



Welcome to this **CoGrammar** tutorial: OOP - Classes Revision

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.



Software Engineering Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** throughout this session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

Software Engineering Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query: www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a **safeguarding** incident: www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)

Enhancing Accessibility: Activate Browser Captions

Why Enable Browser Captions?

- Captions provide **real-time text for spoken content**, ensuring inclusivity.
- Ideal for individuals in noisy or quiet environments or for those with **hearing impairments**.

How to Activate Captions:

1. YouTube or Video Players:

- Look for the CC (Closed Captions) icon and click to enable.

2. Browser Settings:

- Google Chrome: Go to *Settings > Accessibility > Live Captions* and toggle ON.
- Edge: Enable captions in *Settings > Accessibility*.

Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles
Designated Safeguarding
Lead



Simone Botes



Nurhaan Snyman



Rafiq Manan



Ronald Munodawafa



Tevin Pitts

Scan to report a
safeguarding concern



or email the Designated
Safeguarding Lead:
Ian Wyles

safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



CoGrammar

**SKILLS
FOR LIFE**

SKILLS BOOTCAMPS



Department
for Education

Classes and Methods

Learning Outcomes

- Define a class and create instances (objects) of that class.
- Define and use attributes and methods in a class.
- Write constructors to set initial values for object attributes.
- Implement encapsulation by using private attributes and providing public methods to access and modify them.

Learning Outcomes

- Define and access **class attributes**.
- Define and access **instance attributes**.
- Define and call static methods using the **@staticmethod** decorator .
- Define and call class methods using the **@classmethod** decorator.

Classes



Classes

- Classes are **blueprints for creating objects**. They define the properties and behaviours that objects of the class will have.
- Classes **encapsulate data (attributes) and functionality (methods)** into a single unit, facilitating code organisation and reuse.

Classes...

Define the Car class

class Car:

def __init__(self, brand, color):

 self.brand = brand

 self.color = color

def drive(self):

return f"The {self.color} {self.brand} is driving."

Attributes

- Attributes represent the **state or characteristics** of objects. They are the data associated with instances of the class and define what an object of that class looks like.
- Attributes can be variables that store data (instance variables) or methods (instance methods) that define behaviours.

```
# Define the Car class  
class Car:  
    def __init__(self, brand, color):  
        self.brand = brand  
        self.color = color
```

Methods

- **Methods** are functions defined within a class and they define the behaviours or actions that objects or instances of the class can perform.
- **Methods** operate on the data (**attributes**) associated with the class and provide the functionality to manipulate that data.
- **Methods** can be instance methods, static methods, or class methods.

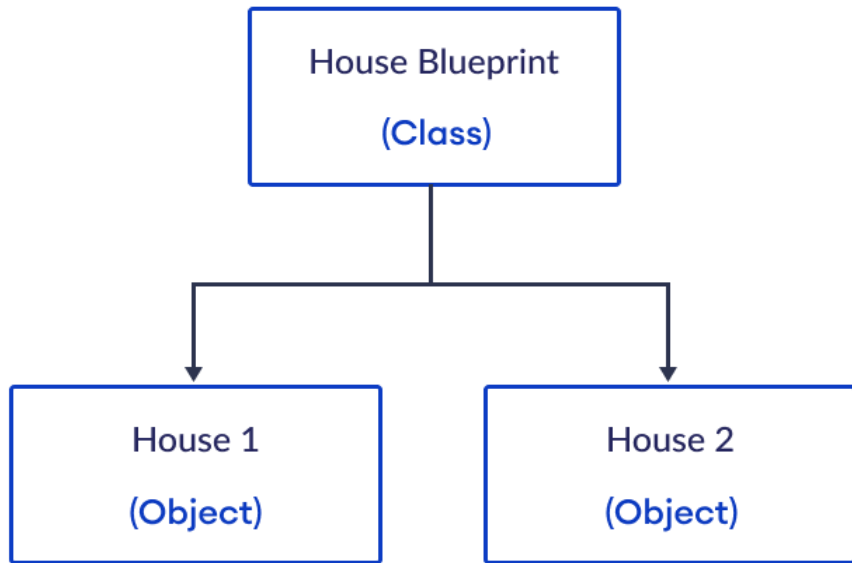
```
class Car:  
    def drive(self):  
        print("The car is driving.")
```

Objects

- An object is **an instance of a class**. It is a concrete realisation of the class blueprint, possessing its own unique set of attributes and methods.
- When you create an object, you are essentially creating a specific instance of that class with **its own data and behaviour**.

```
# Create an object (instance) of the Car class  
my_car = Car("Toyota", "red")
```

Objects...



Access Control



Encapsulation in OOP

- Encapsulation is the concept of bundling the data (attributes) and behaviour (methods) that operate on that data into a single unit, or class.
- By implementing encapsulation, we can restrict direct access to some of an object's components, promoting controlled access and data protection.

Encapsulation in OOP

- The core principle here is that we want to hide the internal state of an object and **only allow modification through well-defined methods (getters and setters)**.
- **Getters** refer to methods that read data and **setters** refer to methods that update data.

Access Control - Attributes

- Access control mechanisms (`public`, `protected`, `private`) restrict or allow the access of certain attributes within a class.

```
class MyClass:
    def __init__(self):
        # Public attribute
        self.public_attribute = "I am public"

        # Protected attribute (by convention)
        self._protected_attribute = "I am protected"

        # Private attribute
        self.__private_attribute = "I am private"
```

Access Control - Methods

- Access control mechanisms (`public`, `protected`, `private`) can also restrict or allow the `access of certain methods` within a class.

```
def public_method(self):  
    return "This is a public method"  
  
def _protected_method(self):  
    return "This is a protected method"  
  
def __private_method(self):  
    return "This is a private method"
```

Applying the Access Control

```
# Create an instance of MyClass
obj = MyClass()

# Accessing public attributes and methods
print(obj.public_attribute)      # Output: I am public
print(obj.public_method())       # Output: This is a public method

# Accessing protected attributes and methods (not enforced, just a convention)
print(obj._protected_attribute)  # Output: I am protected
print(obj._protected_method())   # Output: This is a protected method

# Accessing private attributes and methods (name mangling applied)
# Note: It's still possible to access, but it's discouraged
print(obj._MyClass__private_attribute)  # Output: I am private
print(obj._MyClass__private_method())   # Output: This is a private method
```


Instance Methods



Instance Methods

- Instance methods are like actions or behaviours that specific objects can perform.
- These methods have access to the object's data and are defined within the class.
- By using instance methods, we can model how objects interact and behave in our programs, making object-oriented programming a powerful way to structure our code.

Instance Methods - Example

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def study(self):
        print(f"{self.name} is studying hard!")

# Creating a student object
student1 = Student("Alice")

# Calling the instance method
student1.study()
```

Static Methods



Static Methods

- Static methods are like **standalone functions** that live within a class.
- They're handy for **grouping together related functionality without needing to access specific instance or class data**.
- You mark them with the '**@staticmethod**' decorator to let Python know they're special.

Static Methods - Example

```
class Car:
    @staticmethod
    def honk():
        return "Beep beep!"

# Calling the static method
print(Car.honk()) # Output: Beep beep!
```

Class Methods



Class Methods

- Class methods are like special functions that belong to the class itself.
- They're not tied to any particular instance but can do cool stuff with the class as a whole.
- You mark them with the '@classmethod' decorator and they get this fancy 'cls' parameter which stands for the class itself.

Class Methods - Example

```
class Car:
    num_cars_sold = 0 # Class variable to keep track of the number of cars sold

    def __init__(self, brand):
        self.brand = brand
        Car.num_cars_sold += 1 # Increment the number of cars sold when a new car is created

    @classmethod
    def get_num_cars_sold(cls):
        return cls.num_cars_sold

# Creating instances of the Car class
car1 = Car("Toyota")
car2 = Car("Honda")

# Accessing the class method to get the number of cars sold
print(Car.get_num_cars_sold()) # Output: 2
```

**Let's take a short
break**

CoGrammar



Demo Time!



Conclusion and Recap

Conclusion and Recap

- **Classes:** Blueprints for creating objects that encapsulate both data (attributes) and functionality (methods).
- **Encapsulation:** Classes group related attributes and methods, promoting code organisation and reusability.
- **Instance Methods:** Operate on individual objects and can access and modify instance attributes.
- **Class Methods:** Operate on the class itself and can modify class-level data. Defined using the `@classmethod` decorator.
- **Static Methods:** General utility methods that don't depend on class or instance data. Defined using the `@staticmethod` decorator.

Conclusion and Recap

Where You'll Use Classes and Methods:

- Web Development
- Data Analysis:
- Game Development:

Classes and Methods Resources

- Official Python Documentation:
 - <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html>
 - <https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html#class-and-instance-variables>
- Online Tutorials:
 - <https://realpython.com/python3-object-oriented-programming/>
 - <https://realpython.com/instance-class-and-static-methods-demystified/>
- Indently YouTube Channel
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PIKiHq1O9HQ>

Questions and Answers



Thank you for attending



Department
for Education

CoGrammar

