

CS61A Lecture 20

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UC Berkeley
March 8, 2013

Dot Expressions



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Objects receive messages via dot notation

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Dot notation accesses attributes of the instance or its class

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Evaluates to the value of the attribute **looked up** by `<name>` in the object that is the value of the `<expression>`

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```
tom_account.deposit(10)
```

Dot Expressions



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Dot expression

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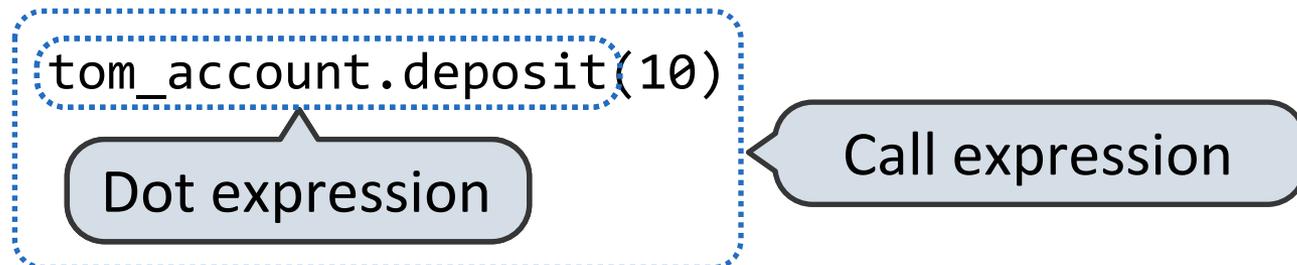
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Accessing Attributes



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

```
>>> hasattr(tom_account, 'deposit')
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`getattr` and dot expressions look up a name in the same way

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Looking up an attribute name in an object may return:

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Looking up an attribute name in an object may return:

- One of its instance attributes, **or**

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

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

`getattr` and dot expressions look up a name in the same way

Looking up an attribute name in an object may return:

- One of its instance attributes, **or**
- One of the attributes of its class

Methods and Functions



Methods and Functions



Python distinguishes between:

Methods and Functions



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Object + Function = Bound Method

```
>>> type(Account.deposit)
```

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Object + Function = Bound Method

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

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Object + Function = Bound Method

```
>>> type(Account.deposit)
```

```
<class 'function'>
```

```
>>> type(tom_account.deposit)
```

```
<class 'method'>
```

```
>>> Account.deposit(tom_account, 1001)
```

Methods and Functions



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Object + Function = Bound Method

```
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```

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>>> Account.deposit(tom_account, 1001)
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>>> tom_account.deposit(1000)
```

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```

Methods and Currying



Methods and Currying



Earlier, we saw *currying*, which converts a function that takes in multiple arguments into multiple chained functions.

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```
def curry(f):  
    def outer(x):  
        def inner(*args):  
            return f(x, *args)  
        return inner  
    return outer
```

Methods and Currying



Earlier, we saw *currying*, which converts a function that takes in multiple arguments into multiple chained functions.

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def curry(f):  
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```

```
>>> add2 = curry(add)(2)  
>>> add2(3)  
5
```

Methods and Currying



Earlier, we saw *currying*, which converts a function that takes in multiple arguments into multiple chained functions.

The same procedure can be used to create a bound method from a function

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def curry(f):  
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5
```

```
>>> tom_deposit = curry(Account.deposit)(tom_account)  
>>> tom_deposit(1000)  
3011
```

Attributes, Functions, and Methods



Attributes, Functions, and Methods



All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

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Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

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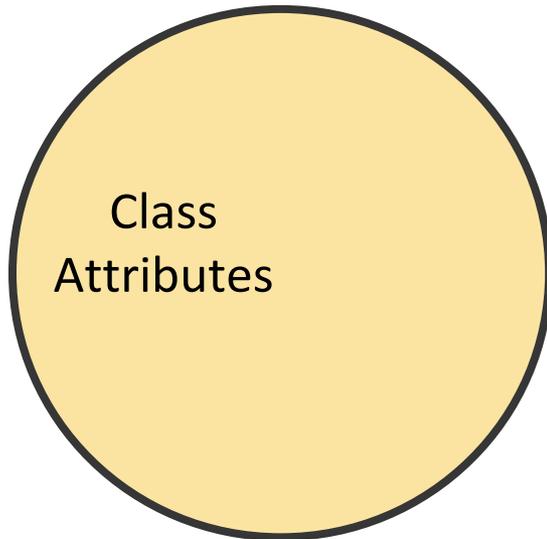
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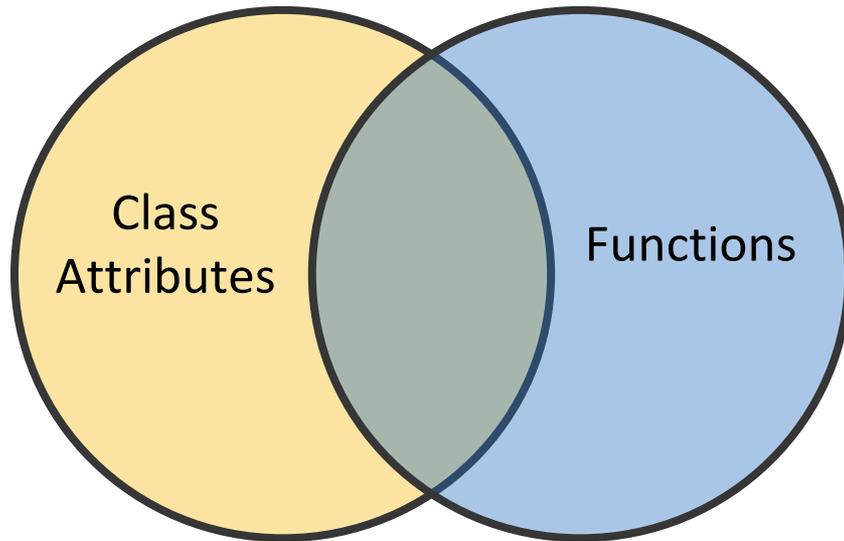
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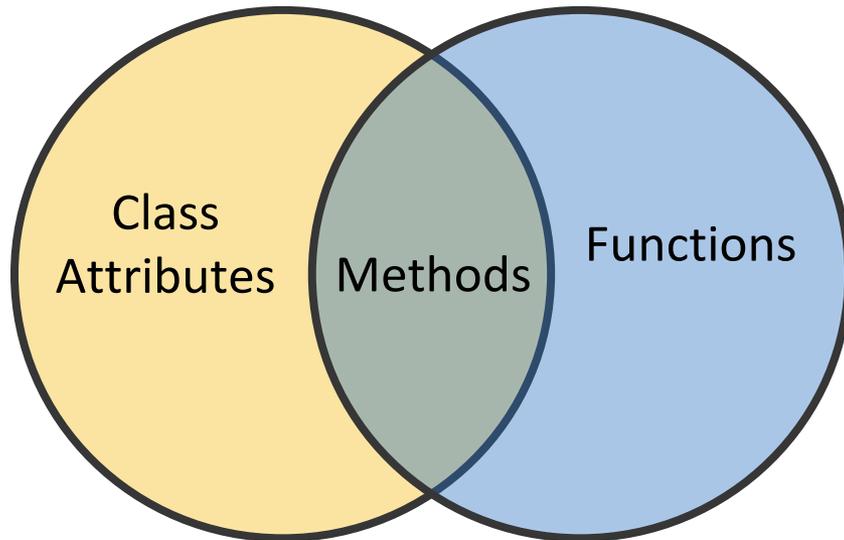
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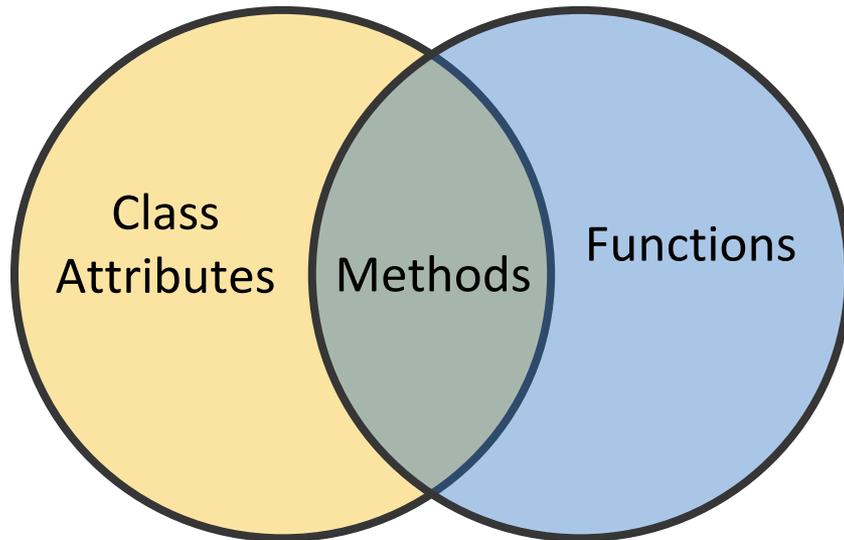
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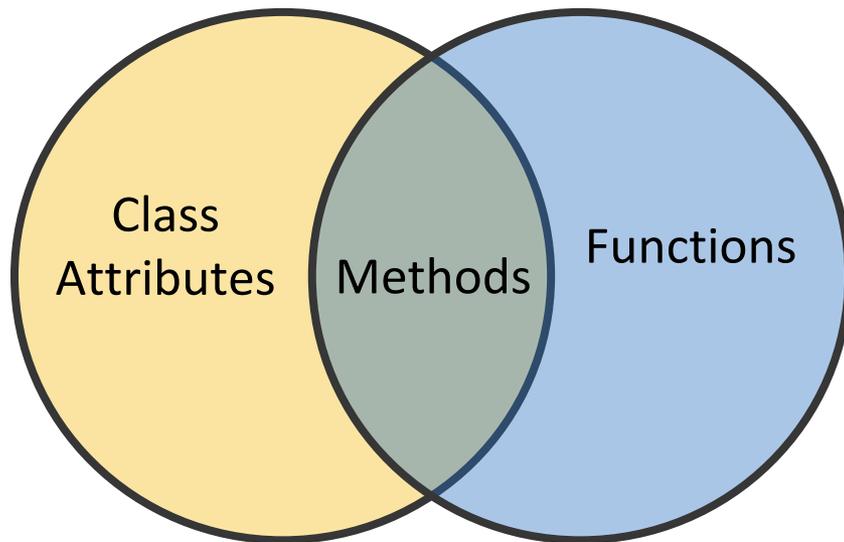
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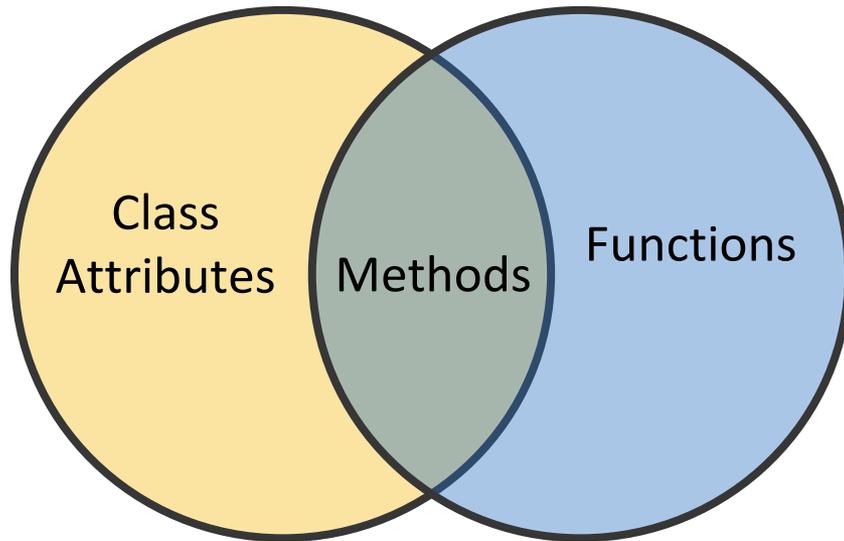
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Python object system:

Functions are objects.

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

Attributes, Functions, and Methods



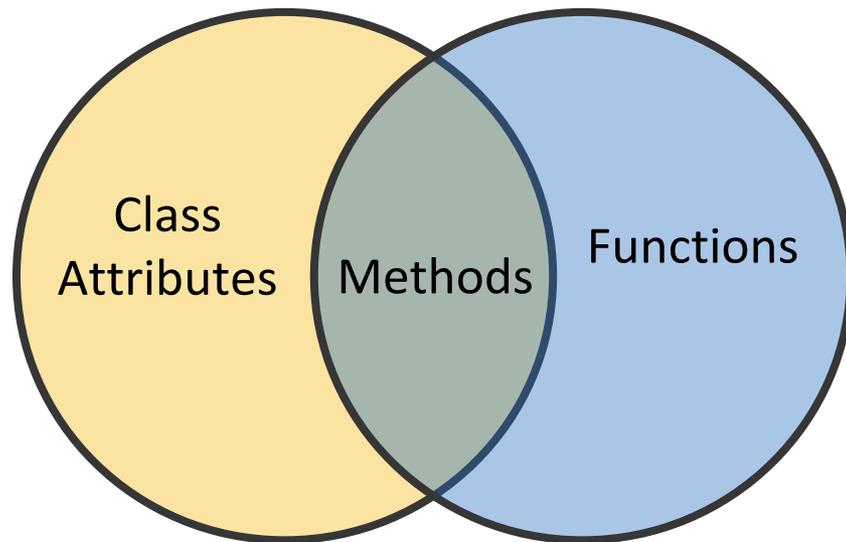
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Dot expressions on instances evaluate to bound methods for class attributes that are functions.

Looking Up Attributes by Name



`<expression> . <name>`

Looking Up Attributes by Name



<expression> . <name>

To evaluate a dot expression:

Looking Up Attributes by Name



<expression> . <name>

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the **<expression>**.

Looking Up Attributes by Name



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To evaluate a dot expression:

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Looking Up Attributes by Name



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```
class Account(object):  
  
    interest = 0.02          # Class attribute  
  
    def __init__(self, account_holder):  
        self.balance = 0    # Instance attribute  
        self.holder = account_holder  
  
    # Additional methods would be defined here
```

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>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
```

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

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

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0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.02
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```

```
>>> 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 to Attributes



Assignment to Attributes



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

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```
tom_account.interest = 0.08
```

Assignment to Attributes



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

`tom_account`.interest = 0.08

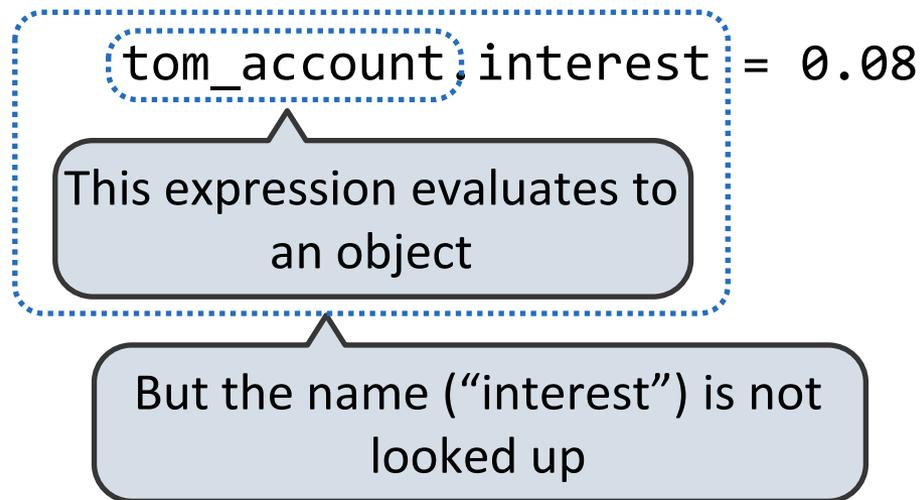
This expression evaluates to
an object

Assignment to Attributes



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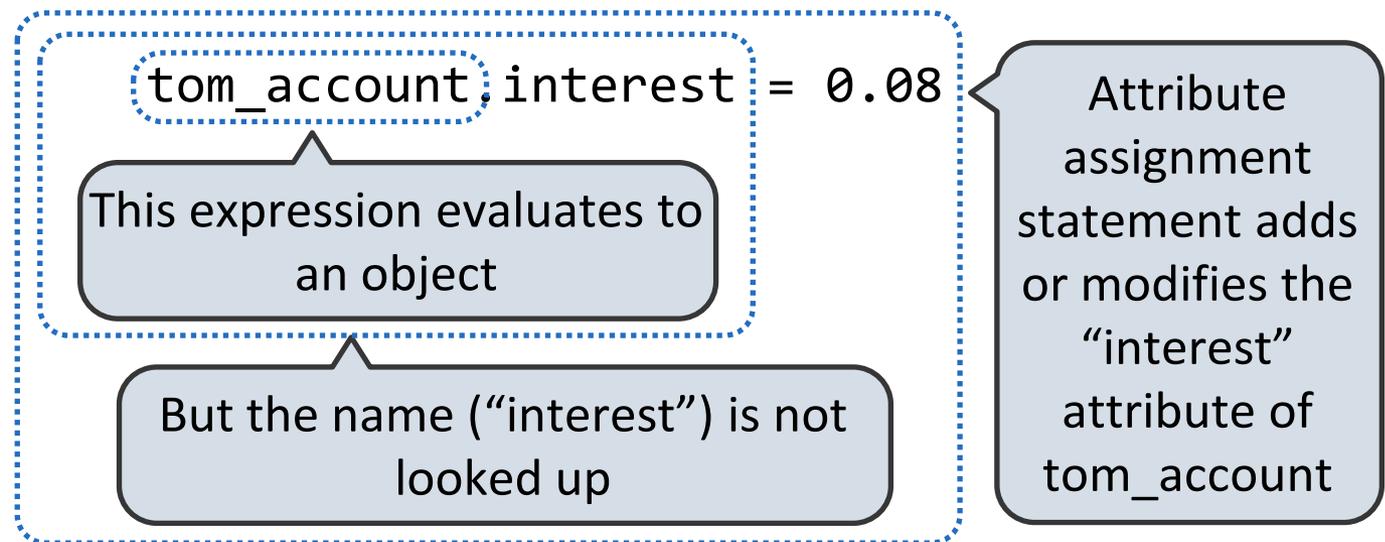


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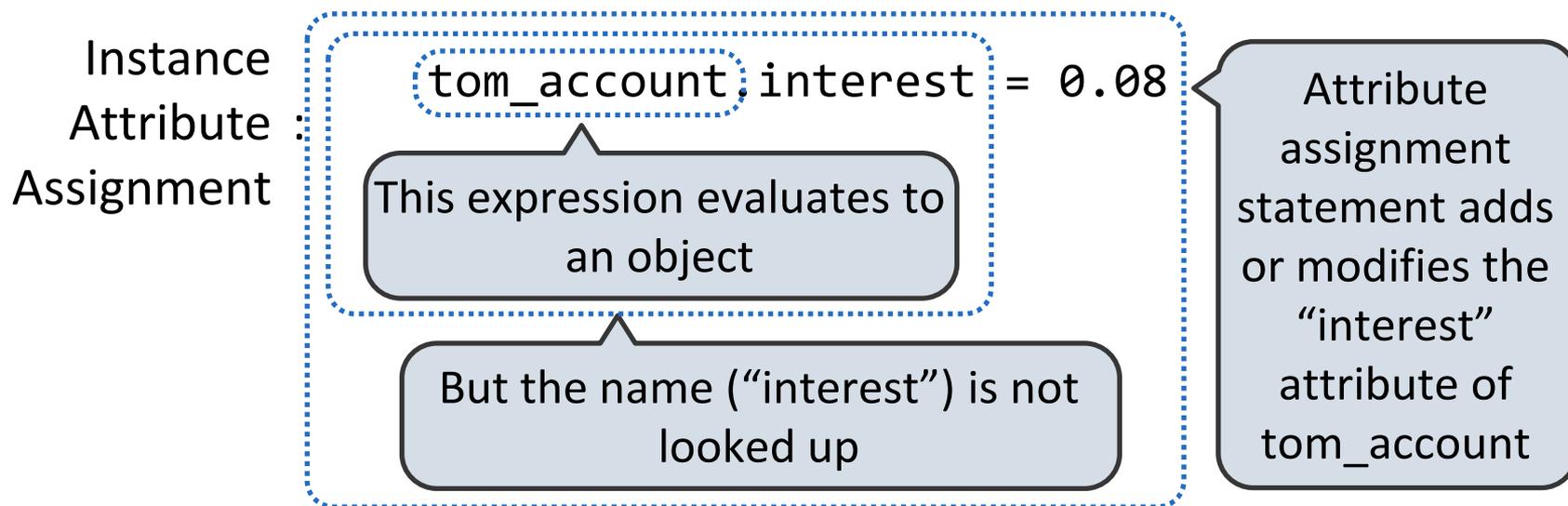


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- If the object is an instance, then assignment sets an instance attribute
- If the object is a class, then assignment sets a class attribute

Instance
Attribute
Assignment :

`tom_account.interest = 0.08`

This expression evaluates to
an object

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

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

Class Attribute
Assignment :

`Account.interest = 0.04`

Attribute Assignment Statements



Attribute Assignment Statements



Attribute Assignment Statements



```
interest: 0.02
```



Attribute Assignment Statements



```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```



Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```



Attribute Assignment Statements



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```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



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interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



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interest: 0.02  
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balance: 0  
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>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



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balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
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balance: 0  
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```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
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Attribute Assignment Statements



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interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

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balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

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

Attribute Assignment Statements



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interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
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balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
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>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02
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balance: 0  
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balance: 0  
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>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest
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Attribute Assignment Statements



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```

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balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

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>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
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Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04 0.05  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04 0.05  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04 0.05  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.05
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04 0.05  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.05  
>>> jim_account.interest
```

Attribute Assignment Statements



Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04 0.05  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

```
>>> 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  
0.04
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.05  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08
```

Inheritance



Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Two classes have overlapping attribute sets, but one represents a special case of the other.

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Two classes have overlapping attribute sets, but one represents a special case of the other.

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

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Two classes have overlapping attribute sets, but one represents a special case of the other.

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

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

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Two classes have overlapping attribute sets, but one represents a special case of the other.

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

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

The subclass may override certain inherited attributes.

Inheritance



A technique for relating classes together

Common use: Similar classes differ in amount of specialization

Two classes have overlapping attribute sets, but one represents a special case of the other.

```
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 difference from the base class.

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)  # Deposits are the same
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)  # Deposits are the same
20
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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**

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
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>>> 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**

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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**

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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**

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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**

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
    interest = 0.01
```

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> 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**

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

Inheritance Example



A **CheckingAccount** is a specialized type of **Account**.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)   # Deposits are the same
20
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14
```

Most behavior is shared with the base class **Account**

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


Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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

Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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To look up a name in a class.

Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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To look up a name in a class.

1. If it names an attribute in the class, return the attribute value.

Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
```

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.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
>>> ch.interest                 # Found in CheckingAccount
```

Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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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.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
>>> ch.interest                 # Found in CheckingAccount
0.01
```

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.

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

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.

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

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.

```
>>> 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
```

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.

```
>>> 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
```


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

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

Preferable alternative to `CheckingAccount.withdraw_fee`

General Base Classes



General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):  
    interest = 0.02
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):  
    interest = 0.02  
  
    def withdraw(self, amount):
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):  
    interest = 0.02  
  
    def withdraw(self, amount):  
        if amount > self.balance:
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02

    def withdraw(self, amount):

        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02

    def withdraw(self, amount):

        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02

    def withdraw(self, amount):

        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):

        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        amount += self.withdraw_fee
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        amount += self.withdraw_fee
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance

class CheckingAccount(Account):
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        amount += self.withdraw_fee
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance

class CheckingAccount(Account):
    interest = 0.01
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        amount += self.withdraw_fee
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance

class CheckingAccount(Account):
    interest = 0.01
    withdraw_fee = 1
```

General Base Classes



Base classes may contain logic that is meant for subclasses.

Example: Same **CheckingAccount** behavior; different approach

```
class Account(object):
    interest = 0.02
    withdraw_fee = 0
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        amount += self.withdraw_fee
        if amount > self.balance:
            return 'Insufficient funds'
        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance

class CheckingAccount(Account):
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May be overridden by subclasses

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```

May be overridden by subclasses

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    interest = 0.01
    withdraw_fee = 1
```

Nothing else needed in this class

Inheritance and Composition



Inheritance and Composition



Object-oriented programming shines when we adopt the metaphor.

Inheritance and Composition



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Inheritance is best for representing is-a relationships.

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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 **Account** instances as an attribute.

No local state at all? Just write a pure function!

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.

Multiple Inheritance



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CleverBank marketing executive wants:

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CleverBank marketing executive wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%
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- 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
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```

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

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```

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

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```

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
```

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class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
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```

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

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
```

Multiple Inheritance



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```
class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
                        SavingsAccount):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
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```

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

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class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
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    def __init__(self, account_holder):
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>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
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13
```

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Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
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```

1

SavingsAccount
method

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CheckingAccount
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Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")  
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

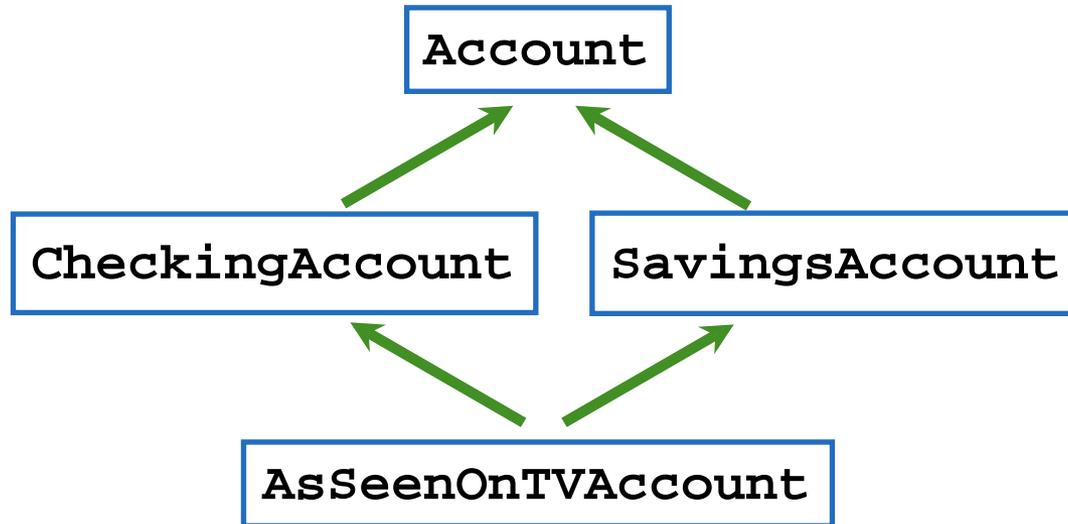
SavingsAccount
method

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1  
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)  
19
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CheckingAccount
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Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



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13
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Human Relationships



Human Relationships



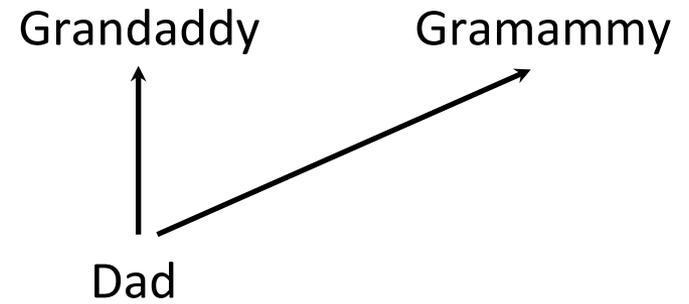
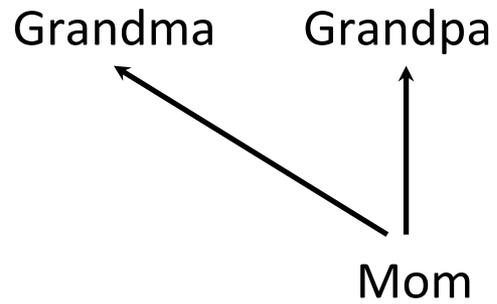
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Grandpa

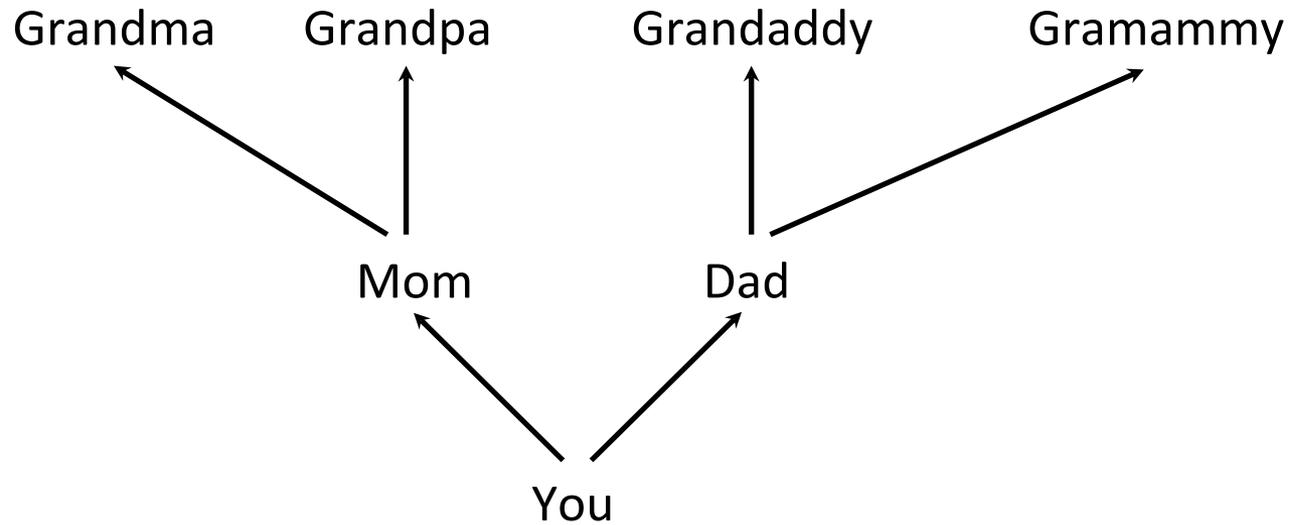
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Gramammy

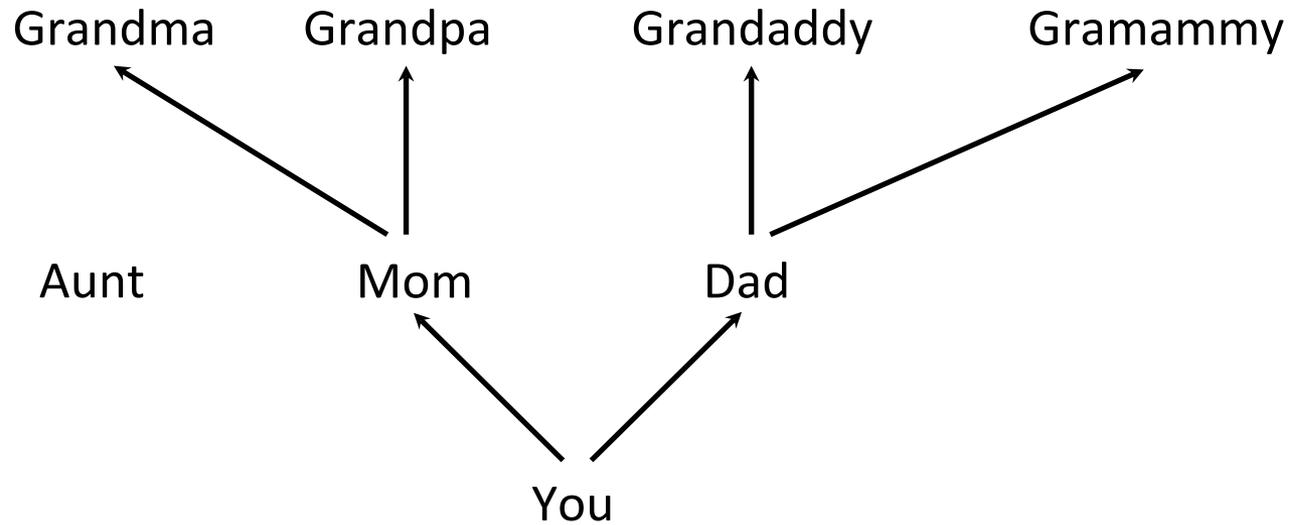
Human Relationships



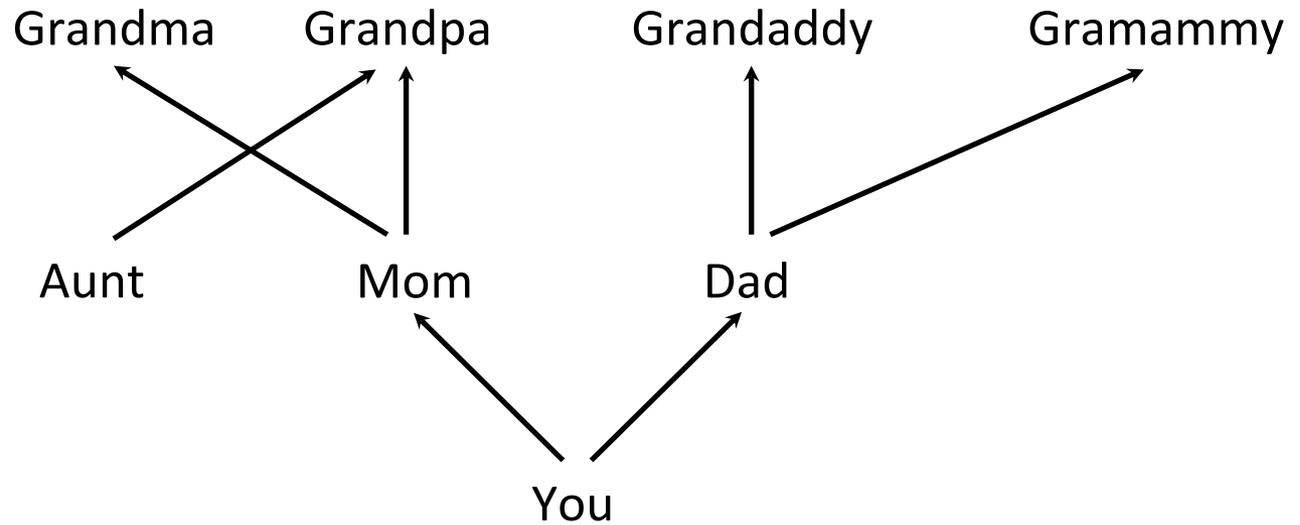
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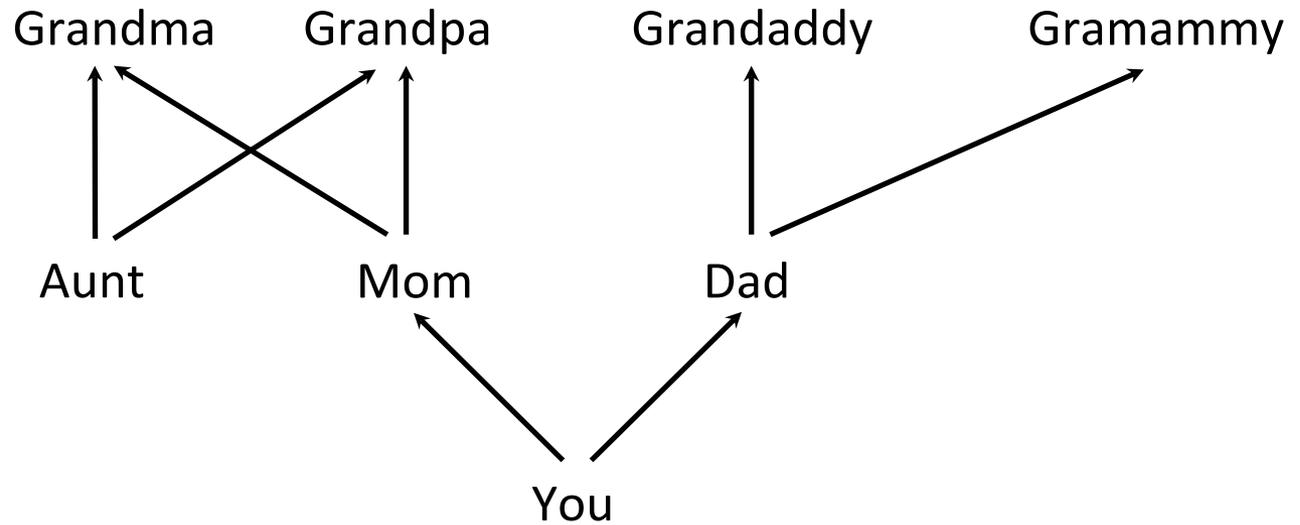
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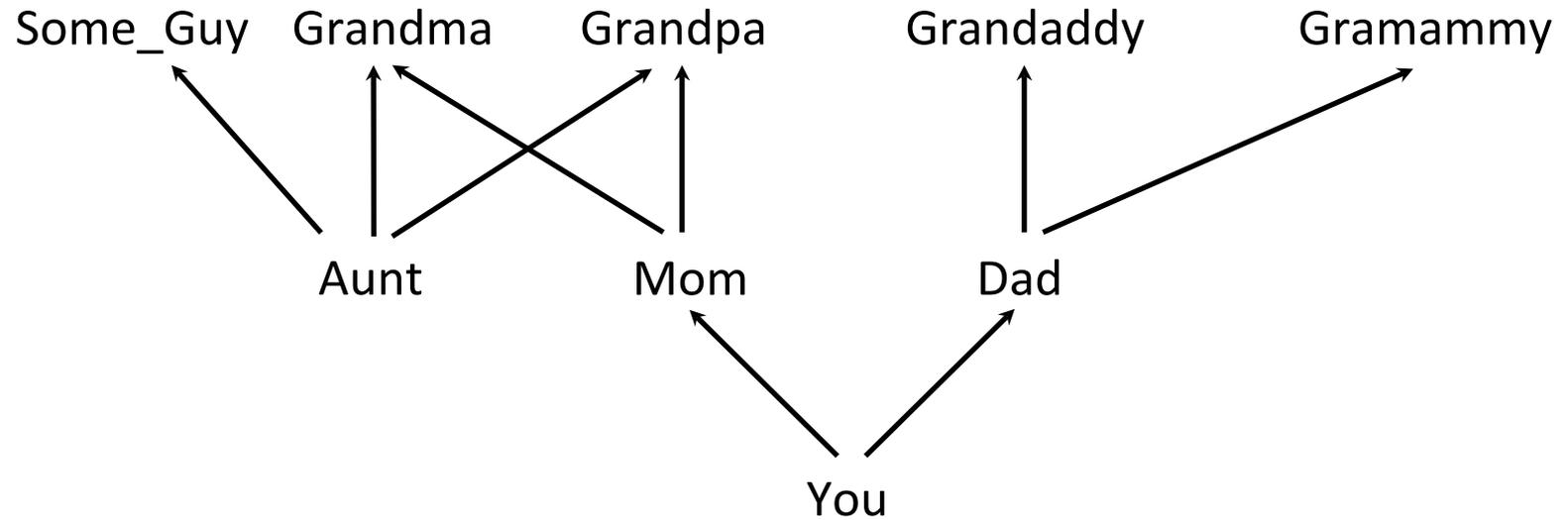
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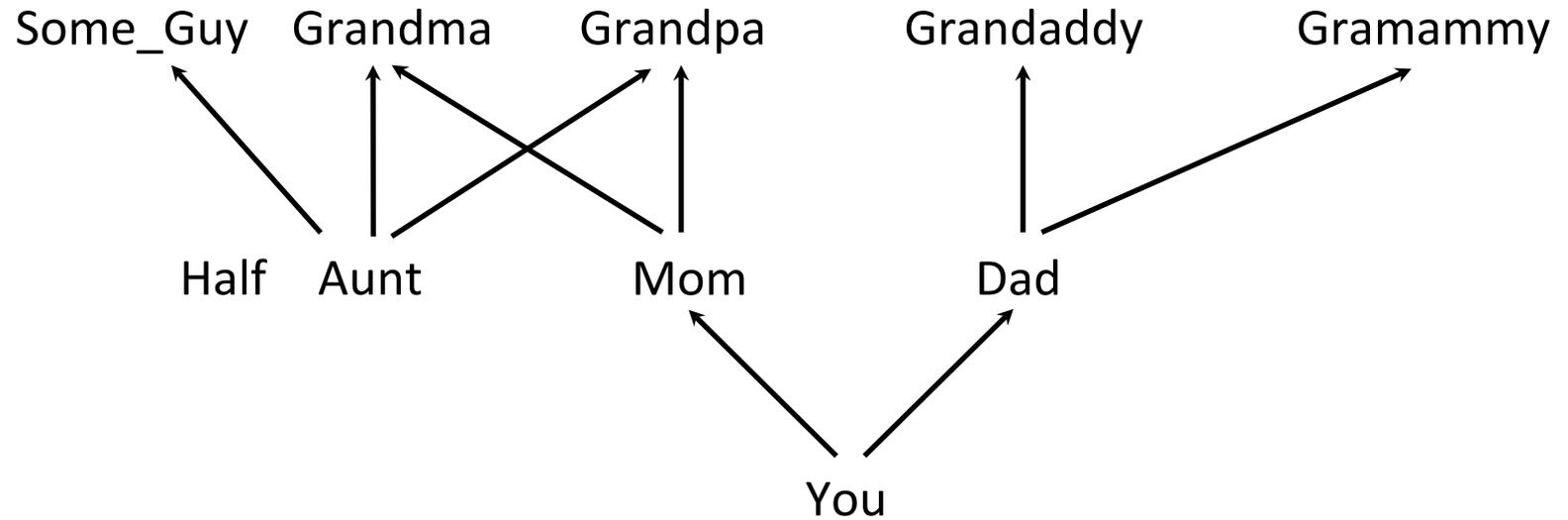
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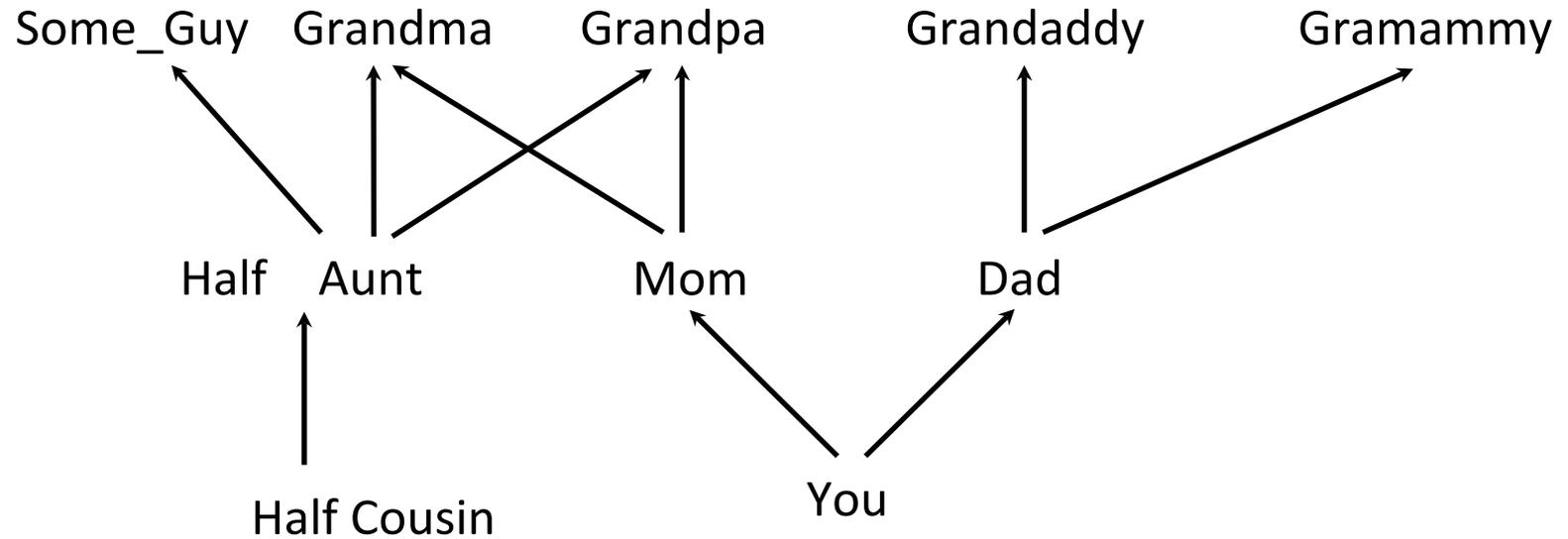
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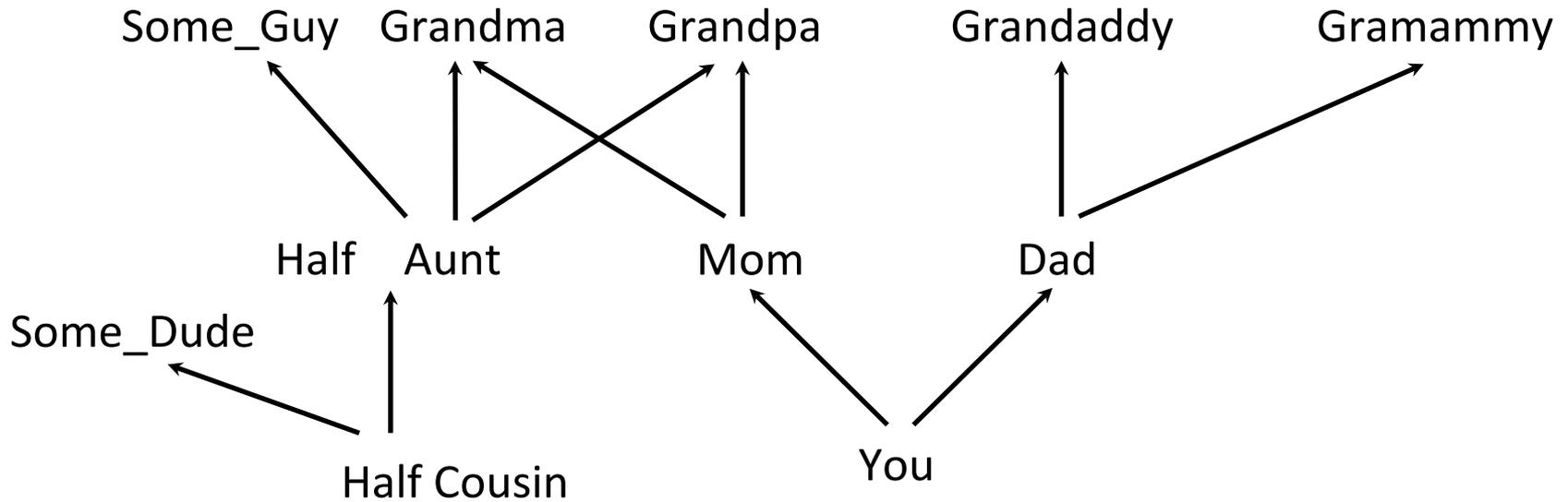
Human Relationships



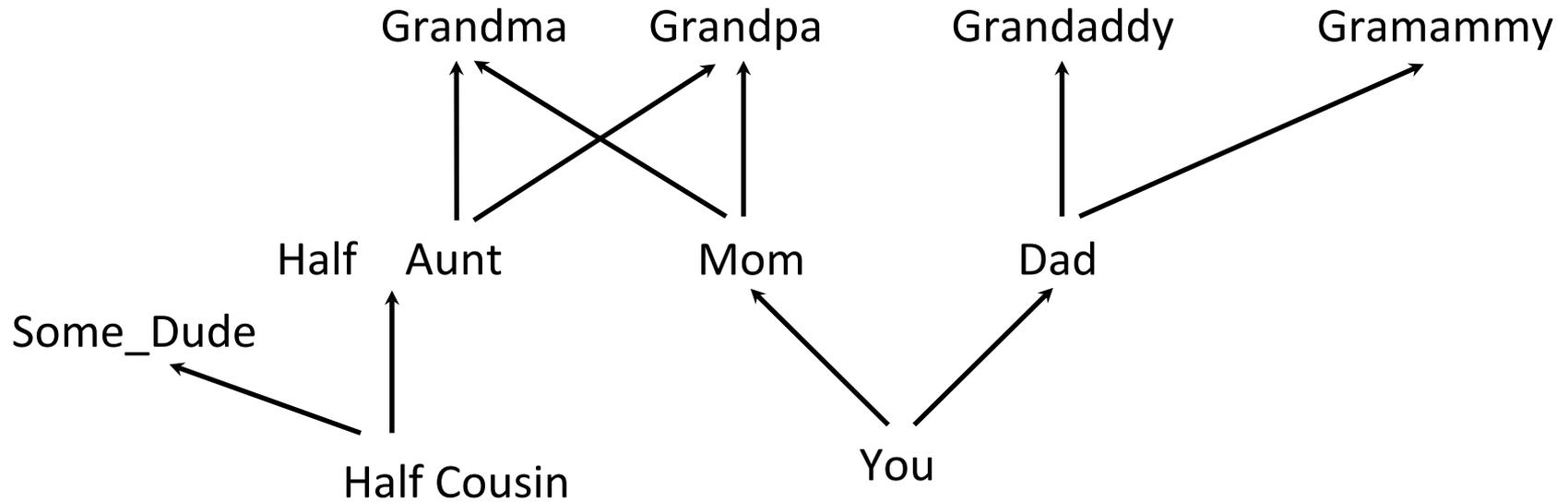
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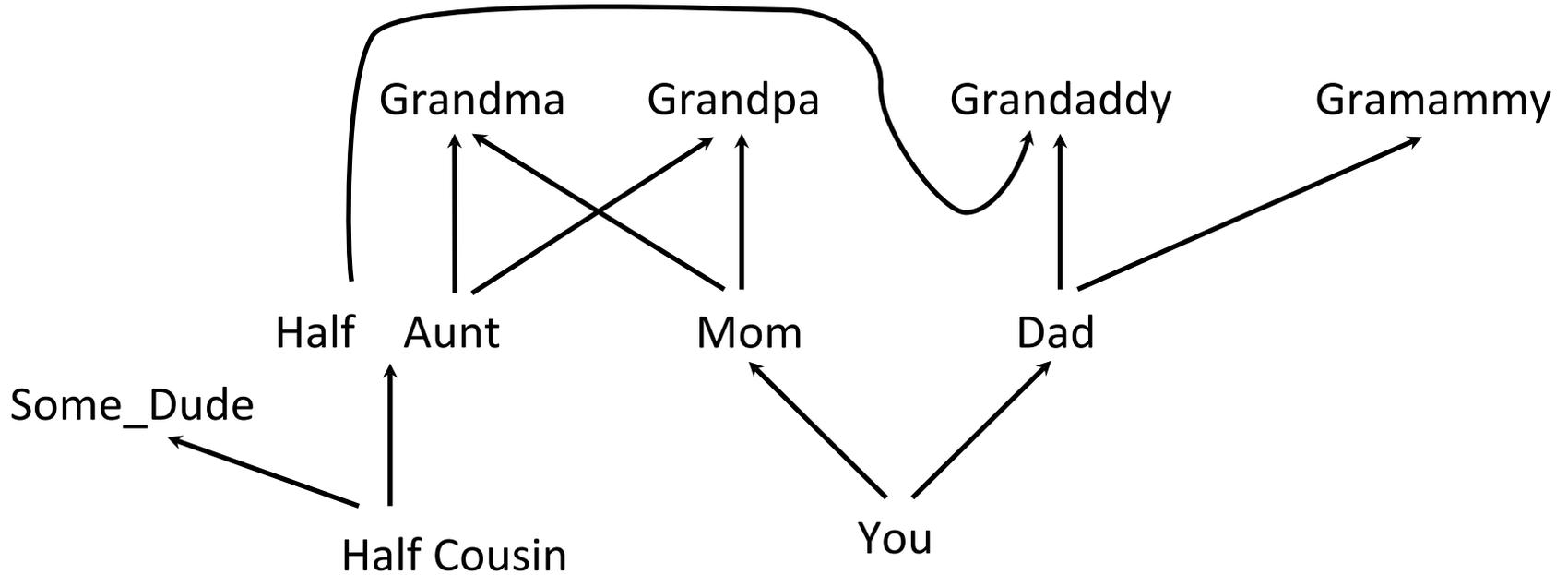
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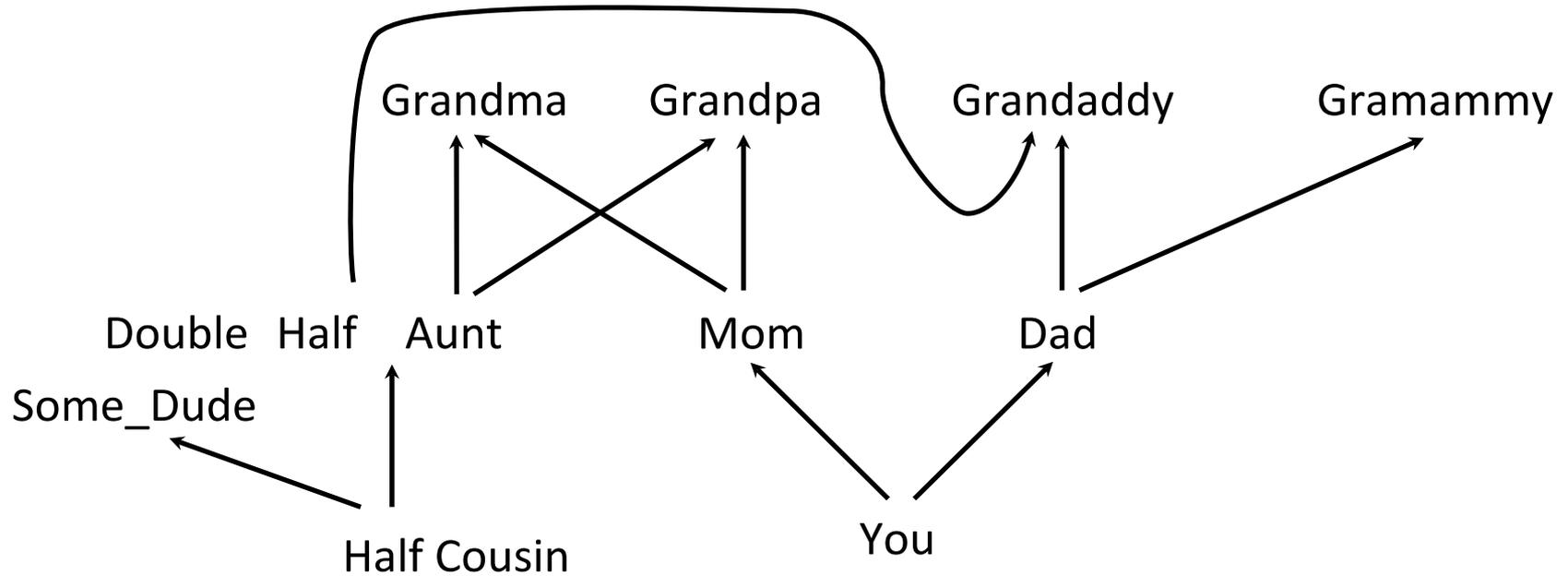
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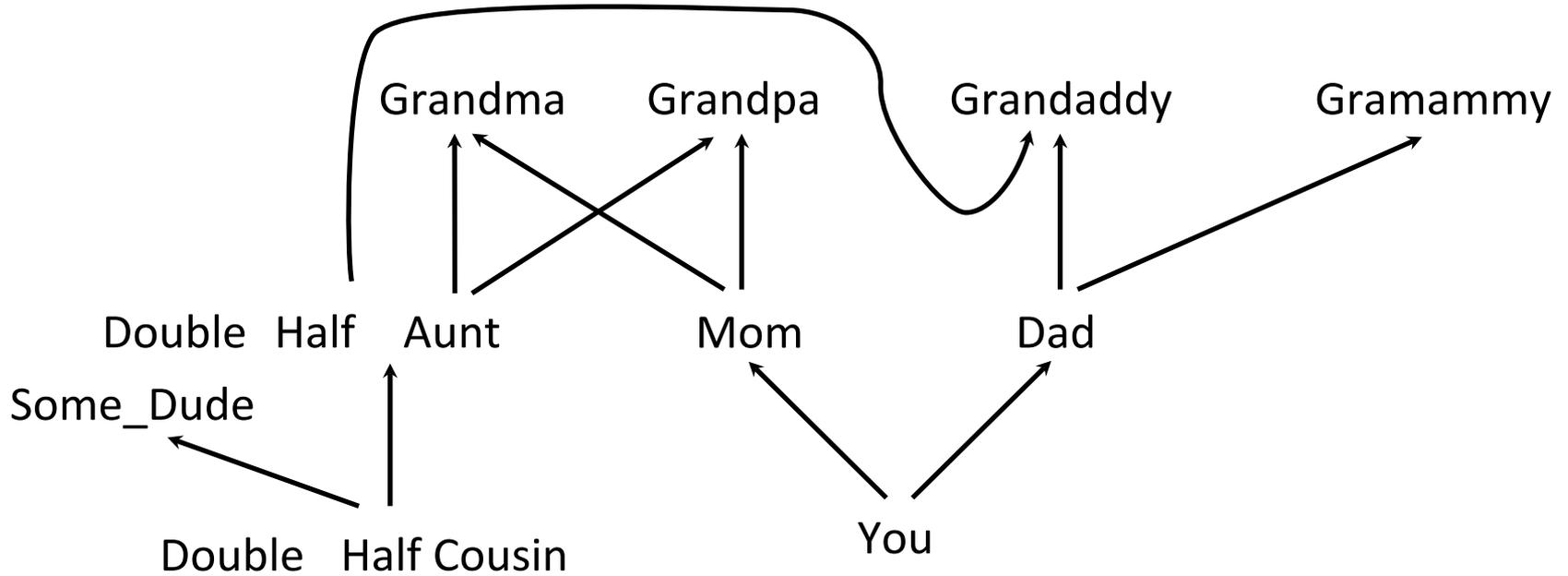
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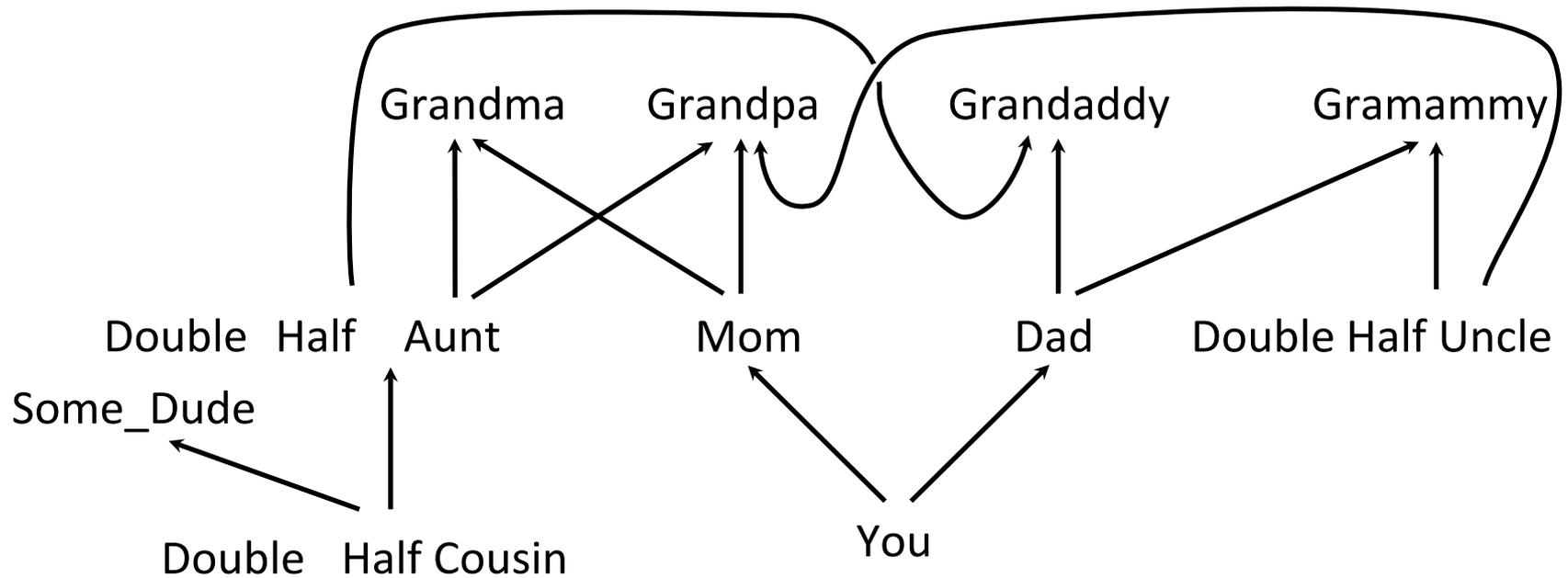
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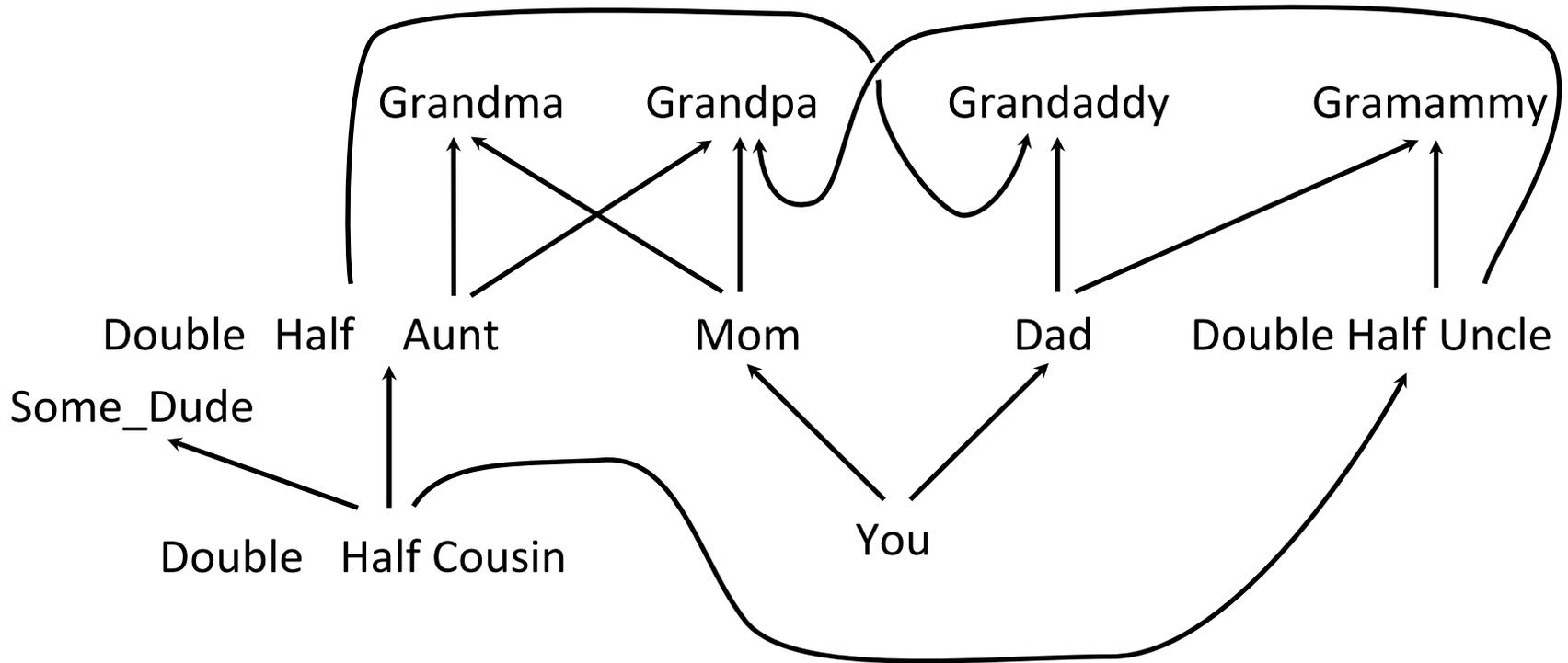
Human Relationships



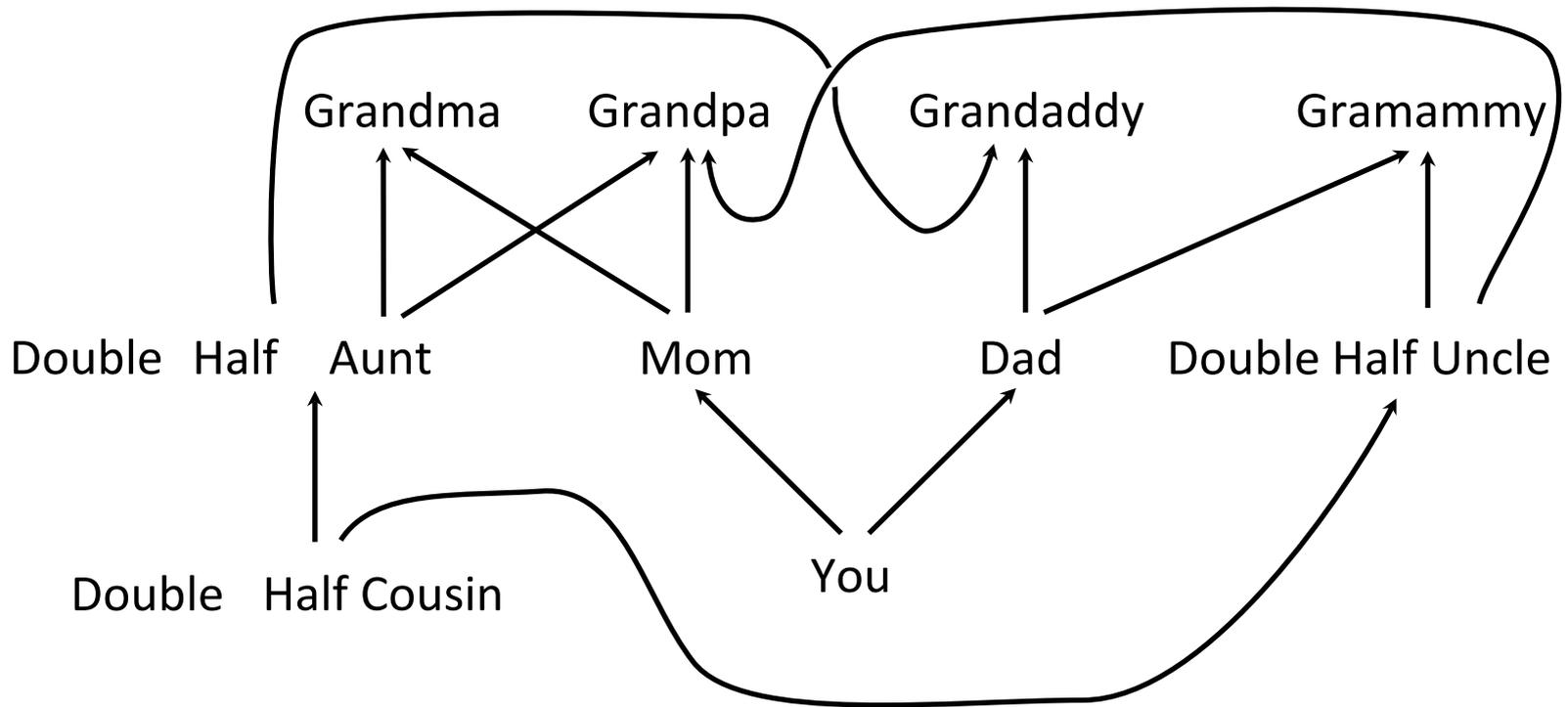
Human Relationships



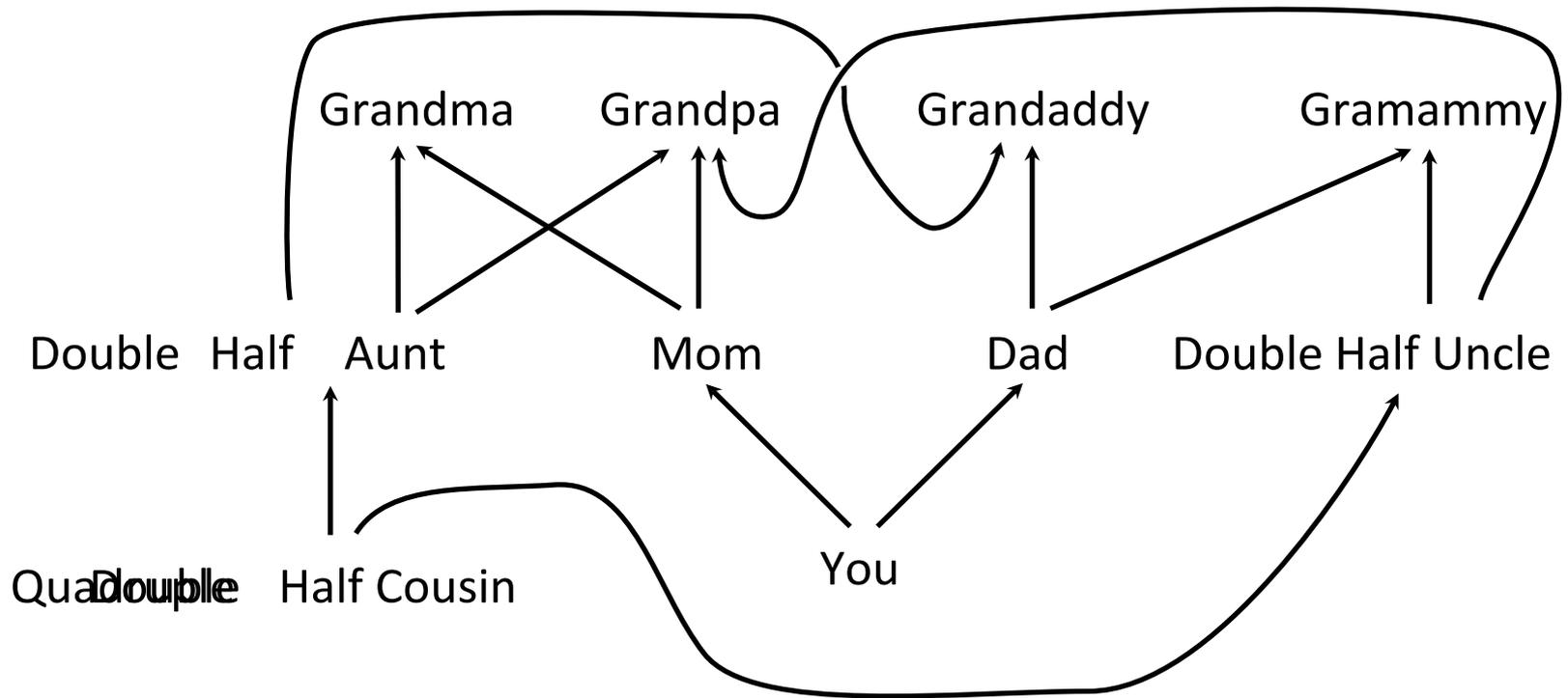
Human Relationships



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