

Python Programming

Inheritance 2:

Single Inheritance

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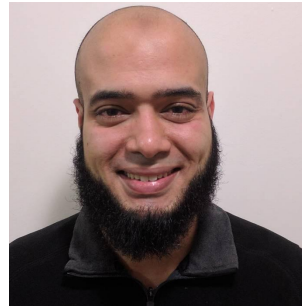
Teaching, Training and Coaching since more than a decade!

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Back to the Student vs Teacher

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = None
        self.email = None
        self.address = None
        self.national_id = None
        self.starting_study_year = None
        self.GPA = None
        self.studied_courses = []

    def is_valid_email(self, email):
        pass

    def add_course_grade(self, course_id, grade):
        pass

    def print_grades(self):
        pass
```

```
class Teacher:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = None
        self.email = None
        self.address = None
        self.national_id = None
        self.starting_employment_year = None
        self.current_salary = None
        self.teaching_courses = []

    def is_valid_email(self, email):
        pass

    def add_course(self, course_id):
        pass
```

- How can we avoid **duplicating** code in this problem?
 - Inheritance allow us to reuse code!

Reusability

- **Code Reusability**

- The **ability** to reuse the existing coding efforts for a **new** usage instead of duplicating efforts
 - These codes are **written, tested and bug-fixed**! Resources were consumed in that
 - In practice: it is challenging to apply in large-scale projects. [Reading](#)

- OO has 2 reusability approaches: ***Inheritance and Composition***

- Allows building **hierarchy** of classes and relations
- Composition: **has-a** relationship
 - A building **has** floors. A floor **has** apartments.
 - A car **has-an** engine and **has** 4-wheels
- Inheritance: **is-a** relationship
 - Manager **is-an** employee
 - Student **is-a** person

Inheritance in Python

- When Class A **inherits** Class B, it inherits its created **attributes, properties & methods**: We call A (Parent/Base) and B (Child/Derived)
 - Here Person is Base and Student is Derived

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self):
        self.name = 'Mostafa'
        self.email = 'Mostafa@gmail.com'

    def is_valid_email(self):
        return self.email.endswith('@gmail.com')

    def print_info(self):
        print(self.name, self.email)
```

```
class Student(Person):
    def __init__(self):
        Person.__init__(self) # Call parent init
        self.GPA = .5
        self.studied_courses = ['C++', 'Python']

    def print_info(self):
        print(self.name, self.GPA)
```

Inheritance in Python

- The parent neither know nor affected by the child
- Student class has `print_info` in base class, but then new one **override** it
 - Think: Reassign variable

```
2  class Person: ...
12
13  class Student(Person):
14      def __init__(self): ...
18
19      def print_info(self):
20          print(self.name, self.GPA)
21
22  if __name__ == '__main__':
23      st = Student()
24      st.print_info() # Mostafa 0.5
25      print(st.email) # Mostafa@gmail.com
26      print(st.is_valid_email()) # True
27
28      p = Person()
29      p.name, p.email = 'Noha', 'Noha@hotmail.com'
30      p.print_info() # Noha Noha@hotmail.com
31      print(p.is_valid_email()) # False
32
```

Isinstance, subclass and type!

```
print(type(st)) ..... # <class '__main__.Student'>
print(isinstance(st, Student)) ..... # True
print(isinstance(st, Person)) ..... # True

print(type(st) is Student) ..... # True
print(type(st) is Person) ..... # False
print(type(st) in [Student, Person]) ..... # True

print(issubclass(Student, Person)) ..... # True
print(issubclass(Student, Student)) ..... # True
print(issubclass(Student, list)) ..... # False
# print(issubclass(st, Person)) ..... # Error: class NOT object
print(issubclass(type(st), Person)) ..... # True

# Be careful from type vs isinstance
```

The Object Super Class

- **Every** class in python is subclass from the object class (implicit)
 - Recall: everything in python is object, including functions and modules

```
print(issubclass(Person, object)) ..... # True
print(issubclass(Student, object)) ..... # True
print(issubclass(list, object)) ..... # True
print(issubclass(int, object)) ..... # True: int is object

import math
print(isinstance(math, object)) ..... # True: module is object
print(isinstance(math.sqrt, object)) ..... # True
```

Let's create a super object!

```
# we actually inherit its attributes & methods
obj = object()
print(dir(obj)) # ['__class__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattribute__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__le__', '__lt__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclasshook__']
print(obj.__init__)
print(obj.__repr__()) # 0x7ff2b4169b90 default print memory address
print(object.__name__) # on class level
```


“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”