

Inheritance

Announcements

Attributes

Methods and Functions

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<class 'function'>
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>>> type(tom_account.deposit)
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>>> Account.deposit(tom_account, 1001)
1011
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Function: all arguments within parentheses

Method: One object before the dot and other arguments within parentheses

Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

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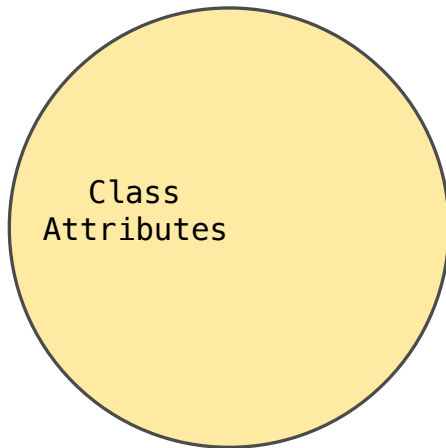
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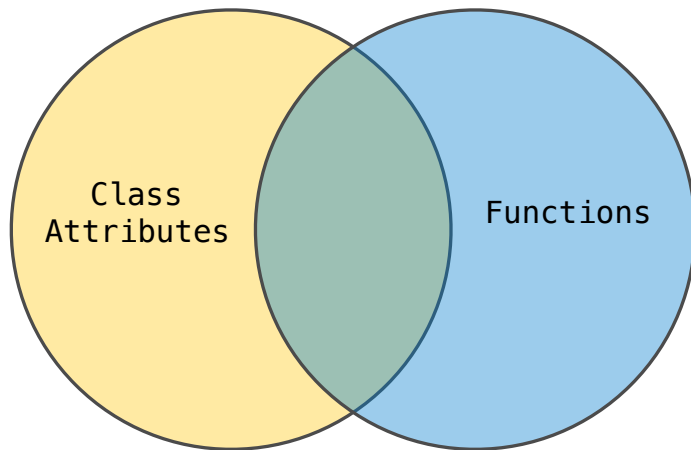
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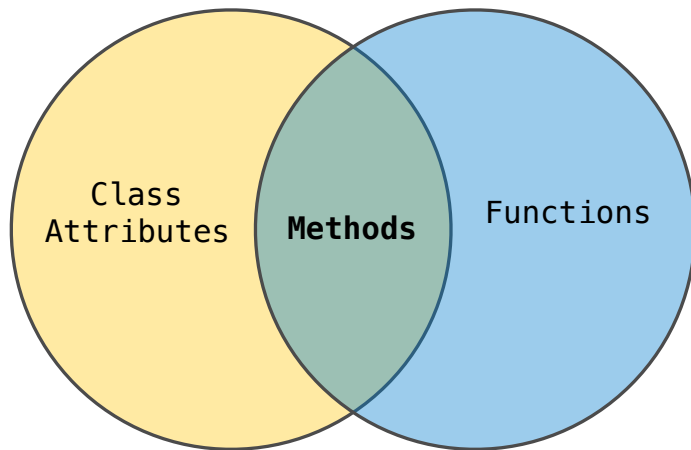
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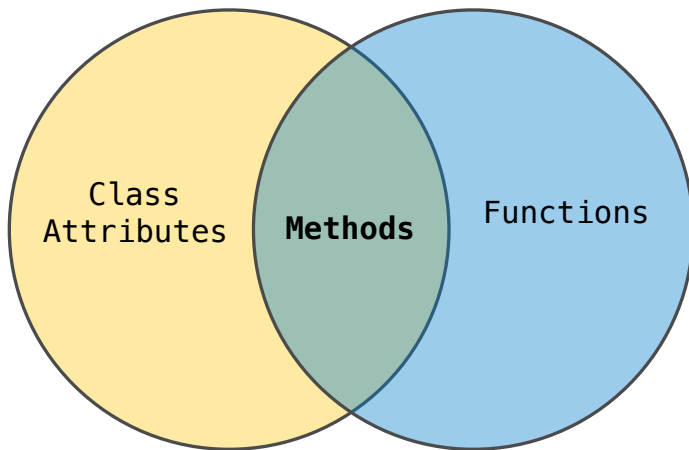
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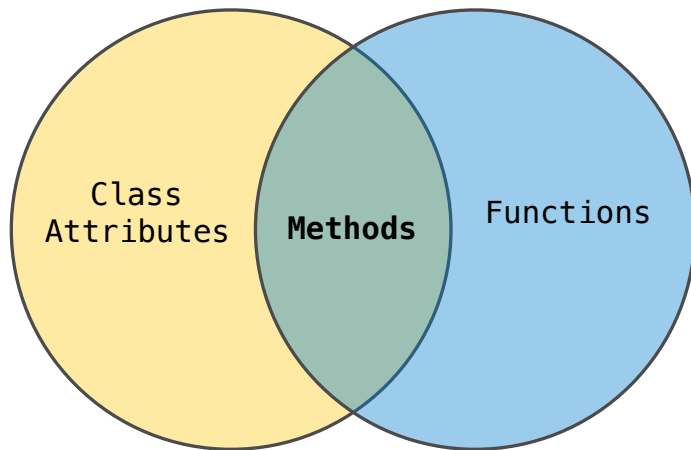
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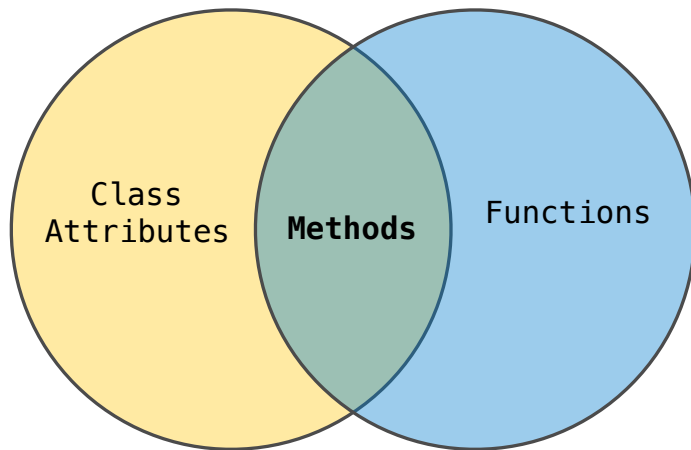
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Bound methods are also objects: a function that has its first parameter "self" already bound to an instance

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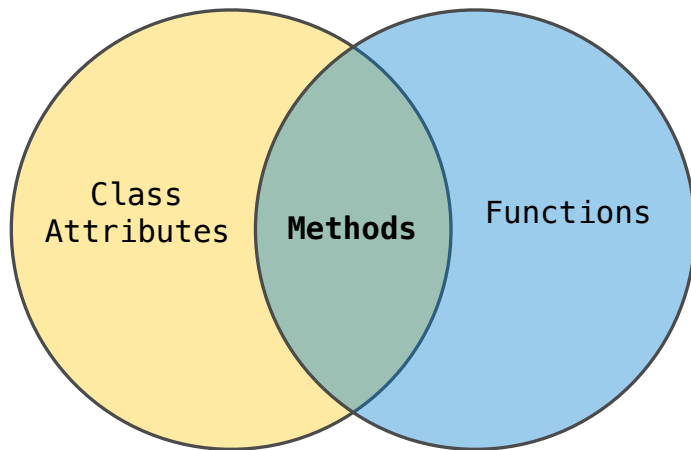
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Dot expressions evaluate to bound methods for class attributes that are functions

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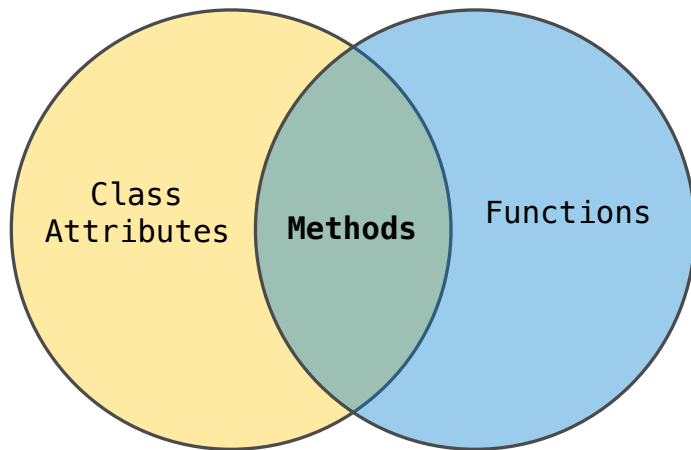
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`<instance>.<method_name>`

Looking Up Attributes by Name

`<expression> . <name>`

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2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes of that object; if an attribute with that name exists, its value is returned
3. If not, `<name>` is looked up in the class, which yields a class attribute value
4. That value is returned unless it is a function, in which case a bound method is returned instead

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```
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    interest = 0.02    # A class attribute

    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
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    # Additional methods would be defined here
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>>> tom_account.interest
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The **interest** attribute is ***not*** part of the instance; it's part of the class!

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Attribute Assignment

Assignment to Attributes

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tom_account.interest = 0.08
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tom_account

Class
Attribute
Assignment :

Account.interest = 0.04

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Attribute Assignment Statements

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```
interest: 0.02  
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```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```

Attribute Assignment Statements


Account class
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```
interest: 0.02  
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```

Instance
attributes of
jim_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
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```



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attributes of
tom_account

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```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
```

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
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Instance
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attributes of
tom_account

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```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.interest
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>>> jim_account.interest
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```

Attribute Assignment Statements

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Instance
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```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
>>> jim_account.interest
0.02
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
```


Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

interest: ~~0.02~~ 0.04
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)

Instance
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holder: 'Tom'

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0.02
>>> jim_account.interest
0.02
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
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Instance
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balance: 0
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interest: 0.08

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>>> tom_account.interest
0.04
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
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Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

interest: ~~0.02~~ ~~0.04~~ 0.05
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)

Instance
attributes of
jim_account

balance: 0
holder: 'Jim'
interest: 0.08

Instance
attributes of
tom_account

balance: 0
holder: 'Tom'

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
>>> jim_account.interest
0.02
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
>>> tom_account.interest
0.04
>>> jim_account.interest
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
>>> jim_account.interest
0.08
>>> tom_account.interest
0.04
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
>>> tom_account.interest
0.05
>>> jim_account.interest
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Using inheritance, we implement a subclass by specifying its differences from the the base class

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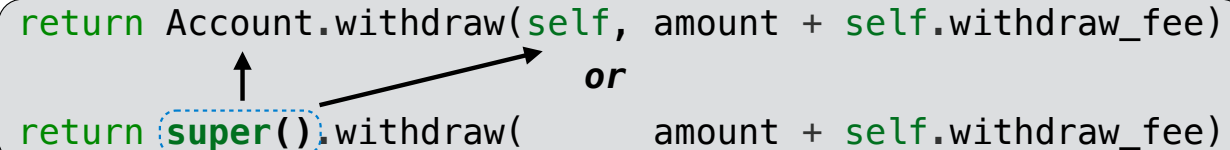
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(Demo)

Object-Oriented Design

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Attributes that have been overridden are still accessible via class objects

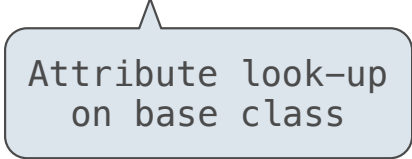
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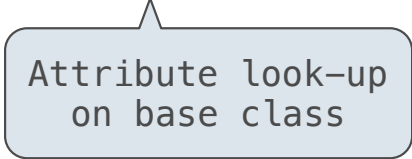
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Preferred to `CheckingAccount.withdraw_fee`
to allow for specialized accounts

Inheritance and Composition

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Attributes Lookup Practice

Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

```
class A:
    z = -1
    def f(self, x):
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```

```
class B(A):
    n = 4
    def __init__(self, y):
        if y:
            self.z = self.f(y)
        else:
            self.z = C(y+1)
```

```
class C(B):
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```

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a = A()
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b.n = 5
```

```
>>> C(2).n
```

```
4
```

```
>>> a.z == C.z
```

```
True
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Which evaluates
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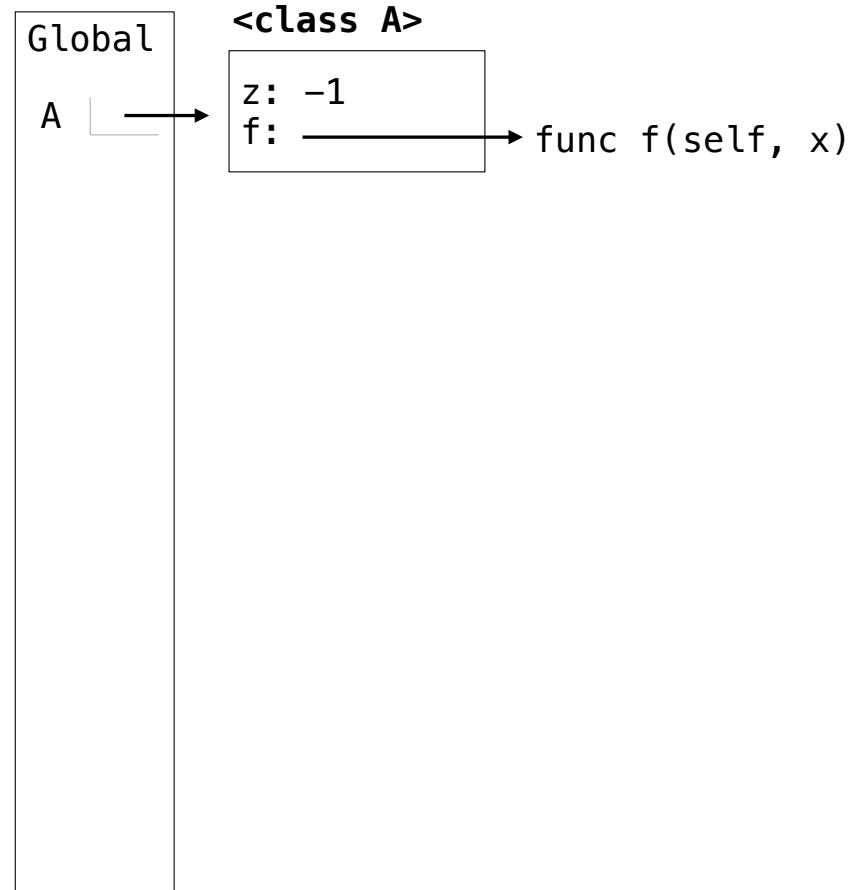
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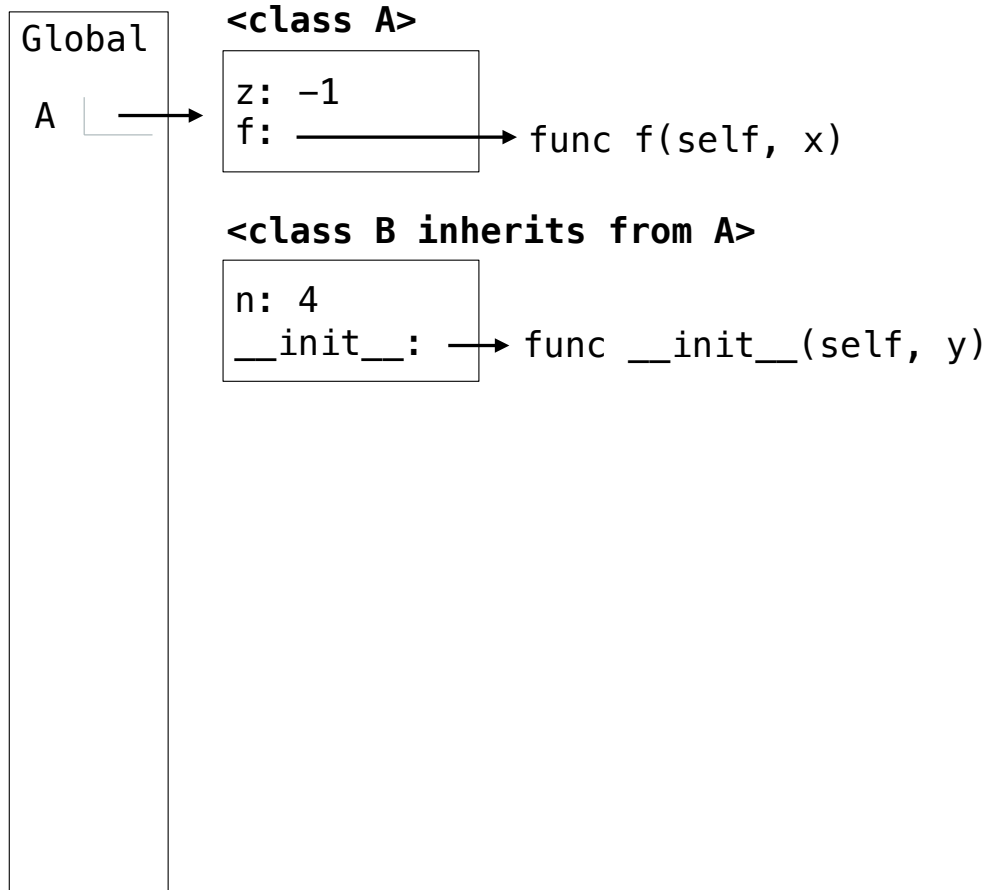
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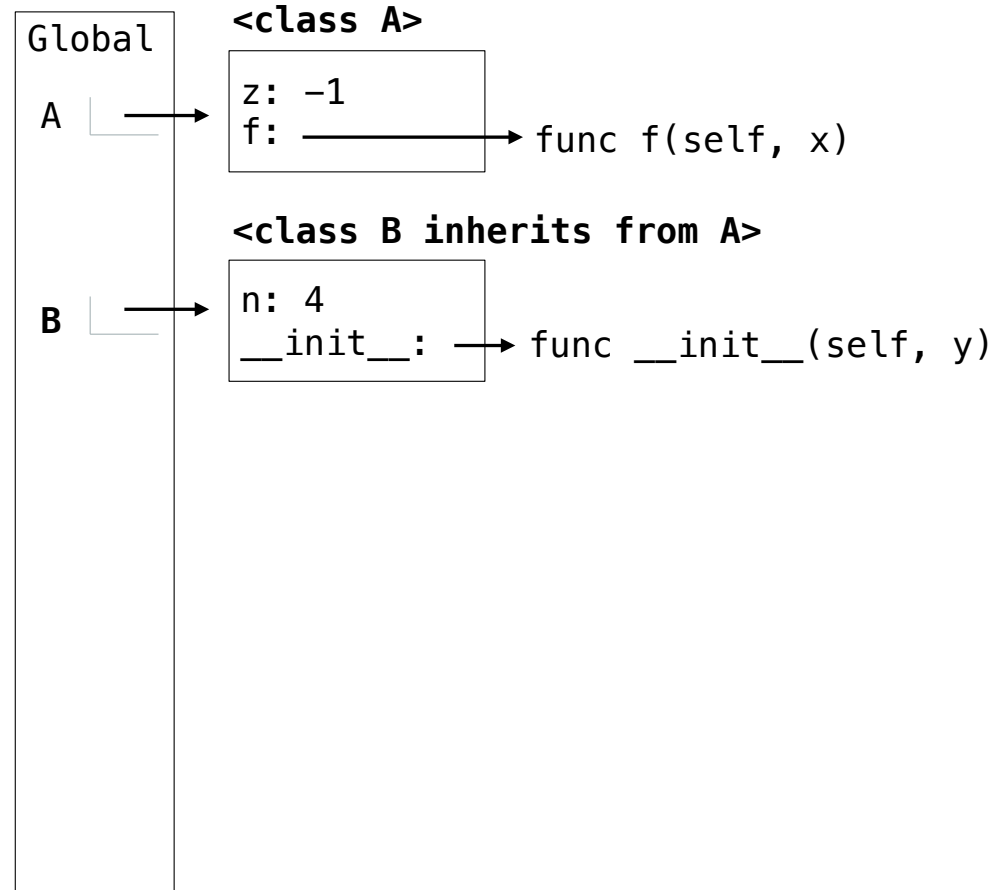
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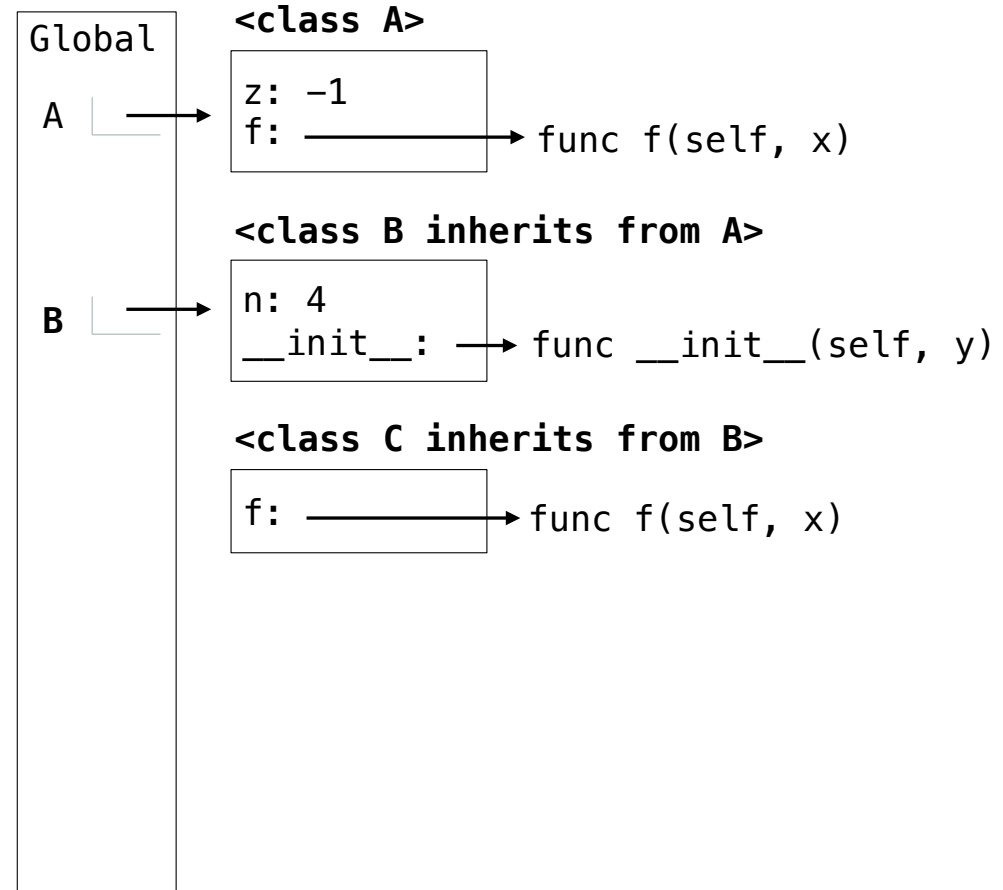
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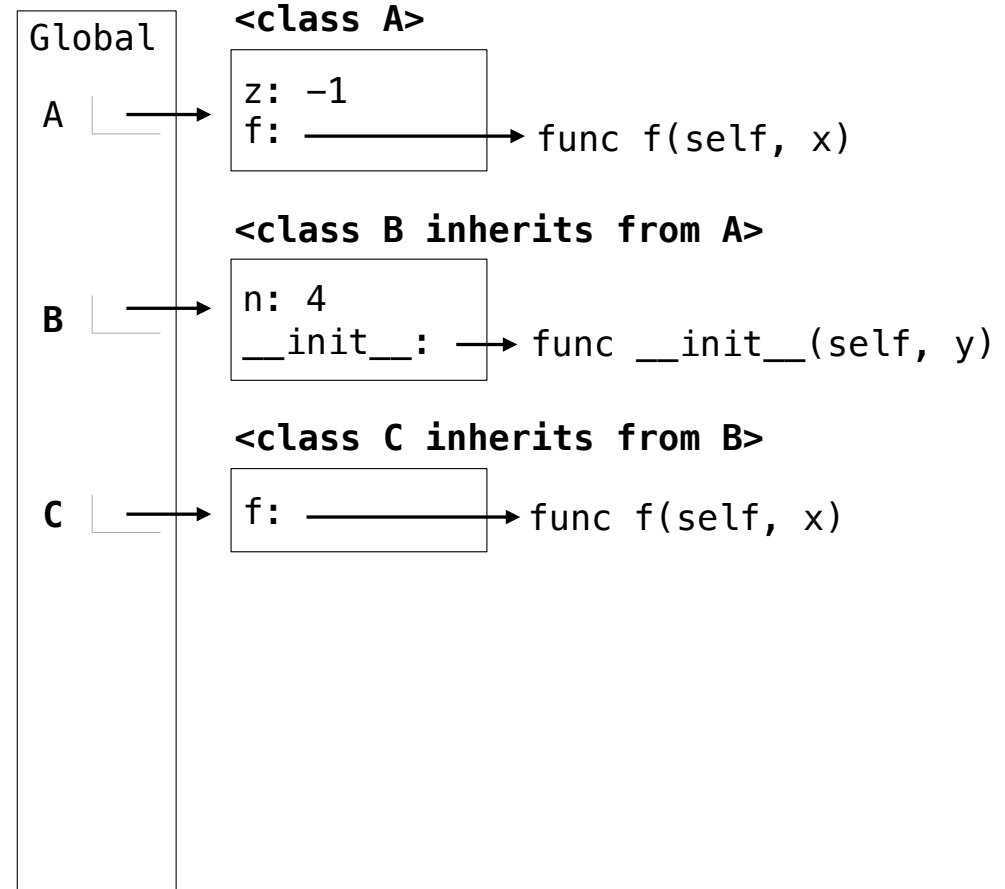
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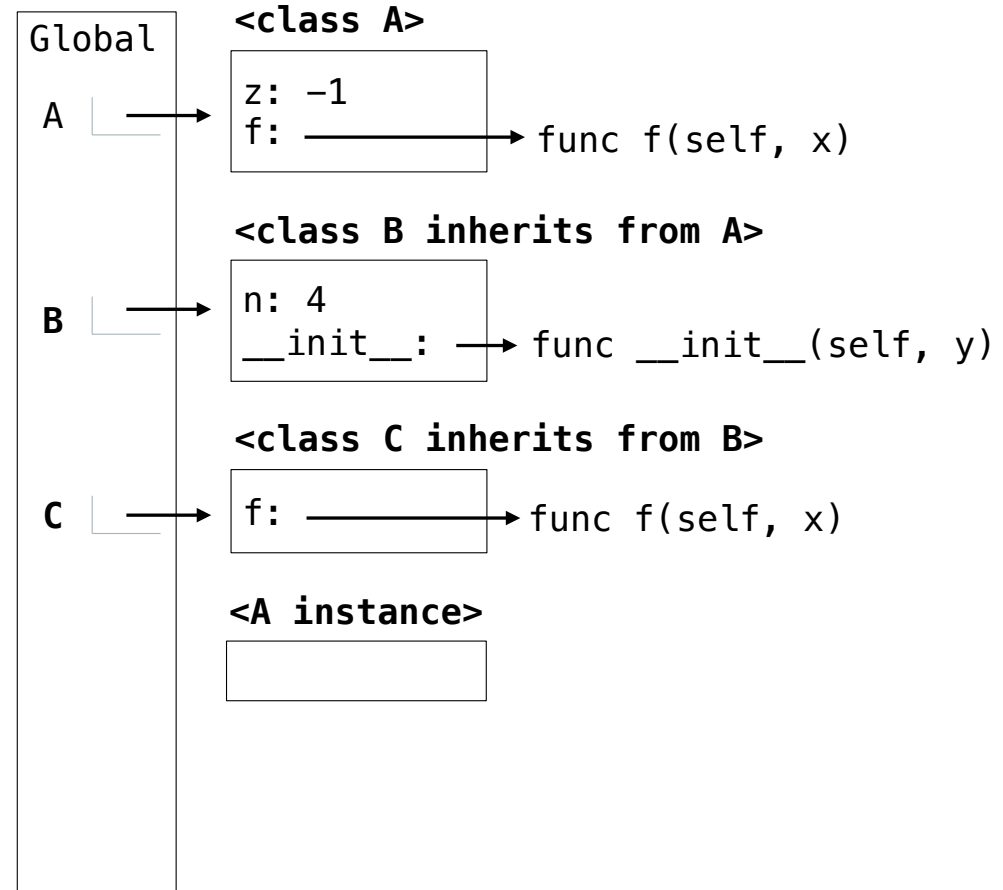
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```

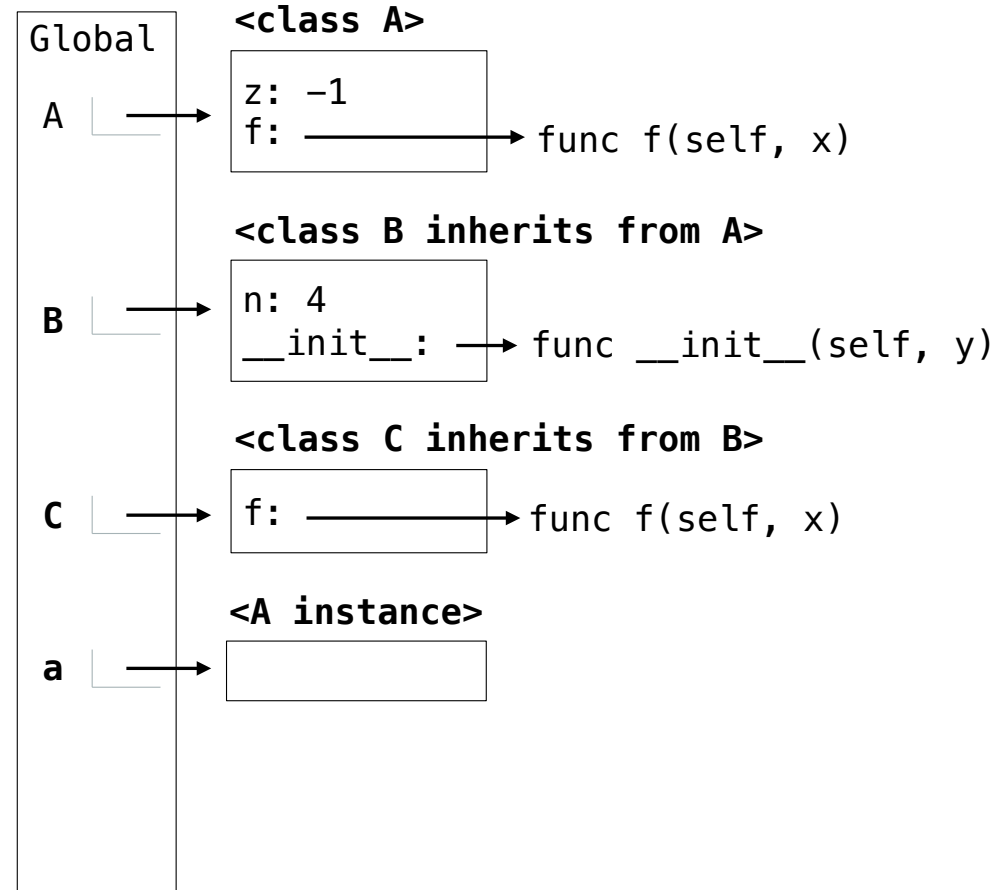
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Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

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class A:
    z = -1
    def f(self, x):
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```

```
class B(A):
    n = 4
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            self.z = self.f(y)
        else:
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```
class C(B):
    def f(self, x):
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```

```
a = A()
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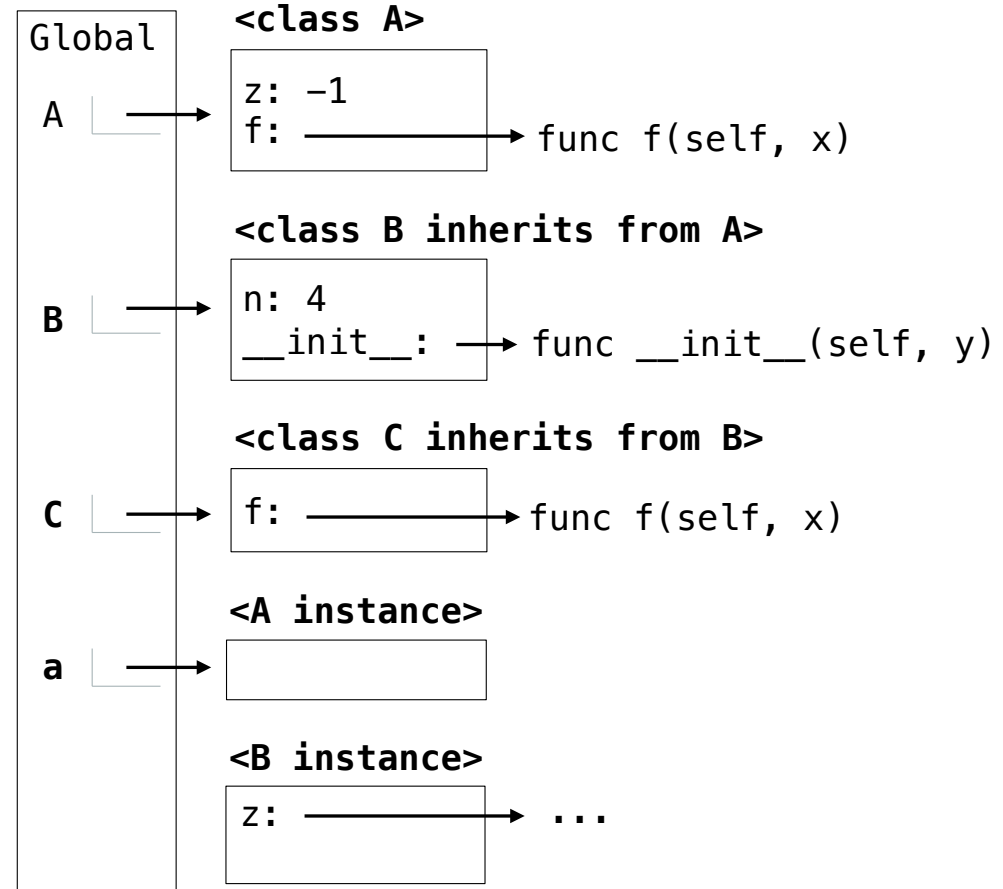
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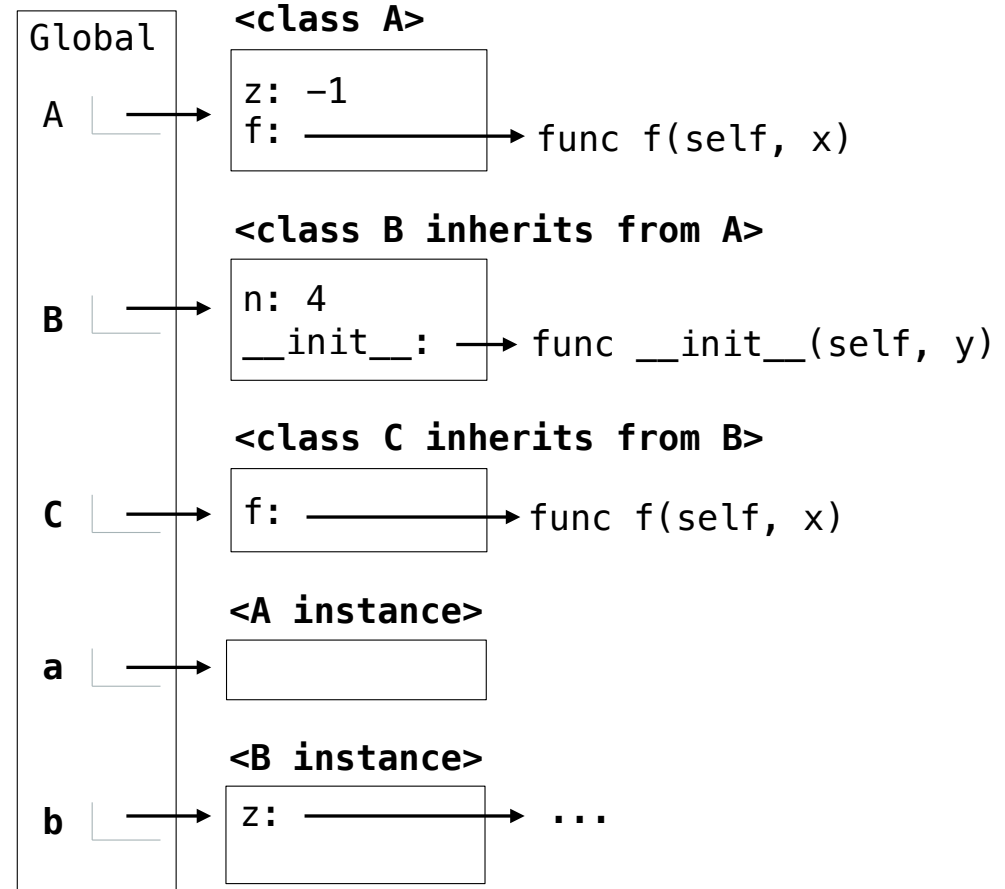
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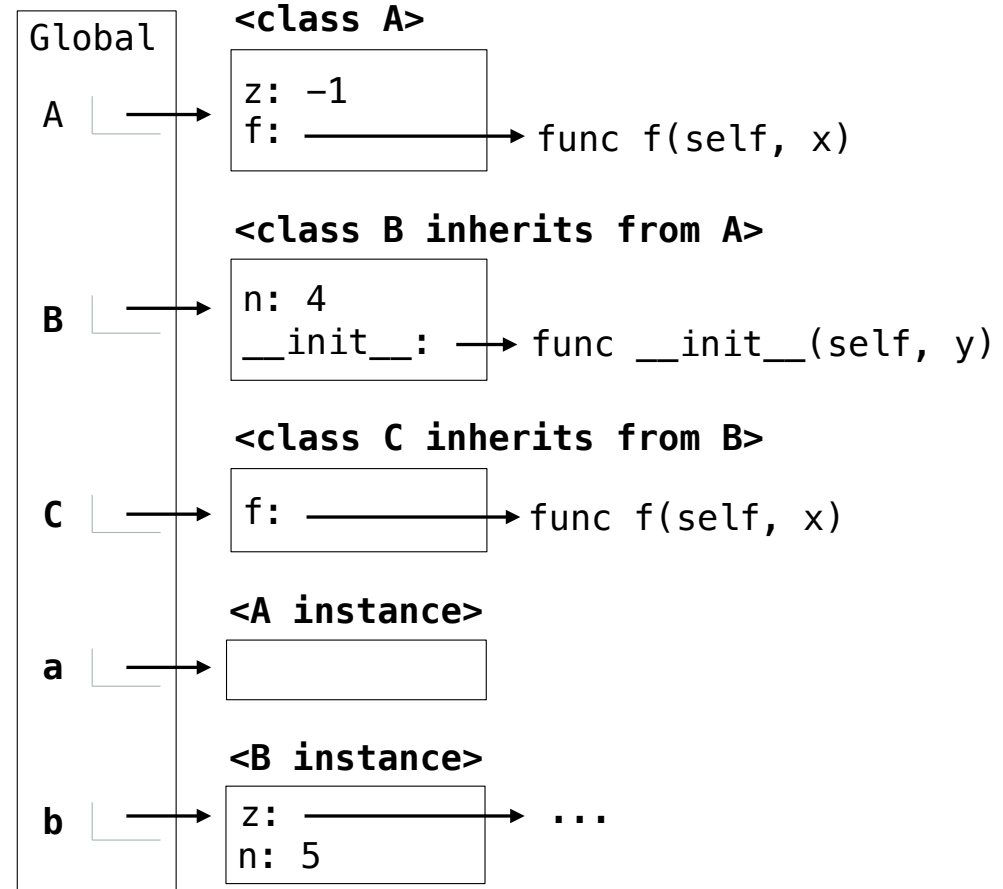
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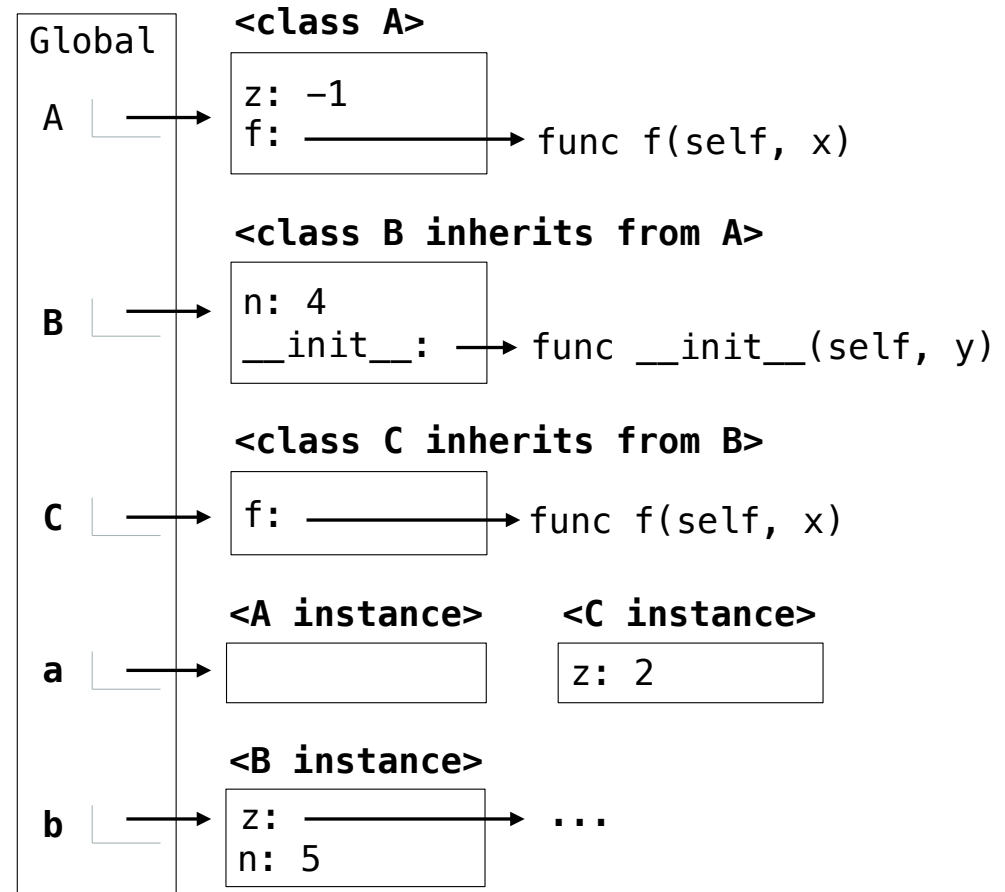
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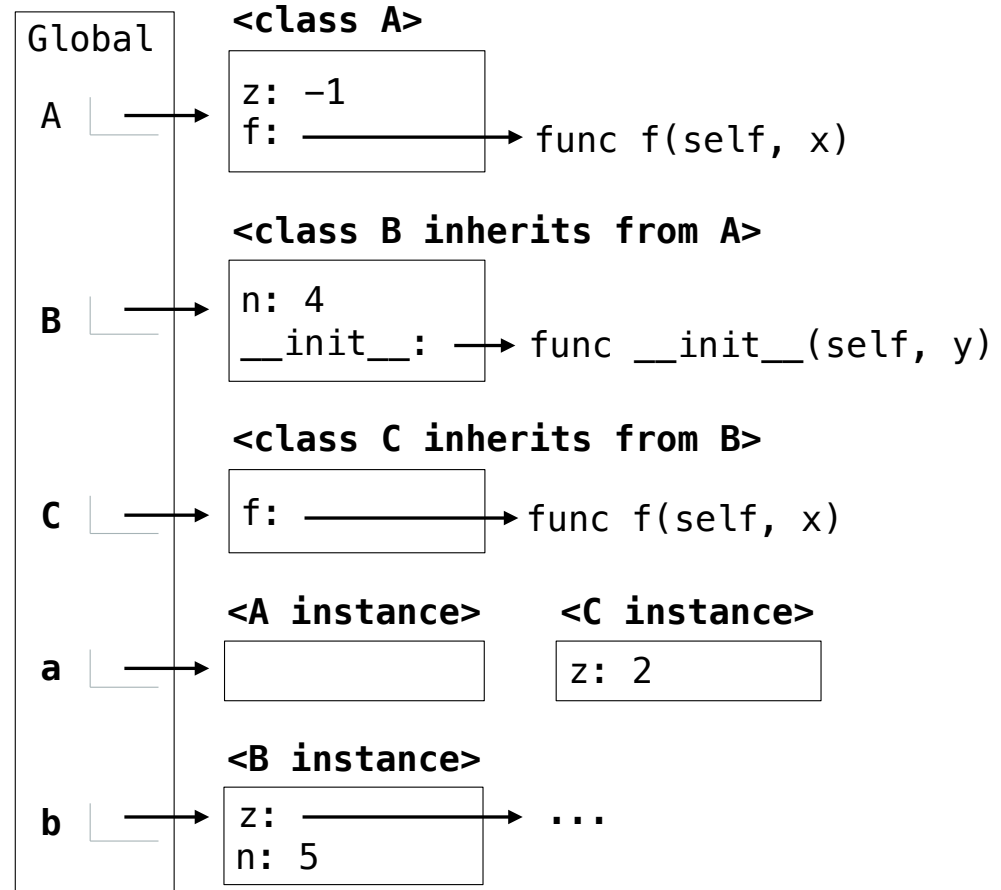
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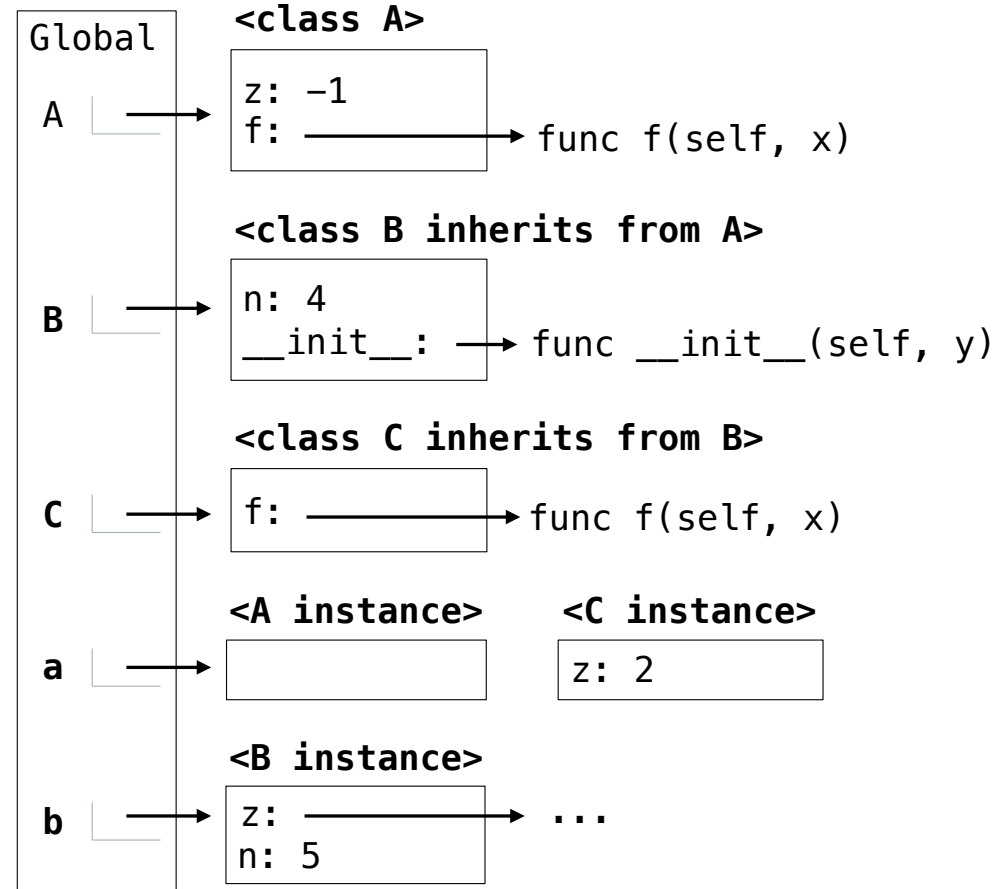
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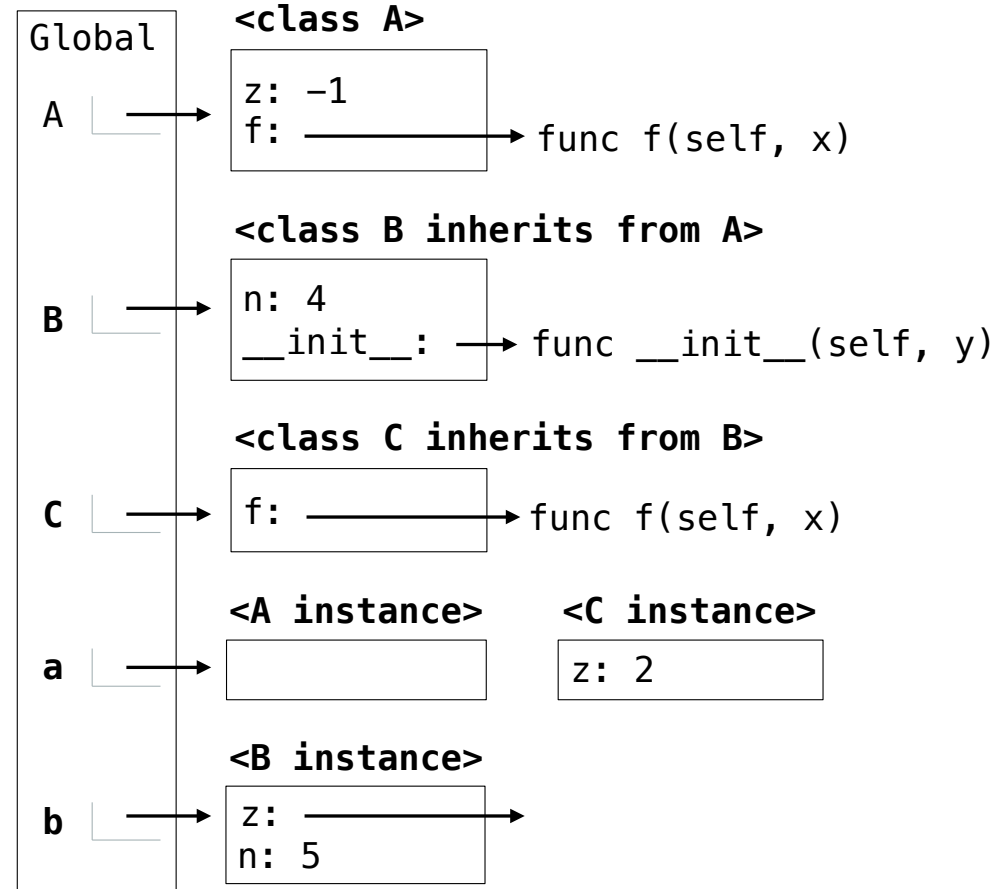
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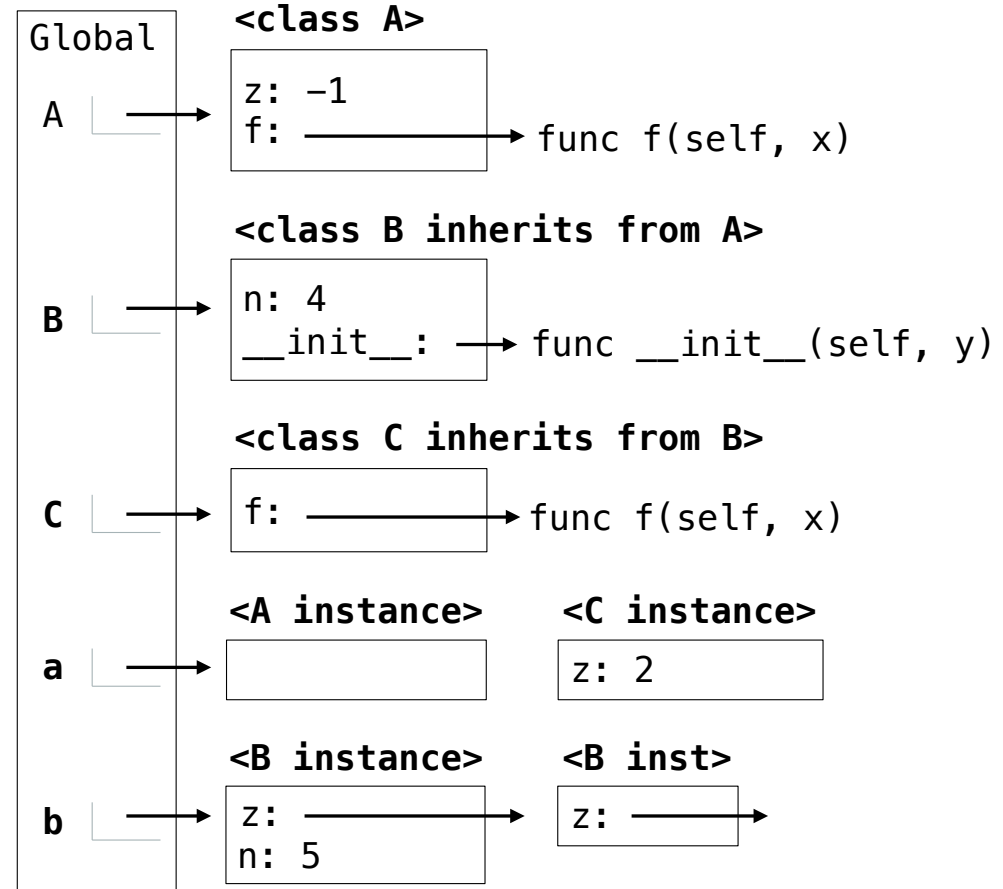
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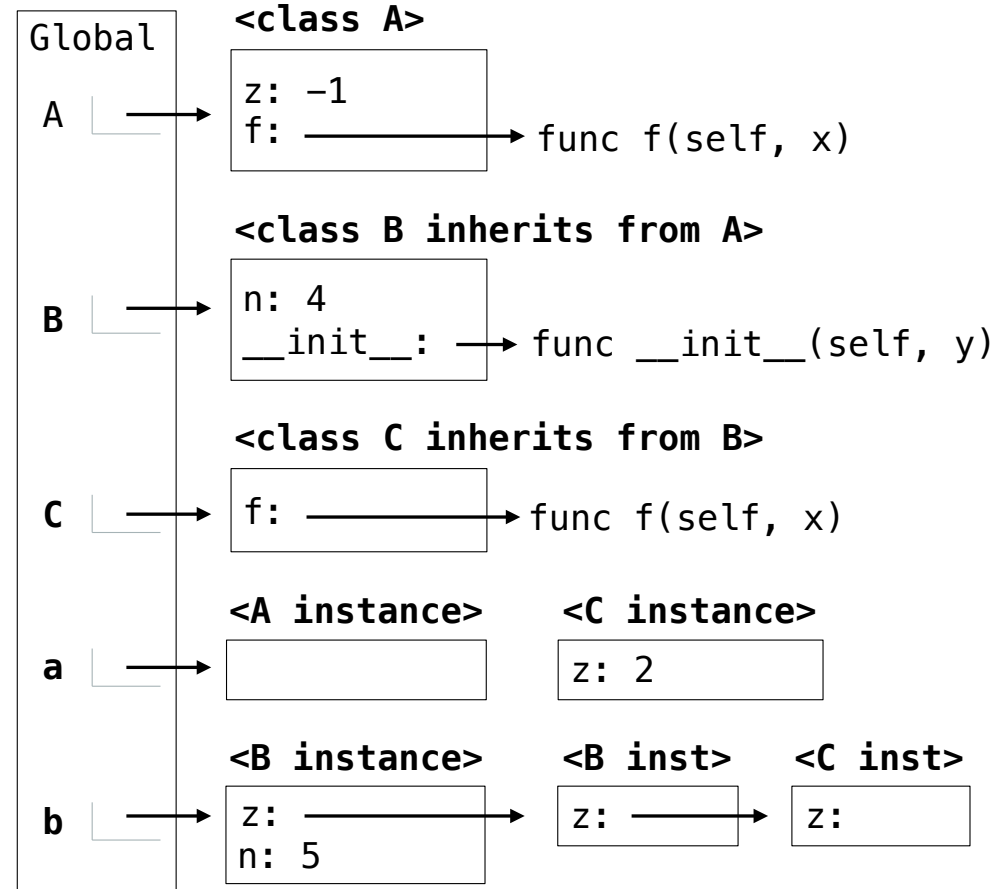
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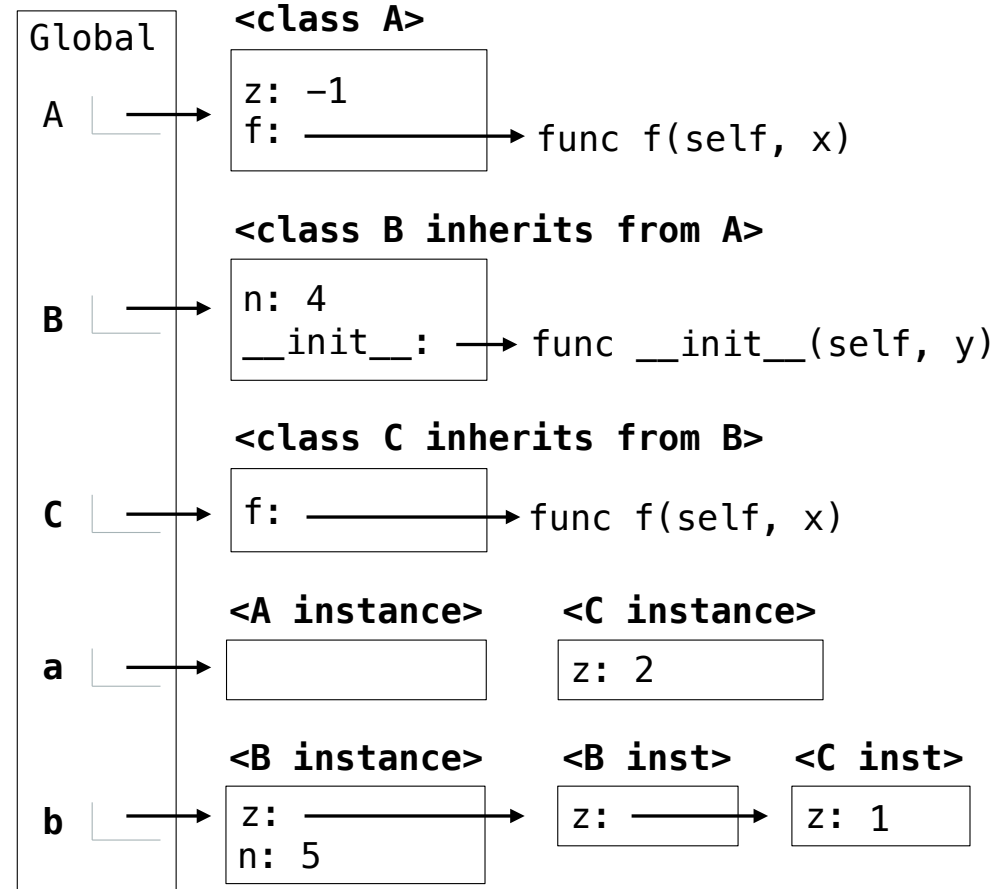
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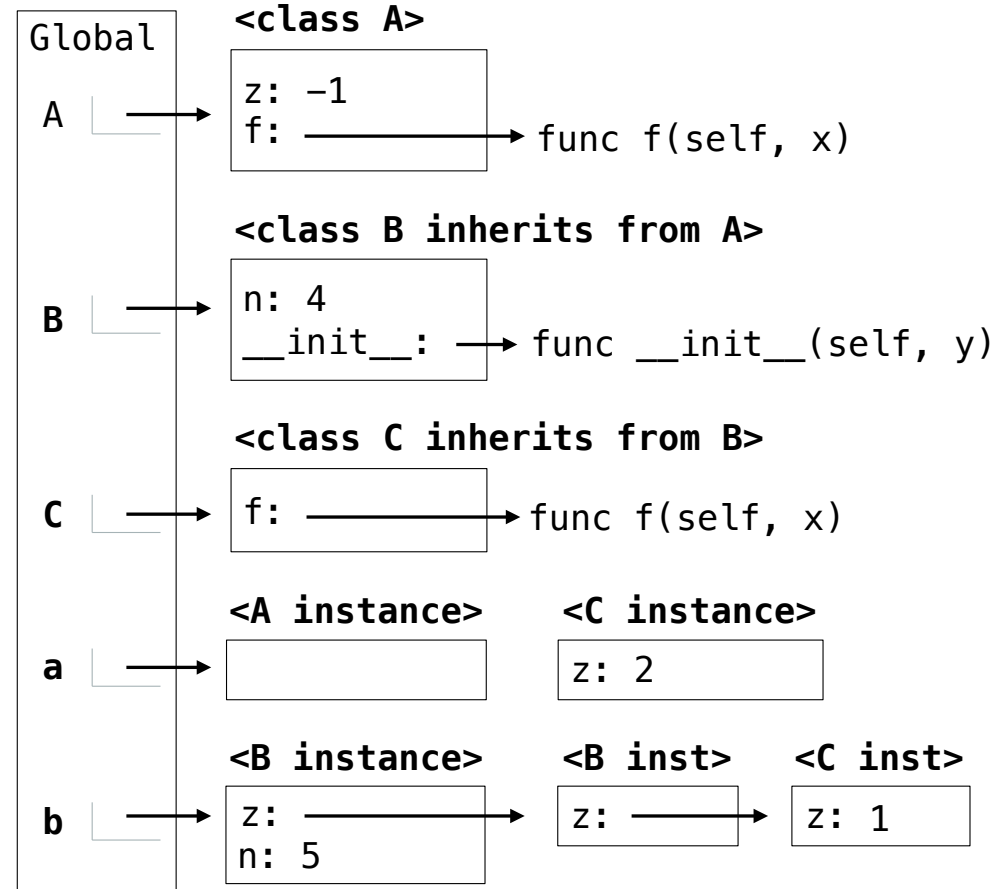
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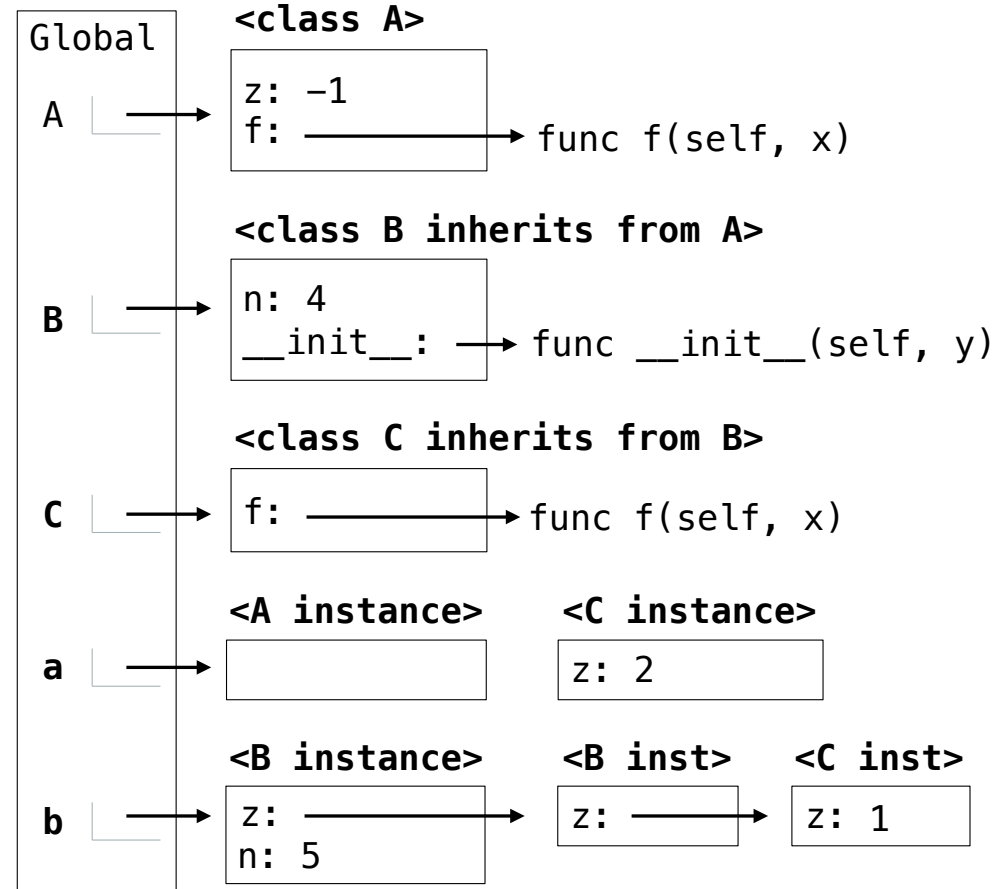
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Multiple Inheritance

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Multiple Inheritance

```
class SavingsAccount(Account):  
    deposit_fee = 2  
    def deposit(self, amount):  
        return Account.deposit(self, amount - self.deposit_fee)
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Multiple Inheritance

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A class may inherit from multiple base classes in Python

Multiple Inheritance

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CleverBank marketing executive has an idea:

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```
class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount, SavingsAccount):  
    def __init__(self, account_holder):  
        self.holder = account_holder  
        self.balance = 1          # A free dollar!
```

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Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

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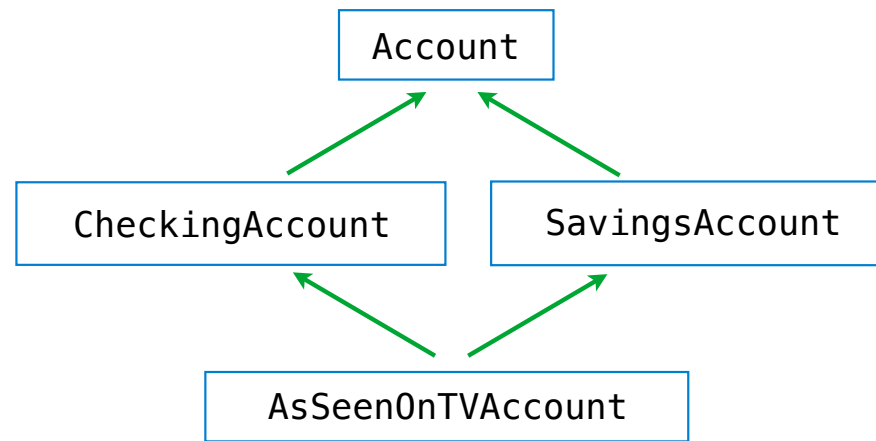
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Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



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Complicated Inheritance

Biological Inheritance

Biological Inheritance

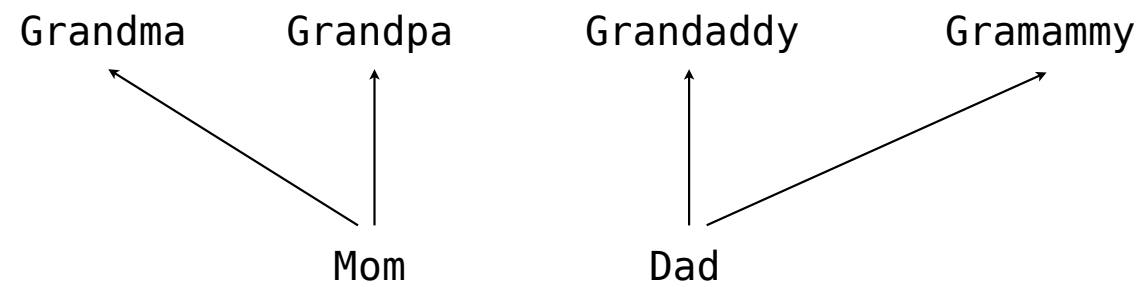
Grandma

Grandpa

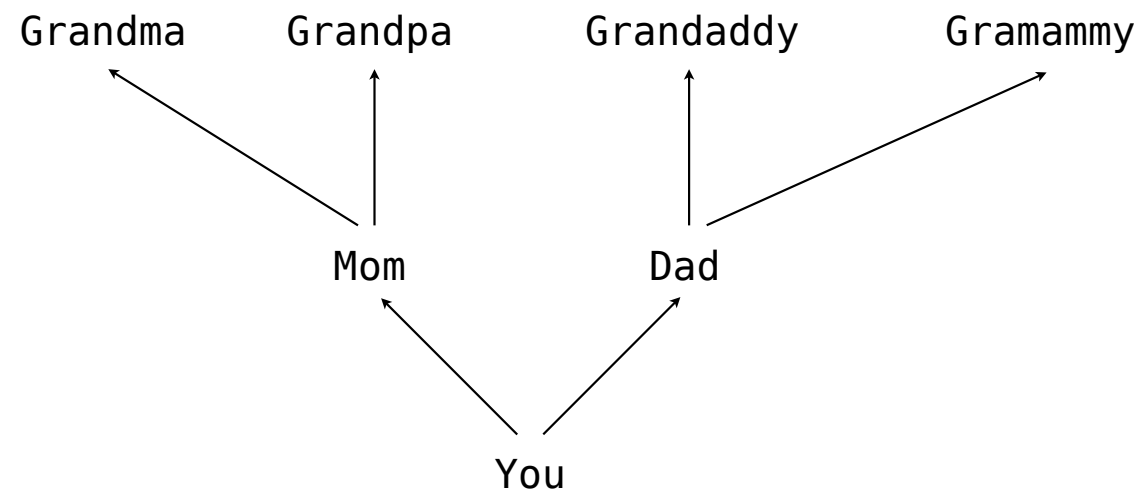
Granddaddy

Gramammy

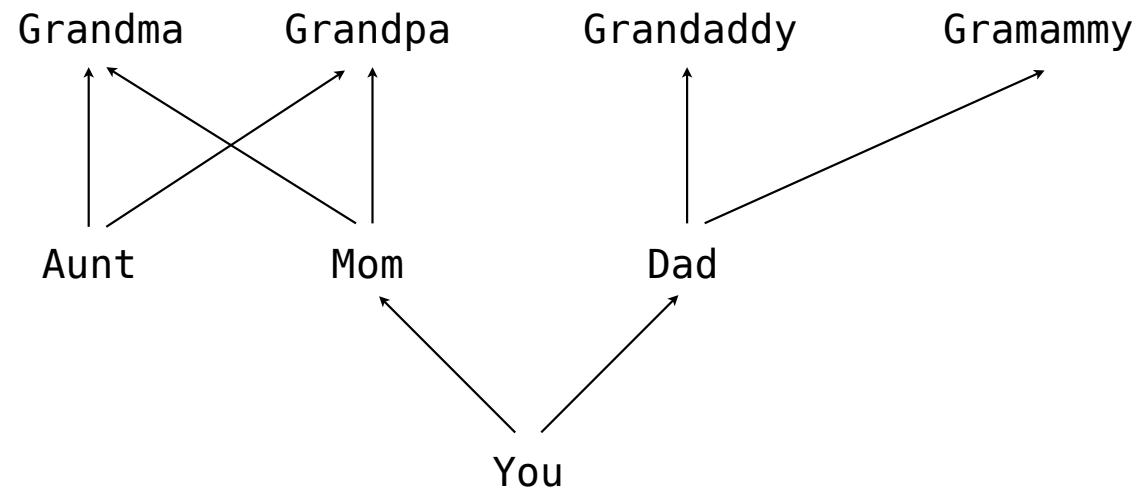
Biological Inheritance



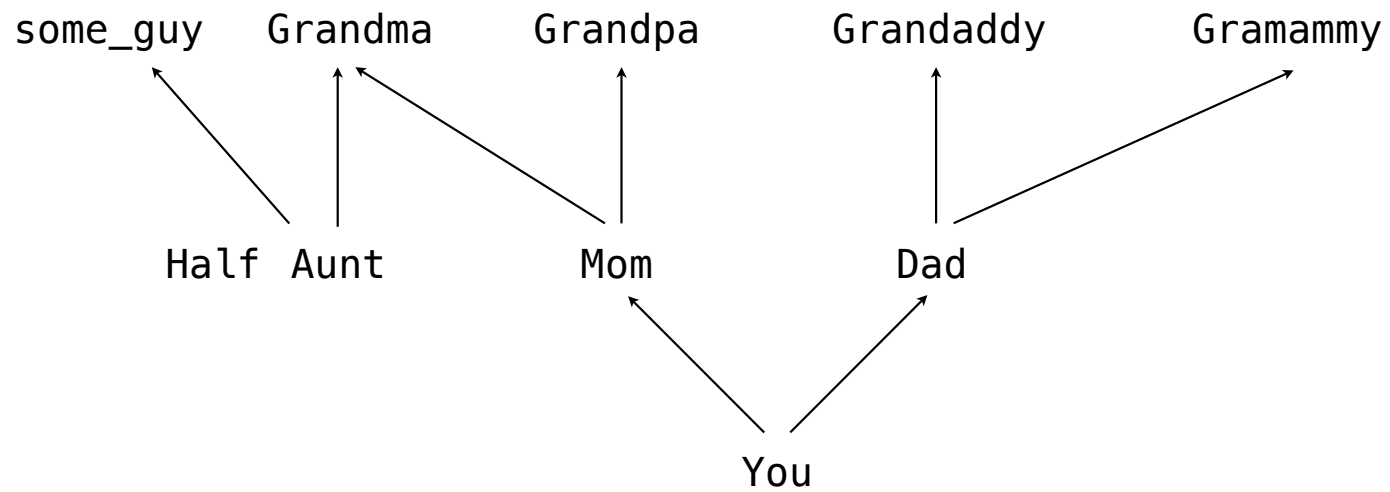
Biological Inheritance



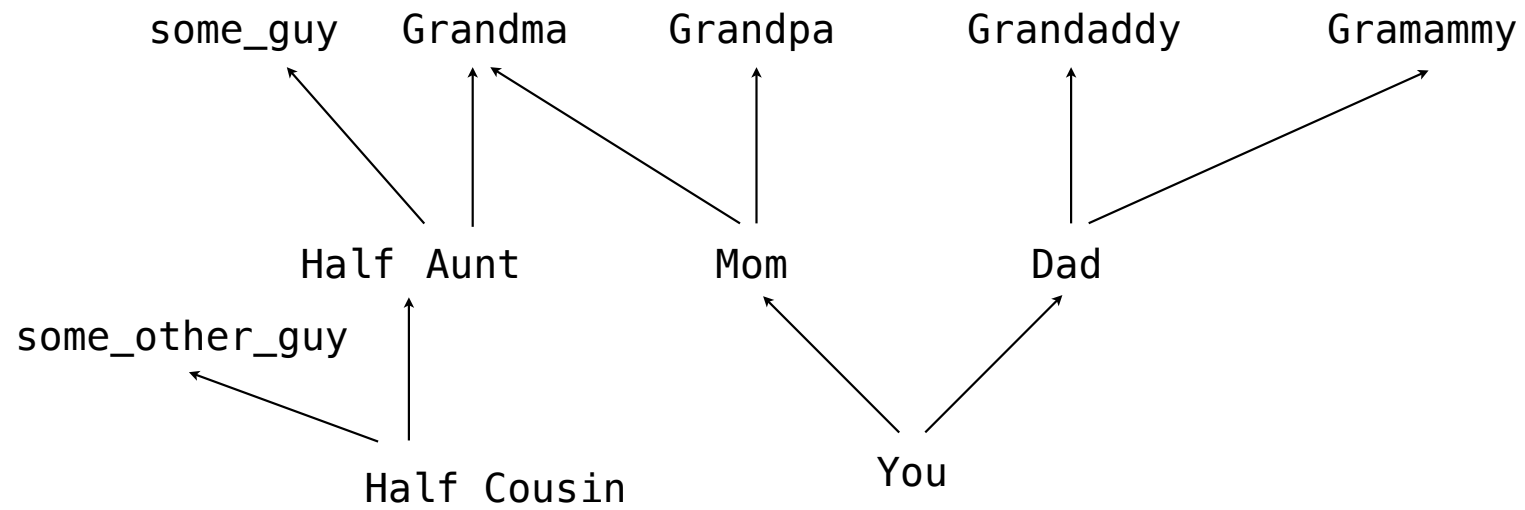
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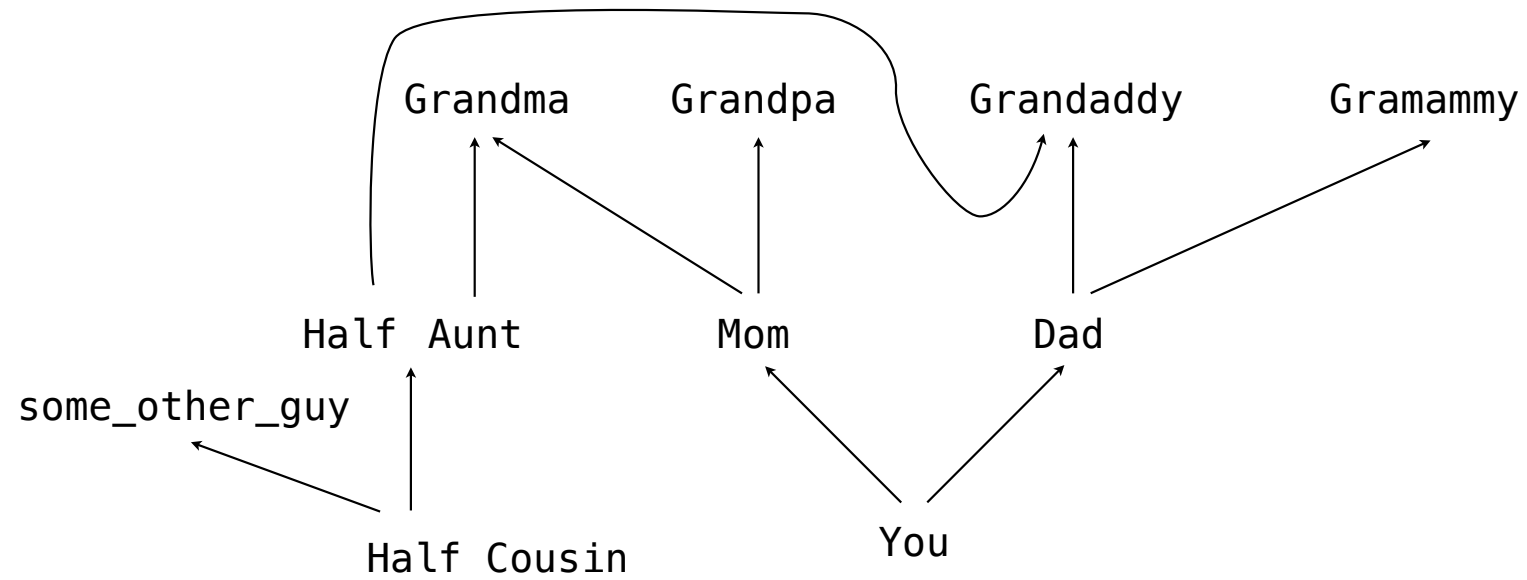
Biological Inheritance



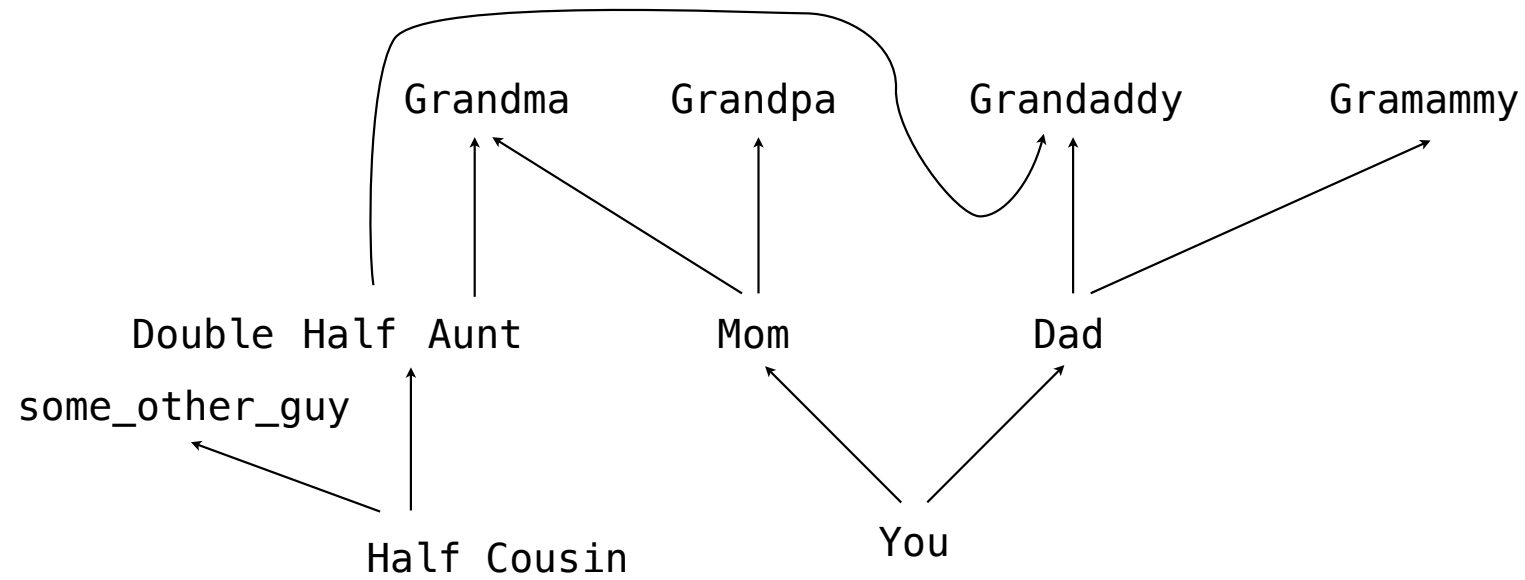
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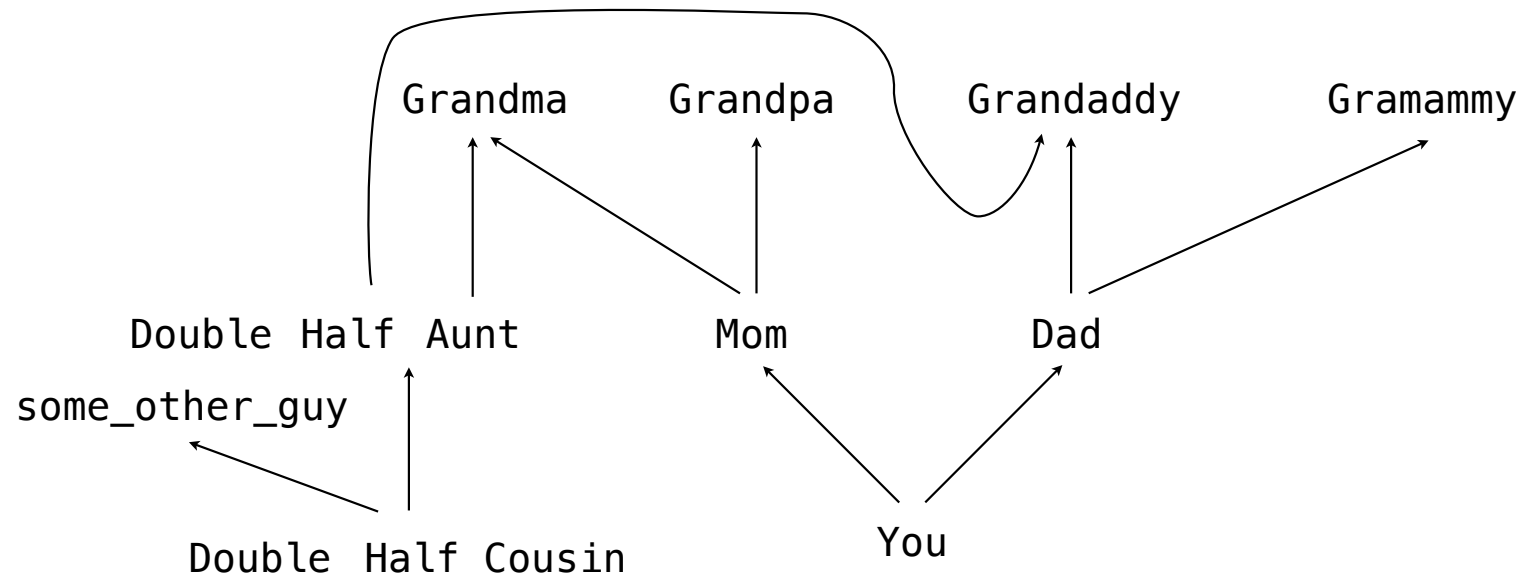
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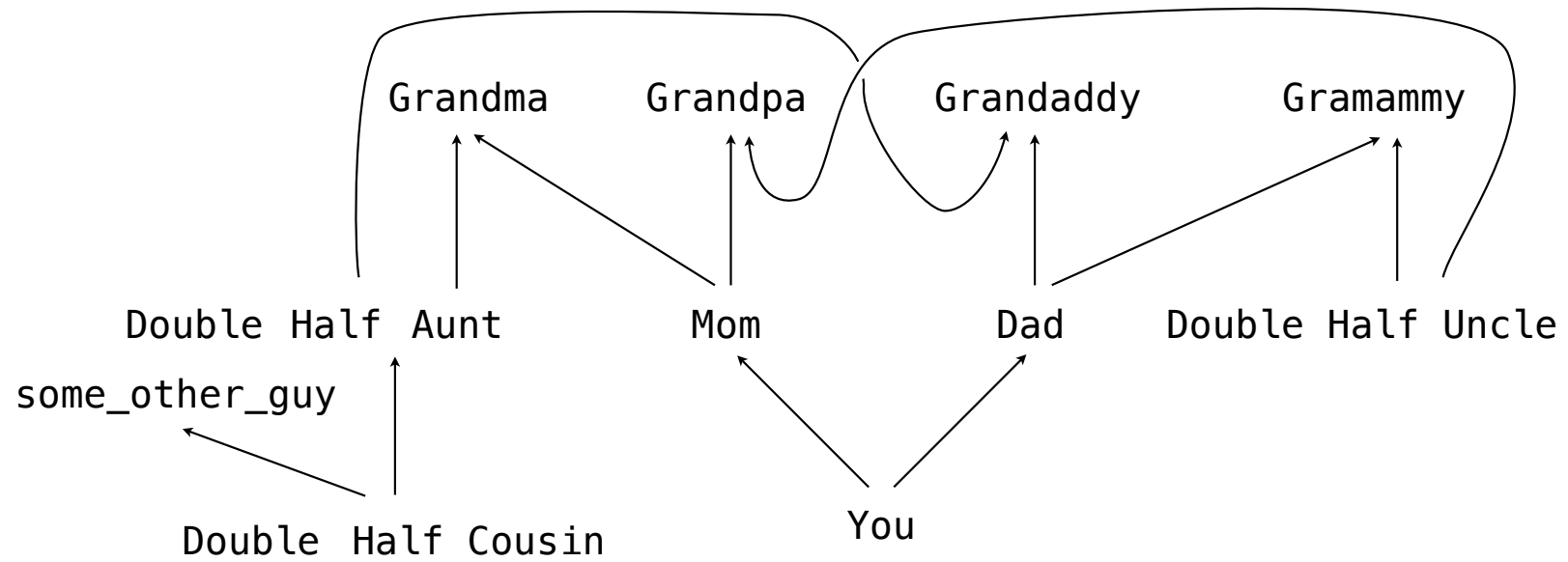
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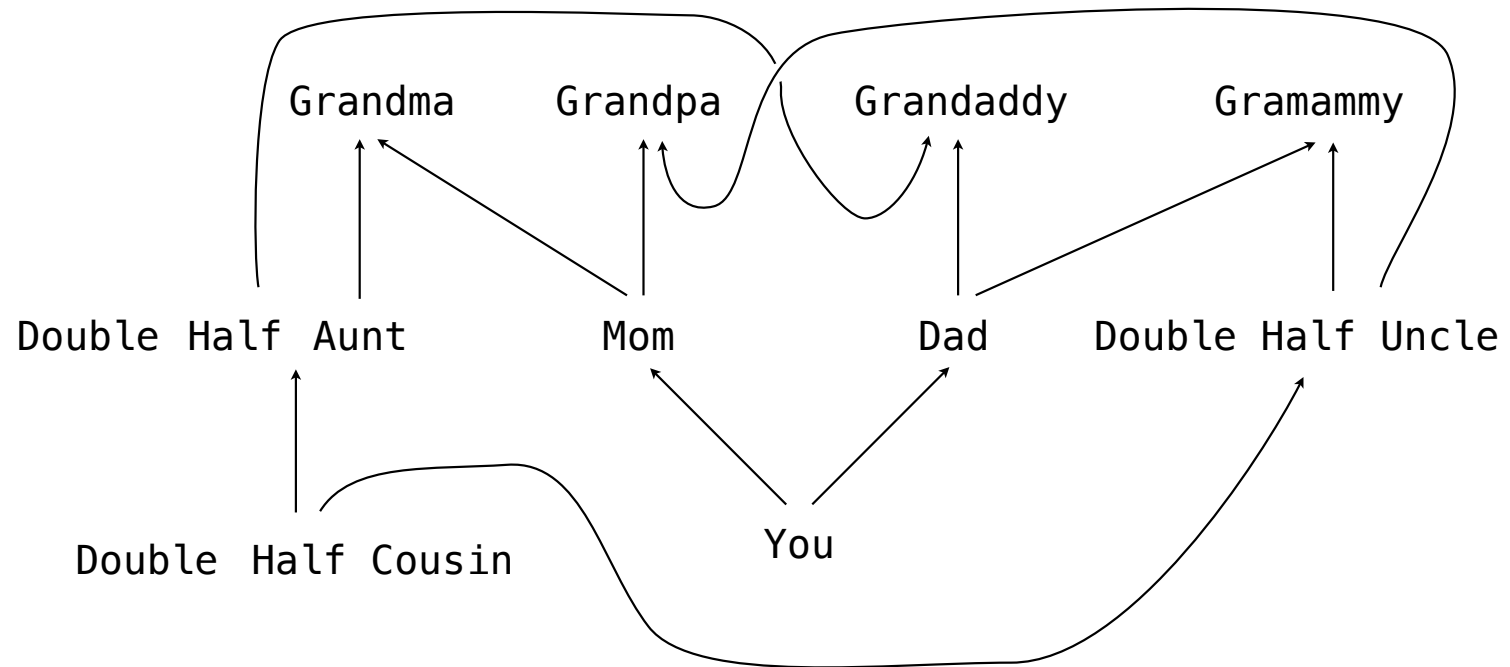
Biological Inheritance



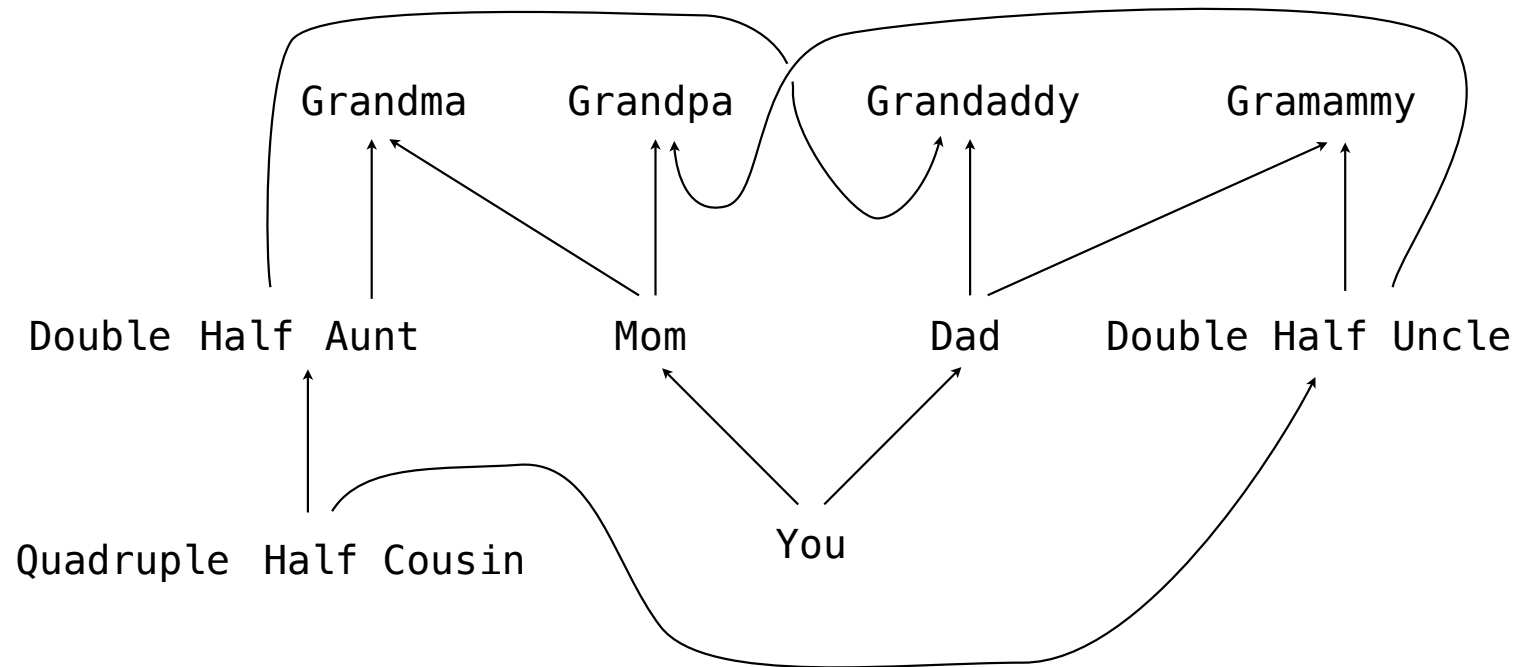
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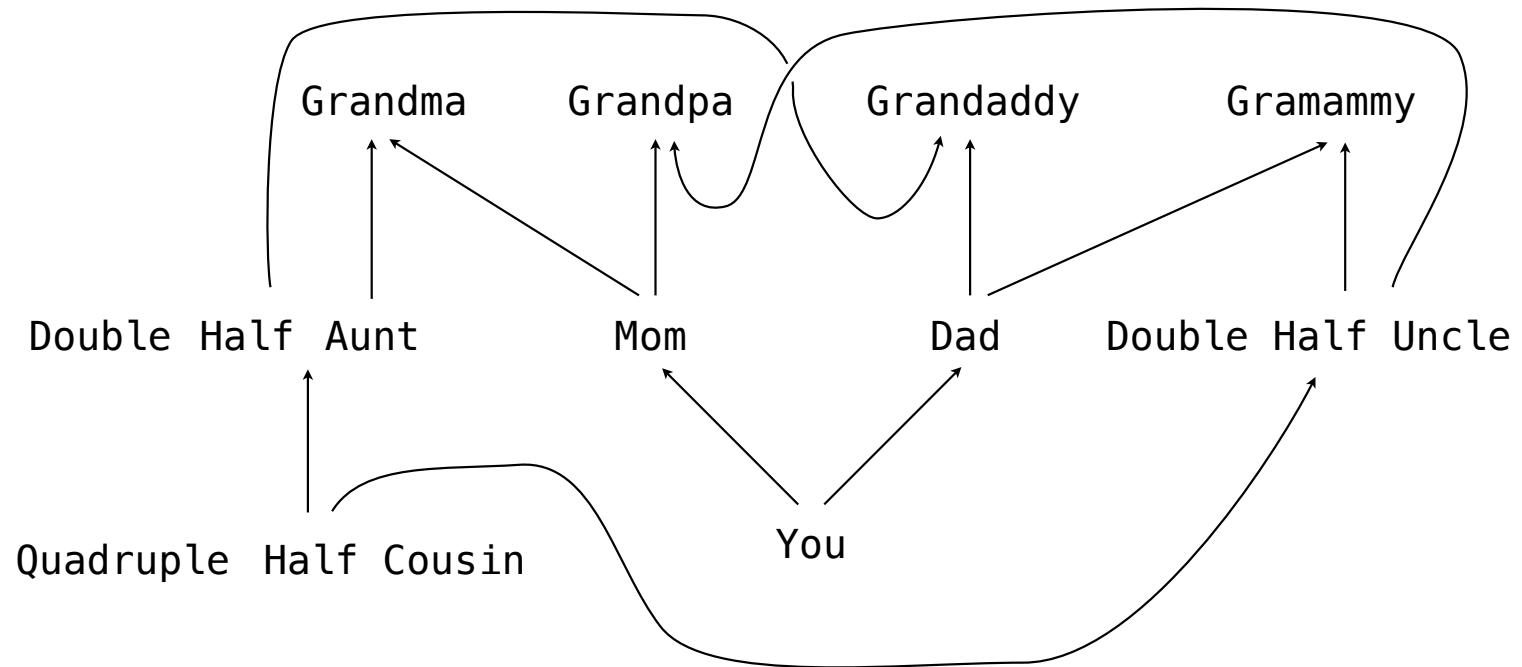
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Moral of the story: Inheritance can be complicated, so don't overuse it!