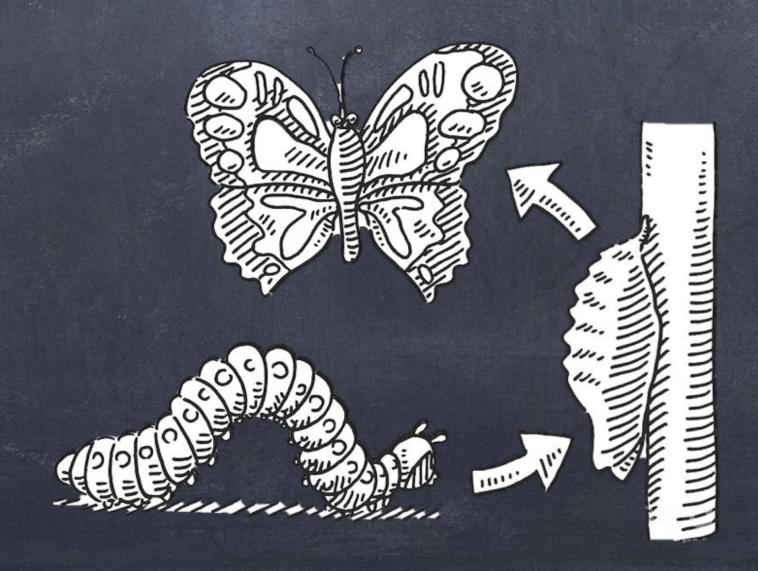
# 多ない



# 多意. (Polymorphism)

- ●多态是指一个实体可以有多种不同的形式(Polymorphism, Poly + morphism = multiple forms)
- @主要有三种类型的多态:
  - 特语多态. (Ad hoc polymorphism)
  - 参数多态. (Parametric polymorphism)
  - 十千类型多态. (Subtyping or Inclusion polymorphism)

# 特设多态. (Ad hoc polymorphism)

- ●指一个多态函数(polymorphism functions)可以应用于有不同类型的实际参数上
- 必以来它们所应用到的实际参数类型而有不同的表现。
- ●也称为函数重载(Function Overloading)或运算符重载(Operator Overloading)

#### 多对于Java语言来说:

```
double sum (double a, double b) {
Same method name
            double sum (double a, double b, double c)
                                                           different types or numbers of parameters
             float sum (float a, float b) {
```

调用这些函数时,会在编译时就已经绑定好了具体的函数

@Python是动态类型语言,函数调用时,类型推迟到运行时判断,不支持通常的函数重载。

```
def sum(a, b):
    return a + b

def sum(a, b, c):
    return a + b + c

sum(1.2, 2.2, 1.1)
sum(1, 2, 3)
sum(2, 3)
```

Error

#### 通通过一些手段,可以使Python"支持"这样的"重载"

```
可变参数
def add (datatype, *args):
    if datatype == 'int':
       ans = 0
                                             基于类型的分派
   if datatype == 'str':
       ans = ''
                                           Type-based dispatch
    # Traverse through the arguments
    for i in args:
        ans = ans + i
   print(ans)
# Integer
add('int', 2, 8)
# String
add('str', 'college', 'Dekho')
```

#### 回通过一些手段,可以使Python"支持"这样的"重载"

缺省参数

```
def multiply(a=None, b=None):
    if a != None and b == None:
        print(a)
    # else will be executed if both are available and returns multiplication of two else:
        print(a*b)
```

```
# two arguments are passed, returns addition of two
multiply(2, 12)
# only one argument is passed, returns a
multiply(9)
```

#### @通过一些手段,可以使Python"支持"这样的"重载"

```
from multipledispatch import dispatch

@dispatch(int, int)

def product(first, second):

result = first*second

dispatch修饰符(Decorator)

print(result)
```

pip3 install multipledispatch

```
@dispatch(int, int, int)
def product(first, second, third):
    result = first * second * third
    print(result)
```

# calling product method with 2 arguments
product(2, 5) # this will give output of 10

# calling the product method/function with 3 arguments
product(2, 5, 2) # this will give output of 20

#### 例子:运算符重载

- @ 运算符重载可以拓展运算符可以作用到的操作数上
- ●比如:添加实现 \_\_add \_\_方法到自定义的类中,即可完成"+"的重载,使得其可以作用在这个类的对象中

```
class Comb:
    def __init__(self, a, b):
        self.a = a
        self.b = b

    def __add__(self, other):
        return Comb(self.a+other.a, self.b+other.b)

    def __repr__(self):
        return '{0}, {1}'.format(self.a, self.b)

c1 = Comb(1, 2)
    c2 = Comb(2, 3)
    c1 + c2
```

# 参数多态 (Parametric polymorphism)

- ◎参数多态允许函数或数据类型被一般性的书写,从而它可以"统一"的处理值而不用依赖于它们的类型。
- ◎这种函数和数据类型被分别称为"泛化函数"(generic functions)和"泛化数据类型"(generic datatypes,)从而形成了泛型编程(generic programming)的基础。

#### 回对于Java语言来说:

```
List<String> name = new ArrayList<String>();
List<Integer> age = new ArrayList<Integer>();
List<Number> number = new ArrayList<Number>();
void printArray( List<?> data ) {
     for (i = 0; i < data.length(); i++) {
       System.out.println(data.get(i));
printArray(name)
printArray(age)
printArray(number)
```

@对于Python而言,其本身就是动态类型,天然支持泛型

-Anything summable!

def sum\_two(a, b):
return a + b

o sum two 函数对于a和b的类型而言是泛化的

- 实际上,python的这种多态叫做"duck byping"
- ●即其并不关心具体类型,而只关注 当前方法和属性的集合。



James Whitcomb Riley
"If it looks like a duck and quacks
like a duck, it must be a duck."

```
class Duck:
    def quack (self):
        print ("the duck is quacking")
    def feathers (self):
        print ("the duck has feathers")
class Person:
    def quack (self):
        print ("the person cannot quack!")
    def feathers (self):
        print ("the person has no feathers!")
def in the forest (duck):
    duck.quack()
                                 只要方法对应即可
    duck.feathers()
```

```
donald = Duck()
john = Person()
in_the_forest(donald)
in_the_forest(john)
```

回实际上,python很多内置函数都是这么支持"多态"的

```
len() 作用的对象,只要含有 __len__() iter() 作用的对象,只要含有 __iter__()
```

#### 子类型多态

- @它指的是子类型和其父类型的一种可替换关系。
- ◎意味着在程序中,父类型的所有函数调用,可以 被子类型的函数完全替换

#### 1417

#### o在Java中

```
class Animal {
     void eat(){}
class Cat extends Animal {
     public void eat() {
          System.out.println("吃鱼");
     public void work() {
          System.out.println("抓老鼠");
class Dog extends Animal {
     public void eat() {
          System.out.println("吃骨头");
     public void work() {
          System.out.println("看家");
```

```
Animal c = new Cat();
c.eat();
c.work();
Animal d = new Dog();
d.eat();
d.work();
```

#### 17.17

#### 在Python中

```
class Parent:
    def f(s):
        print("Parent.f")
    def g(s):
        s.f()
class Child (Parent):
    def f(me):
        print ("Child.f")
a child = Child()
a child.g()
```

#### 特殊方法

@特殊方法具有内建的行为,其总是以两个下划线开始和结束

#### @Python通常隐蔽地调用这些方法

Name	Behavior
init	Method invoked automatically when an object is constructed
repr	Method invoked to display an object as a Python expression
str	Method invoked to stringify an object
add	Method invoked to add one object to another
bool	Method invoked to convert an object to True or False
float	Method invoked to convert an object to a float (real number)
eq	Method invoked to determine two objects are equal in contents
gt	Method invoked to determine whether object is larger than another one

More refer to https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names

Representation: str. # repr.

#### str 方法返回一个对象的可读字符串形式

from fractions import Fraction

```
one_third = 1/3
one_half = Fraction(1, 2)
```

### 5亿个 伯月用:去

#### 应用广泛,如print() 函数, str() 构造子, f-strings,

from fractions import Fraction

#### 自定义。

```
重写_init_方法,来得到一个人类友好的字符串对象
```

```
class Lamb:
    species_name = "Lamb"
    scientific_name = "Ovis aries"

    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
    def __str__(self):
        return "Lamb named " + self.name

lil = Lamb("Lil lamb")
str(lil)
print(lil)
```

#### 

#### 回返回一个字符串,其可以被再次"求值"为对象

```
from fractions import Fraction
```

```
one_half = Fraction(1, 2)
Fraction.__repr__(one_half)
```

# 'Fraction(1, 2)'

# 少如果实现正确,那么调用eval()可以得到一个值相同的对象

another\_half = eval(Fraction.\_\_repr\_\_(one\_half))

## 的用法

一般用于repr(object) 调用,以及在python的交互式终端显示对象

```
from fractions import Fraction

one_third = 1/3
one_half = Fraction(1, 2)

one_third
one_half
repr(one_third)
repr(one_half)
```

# EX

#### 回写 repr 方法,来得到一个合适的Python对象表示

```
class Lamb:
   species name = "Lamb"
   scientific name = "Ovis aries"
   def init (self, name):
        self.name = name
   def str (self):
       return "Lamb named " + self.name
         repr (self):
   def
       return f"Lamb({repr(self.name)})"
```

```
lil = Lamb("Lil lamb")
repr(lil)
lil
```

# 和多时的一些规则

- 当repr(obj) 函数被调用时
  - @ Python 调用 ClassName. repr 方法(如果存在)
  - 回如果找不到,会在父类上找相应的\_repr\_\_
  - ●如果都失败了,调用object.\_\_repr\_\_
- 多当str(obj) 函数被调用时
  - @ Python 调用 ClassName. str\_ 方法(如果存在)
  - ●如果找不到,调用 repr
  - @ 之后如上

# Any questions?