Announcements

• Homework 5 is due Tuesday 10/15 @ 11:59pm
• Project 3 is due Thursday 10/24 @ 11:59pm
• Midterm 2 is on Monday 10/28 7pm–9pm
Attributes
Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs
Classes are objects too, so they have attributes
Instance attribute: attribute of an instance
Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

Terminology:

Python object system:

*Functions* are objects.

*Bound methods* are also objects: a function that has its first parameter "self" already bound to an instance.

*Dot expressions* evaluate to bound methods for class attributes that are functions.

<instance>.<method_name>
Looking Up Attributes of an Object

<expression> . <name>

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the <expression>.

2. <name> is matched against the instance attributes.

3. If not found, <name> is looked up in the class.

4. That class attribute value is returned unless it is a function, in which case a bound method is returned.
Attribute Assignment
Assignment to 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

Instance Attribute Assignment:

```
tom_account.interest = 0.08
```

This expression evaluates to an object

But the name ("interest") is *not* looked up

Class Attribute Assignment:

```
Account.interest = 0.04
```

Attribute assignment statement adds or modifies the attribute named "interest" of tom_account
Attribute Assignment Statements

```
>>> 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
>>> tom_account.interest
0.02
>>> Account.interest
0.04
>>> jim_account.interest
0.08
>>> tom_account.interest
0.05
>>> jim_account.interest
0.08
```
Inheritance
Inheritance

Inheritance is a method for relating classes together.

A common use: Two similar classes differ in their degree of specialization.

The specialized class may have the same attributes as the general class, along with some special-case behavior.

```python
class <name> (<base class>):
    <suite>
```

Conceptually, the new subclass "shares" attributes with its base class.

The subclass may override certain inherited attributes.

Using inheritance, we implement a subclass by specifying its differences from the base class.
Inheritance Example

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```python
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest  # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)  # Deposits are the same
20
>>> ch.withdraw(5)  # Withdrawals incur a $1 fee
14
```

Most behavior is shared with the base class Account

```python
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals.""
    withdraw_fee = 1
    interest = 0.01
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        return Account.withdraw(self, amount + self.withdraw_fee)
```
Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes

Base class attributes *aren't copied* into subclasses!

To look up a name in a class.

1. If it names an attribute in the class, return the attribute value.
2. Otherwise, look up the name in the base class, if there is one.

```python
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')  # Calls Account.__init__
>>> ch.interest  # Found in CheckingAccount
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)  # Found in Account
20
>>> ch.withdraw(5)  # Found in CheckingAccount
14
```

(Demo)
Object-Oriented Design
Designing for Inheritance

Don't repeat yourself; use existing implementations.

Attributes that have been overridden are still accessible via class objects.

Look up attributes on instances whenever possible.

class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
    interest = 0.01
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        return Account.withdraw(self, amount + self.withdraw_fee)

Attribute look-up on base class

Preferred to CheckingAccount.withdraw_fee to allow for specialized accounts
Inheritance and Composition

Object-oriented programming shines when we adopt the metaphor.

Inheritance is best for representing is-a relationships.

E.g., a checking account is a specific type of account.

So, CheckingAccount inherits from Account.

Composition is best for representing has-a relationships.

E.g., a bank has a collection of bank accounts it manages.

So, A bank has a list of accounts as an attribute.
Multiple Inheritance
Multiple Inheritance

class SavingsAccount(Account):
    deposit_fee = 2
    def deposit(self, amount):
        return Account.deposit(self, amount - self.deposit_fee)

A class may inherit from multiple base classes in Python.

CleverBank marketing executive wants:
- Low interest rate of 1%
- A $1 fee for withdrawals
- A $2 fee for deposits
- A free dollar when you open your account

class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount, SavingsAccount):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.holder = account_holder
        self.balance = 1  # A free dollar!
Multiple Inheritance

A class may inherit from multiple base classes in Python.

class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount, SavingsAccount):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.holder = account_holder
        self.balance = 1           # A free dollar!

>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")

>>> such_a_deal.balance
1

>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19

>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
```
Complicated Inheritance
Biological Inheritance

Moral of the story: Inheritance can be complicated, so don't overuse it!