第7课 面向对象编程 Object-Oriented Programming

OOP

面向对象编程——Object Oriented Programming,简称OOP

一种重要的程序设计思想

- •OOP把对象作为程序的基本单元,一个对象包含了数据和操作数据的函数。
- •面向过程的程序设计把计算机程序视为一系列的命令集合,即一组函数的顺序执行。
- •面向对象的程序设计把计算机程序视为一组对象的集合,而每个对象都可以 接收其他对象发过来的消息,并处理这些消息,计算机程序的执行就是一系列 消息在各个对象之间传递。
- •在Python中,所有数据类型都可以视为对象。自定义的对象数据类型就是面向对象中的类(Class)的概念。

面向过程

• 假设我们要处理学生的成绩表,为了表示一个学生的成绩,面向过程的程序可以用一个字典表示:

```
std1 = { 'name': 'Michael', 'score': 'A' }
std2 = { 'name': 'Bob', 'score': 'C' }
```

• 打印学生的成绩: 通过函数实现

```
def print_score(std):
        print('%s: %s' % (std['name'], std['score']))
print_score(std1) #Michael: A
print_score(std2) #Bob: C
```

- 思考的不是程序的执行流程,而是对象(即学生)
- 学生们都有什么共同的属性(property)?
 - 字典里的姓名(name)和分数(score)都是学生的属性
- 打印学生的成绩:
 - 先创建学生对象
 - 再让对象打印成绩
 - 注: 打印成绩可以让对象自行操作

```
class Student():
    def __init__ (self, name, score):
        self.name = name
        self.score = score

def print_score(self):
        print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
```

类的名字

```
class Student:
```

```
def __init__ (self, name, score):
    self.name = name
    self.score = score

def print_score(self): 类的方法(函数)
    print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
```

类的内部实现

注意:

- •类名字后的冒号:
- •缩进!

使用: 实例化对象

```
michael = Student('Michael','A')
bob = Student('Bob','C')
```

```
class Student:
      def __init__(self, name, score):
      使用:实例化对象
      michael = Student('Michael','A')
      bob = Student('Bob','C')
         x = MyClass(args)
 我们之前也用过:
   float('3.5') # => 3.5
         # => '8'
   str(8)
   list('god') # => ['g', 'o', 'd', ...]
         # => empty set
   set()
```

```
class Student:
         def init (self, name, score):
                 self.name = name
                 self.score = score
          def print score(self):
                 print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
michael = Student('Michael','A')
bob/= Student('Bob','C')
#类的方法: 调用对象对应的关联函数
                                 #类的属性
                                 print(michael.name) #Michael
michael.print score()#Michael:A
                                 print(michael.score) #A
bob.print score() #Bob: C
                                  print(bob.name) #Bob
                                  print(bob.score) #C
```

```
class Student:
        def init (self, name, score):
                self.name = name
                self.score = score
        def print score(self):
                print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
michael = Student('Michael','A')
bob = Student('Bob','C')
                                   • 类(class)是指Student这个概念
                                   • 实例 (Instance) 是一个个具体的
#类的方法
isinstance (michael, Student) #True
                                      Student, Bob, Michael
                       #True
isinstance(bob, Student)
isinstance (Student, object) #True
```

面向对象的设计思想是抽象出Class,根据Class创建Instance。

class Student: def __init__(self, name, score): self.name = name self.score = score

- 类相当于模版:在创建实例的时候,可以把我们认为模版必须有的属性填写进去。
- 定义一个构造函数__init__, 在创建实例的时候就把name, score等属性 绑上去。
- 注意: __init__前后分别有两个下划线!!
- __init__的第一个参数永远是self,表示创建的实例本身:因为self指向 创建的实例本身, init 把各种属性绑定到self,即绑定到实例。

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.name = name
        self.score = score

    def print_score(self):
        print('%s: %s' % (self.name, self.score))
```

- /类的**所有方法**都必须**至少**有一个名为**self**的参数,并且必须是方法的 第一个参数,self参数代表将来要创建的对象本身。
- 在类的方法中访问实例属性时需要以self为前缀。
- 在外部通过对象名调用对象方法时并不需要传递这个参数。

```
class Student:
    def __init__(aabb, name, score):
        aabb.name = name
        aabb.score = score

def print_score(aabb):
        print('%s: %s' % (aabb.name, aabb.score))
```

■ /注意:

- self只是一个习惯
- 实际名字是可以变化的,不一定是self
- 建议编写代码时仍以self作为方法的第一个参数名字

- 实例属性:
 - 一般在构造函数__init__中定义; 定义和使用时必须以self作为前缀
 - 属于实例,只能通过对象名访问
- 类属性:
 - ★ 类中所有方法之前定义的数据成员
 - 通过对象名或类名访问

class Student:

```
university = "Shenzhen University"
def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.name = name
        self.score = score
```

```
class Student:
       university = "Shenzhen University"
       def init (self, name, score):
               self.name = name
               self.score = score
   print (michael.name, michael.score,
         michael.university, Student.university)
   #Michael A Shenzhen University Shenzhen University
   print(bob.name, bob.score,
         bob.university, Student.university)
   #Bob C Shenzhen University Shenzhen University
   print(Student.name)
  Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "test.py", line 18, in <module>
      print(Student.name)
  AttributeError: type object 'Student' has no attribute 'name'
```

```
class Student:
         university = "Shenzhen University"
         def init (self, name, score):
                 self.name = name
                 self.score = score
michael = Student('Michael','A')
bob = Student('Bob','C')
#修改类属性
                                   #修改实例属性
Student.university = 'SZU'
                                   michael.score = 'B'
print(michael.university) #SZU
                                   bob.name = 'BOB'
print(bob.university) #SZU
#增加类属性
                                   #增加实例属性
Student.major = 'CS'
                                   michael.id = 1001
print (michael.major)
                       #CS
                                   print(michael.id) #1001
print(bob.major)
                       #CS
                                   print(bob.id) #AttributeError
```

■Python可以动态地为类和对象增加成员,动态类型特点的一种重要体现。

```
class Student:
        university = "Shenzhen University"
        def init (self, name, score):
               self.name = name
               self.score = score
michael = Student('Michael','A')
bob = Student('Bob','C')
#动态增加成员方法
import types
michael.change score = types.MethodType(change score, michael)
michael.change score('B')
print(michael.score) #B
bob.change score('D')
print(bob.score) #AttributeError
del michael.change score #删除
应用:管理复杂的用户分类:不同用户组具有不同的行为和权限,并
且可能会经常改变。
```

class Student:

#如果不想内部属性在外部被修改应该怎么办?

```
michael.score = 'B'
bob.name = 'BOB'
```

- 可以把属性的名称前加上两个下划线
- 实例的变量名如果以__开头,代表一个私有变量(private)
- 只有内部可以访问,外部不能访问!
- 一般通过调用对象的公有成员方法来访问

```
self.__name = name
self.__score = score
```

```
class Student:
        def init (self, name, score):
                self. name = name
                self. score = score
        def show score(self):
                print('%s' % self. score)
michael = Student('Michael','A')
/bob = Student('Bob','C')
print(michael. score)
AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute 'score'
print(bob. name)
AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute ' name'
michael.show score()
Α
```

确保外部代码不 能随意修改对象 内部的状态!

```
class Student:
       def init (self, name, score):
              self. name = name
              self. score = score
       def show score(self): #显示
              return self. score
       def change score(self, score): #修改
              self. score = score
michael = Student('Michael','A')
print(michael.show score()) #A
michael.change score('B')
print(michael.show_score())
                                #B
```

- 另一种声音: Python中不存在严格意义上的私有成员。
- 例如: 不能直接访问 name是因为:
 - Python解释器对外把__name变量改成了_Student__name
 - 可以通过_Student__name来访问__name变量

不建议:不同版本的Python解释器可能会把 name改成不同的变量名。

• 进一步理解:

```
class Student:
        def init (self, name, score):
                self.__name = name
                self. score = score
        def show score(self): #显示
                return self. score
        def change score(self, score): #修改
                self. score = score
michael=Student('Michael','A')
michael. score = 'B'
print(michael.__score) #B, 修改成功了?
```

• 进一步理解:

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.__name = name
        self.__score = score

def show_score(self): #显示
        return self.__score

def change_score(self,score): #修改
        self.__score = score

michael=Student('Michael','A')
michael.__score ='B'
print(michael.__score) #B, 修改成功了?
print(michael.show_score()) #A
```

- 表面上,外部代码"成功"修改了 score变量
- 实际上,这个__score变量和class内部的__score变量不是一个变量!
- 内部的__score变量被Python解释器自动改成了_Student__score
- 外部代码给michael新增了一个__score变量

- 在Python中,以下划线开头的变量名和方法名有特殊的含义,尤其是 在类的定义中。
- 用下划线作为变量名和方法名前缀和后缀来表示类的特殊成员:
 - ✓ /__xxx__: 系统定义的特殊成员、特殊变量、可以直接访问的
 - ✓ __xxx: 私有成员,只有类对象自己能访问,但在对象外部可以通过"对象名._类名__xxx"这样的特殊方式来访问
 - ✓ _xxx: 受保护成员,不能用'from module import *'导入

类属性:可变类型

注意:

```
class Dog:
        motion = [] #属于可变类型的列表
        def init (self, name):
                 self.name = name
        def add motion (self, motion):
                 self.motion.append(motion)
d1 = Dog('Fido')
d2 = Dog('Buddy')
d1.add motion('run')
d2.add motion('sit')
                           # ['run', 'sit']
print(d1.motion)
            def init (self, name):
解决办法
```

self.name = name
self.tricks = []

公有方法、私有方法

- 公有方法、私有方法都属于对象。私有方法的名字以两个下划线"__" 开始。
- 每个对象都有自己的公有方法和私有方法,可以访问属于类和对象的成员;
- 公有方法通过对象名直接调用;私有方法不能通过对象名直接调用,只 能在属于对象的方法中通过self调用

```
class Student:
    def __init__(self, name, score):
        self.__name = name
        self.__score = score

    def __change_score(self, score):
        self.__score = score

michael = Student('Michael','A')
michael.__change_score('B')
#AttributeError: 'Student' object has no attribute '__change_score'
```

公有方法、私有方法

• 如果真的想要在外部调用__change_score()

```
class Student:
    def __init__ (self, name, score):
        self.__name = name
        self.__score = score

    def show_score(self):
        return self.__score
    def __change_score(self,score):
        self.__score = score

michael = Student('Michael','A')
michael._Student__change_score('B')
print(michael.show_score()) #B
```

换一个例子: 宠物

■ 编写一个宠物的类

```
class Pet:
    def __init__(self, name, age=0):
        self.__name = name
        self.__age = age

    def get_name(self):
        return self.__name

    def get_age(self):
        return self.__age

mypet1 = Pet('Ben')
print(mypet1.get_name()) #Ben
print(mypet1.get_name()) #Ben
print(mypet1.get_age()) #0

mypet2 = Pet(age=2, name='Bob')
print(mypet2.get_name()) #Bob
print(mypet2.get_name()) #Bob
print(mypet2.get_age()) #2
```

换一个例子: 宠物

▶ 编写一个宠物的类

```
class Pet:
   def init (self, name, age=0):
       self. name = name
       self. age = age
   def get name(self):
       return self. name
                                        内置函数 str 定义当我
                                       们打印Pet实例时要发生的
   def get age (self):
       return self. age
                                       操作。在这里我们重写它
                                       来打印宠物的名字。
   def str (self):
       return "This pet's name is " + str(self. name)
 mypet1 = Pet('Ben')
 print(mypet1)
 This pet's name is Ben
```

- ► Python类有大量的特殊方法,其中比较常见的是构造函数和析构函数
 - ✓ 类的构造函数(constructor) 是__init__(),一般用来为数据成员设置 初值或进行其他必要的初始化工作,在创建对象时被自动调用和执行。 如果用户没有设计构造函数, Python将提供一个默认的构造函数用来进行必要的初始化工作。
 - ✓ 类的析构函数(destructor) 是__del__(),一般用来释放对象占用的资源,在Python删除对象和收回对象空间时被自动调用和执行。如果用户没有编写析构函数,Python将提供一个默认的析构函数进行必要的清理工作。
- 除此之外,可以通过重写特殊方法来实现运算符重载。

- 一个列表中每个元素都加上一个相同数字?
- 面向过程:

```
lst = [1,2,3,5]
[(item + 2) for item in lst]
```

- /面向对象: lst是一个对象, 2是一个对象, 对象与对象的操作!
- [1,2,3,5] + 2 ???

```
>>> [1,2,3,5] + 2
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: can only concatenate list (not "int") to list
```

• [1,2,3,5] + [2]*4 ??? >>> [1,2,3,5] + [2]*4 [1, 2, 3, 5, 2, 2, 2, 2]

• 面向对象:

重新编写类 + 重写特殊方法来实现运算符重载(override)

```
class mylist:
    def __init__(self,lst=[]):
        self.__size = len(lst)
        self.__list = lst

def add_item(self,item):
        self.__list.append(item)

def __add__(self, n):
        temp = mylist()
        for item in self.__list:
             temp.add_item(item+n)
        return temp.__list
```

```
class mylist:
      def init (self, lst=[]):
             self. size = len(lst)
             self. list = lst
       def add item(self,item):
             self. list.append(item)
                                  ── 重写内置函数 add
      def _ add (self, n):
                                     实现运算符重载
             temp = mylist()
             for item in self. list:
                    temp.add item(item+n)
             return temp. list
                                     这样写好不好?
                                     既然是面向对象编
lst = mylist([1, 2, 3, 5])
                                     程,最好是返回整
print(lst+2) #[3, 4, 5, 7]
                                     个mylist对象!
                return temp
                如果是返回整个mylist对象,这里会输出
                < main .mylist object at 0x101870c10>
```

```
class mylist:
        def init (self, lst=[]):
                self. size = len(lst)
                self. list = lst
        def add item(self,item):
                self. list.append(item)
        def add (self, n):
                temp = mylist()
                for item in self. list:
                       temp.add item(item+n)
                return temp
        def str (self):
                return str(self. list)
lst = mylist([1, 2, 3, 5])
print(lst+2) #[3, 4, 5, 7]
```

内置函数__str__定义我们 想要的输出,处理的是 mylist对象,输出mylist对 象的属性

更多特殊方法以及它们的用法

https://diveintopython3.net/special-method-names.html

https://docs.python.org/3.8/reference/datamodel.html

练习

```
class Point:
       def init (self, x=0, y=0):
              self.x = x
              self.y = y
           add (self, other):
              return Point(self.x + other.x, self.y + other.y)
       def str__(self):
              return "Point({0}, {1})".format(self.x, self.y)
      A = Point(3, 4)
      B = Point(-1, 2)
      str(A) #? ? ?
      print(A + B) #? ? ?
```

练习

```
class Point:
       def init (self, x=0, y=0):
              self.x = x
              self.y = y
           add (self, other):
              return Point(self.x + other.x, self.y + other.y)
       def str (self):
              return "Point({0}, {1})".format(self.x, self.y)
      A = Point(3, 4)
      B = Point(-1, 2)
      str(A) # => Point(3, 4)
      print(A + B) # => Point(2, 6)
```

继承 inheritance

在OOP程序设计中,当我们定义一个class的时候,可以从某个现有的class继承,新的class称为**子类或派生类**(Subclass),而被继承的class称为**基类、父类或超类**(Base class、Super class)。

```
Dass表示跳过: 不需要实现,也可以运行?

通常,如果没有合适的
继承类,就使用
object类,这是所有
类最终都会继承的类。

建承于Animal类

继承于Animal类
```

对于Dog、 Cat来说, Animal是它的父类, 对于Animal来说, Dog、 Cat是它的子类。

```
class Animal(object):
    def run(self):
        print('Animal is running...')

class Dog(Animal):
    pass

class Cat(Animal):
    pass

dog = Dog()
    dog.run()  #Animal is running...

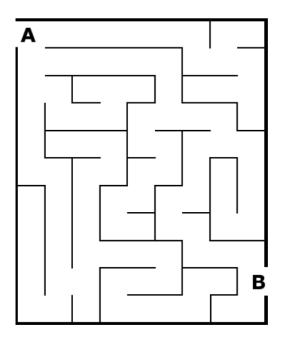
cat = Cat()
    cat.run()  #Animal is running...
```

子类获得了父类的全部功能。由于Animial实现了run()方法,因此,Dog和Cat作为它的子类,自动拥有了run()方法

■继承是为代码复用和设计复用而设计的,是面向对象程序设计的重要特性之一。设计一个新类时,如果可以继承一个已有的设计良好的类然后进行二次开发,无疑会大幅度减少开发工作量。

摘自: Information and Software Engineering Practice, CUHK (C#, OOB)

Example: Maze game



Example: Maze game

抽象出对象

- The game
 - A maze has-a number of rooms
 - A room has four sides (North, East, South, West)
 - A player enters a side
 - If the side is a door, it leads to another room
 - If the side is a wall, the player is hurt
 - The player wins if he/she can leave the maze

找出对象之间的关系

The objects

- MazeGame, Maze, Room, Door, Wall, Side
- Abstraction
 - Treat objects uniformly
 - Group Room, Door and Wall by base class
 MapSite
 - All share the base class virtual function
 - Enter()

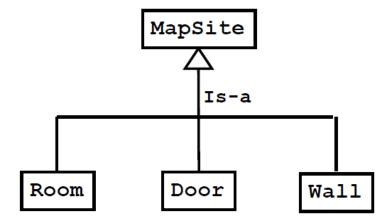
Is-a relation

- A Room is-a kind of MapSite
- A Door is-a kind of MapSite
- A Wall is-a kind of MapSite

对象之间的关系

is−a:继承

• Is-a suggests class inheritance



设计模式 (Design Patterns),通常被有经验的面向对象的软件 开发人员所采用,是软件开发人员在软件开发过程中面临的一般问 题的解决方案。

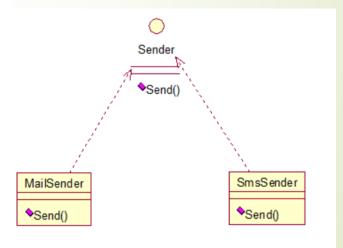
工厂方法模式(Factory Method)

Factory Method

 Define an interface (the virtual functions) for creating an object, but let subclasses decide how to instantiate.

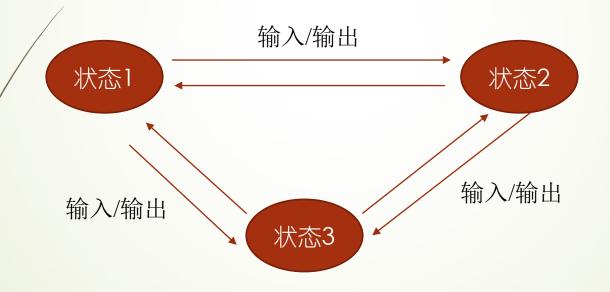
Factory Method lets a class *defer instantiation* to subclasses.

Also known as virtual constructor

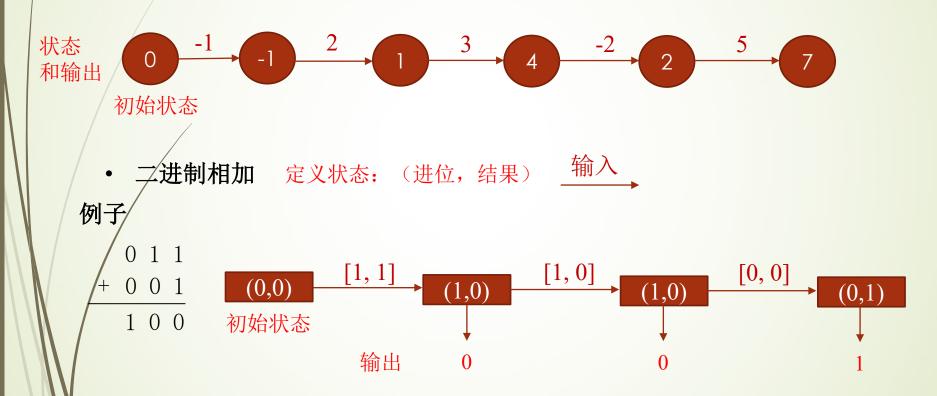


摘自: Machine Learning, MIT (Python, OOB)

状态机 (强化学习,马尔科夫决策过程)



• 累加器: 例子 [-1, 2, 3, -2, 5] 输入



- 相同点:转换(输入→状态转换→输出→输入→状态转换→输出···)
- 不同点: 状态的形式, 具体的状态转换函数, 输出函数

父类

继承

子类

```
class SM:
                                                      class Accumulator (SM):
    start state = None # default start state
                                                          start state = 0
    def transition fn(self, s, x):
                                                          def transition fn(self, s, x):
        '''s:
                  the current state
               the given input
           returns: the next state'''
                                                          def output fn(self, s):
        raise NotImplementedError
    def output fn(self, s):
                    the current state
                                                      class Binary Addition (SM):
          returns: the corresponding output'''
                                                          start state = (0,0) #(carry,digit)
        raise NotImplementedError
                                                          def transition fn(self, s, x):
    def transduce(self, input seq):
        ... {use transition fn and output fn}
                                                          def output fn(self, s):
```

- Programming to an Interface, not an Implementation
 - Interface is just like a socket
 - Implementation can be changed easily in future

好处?稍后揭晓!

我们回到简单的例子:

```
class Animal (object):
    def run(self):
        print('Animal is running...')
                                           class Dog(Animal):
                                                def run(self):
                                                   print('Dog is running...')
class Dog(Animal):
    pass
                                           class Cat(Animal):
class Cat(Animal):
                                                def run(self):
                                                   print('Cat is running...')
    pass
dog = Dog()
                                           dog = Dog()
dog.run() #Animal is running...
                                           dog.run() #Dog is running...
cat = Cat()
                                           cat = Cat()
cat.run() #Animal is running...
                                           cat.run() #Cat is running...
```

Dog和Cat都输出Animal,显然是不那么合理的==

当子类和父类都存在相同的run()方法时,子类的run()覆盖了父类的run(),在代码运行的时候,总是会调用子类的run()。

多态(Polymorphism) 按字面的意思就是"多种状态"。

当然, 我们也可以对子类增加一些父类没有的方法

```
class Dog(Animal):
    def run(self):
        print('Dog is running...')
    def eat(self):
       print('Dogs like meat...')
class Cat(Animal):
    def run(self):
       print('Cat is running...')
    def eat(self):
       print('Cats like fish...')
dog = Dog()
dog.eat() #Dogs like meat...
cat = Cat()
cat.eat() #Cats like fish...
```

• issubclass(class, classinfo),如果class是classinfo的子类,返回True

```
class Animal (object):
    pass
class Dog(Animal):
    pass
class Cat(Animal):
    pass
issubclass (Animal, Animal)
                             #True
issubclass(Dog, Animal)
                             #True
issubclass(Cat, Animal)
                            #True
issubclass (Animal, object) #True
issubclass(Dog, object)
                            #True
issubclass(int, Animal) #False
issubclass(list, Animal)
                            #False
```

• 注意: 以下代码能否正确运行?

```
class Father:
    def __init__(self, iterable=[1,2,3]):
        self.items_list = []
        self.update(iterable)

    def update(self, iterable):
        for item in iterable:
             self.items_list.append(item)

class Son(Father):
    def update(self, keys, values):
        for item in zip(keys, values):
            self.items_list.append(item)

a=Father()
b=Son()
```

```
class Father:
            def __init__(self, iterable=[1,2,3]):
                      self.items list = []
                      self.update(iterable)
            def update(self, iterable):
                      for item in iterable:
                               self.items list.append(item)
   class Son(Father):
            def update(self, keys, values):
                      for item in zip(keys, values):
                               self.items list.append(item)
   a=Father()
   b=Son()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 line 15, in <module>
                                            ??? 我们不是重
    b=Son()
                                            写了update吗???
 line 4, in init
    self.update(iterable)
TypeError: update() missing 1 required positional argument: 'values
```

```
class Father:
         def init (self, iterable=[1,2,3]):
                   self.items list = []
                                                 但我们没有重写
                   self.update(iterable)
                                                   init !!!
         def update (self, iterable):
                   for item in iterable:
                            self.items list.append(item)
class Son(Father):
         def update(self, keys, values):
                   for item in zip(keys, values):
                            self.items list.append(item)
a=Father()
b=Son()
       init 调用 update (public): Python 找到的是Son的
     update.
```

练习

```
class A (object):
        def init (self):
                self. private()
                self.public()
        def private(self):
                print(' private() method in A')
        def public (self):
                print('public() method in A')
class B(A):
        def private(self):
                print(' private() method in B')
        def public (self):
                print('public() method in B')
b=B() #输出什么?
```

```
练习
    class A(object):
           def init (self):
                   self. private()
                   self.public()
           def private(self):
                   print(' private() method in A')
           def public (self):
                   print('public() method in A')
    class B(A):
           def private(self):
                   print(' private() method in B')
           def public (self):
                   print('public() method in B')
   b=B()
                private() method in A
              public() method in B
```

小测试:

- 所谓多态(polymorphism),是指父类的同一个方法在不同子类对象中具有不同的表现和行为。
- 子类继承了父类行为和属性之后,还会增加某些特定的行为和属性,同时还可能会对继承来的某些行为进行一定的改变。

```
a = Animal()
d = Dog()
c = Cat()

#返回?
isinstance(a, Animal)
isinstance(a, Dog)
isinstance(a, Cat)

isinstance(d, Animal)
isinstance(d, Dog)
isinstance(d, Dog)
isinstance(c, Cat)
```

小测试:

```
a = Animal()
d = Dog()
c = Cat()
#返回?
isinstance(a, Animal) #True
isinstance(a, Dog)
                       #False
isinstance(a, Cat)
                       #False
isinstance(d, Animal) #True -
isinstance(d, Dog)
                       #True
isinstance(a, Cat)
                       #False
isinstance(c, Animal)
                       #True
isinstance(c, Dog)
                       #False
isinstance(c, Cat)
                       #True
```

Dog、Cat本来就是Animal的一种!

在继承关系中,如果一个实例的数据 类型是某个子类,那它的数据类型也 可以被看做是父类。但是,反过来就 不行。

多态的好处

```
class Animal (object):
    def run(self):
        print('Animal is running...')
    def run twice(self):
        self.run()
        self.run()
class Dog (Animal):
     def/run(self):
        print('Dog is running...')
class Cat (Animal):
     def run(self):
        print('Cat is running...')
pog().run twice()
cat().run twice()
```

新的类

```
class Pig(Animal):
     def run(self):
        print('Pig is running...')
class Goat (Animal):
     def run(self):
        print('Goat is running...')
class Mouse (Animal):
     def run(self):
        print('Mouse is running...')
class Cow(Animal):
     def run(self):
        print('Cow is running...')
Pig().run twice()
Goat().run twice()
Mouse().run twice()
Cow().run twice()
```

- 新增一个Animal的子类,不必对run_twice()做任何修改
- 只要是Animal,就可以调用run_twice()
- run_twice()里面的run()由具体的子类决定

父类

继承

子类

```
class SM:
                                                      class Accumulator (SM):
    start state = None # default start state
                                                          start state = 0
   def transition fn(self, s, x):
                                                          def transition fn(self, s, x):
                  the current state
               the given input
          returns: the next state'''
                                                          def output fn(self, s):
        raise NotImplementedError
   def output fn(self, s):
                   the current state
                                                      class Binary Addition (SM):
          returns: the corresponding output'''
                                                          start state = (0,0) #(carry,digit)
        raise NotImplementedError
                                                          def transition fn(self, s, x):
   def transduce(self, input seq):
       ... {use transition fn and output fn}
                                                          def output fn(self, s):
```

- Accumulator和Binary_Addition都可以调用transduce;
- 编程思想:开闭原则
 - 对拓展开放:允许新增状态机(SM)的子类
 - 对修改封闭:不需要依赖父类状态机(SM)的方法(transduce)修改

练习

```
class Animal(object):
                                      x = [item() for item in
    def show(self):
         print('I am an animal.')
                                           (Animal, Cat, Dog, Tiger, Test)]
class Cat (Animal):
                                      for item in x:
     def show(self):
                                           item.show()
         print('I am a cat.')
                                      输出什么?
class Dog(Animal):
    def show(self):
         print('I am a dog.')
class Tiger(Animal):
    def show(self):
         print('I am a tiger.')
class Test(Animal):
    pass
```

练习

```
class Animal(object):
                                      x = [item() for item in
    def show(self):
         print('I am an animal.')
                                           (Animal, Cat, Dog, Tiger, Test)]
class Cat (Animal):
                                      for item in x:
     def show(self):
                                           item.show()
         print('I am a cat.')
class Dog(Animal):
    def show(self):
                                      I am an animal.
         print('I am a dog.')
                                      I am a cat.
class Tiger(Animal):
                                      I am a dog.
    def show(self):
                                      I am a tiger.
         print('I am a tiger.')
                                      I am an animal.
class Test(Animal):
    pass
```

动物园

```
class Animal(object):
                                                   pass
class Animal(object):
                                           class FlyMammal(Animal):
                          每增加一种
        pass
                                                   pass
class Mammal (Animal):
                          子类将大量
                                           class FlyBird(Animal):
        pass
                                                   pass
class Bird(Animal):
                                           class GroundBird(Animal):
        pass
                                                   pass
                                           class GroundMammal(Animal):
                                                   pass
```

动物园

```
class Animal(object):
        pass
                                     class fly(object):
                                             pass
class Mammal(Animal):
        pass
                                     class Ground(object):
                                             pass
class Bird(Animal):
        pass
                 一个子类继承多个父类
                 class Dog(Mammal, Ground):
                         pass
                 class Bat(Mammal, fly):
                         pass
                 class Parrot(Bird, fly):
                         pass
                 class Ostrich(Bird, Ground):
                         pass
```

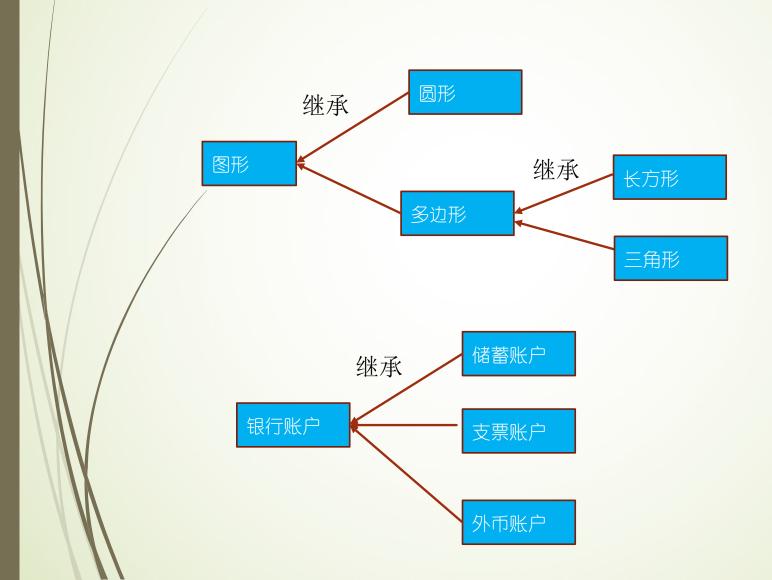
```
class Animal(object):
        pass
                          class fly(object):
                                                class pet(object):
                                  pass
class Mammal(Animal):
                                                        pass
        pass
                          class Ground(object):
                                  pass
class Bird(Animal):
        pass
                       一个子类继承多个父类
                   class Dog(Mammal, Ground, Pet):
                            pass
                   class Bat(Mammal, fly):
                            pass
                   class Parrot(Bird, fly , Pet):
                            pass
                   class Ostrich(Bird, Ground):
                            pass
```

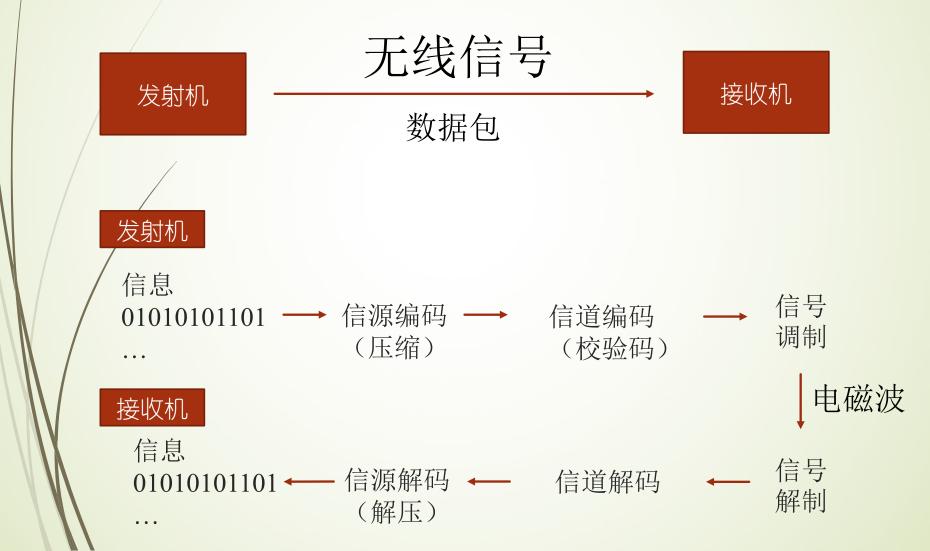
```
class Canadian:
         def init (self, first name, last name):
                   self.first name = first name
                   self.last name = last name
         def print name(self):
                   print("I'm {} {}, Canadian!".format(self.first name, self.last name))
class American:
         def init (self, first name, last name):
                   self.first name = first name
                   self.last name = last name
         def print name(self):
                   print("I'm {} {}, American!".format(self.first name, self.last name))
class BritishColumbian (Canadian, American):
         pass
michael = BritishColumbian("Michael", "Cooper")
michael.print name()#输出什么?
```

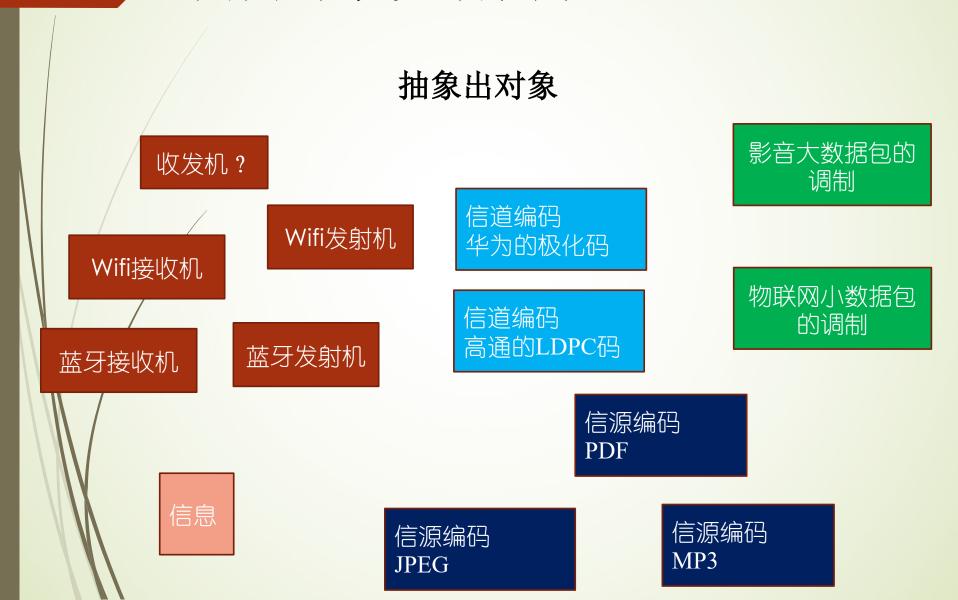
```
class Canadian:
         def init (self, first name, last name):
                   self.first name = first name
                   self.last name = last name
         def print name(self):
                   print("I'm {} {}, Canadian!".format(self.first name, self.last name))
class American:
         def init (self, first name, last name):
                   self.first name = first name
                   self.last name = last name
         def print name(self):
                   print("I'm {} {}, American!".format(self.first name, self.last name))
class BritishColumbian (Canadian, American):
         pass
michael = BritishColumbian("Michael", "Cooper")
michael.print name() #I'm Michael Cooper, Canadian!
```

Python 先寻找 Canadian类,再寻找American类。

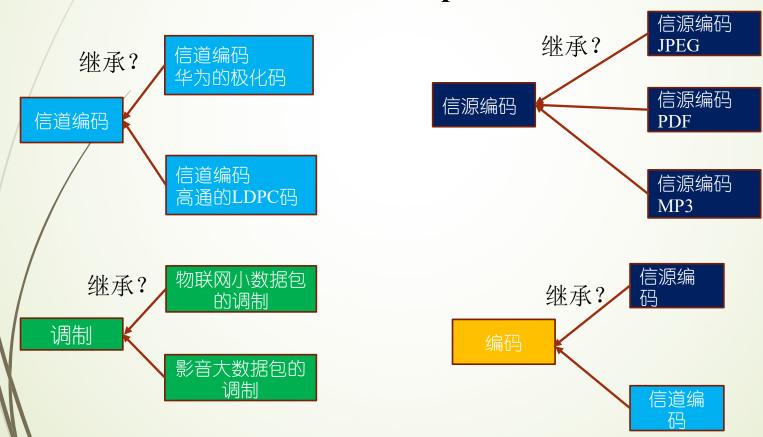
```
class Stack:
  def init (self, size = 10):
                          #使用列表存放栈的元素
    self. content = []
                          #初始栈大小
    self. size = size
                          #栈中元素个数初始化为0
    self. current = 0
  def empty(self):
  def isEmpty(self):
  def isFull(self):
  def setSize(self, size) :
           #如果缩小栈空间,则删除指定大小之后的已有元素
  def push(self, v):
  def pop(self):
  def show(self):
```



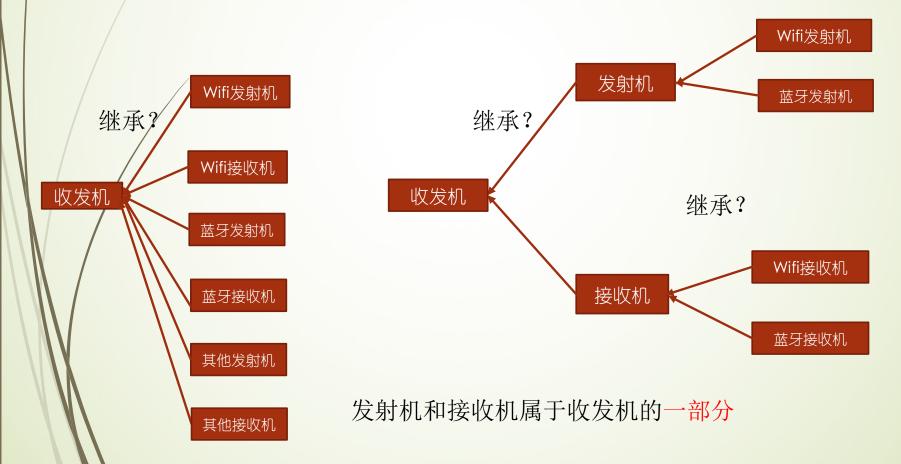




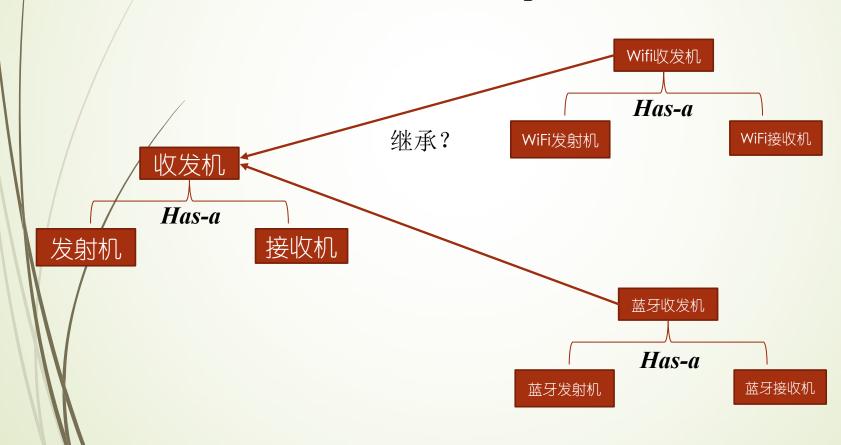
处理好对象之间的关系 Is-a relationship?



处理好对象之间的关系 Is-a relationship?



处理好对象之间的关系 Has-a relationship?



- Programming to an Interface, not an Implementation
 - Interface is just like a socket
 - Implementation can be changed easily in future

处理好对象之间的关系 Has-a relationship?

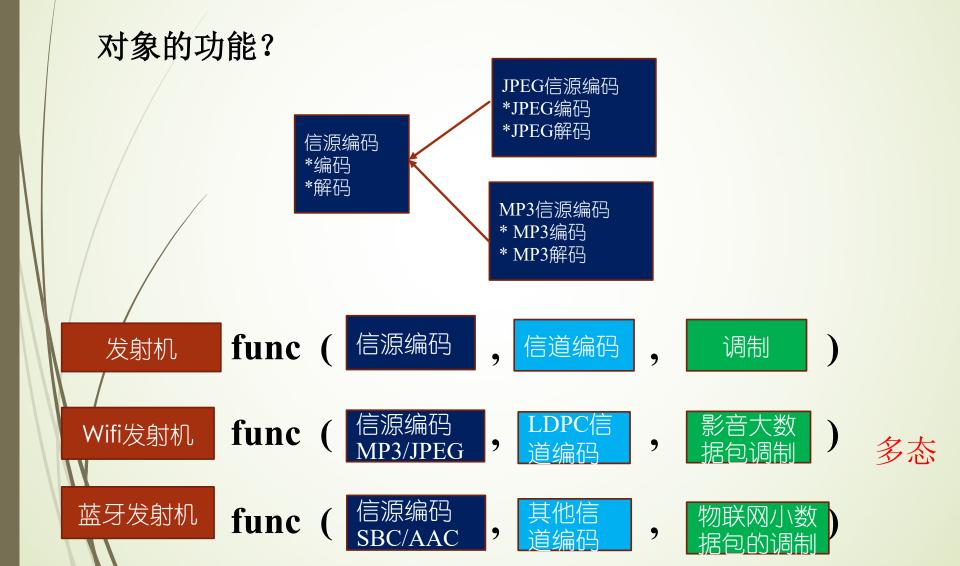
抽象的模型 具体的实现 信道编码 LDPC信道编码 发射机 信源编码 信源编码MP3/JPEG Wifi发射机 调制 影音大数据包调制

- Programming to an Interface, not an Implementation
 - Interface is just like a socket
 - Implementation can be changed easily in future

处理好对象之间的关系 Has-a relationship?

抽象的模型 具体的实现 信道编码 其他信道编码 发射机 信源编码 蓝牙发射机 信源编码SBC/AAC 调制 物联网小数据包的调制

- Programming to an Interface, not an Implementation
 - Interface is just like a socket
 - Implementation can be changed easily in future



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