

# Python Programming

## Inheritance with Super Function

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# Super Function

- An issue in previous calling for the parent is using the class name explicitly
  - `Person.__init__(self)`
  - With every class name change, you have to change it!
  - If you changed your inheritance hierarchy, you have to change it!
  - But Cons: Making code **less explicit** violates The **Zen of Python**
- Can we make things more dynamic? Yes super function
- `super()` returns an object of the superclass
  - Now we can just force call to its `__init__`
  - Later, I will explain more details
- *Note: Python 2 is a bit different*

## Side note: Zen of Python (*guiding principles*)

Beautiful is better than ugly.

Explicit is better than implicit.

Simple is better than complex.

Complex is better than complicated.

Flat is better than nested.

Sparse is better than dense.

Readability counts.

Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.

Although practicality beats purity.

Errors should never pass silently.

## Side note: Zen of Python (*guiding principles*)

Unless explicitly silenced.

In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.

There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious way to do it.

Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you're Dutch.

Now is better than never.

Although never is often better than *\*right\** now.

If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea.

If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.

Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of those!

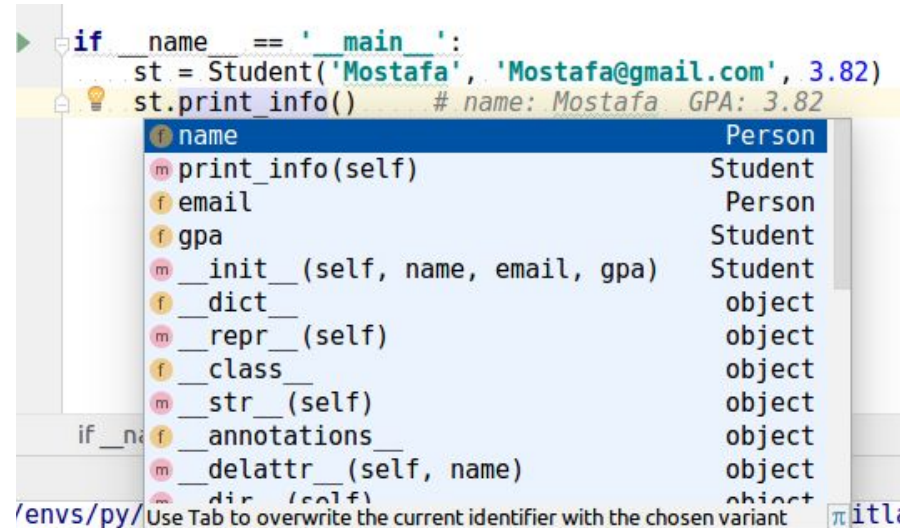
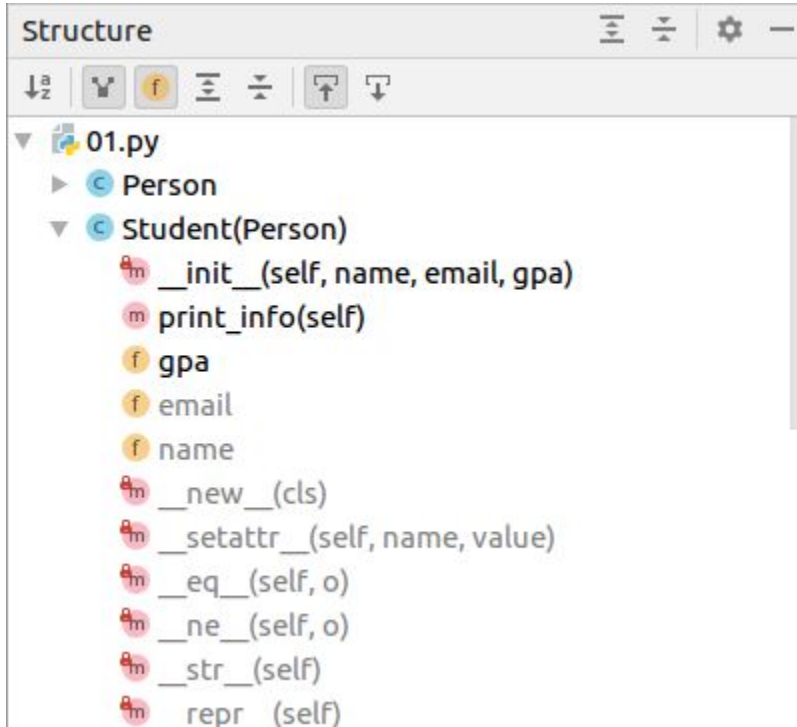
# super() function

```
3 class Person:
4     def __init__(self, name, email):
5         self.name = name
6         self.email = email
7
8     def print_info(self):
9         print(f'name: {self.name} ', end=' ')
10
11 class Student(Person):
12     def __init__(self, name, email, gpa):
13         super().__init__(name, email) # make it first line
14         self.gpa = gpa
15
16     def print_info(self):
17         super().print_info() # Delegate to parent
18         print(f'GPA: {self.gpa}')
19
20 if __name__ == '__main__':
21     st = Student('Mostafa', 'Mostafa@gmail.com', 3.82)
22     st.print_info() # name: Mostafa GPA: 3.82
```

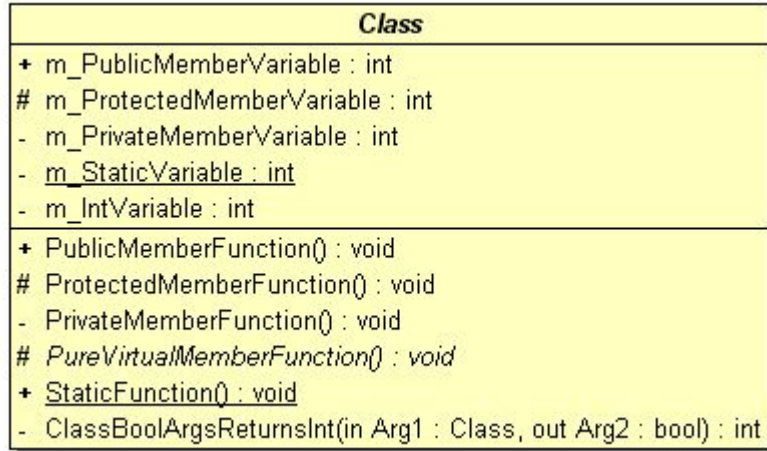
# super() call order

```
3 class Person:
4     def __init__(self, name, email):
5         self.name = name
6         self.email = email
7         self.gpa = None
8
9     def print_info(self):
10        print(f'name: {self.name}', end=' ')
11
12
13 class Student(Person):
14     def __init__(self, name, email, gpa):
15         self.gpa = gpa
16         super().__init__(name, email)
17
18     def print_info(self):
19         super().print_info()
20         print(f'GPA: {self.gpa}')
21
22 if __name__ == '__main__':
23     st = Student('Mostafa', 'Mostafa@gmail.com', 3.82)
24     st.print_info() # name: Mostafa GPA: None
25
```

# Inheritance in PyCharm



# Protected in C++ UML: # (Optional)



- + private
- - public
- # protected



*“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”*

*“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”*