20.6. Objects as Arguments and Parameters

You can pass an object as an argument to a function, in the usual way.

Here is a simple function called **distance** involving our new **Point** objects. The job of this function is to figure out the distance between two points.

```
Save & Run

Original - 1 of 1

Show in CodeLens

import math

class Point:

""" Point class for representing and manipulating x, y coordinates. """

def __init__(self, initX, initY):

self.x = initX
self.x = initY

def getX(self):
return self.x

def getY(self):
return self.y

5.0

Activity: 1 -- ActiveCode (chp13_classes6)
```

distance takes two points and returns the distance between them. Note that distance is not a method of the Point class. You can see this by looking at the indentation pattern. It is not inside the class definition. The other way we can know that distance is not a method of Point is that self is not included as a formal parameter. In addition, we do not invoke distance using the dot notation.

We could have made distance be a method of the Point class. Then, we would have called the first parameter self, and would have invoked it using the dot notation, as in the following code. Which way to implement it is a matter of coding style. Both work correctly. Most programmers choose whether to make functions be stand-alone or methods of a class based on whether the function semantically seems to be an operation that is performed on instances of the class. In this case, because distance is really a property of a pair of points and is symmetric (the distance from a to b is the same as that from b to a) it makes more sense to have it be a standalone function and not a method. Many heated discussions have occurred between programmers about such style decisions.

```
Original - 1 of 1
                                                          Show in CodeLens
 1 import math
       """ Point class for representing and manipulating x,y coordinates. """
      def __init__(self, initX, initY):
          self.x = initX
          self.y = initY
11
      def getX(self):
12
          return self.x
13
      def getY(self):
          return self.y
5.0
                           Activity: 2 -- ActiveCode (chp13_classes6a)
```

You have attempted 3 of 2 activities on this page

Completed. Well Done!

20.7. Converting an Object to a String">Next Section - 20.7. Converting an Object to a String

20.5. Adding Other Methods to a Class">