Justification DADSA

Approaches for holding the attributes of CSV files

**Classes**

Python Classes is a dynamic data object orientated structure approach. All classes have a function named \_\_init\_\_(), which is continuously executed when the class is used. Classes in Python have coded templates for creating objects. With this approach, you can build a new object class to store an attribute generated that adds a column to the CSV to read or write assigned functions. Via the self-method, the object can formerly be entitled to the class instance. In contrast to the standard Python list of lists, this means that it deals with and minimises complexities or notations. Using Classes can be effective in that more overriding methods could easily be added if necessary. When it comes to storing imported data from a CSV file, the class method is a clearer approach. Storing as an object allows the programme to use simple algorithms to; iterate through the list of Objects, search for a specific attribute, return a specific attribute or update the attribute.

**Lists**

Another approach is Lists. This is an effective method that makes use of its built-in techniques that can be beneficial in programmes and are frequently referred to as an array. In Python, lists are a good approach because they are easily changeable and can be ordered in a sequence of elements. This means that the data within the list can be updated. Besides, storing objects in a Python list allows me to build new rows in a CSV file, and then add them to an array list as the object of the chosen class.

**Why I believe these methods was a suitable approach throughout the coursework:**

Classes benefit me to build classes of objects and then use self-function to create instances of classes within those classes of objects. This included such as Store, House, Item classes in my code. This helps organise my code in the most beneficial way. Classes aid me as it is a good approach as it will tidy up the code by condensing data and the functions in a single object. This means that it can be straightforwardly be followed and understood and follow what each line of the code implies.

Lists can also similarly aid me to retain, organise and condense the code whilst performing the same methods and operations at once. For example, I stored key parts in a list such as the days of the week, itemsbought, any alternatives etc. Lists were one of the easier approaches, but the overall understanding had to be strengthened when producing the coursework.