Data Science & AI & AI & NIC - Param

Python-For Data Science
OOPs



Lecture No.- 04

Recap of Previous Lecture







Topic

Object-Oriented Programming Part -03

unheritance

Topics to be Covered











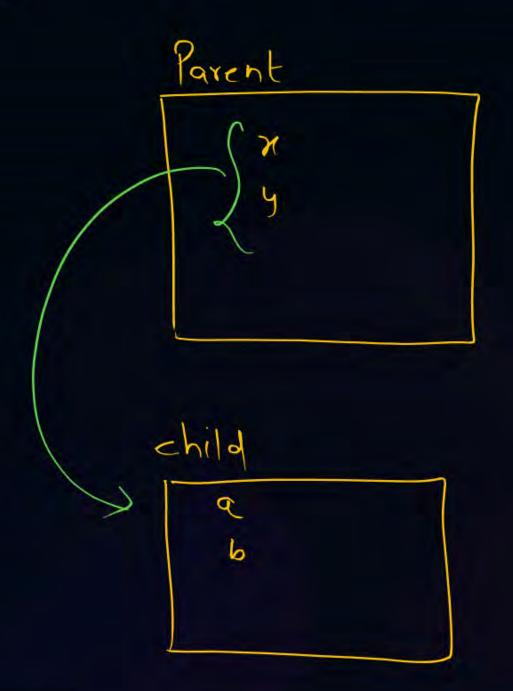
Topic

Object-Oriented Programming Part -04



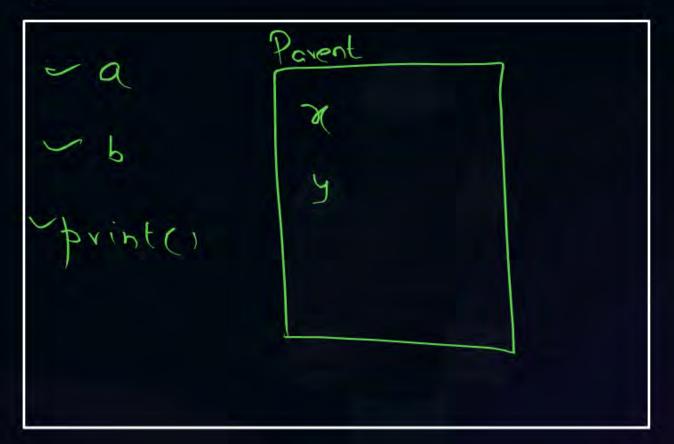
Topic: Object-Oriented Programming





inheritance

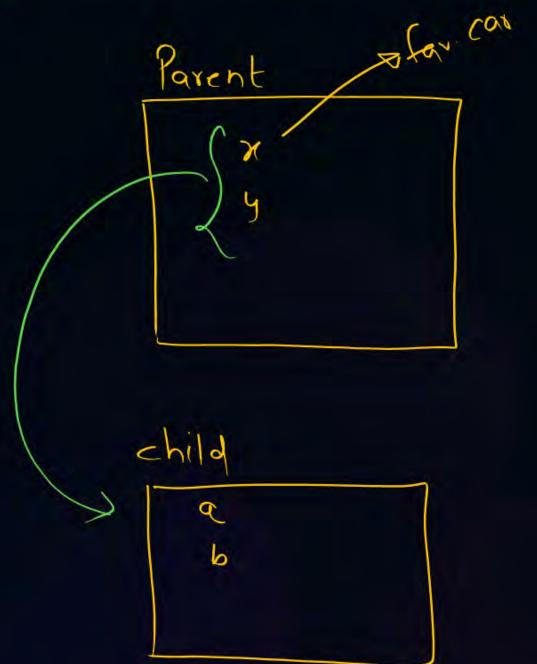
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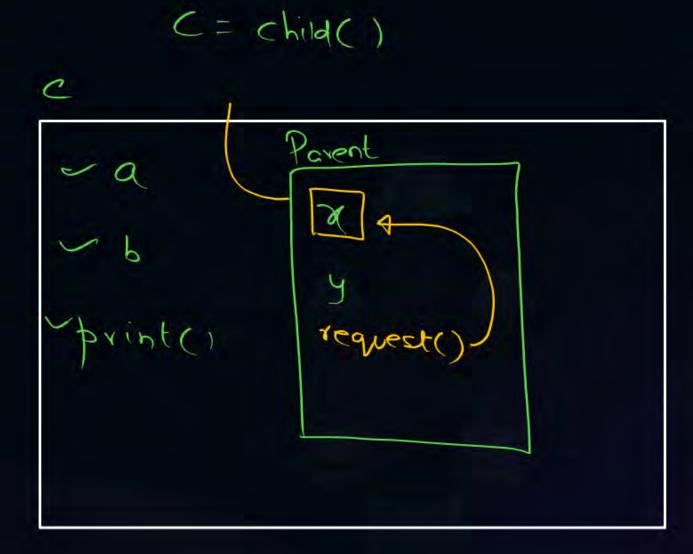


Topic: Object-Oriented Programming

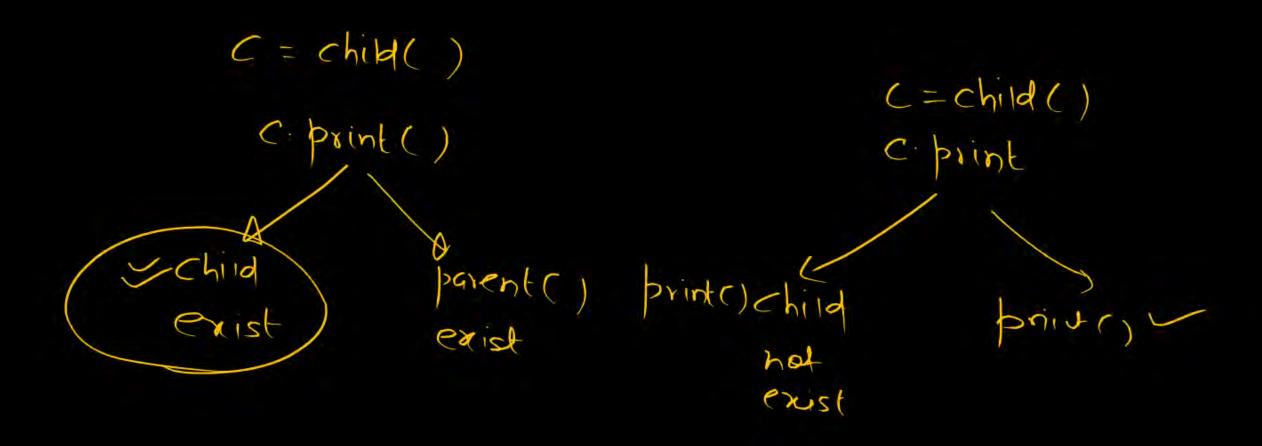




inheritance



Parent Parent Privale (7) A dota 1 Public Privale n, y Private funic) funz() No Objen. C-& public def gelx (return 2612. -- x



c=child()

Parent X a 6 print () print() c-child()

Parent X C. print a y 6 - print() property()
=
marriager)
=

marriage()

b = beta() b. marriage()

1 method overriding

Parent: Grandfaller: bula Public Smarrioger) Private method overriding b = betar) p. marriager,

overbloading 10.34 (+) 20 fl= fraction (2,3) f2 = Foaction(3,4)fl. add (f?) ~

Object of Fraction Operator overloading WI + WS matrix. det -- init -- (seif, row col). 7 days Postark
7 overe
7 Trees
Graph

Morning & Evening
Ly L.L

Jays

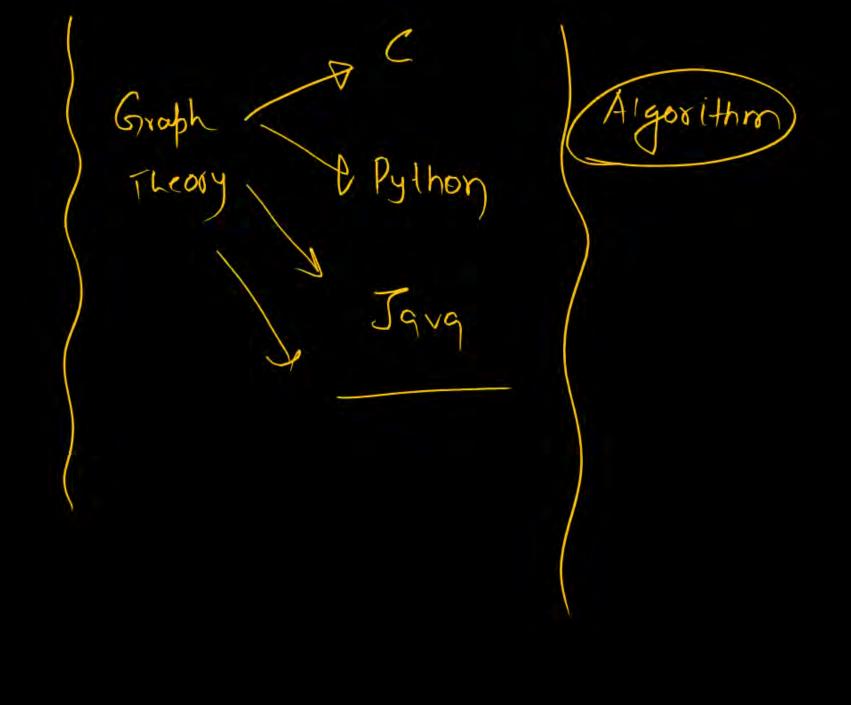
mi + mz =

Vector $\sqrt{2i+3j+4k}$

Class vertor o

CC LA recursion Uploqued

DOPS Linked-list



day 24

```
In [7]: class Parent :
              def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self.x=x
                  self.y=y
          class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
                  super().__init__(x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
              def print(self):
                  print("x==",self.x)
                  print("y==",self.y)
                  print("a==",self.a)
                  print("b==",self.b)
          c=child(10,20,30,40)#constructor called implicitly
 In [9]:
          c.print()
          x = 10
         y = 20
         a = 30
          b = 40
In [12]: class Parent :
              def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self.__x=x #private
                  self.y=y
          class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
                  super().__init__(x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
              def print(self):
                  print("x==",self.x)
                  print("y==",self.y)
                  print("a==",self.a)
                  print("b==",self.b)
In [13]: c=child(10,20,30,40)
In [14]: c.print()
```

24

```
AttributeError
                                                    Traceback (most recent call last)
         Cell In[14], line 1
         ----> 1 c.print()
         Cell In[12], line 12, in child.print(self)
              11 def print(self):
         ---> 12
                      print("x==",self.x)
                      print("y==",self.y)
              13
                      print("a==",self.a)
              14
         AttributeError: 'child' object has no attribute 'x'
In [17]: class Parent:
             def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self. x=x #private
                  self.y=y
              def getx(self):
                  return self.__x
             def setx(x):
                  self. x=x
             def print(self):
                  print("x==",self.__x)
                  print("y==",self.y)
         class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
                  super().__init__(x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
              def print(self):
                  super().print()
                  print("a==",self.a)
                  print("b==",self.b)
In [18]: c=child(10,20,30,40)
In [19]: c.print()
         x = 10
         y = 20
         a== 30
         b = 40
In [20]: class Parent :
             def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self. x=x #private
                  self.y=y
             def getx(self):
                  return self.__x
             def setx(x):
                  self. x=x
              def print(self):
                  print("x==",self.__x)
                  print("y==",self.y)
         class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
```

```
super().__init__(x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
              def print(self):
                  #self.print()
                  print("a==",self.a)
                  print("b==",self.b)
In [21]:
         c=child(10,20,30,40)
         c.print() #child wala
In [22]:
         a== 30
         b = 40
In [23]:
         class Parent :
              def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self.__x=x #private
                  self.y=y
             def getx(self):
                  return self.__x
              def setx(x):
                  self.__x=x
              def print(self):
                  print("x==",self.__x)
                  print("y==",self.y)
         class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
                  super().__init__(x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
In [24]: c=child(10,20,30,40)
In [25]:
         c.print()
         x = 10
         y = 20
In [26]: class Parent :
             def __init__(self,x,y):
                  self.__x=x #private
                  self.y=y
              def getx(self):
                  return self.__x
             def setx(x):
                  self. x=x
         class child(Parent):
              def __init__(self,x,y,a,b):
                  #to initailize x,y ====>Parent ka constructir chaiye
                  super(). init (x,y)
                  self.a=a
                  self.b=b
```

24



THANK - YOU