61A Extra Lecture 6

Announcements

Homework 1 due Monday 10/12 (today)
Homework 2 released next Monday 10/19 is due 11/2
Homework 3 is to complete an extension to Project 4
  • Due at the same time as Project 4!
Homework 4 Released Monday 11/9, Due 11/23

Implementing an Object System

Today’s topics:
  • What is a class?
  • What is an instance?
  • How do we create inheritance relationships?
  • How do we write code for attribute look-up procedures?

Tools we’ll use:
  • Dispatch dictionaries
  • Higher-order functions

The OOP Abstraction Barrier (a.k.a. the Line)

Above the Line:
  • Objects with local state & interact via message passing
  • Objects are instantiated by classes, which are also objects
  • Classes may inherit from other classes to share behavior
  • Mechanics of objects are governed by "evaluation procedures"

Below the Line:
  • Objects have mutable dictionaries of attributes
  • Attribute look-up for instances is a function
  • Attribute look-up for classes is another function
  • Object instantiation is another function
Implementing the Object Abstraction

Fundamental OOP concepts:
- Object instantiation and initialization
- Attribute look-up and assignment
- Method invocation
- Inheritance

Not-so-fundamental issues (that we'll skip):
- Dot expression syntax
- Multiple inheritance (on your homework)
- Introspection (e.g., what class does this object have?)

Instances

Dispatch dictionary with messages 'get' and 'set'

Attributes stored in a local dictionary "attributes"

```python
def make_instance(cls):
    """Return a new object instance."""
    def get_value(name):
        if name in attributes:
            return attributes[name]
        else:
            value = cls['get'](name)
            return bind_method(value, instance)

def set_value(name, value):
    attributes[name] = value
    attributes = {}
    instance = {'get': get_value, 'set': set_value}
    return instance
```

(Demo)

Classes

Dispatch dictionaries with messages 'get', 'set', and 'new'

```python
def make_class(attributes={}, base_class=None):
    """Return a new class."""
    def get_value(name):
        if name in attributes:
            return attributes[name]
        elif base_class is not None:
            return base_class['get'](name)
    def set_value(name, value):
        attributes[name] = value
    def new(*args):
        return init_instance(cls, *args)
    cls = {'get': get_value, 'set': set_value, 'new': new}
    return cls
```

(Demo)
Instantiation and Initialization

First makes a new instance, then invokes the __init__ method

```python
def make_class(attributes={}, base_class=None):
    ... def new(*args):
        return init_instance(cls, *args)
    ...

def init_instance(cls, *args):
    """Return a new instance of cls, initialized with args."""
    instance = make_instance(cls)
    if init is not None:
        init(instance, *args)
    return instance
```

Example: Defining an Account Class

```python
def make_account_class():   # (Demo)
    interest = 0.02

def __init__(self, account_holder):
    self['set']['holder', account_holder]
    self['set']['balance', 0]

def deposit(self, amount):
    new_balance = self['get']['balance'] + amount
    self['set']['balance', new_balance]
    return self['get']['balance']

def withdraw(self, amount):
    balance = self['get']['balance']
    if amount > balance:
        return 'Insufficient funds'
    self['set']['balance', balance - amount]
    return self['get']['balance']

Account = make_account_class()
```

Example: Using the Account Class

The Account class is instantiated and stored, then messaged

```python
>>> Account = make_account_class()
>>> jim_acct = Account['new']['Jim']
>>> jim_acct['get']['holder']
'Jim'
>>> jim_acct['get']['interest']
0.02
>>> jim_acct['get']['deposit'](20)
20
>>> jim_acct['get']['withdraw'](5)
15
```

How can we also use getattr and setattr style syntax?

```python
>>> Account = make_account_class()
>>> jim_acct = Account['new']['Jim']
>>> jim_acct['set']['interest', 0.08]
>>> Account['get']['interest']
0.08
```

Class and Instance Attributes

Instance attributes and class attributes can share names

```python
>>> Account = make_account_class()
>>> jim_acct = Account['new']['Jim']
>>> jim_acct['set']['interest', 0.08]
>>> Account['get']['interest']
0.08
```
**Example: Using Inheritance**

CheckingAccount is a special case of Account

```python
def make_checking_account_class():
    interest = 0.01
    withdraw_fee = 1
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        fee = self['get']['withdraw_fee']
        return Account['get']['withdraw'](self, amount + fee)
    return make_class(locals(), Account)
CheckingAccount = make_checking_account_class()
```

**Relationship to the Python Object System**

Object attributes are stored as dictionaries

Some "magic" names, __<name>__, require special handling

An object has an "attribute" called __dict__ that is a dictionary of its user-defined instance attributes

In Python, classes have classes too

The equivalent of init_instance can be customized (metaclass)