The Story So Far About Data

**Data abstraction**: Enforce a separation between how data values are represented and how they are used.

**Abstract data types**: A representation of a data type is valid if it satisfies certain behavior conditions.

**Message passing**: We can organize large programs by building components that relate to each other by passing messages.

**Dispatch functions/dictionaries**: A single object can include many different (but related) behaviors that all manipulate the same local state.

(All of these techniques can be implemented using only functions and assignment.)
Object-Oriented Programming

A method for organizing modular programs

- Abstraction barriers
- Message passing
- Bundling together information and related behavior

A metaphor for computation using distributed state

- Each object has its own local state.
- Each object also knows how to manage its own local state, based on the messages it receives.
- Several objects may all be instances of a common type.
- Different types may relate to each other as well.

Specialized syntax & vocabulary to support this metaphor
A class serves as a template for its instances.

**Idea:** All bank accounts have a balance and an account holder; the Account class should add those attributes to each newly created instance.

```python
>>> a = Account('Jim')
>>> a.holder
'Jim'
>>> a.balance
0
```

**Idea:** All bank accounts should have "withdraw" and "deposit" behaviors that all work in the same way.

```python
>>> a.deposit(15)
15
>>> a.withdraw(10)
5
>>> a.balance
5
```

**Better idea:** All bank accounts share a "withdraw" method.

```python
>>> a.withdraw(10)
'Insufficient funds'
```
The Class Statement

A class statement **creates** a new class and **binds** that class to `<name>` in the first frame of the current environment.

Statements in the `<suite>` create attributes of the class.

As soon as an instance is created, it is passed to `__init__`, which is an attribute of the class.

```python
class Account(object):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
        self.holder = account_holder
```
Classes are "called" to construct instances.

The constructor __init__ is called on newly created instances.

The object is bound to __init__'s first parameter, self.

```python
class Account(object):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
        self.holder = account_holder
```
Object Identity

Every object that is an instance of a user-defined class has a unique identity:

```python
>>> a = Account('Jim')
>>> b = Account('Jack')
```

Identity testing is performed by "is" and "is not" operators:

```python
>>> a is a
True
>>> a is not b
True
```

Binding an object to a new name using assignment does not create a new object:

```python
>>> c = a
>>> c is a
True
```
Methods

Methods are defined in the suite of a class statement

class Account(object):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
        self.holder = account_holder

    def deposit(self, amount):
        self.balance = self.balance + amount
        return self.balance

    def withdraw(self, amount):
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance

These def statements create function objects as always, but their names are bound as attributes of the class.
Invoking Methods

All invoked methods have access to the object via the `self` parameter, and so they can all access and manipulate the object's state.

```python
class Account(object):
    ...
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self.balance = self.balance + amount
        return self.balance
```

Dot notation automatically supplies the first argument to a method.

```python
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.deposit(100)
100
```
Dot Expressions

Objects receive messages via dot notation

Dot notation accesses attributes of the instance or its class

\[ \text{<expression> . <name>} \]

The \text{<expression>} can be any valid Python expression

The \text{<name>} must be a simple name

Evaluates to the value of the attribute \text{looked up} by \text{<name>} on the object that is the value of the \text{<expression>}

\text{tom_account.deposit(10)}
Accessing Attributes

Using `getattr`, we can look up an attribute using a string, just as we did with a dispatch function/dictionary.

```python
>>> getattr(tom_account, 'balance')
10

>>> hasattr(tom_account, 'deposit')
True
```

ggetattr and dot expressions look up a name in the same way.

Looking up a named attribute on an object may return:

- One of its instance attributes
- One of the attributes (including a method) of its class
Methods and Functions

Python distinguishes between:

• *function objects*, which we have been creating since the beginning of the course, and

• *bound method objects*, which couple together a function and the object on which that method will be invoked

\[
\text{Object} + \text{Function Object} = \text{Bound Method Object}
\]

```python
>>> type(Account.deposit)
<class 'function'>
>>> type(tom_account.deposit)
<class 'method'>

>>> Account.deposit(tom_account, 1001)
1011
>>> tom_account.deposit(1000)
2011
```
Looking Up Attributes by Name

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the \texttt{<expression>} to the left of the dot, which yields the object of the dot expression.

2. \texttt{<name>} is matched against the instance attributes of that object; if an attribute with that name exists, its value is returned.

3. If \texttt{<name>} does not appear among instance attributes, it is looked up in the class, which yields a class attribute value.

4. That value is returned \textbf{unless it is a function value}, in which case a \textit{bound method value} is returned instead.
Class Attributes

Class attributes are "shared" across all instances of a class because they are attributes of the class, not the instance.

```python
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02  # A class attribute

    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
        self.holder = account_holder

    # Additional methods would be defined here

>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
>>> jim_account.interest
0.02
```

`interest` is not part of the instance that was somehow copied from the class!
Assignment Statements and Attributes

Assignment statements with a dot expression on their left-hand side affect attributes for the object of that dot expression

- If the object is an instance, then assignment sets an instance attribute
- If the object is a class, then assignment sets a class attribute

```python
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
>>> tom_account.interest = 0.02
>>> jim_account.interest
0.02
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
>>> Account.interest
0.04
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
>>> jim_account.interest
0.08
>>> tom_account.interest
0.04
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
>>> Account.interest
0.05
>>> jim_account.interest
0.08
```