

# Object-Oriented Programming

## Python for Ecologists

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# Principles of OOP

- Classes
  - Inheritance
  - Abstraction
  - Encapsulation
  - Polymorphism
- Methods
- Decoupling

## Let's take a gamble on classes

- Fundamental data unit for card games is Card
- Collection of Cards is Deck
- Subset of the Deck is Hand
- You need a CardGame to do something with the Cards, Deck, and Hands
- OldMaidGame is an type of CardGame
- OldMaidHand is a type of Hand used in OldMaidGame

## ULM a nice city in Germany, oops UML

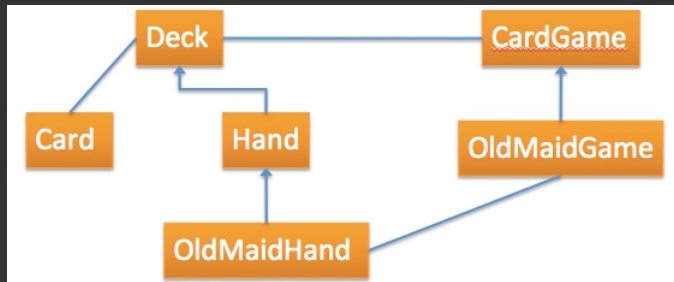


Figure: UML of OldMaidGame

# Card Class Design

- Each card has a suit and a value
- Suits have no intrinsic use outside of a card so no real need to create a class for them
- Values are sometimes integers and other times strings, so represent them as string and associate true value for each game

# Card Class Code

```
class Card:
    suitList=["Clubs", "Diamonds", "Hearts", "Spades"]
    rankList=['Ace', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', 'Jack', 'Queen', 'King']

    def __init__(self, suit = 0, rank = 2):
        self.suit = suit
        self.rank = rank

    def __str__(self):
        return (self.rankList[self.rank] + "_of_" + self.suitList[self.suit])

    def __cmp__(self, other):
        if self.suit > other.suit: return 1
        if self.suit < other.suit: return -1
        if self.rank > other.rank: return 1
        if self.rank < other.rank: return -1
        return 0
```

## Deck class design

- A Deck is a collection of cards
- General functionality of decks are that they can be shuffled, the 'top' card can be drawn, and many times knowing if there are any cards in the deck is necessary

## Deck Class Code

```
class Deck:
    def __init__(self):
        self.cards = []
        for suit in range(4):
            for rank in range(1, 14):
                self.cards.append(Card(suit, rank))

    def printDeck(self):
        for card in self.cards:
            print card

    def __str__(self):
        s = ""
        for i in range(len(self.cards)):
            s = s + "_" * i + str(self.cards[i]) + "\n"
        return s
```



## Deck Class Code (continued)

```
def shuffle(self):
    import random
    nCards = len(self.cards)
    for i in range(nCards):
        j = random.randrange(i, nCards)
        self.cards[i], self.cards[j] =
            self.cards[j], self.cards[i]
def removeCard(self, card):
    if card in self.cards:
        self.cards.remove(card)
        return True
    else:
        return False
def popCard(self):
    return self.cards.pop()
def isEmpty(self):
    return (len(self.cards) == 0)
```

# Hand Class Design

- Hand is an example of a Deck, a subset of the complete deck
- If we make Hand inherit from Deck, then we get the data structures that Deck contains
- Hand can also call the methods of Deck as if it was the superclass
- If a method of Deck class is not included in Hand code, then if that method is called on Hand object Deck method will be used.

## Hand Class Code

```
class Hand(Deck):  
    pass  
    def __init__(self, name = ""):  
        self.cards = []  
        self.name = name  
  
    def addCard(self, card):  
        self.cards.append(card)  
  
    def deal(self, hands, nCards = 999):  
        nHands = len(hands)  
        for i in range(nCards):  
            if self.isEmpty():  
                break # break if out of cards  
            card = self.popCard() # take the top card  
            hand = hands[i % nHands] # whose turn is next?  
            hand.addCard(card) # add the card to the hand
```

## Hand Class Code (continued)

```
# if next function not in code  
# Deck __str__ would be called  
def __str__(self):  
    s = "Hand_" + self.name  
    if self.isEmpty():  
        return s + "_is_empty\n"  
    else:  
        return s + "_contains\n" + Deck.__str__(self)
```

# CardGame Class Design/Code

- Card games contain a single deck, which should be shuffled at the beginning of each game

```
class CardGame:  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.deck = Deck()  
        self.deck.shuffle()
```

## OldMaidHand Design/Code

- Pretty much a normal card hand but needs method to find and remove all matches and return a count of matches

```
class OldMaidHand(Hand):
    def removeMatches(self):
        count = 0
        originalCards = self.cards[:]
        for card in originalCards:
            match = Card(3 - card.suit, card.rank)
            if match in self.cards:
                self.cards.remove(card)
                self.cards.remove(match)
                print "Hand_%s:_%s_matches_%s" %
                    (self.name, card, match)
                count = count + 1
        return count
```

# OldMaidGame Design

- Like all classes that 'extend' CardGame, a deck is needed and it should be shuffled, oh wait CardGame already does this
- Playing the game performs the following steps:
  - 1 Take the Queen of hearts out of the deck
  - 2 Deal OldMaidHands
  - 3 Remove and count number of matches
  - 4 Each turn for a player is the same(25 turns):
    - 1 Check if hand is empty, if so do nothing
    - 2 Take neighbor player's top card
    - 3 Remove and count number of matches
    - 4 Shuffle your hand
  - 5 Top score after all turns is winner

# OldMaidGame Code

```
class OldMaidGame(CardGame):
    def play(self, names):
        self.deck.removeCard(Card(0, 12)) # remove Queen of Clubs
        self.hands = [] # make a hand for each player
        for name in names :
            self.hands.append(OldMaidHand(name))
            # deal the cards
            self.deck.deal(self.hands)
            print "_____Cards_have_been_dealt"
            self.printHands()
            # remove initial matches
            matches = self.removeAllMatches()
            print "_____Matches_discarded ,_play_begins"
            self.printHands()
        turn = 0 # play until all 50 cards are matched
        numHands = len(self.hands)
        while matches < 25:
            matches = matches + self.playOneTurn(turn)
            turn = (turn + 1) % numHands
            print "_____Game_is_Over"
            self.printHands()
```



## OldMaidGame Code (continued)

```
def removeAllMatches(self):
    count = 0
    for hand in self.hands:
        count = count + hand.removeMatches()
    return count

def playOneTurn(self, i):
    if self.hands[i].isEmpty():
        return 0
    neighbor = self.findNeighbor(i)
    pickedCard = self.hands[neighbor].popCard()
    self.hands[i].addCard(pickedCard)
    print "Hand", self.hands[i].name, "picked", pickedCard
    count = self.hands[i].removeMatches()
    self.hands[i].shuffle()
    return count
```

## OldMaidGame Code (continued)

```
def findNeighbor(self, i):  
    numHands = len(self.hands)  
    for next in range(1, numHands):  
        neighbor = (i + next) % numHands  
        if not self.hands[neighbor].isEmpty():  
            return neighbor
```

## What is `__init__.py`

- Files named `__init__.py` are used to mark directories on disk as a Python package directories. If you have the files
- `mydir/spam/__init__.py` `mydir/spam/module.py` and `mydir` is on your path, you can import the code in `module.py` as:
- `import spam.module` or
- `from spam import module` If you remove the `__init__.py` file, Python will no longer look for submodules inside that directory, so attempts to import the module will fail.
- The `__init__.py` file is usually empty, but can be used to export selected portions of the package under more convenient names, hold convenience functions, etc. Given the example above, the contents of the `__init__` module can be accessed as
- `import spam`