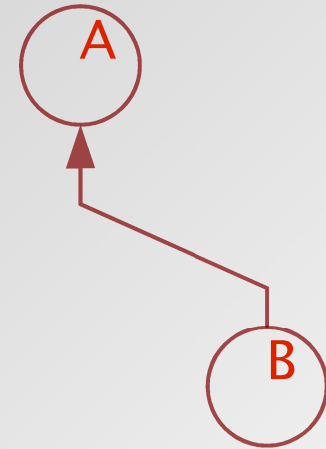
Constructors' Inheritance

```
>>> class A:
...     def __init__(self):
...         self.x = 0
...
>>> class B(A):
...     def __init__(self):
...         A.__init__(self)
...         self.y = 0
... 
```

```
>>> b = B()
>>> print b.x, b.y
```

0 0

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no automatic activation !

Single Inheritance

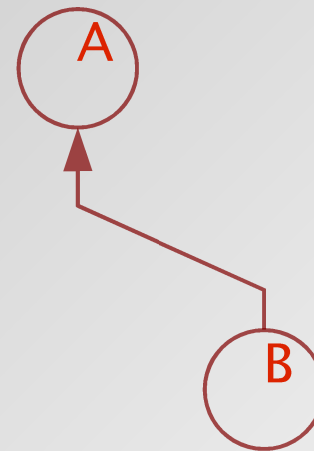
➤ Method retrieval:

```
>>> class A:
...     def method1(self):
...         print 'method1 of A'
...
```

```
>>> class B(A):
...     pass
...
```

```
>>> b = B()
>>> b.method1()
method1 of A
```

BOTTOM-UP



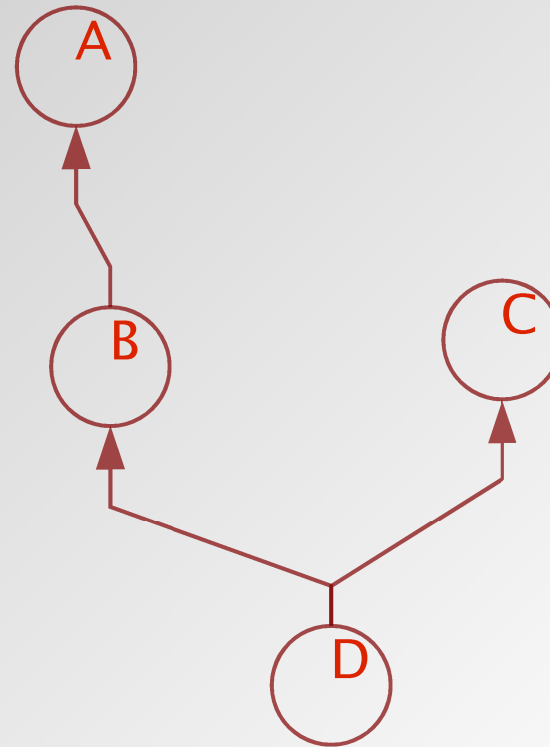
Multiple Inheritance

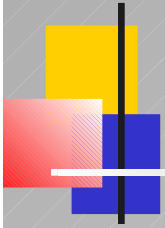
- Method retrieval: **BOTTOM-UP + DEPTH-FIRST + LEFT-TO-RIGHT**

```
>>> class C:  
...     def method1(self):  
...         print 'method1 of C'  
...
```

```
>>> class D(B,C):  
...     pass  
...
```

```
>>> d = D()  
>>> d.method1()  
method1 of A
```





Polymorphism

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Polymorphism

- Universal

- Parametric Class
- By Inclusion

NO

YES

- Ad-Hoc

- Overloading
- Coercion

NO

~YES



Inclusion Polymorphism

```
>>> class B:
...     def method1(self):
...         print 'method1 of B'
... 
```

```
>>> class D(B):
...     def method1(self):
...         print 'method1 of D'
... 
```

```
>>> d = D()
>>> d.method1()
method1 of D
```



Coercion/Conversion

➤ Conversion:

```
>>> a = 10
>>> b = float(a)
>>> b
10.0
```

➤ Coercion:

```
>>> x = 1
>>> y = 2.3
>>> print x+y
3.3
>>>
```



Operators Handling

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Comparison Operators

`__lt__(a, b)` `# a < b`

`__le__(a, b)` `# a = b`

`__eq__(a, b)` `# a == b`

`__ne__(a, b)` `# a != b`

`__ge__(a, b)` `# a = b`

`__gt__(a, b)` `# a > b`



Logical Operators

`__and__(a, b)` # a and b
`__or__(a, b)` # a or b
`__xor__(a, b)` # a xor b
`__not__(a, b)` # not a



Arithmetic Operators

<code>__add__(a, b)</code>	<code># a + b</code>
<code>__sub__(a, b)</code>	<code># a - b</code>
<code>__mul__(a, b)</code>	<code># a * b</code>
<code>__div__(a, b)</code>	<code># a / b</code>
<code>__abs__(a)</code>	<code># abs(a)</code>
<code>__mod__(a, b)</code>	<code># a % b</code>

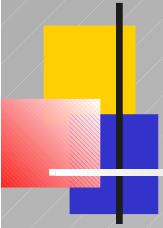


Operators Redefinition (an example)

- All operators can be redefined like C++ does ...

```
>>> class Blob:
...     def __init__(self,x=0):
...         self.x = x
...     def __add__(self,y):
...         return self.x + y
... 
```

```
>>> a = Blob()
>>> print a.__add__(1)
1
>>> print a+1
1
```



Exception Handling

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Exception Handling: Structure

```
try:
    do_something()
    do_something_else()
except anExceptionClass, anInstance:
    handle_exception(anInstance)
except anotherExceptionClass:      # instance is optional
    handle_another_exception()
else:                               # catch-all is optional
    do_else()
```

For more information see the Python reference manual.



Exception Handling: An Example

```
>>> class Blob:
...     def __init__(self,value=0):
...         self.value = value
...     def divide(self,y):
...         if (y == 0): raise BlobException
...         else: return self.value / y
... 
```



Exception Handling: An Example

```
>>> try:
...     b = Blob(1)
...     print b.divide(10)
...     print b.divide(-10)
...     print b.divide(0)
... except BlobException:
...     print "A Blob Exception has been raised"
...

0
-1
A Blob Exception has been raised
>>>
```