

# CS61A Lecture 20

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UC Berkeley  
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# Dot Expressions



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tom_account.deposit(10)
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Dot expression

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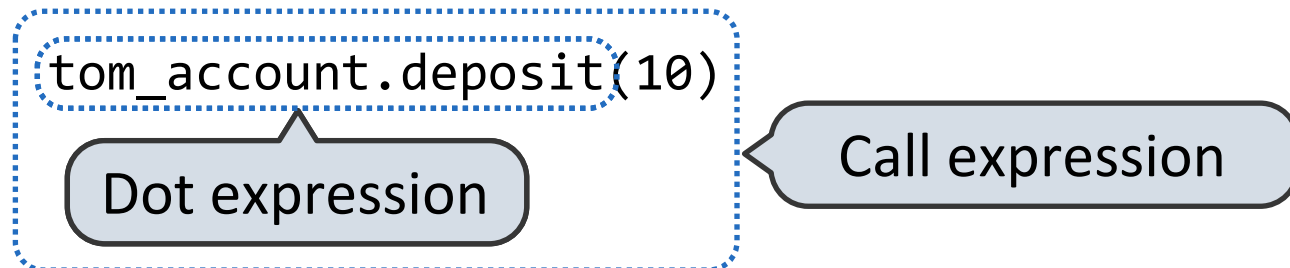
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```
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- One of its instance attributes, **or**

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`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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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```
>>> add2 = curry(add)(2)  
>>> add2(3)  
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The same procedure can be used to create a bound method from a function

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

# Attributes, Functions, and Methods



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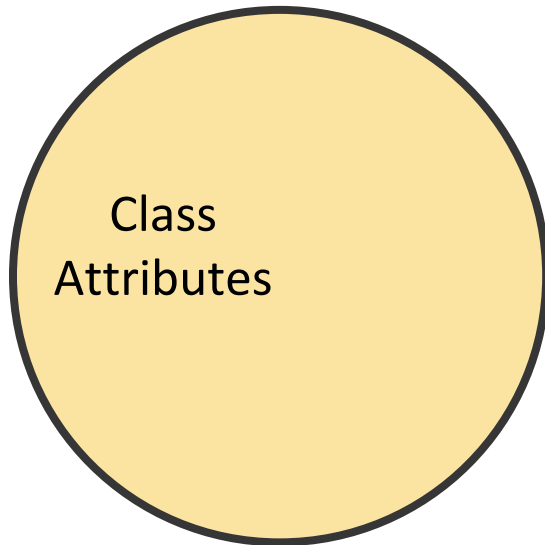
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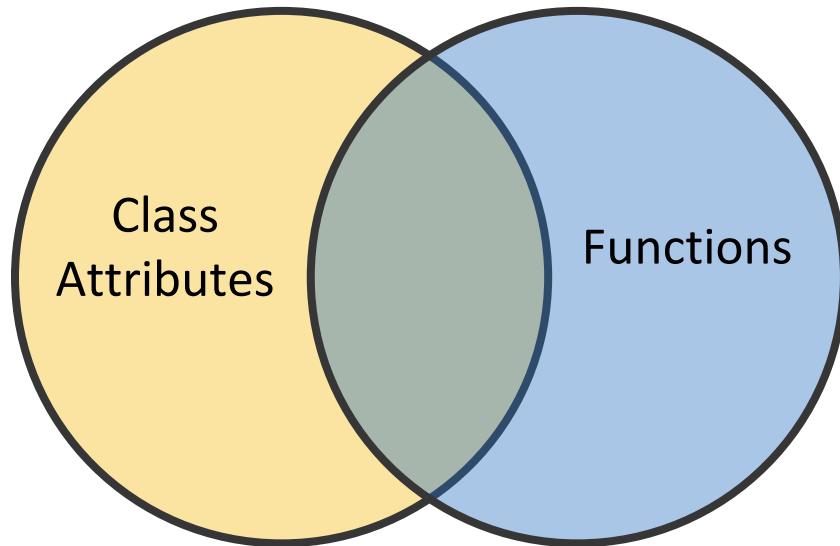
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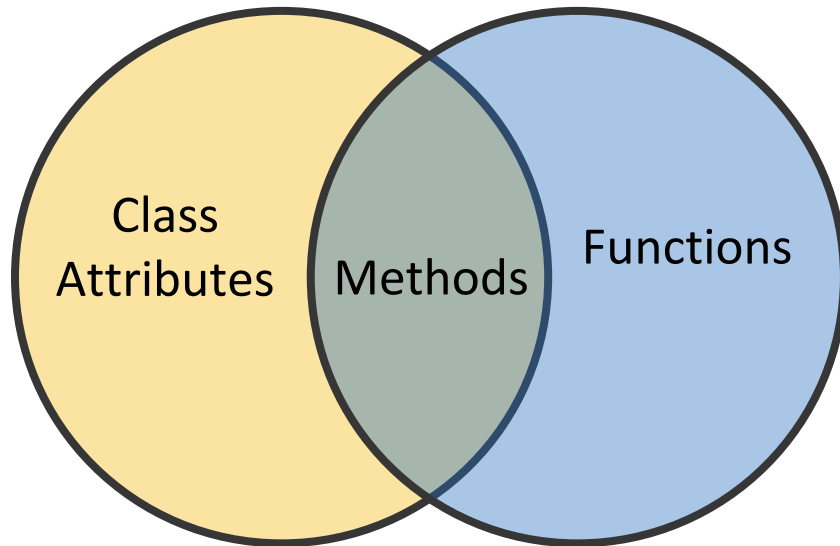
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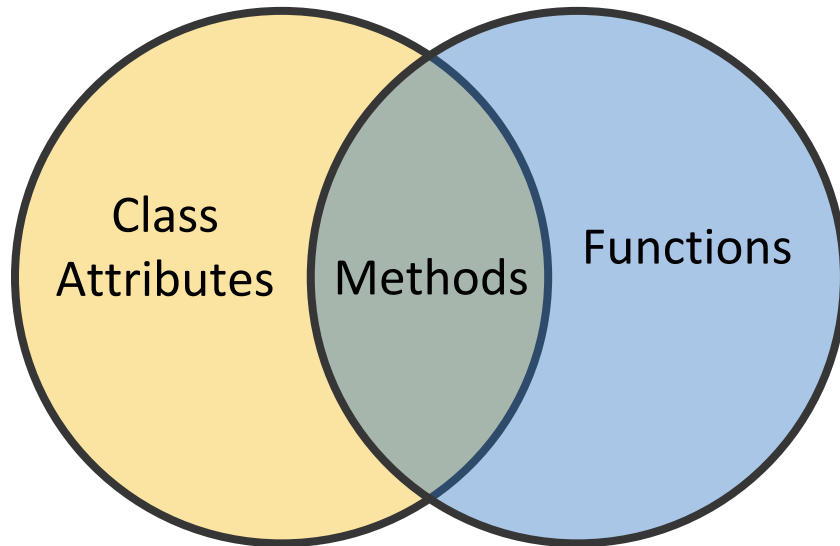
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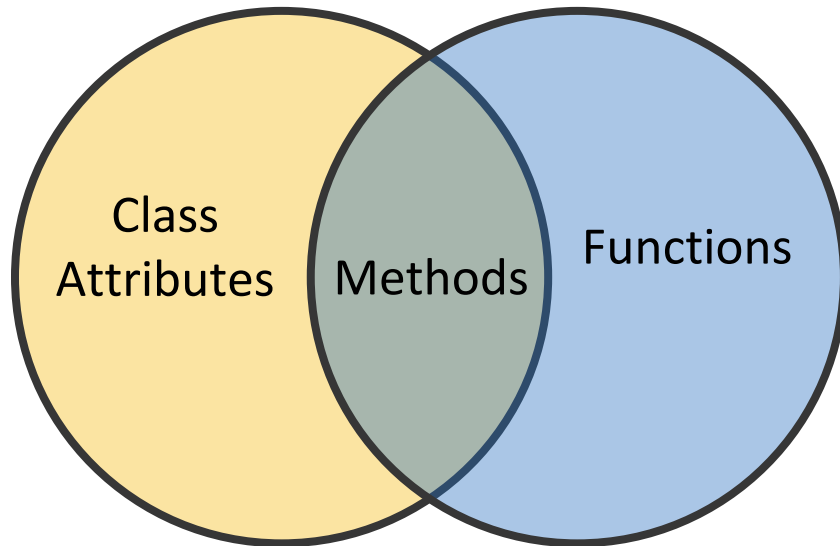
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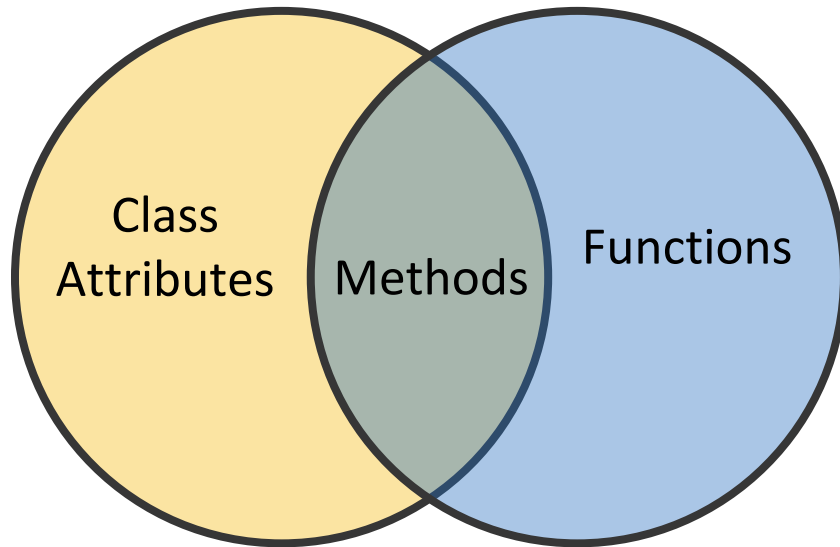
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Bound methods are also objects: a function that has its first parameter "self" already bound to an instance.

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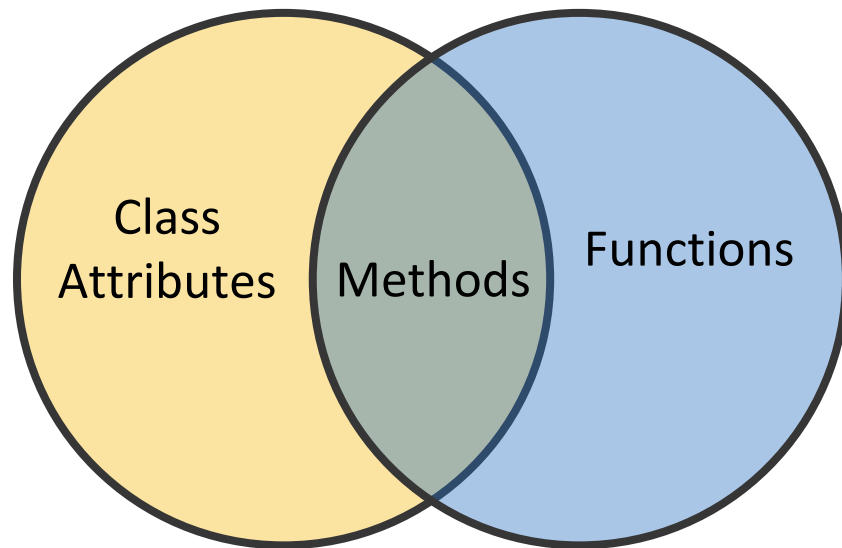
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Dot expressions on instances evaluate to bound methods for class attributes that are functions.

# Looking Up Attributes by Name



`<expression> . <name>`

# Looking Up Attributes by Name



**<expression> . <name>**

To evaluate a dot expression:



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To evaluate a dot expression:

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

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

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

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```

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0.02  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
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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





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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
```

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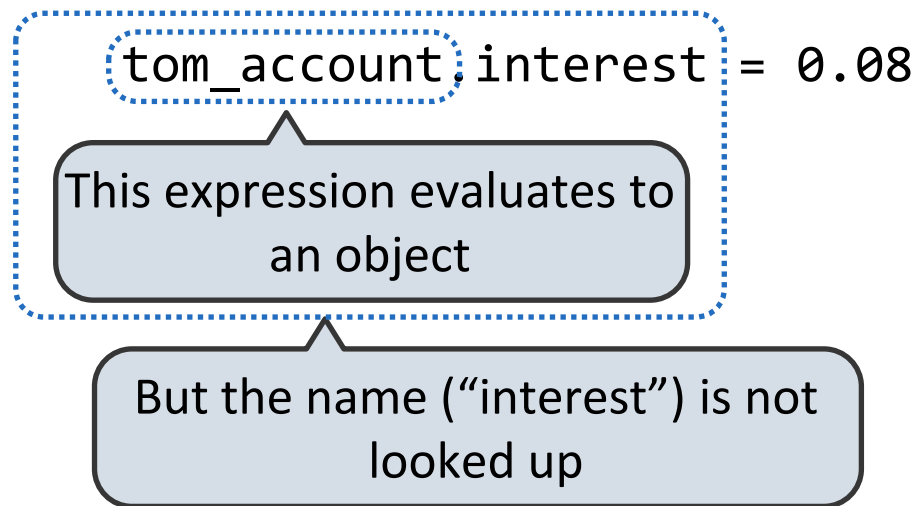
This expression evaluates to  
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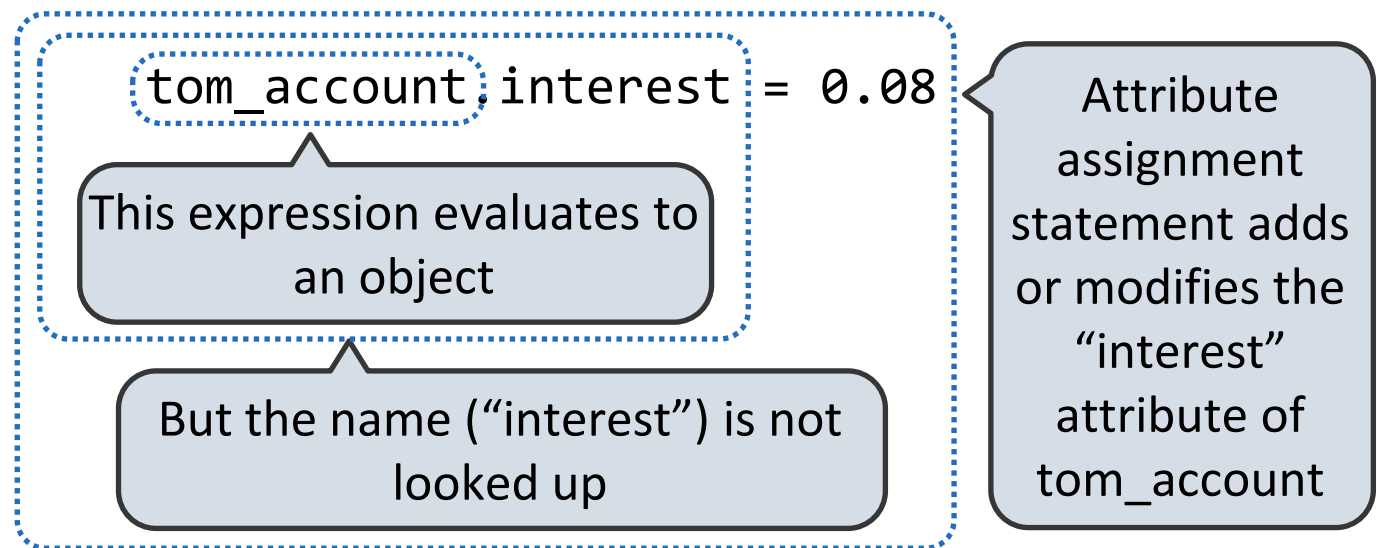


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Instance  
Attribute  
Assignment :

`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



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tom\_account

Class Attribute  
Assignment :

`Account.interest = 0.04`

# Attribute Assignment Statements



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# Attribute Assignment Statements



```
interest: 0.02
```



# Attribute Assignment Statements



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



# Attribute Assignment Statements



**Account** class  
attributes

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

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

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```



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

# 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
```



# 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>):  
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```

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.

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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
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14
```

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

# Inheritance Example



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```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
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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
>>> 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):
        return Account.withdraw(self,
```







# Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes



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

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To look up a name in a class.

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

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

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



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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!

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



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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
>>> 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.

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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:
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class CheckingAccount(Account):
    interest = 0.01
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        return self.balance

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

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        self.balance = self.balance - amount
        return self.balance
```

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.

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Inheritance is best for representing is-a relationships.

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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 **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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class SavingsAccount(Account):  
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CleverBank marketing executive wants:



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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!
```

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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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class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
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    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
```

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```
class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
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    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)
```

# 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")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
```

# Multiple Inheritance



A class may inherit from multiple base classes in Python.

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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)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
```

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

```
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1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
```

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class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount,
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```

Instance attribute

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

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

1

SavingsAccount  
method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

19

```
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13

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

SavingsAccount  
method

```
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
```

CheckingAccount  
method

```
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
```



# Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



Instance attribute

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

```
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

```
1
```

**SavingsAccount**  
method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

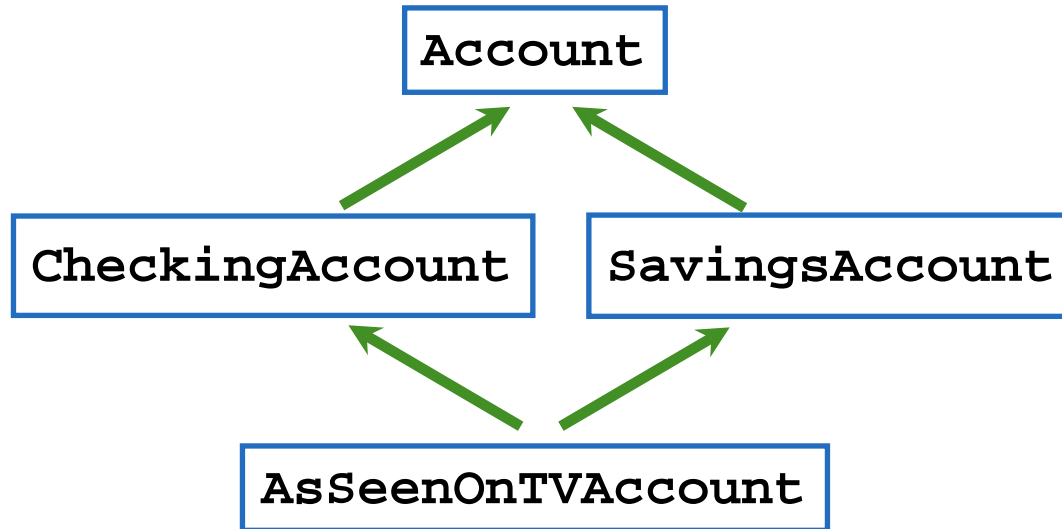
```
19
```

**CheckingAccount**  
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```
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
```

```
13
```

# Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



Instance attribute

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>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
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1
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CheckingAccount  
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13
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# Human Relationships



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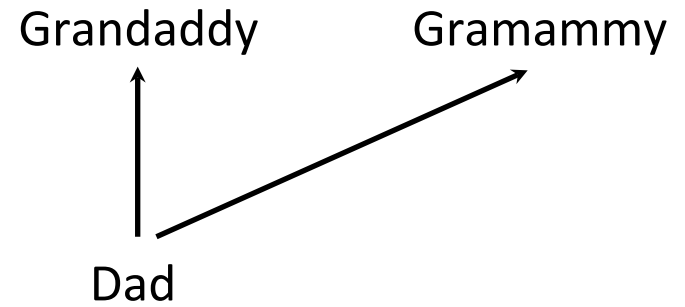
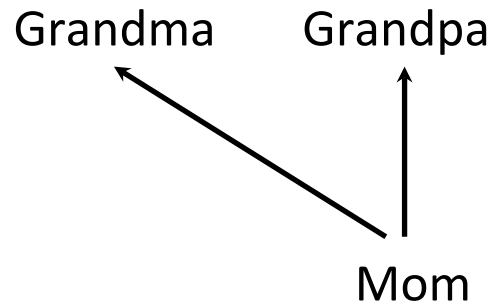
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Grandpa

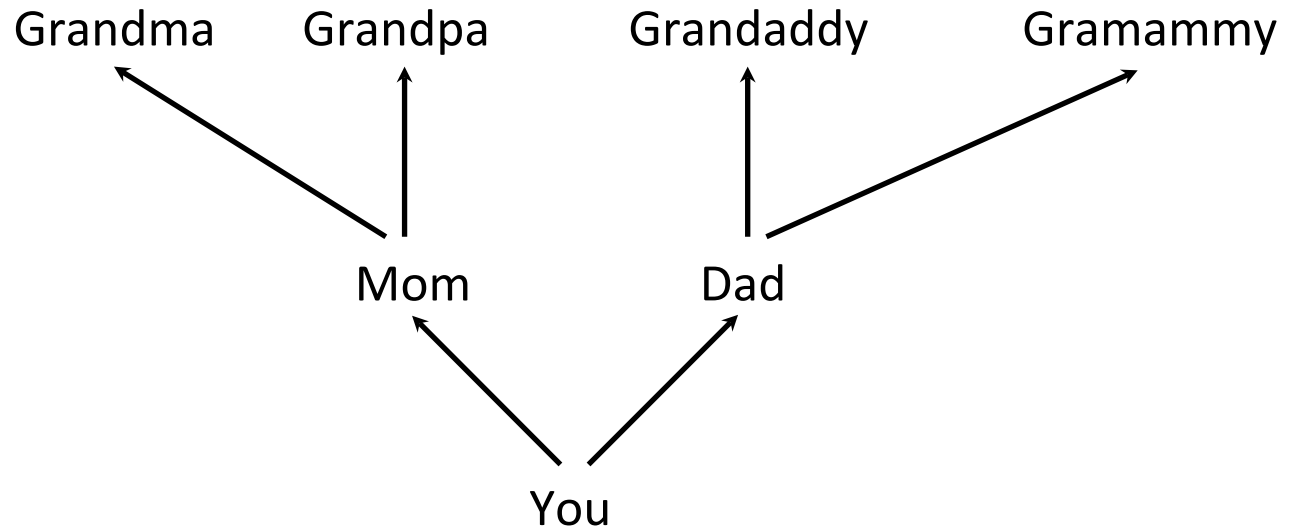
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Gramammy

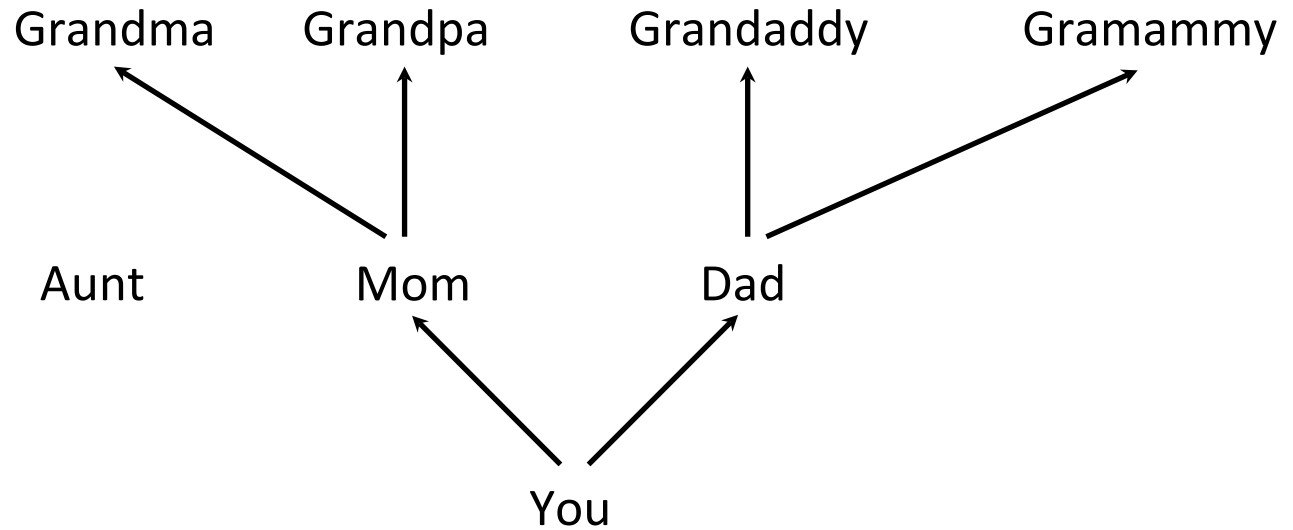
# Human Relationships



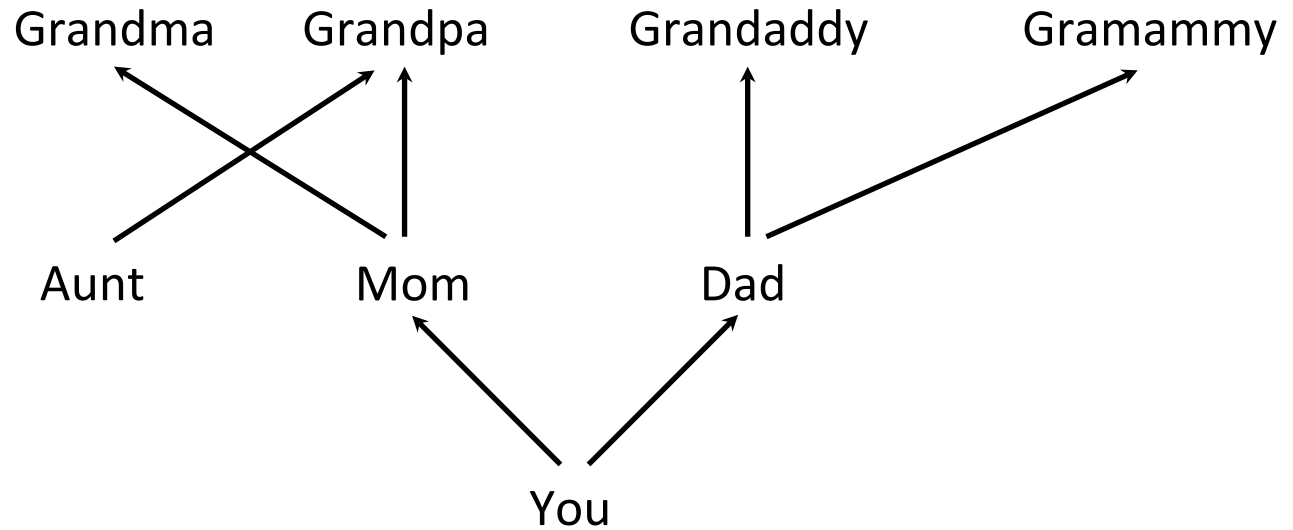
# Human Relationships



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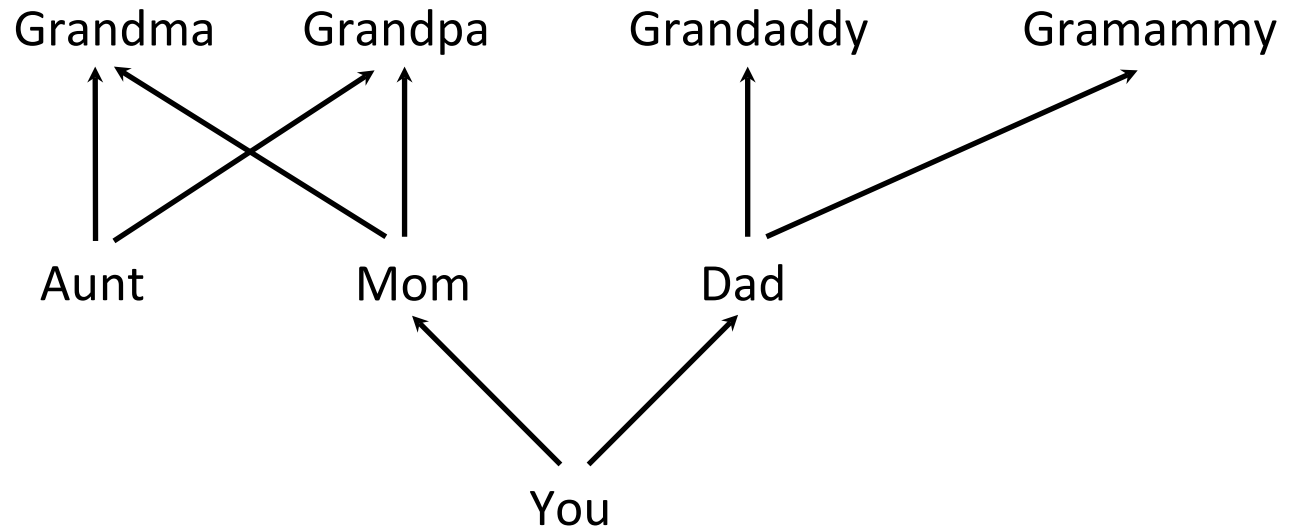


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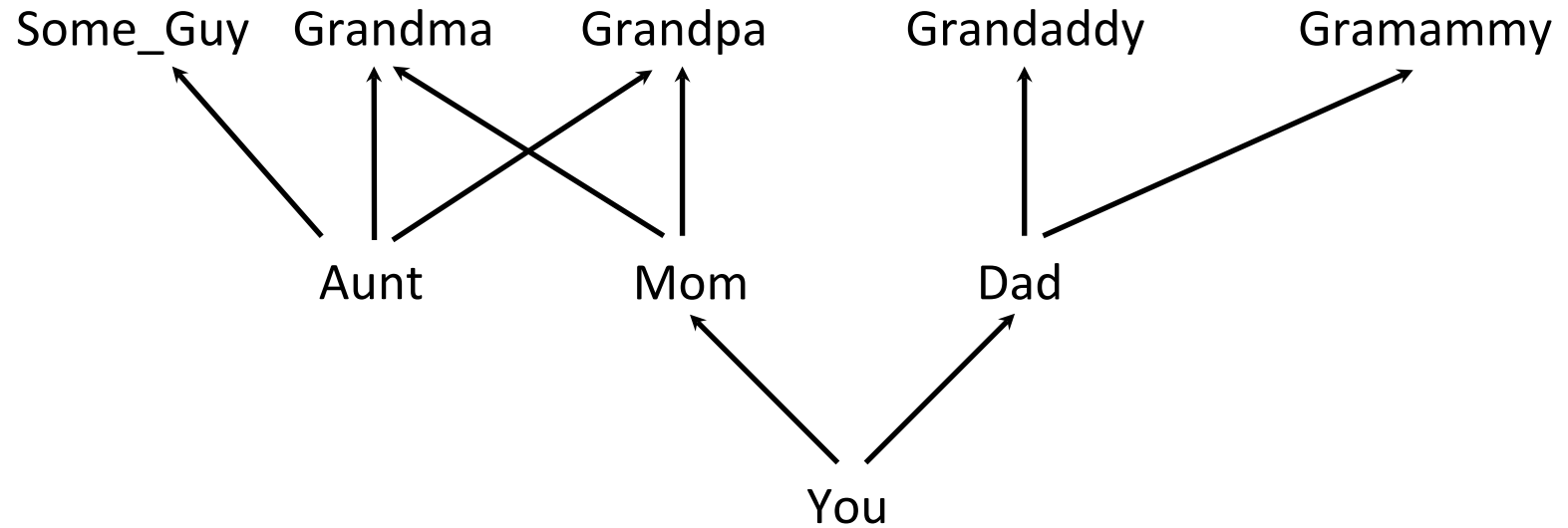




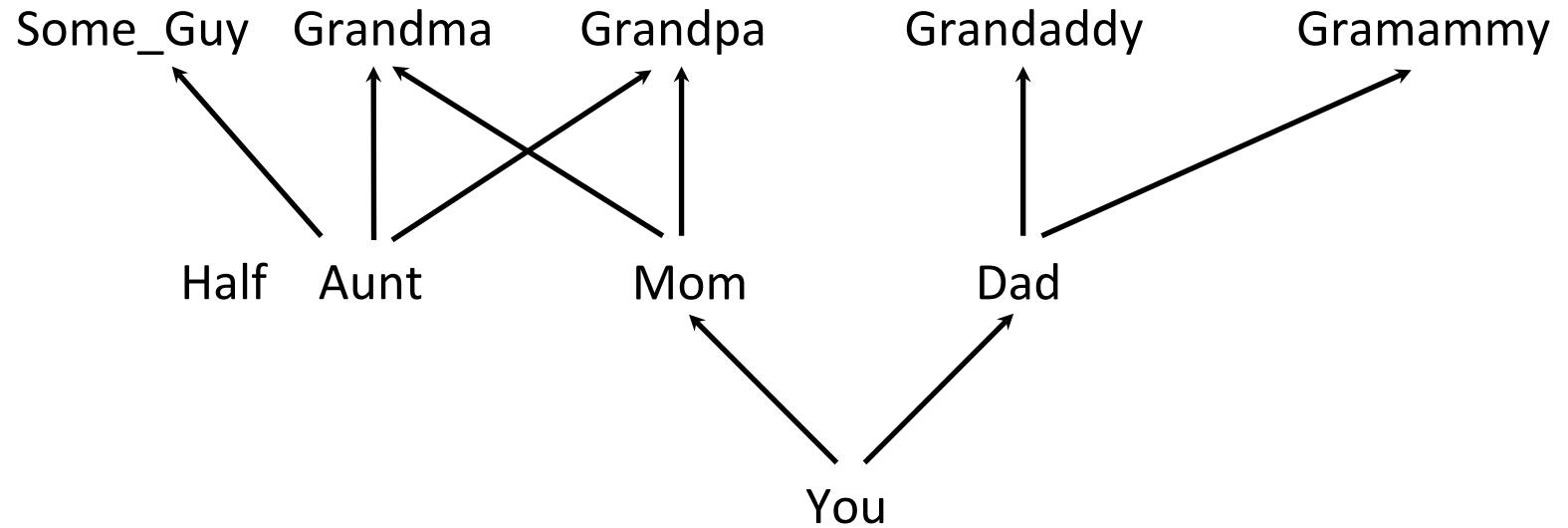
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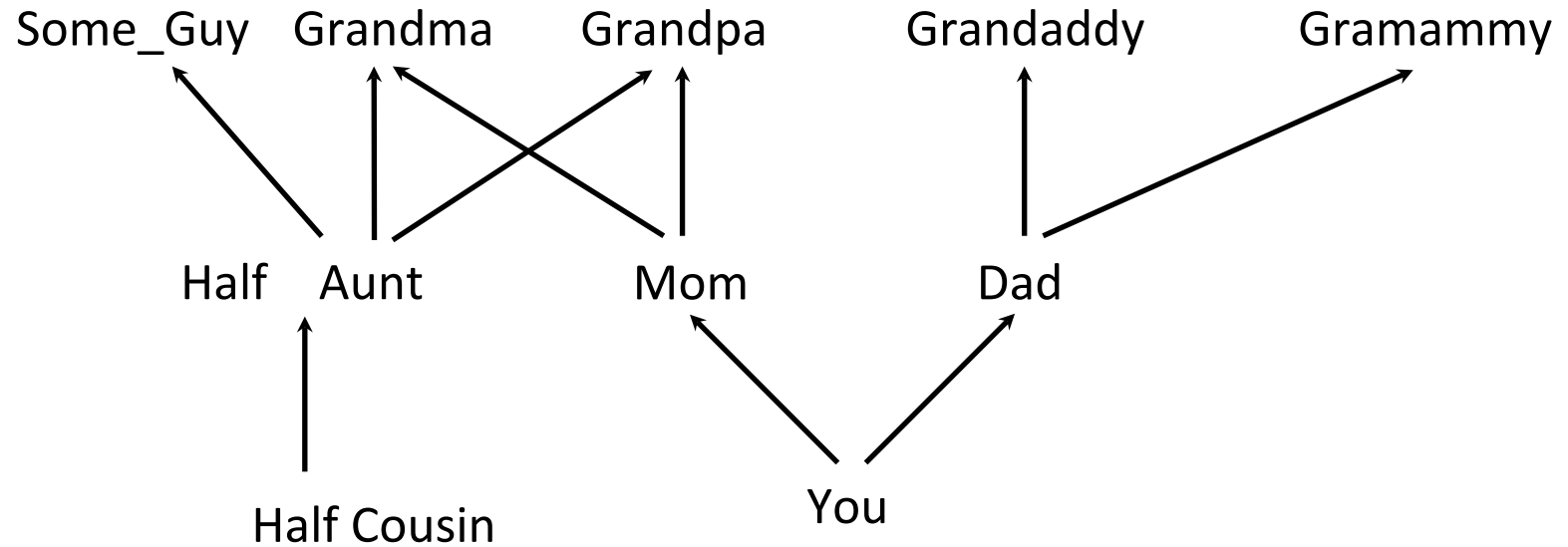
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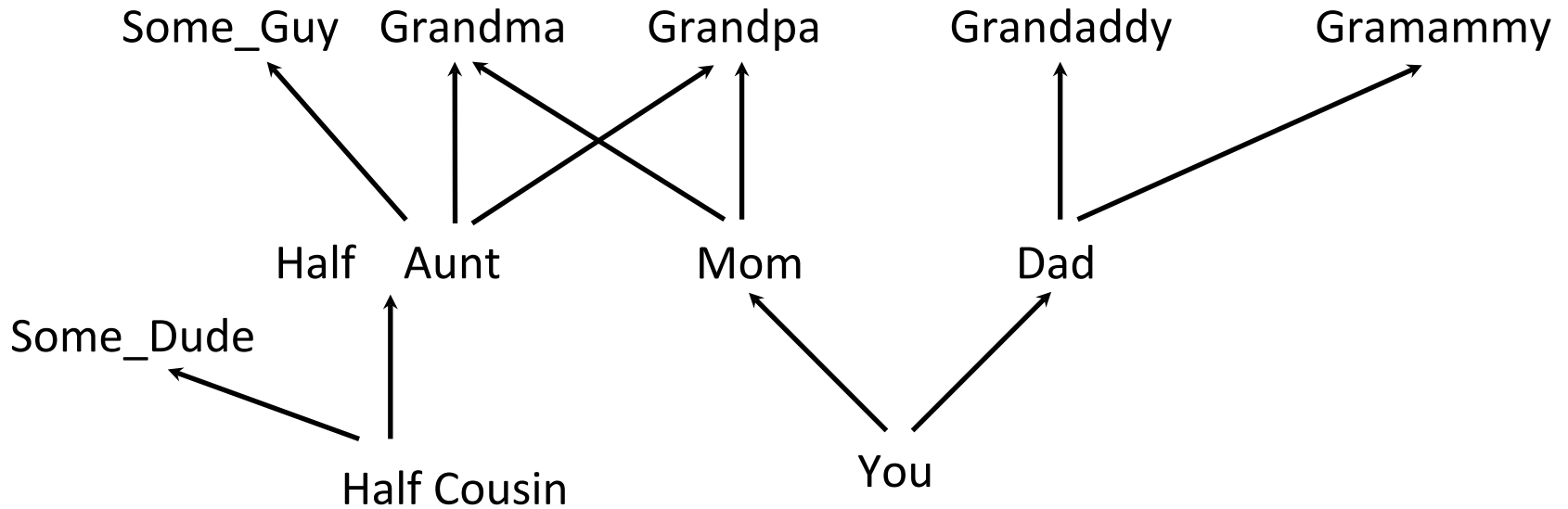
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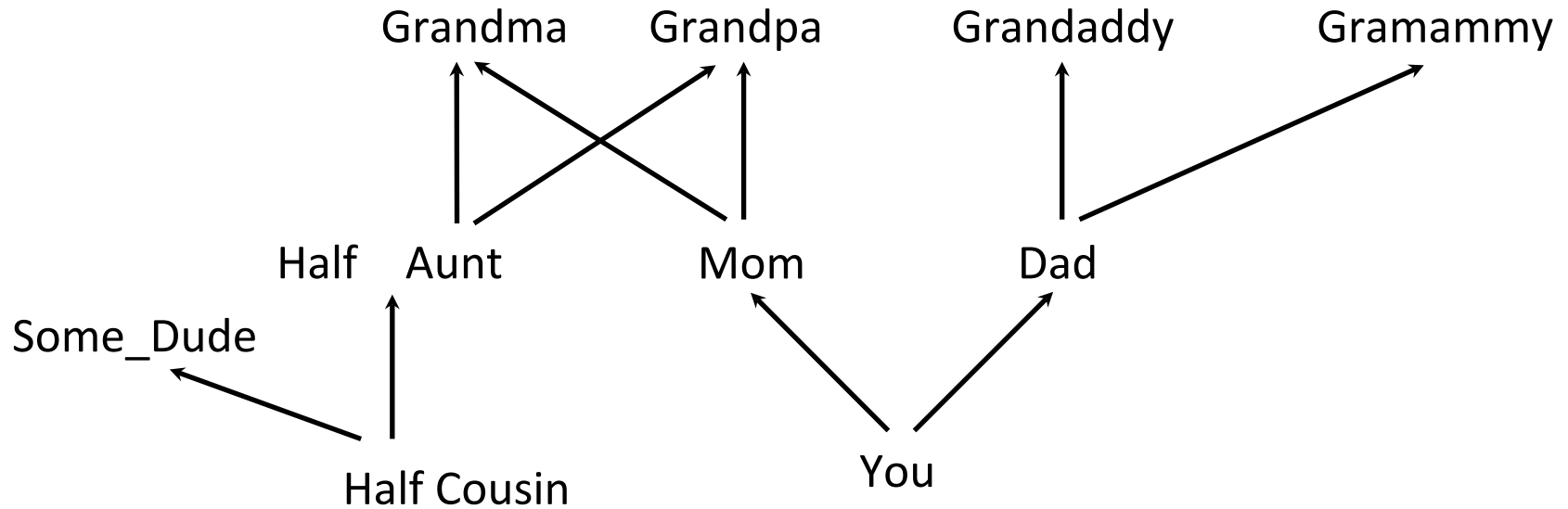
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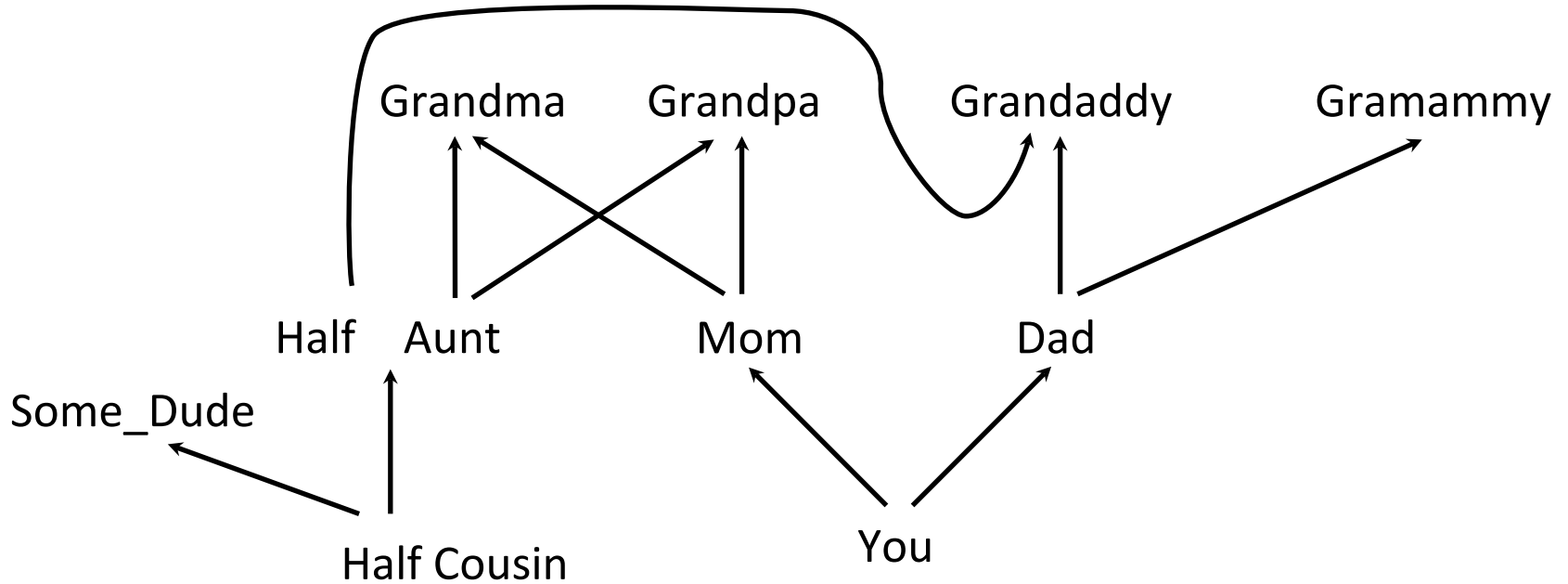
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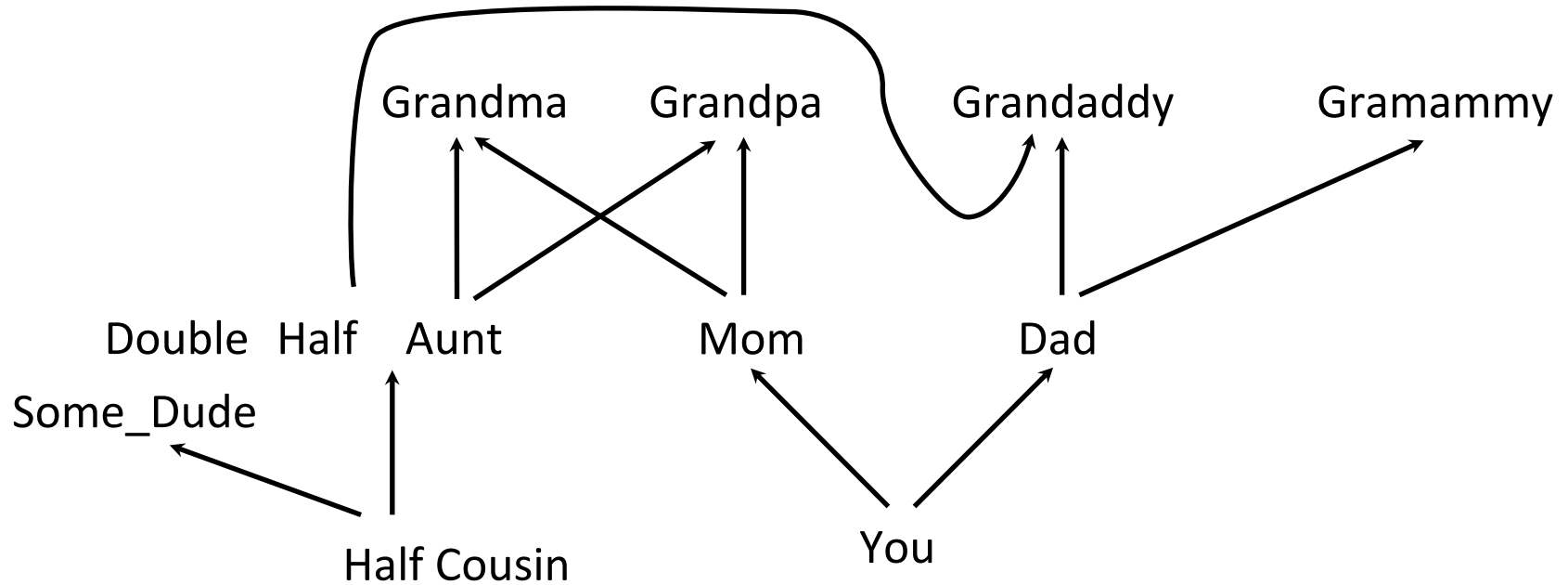
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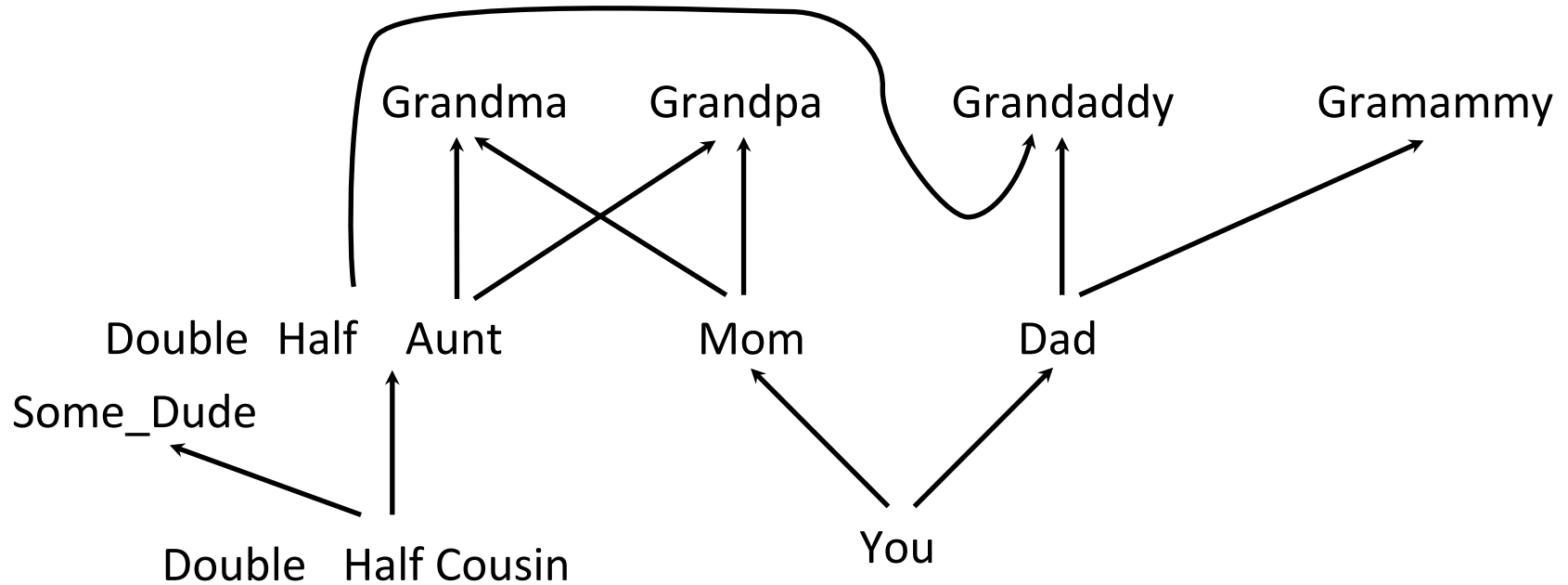


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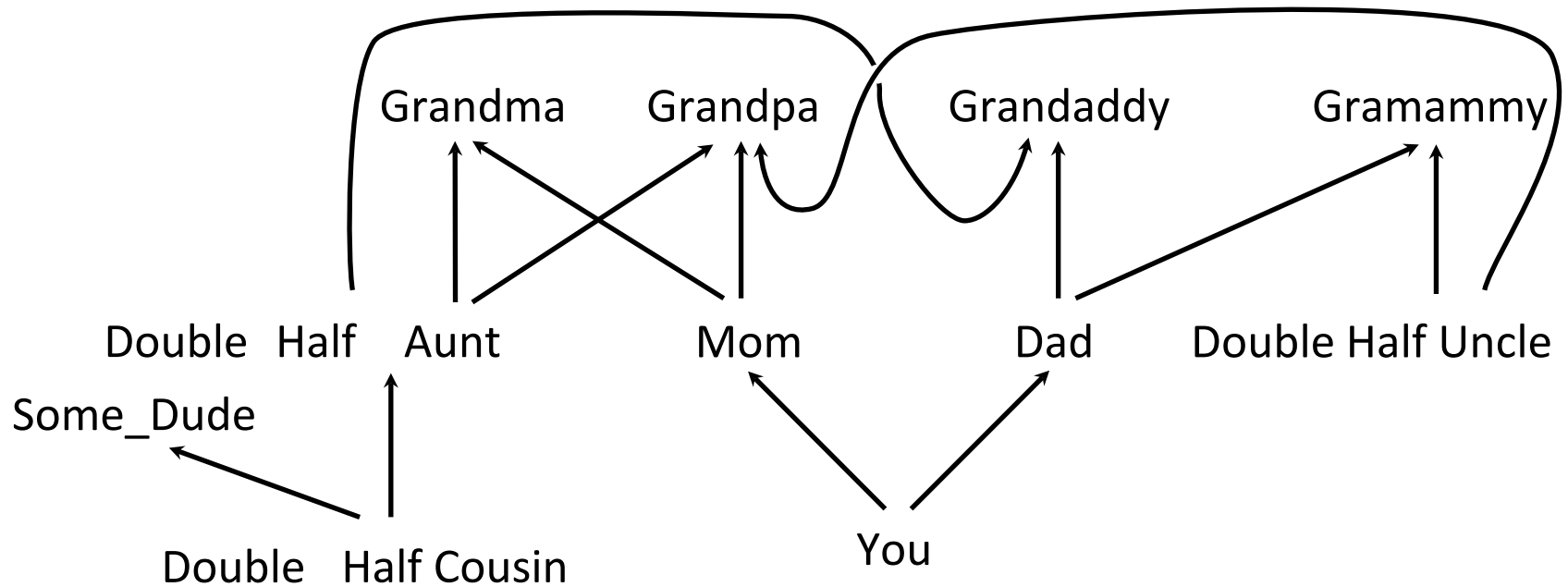




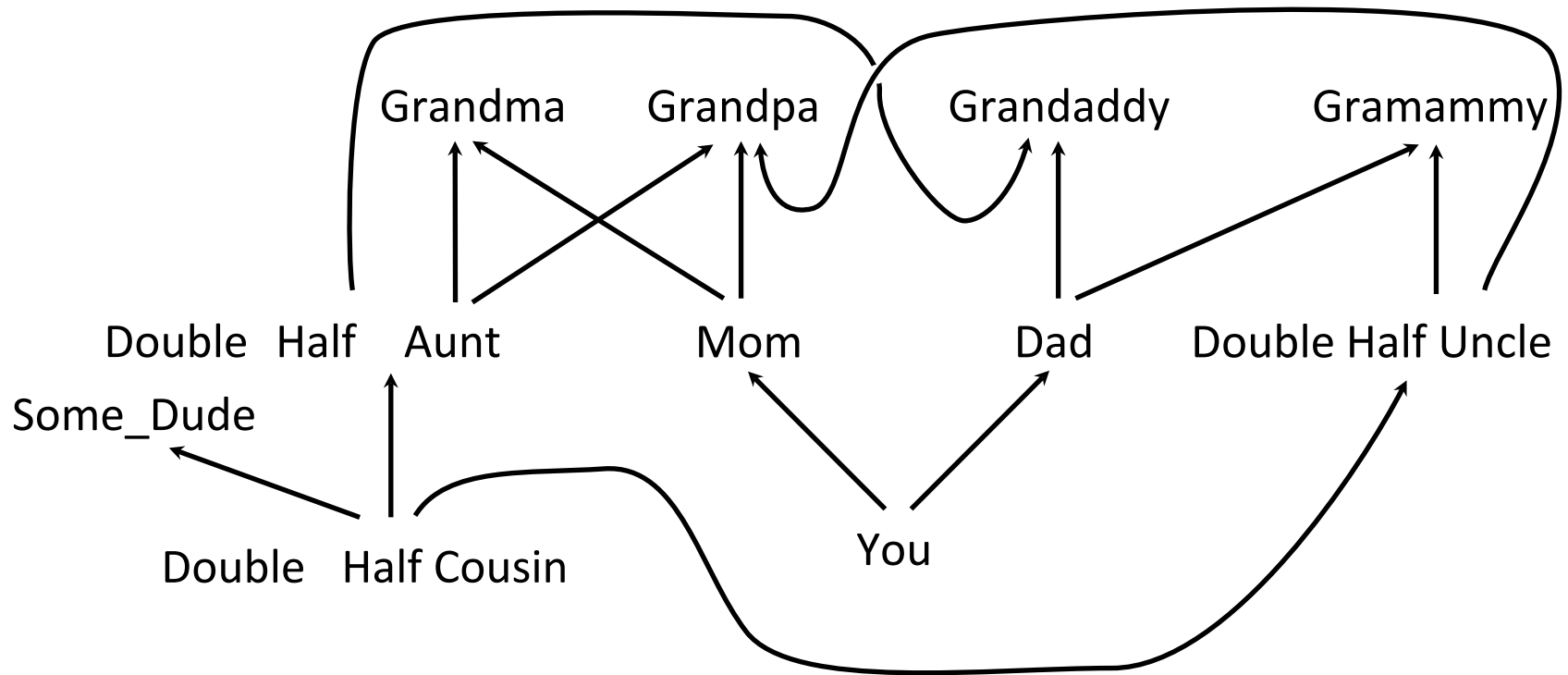
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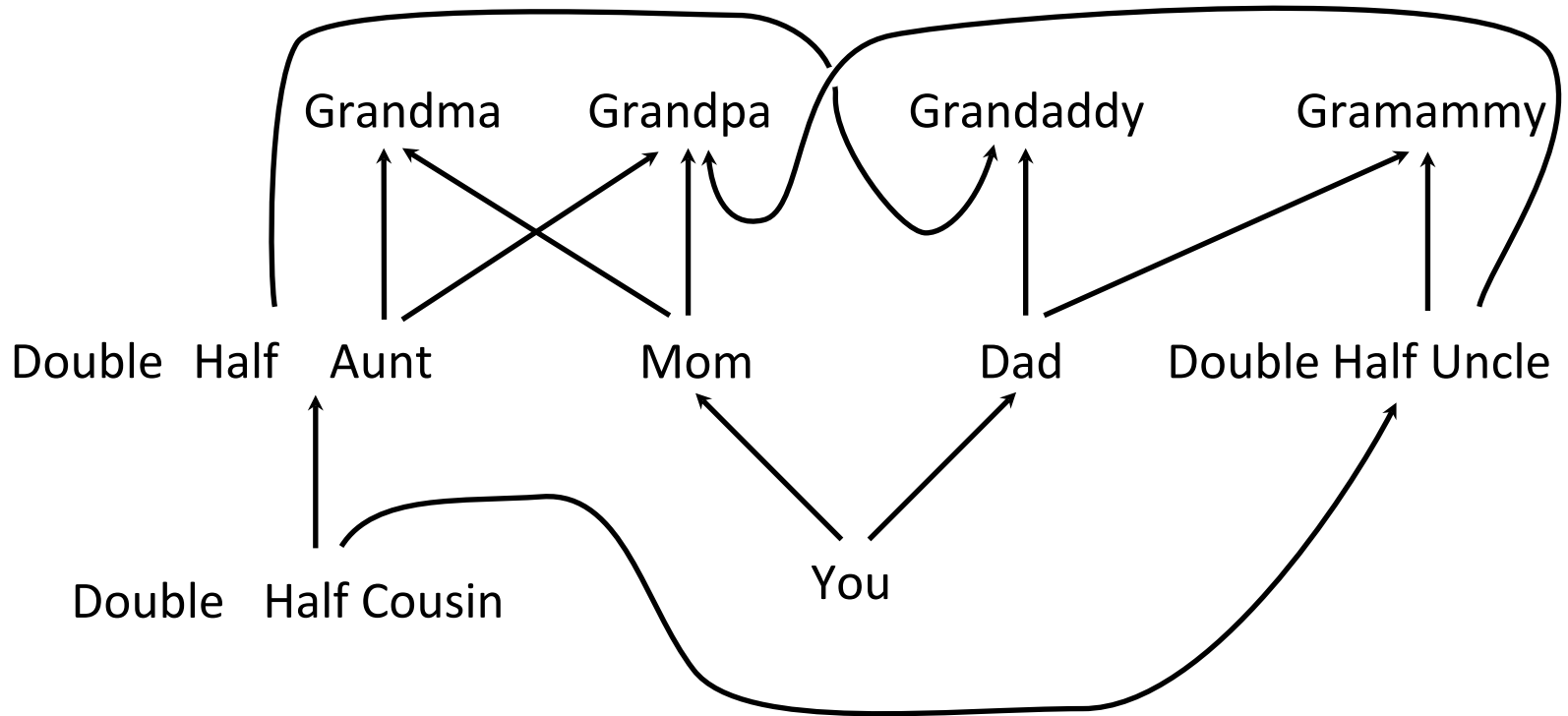
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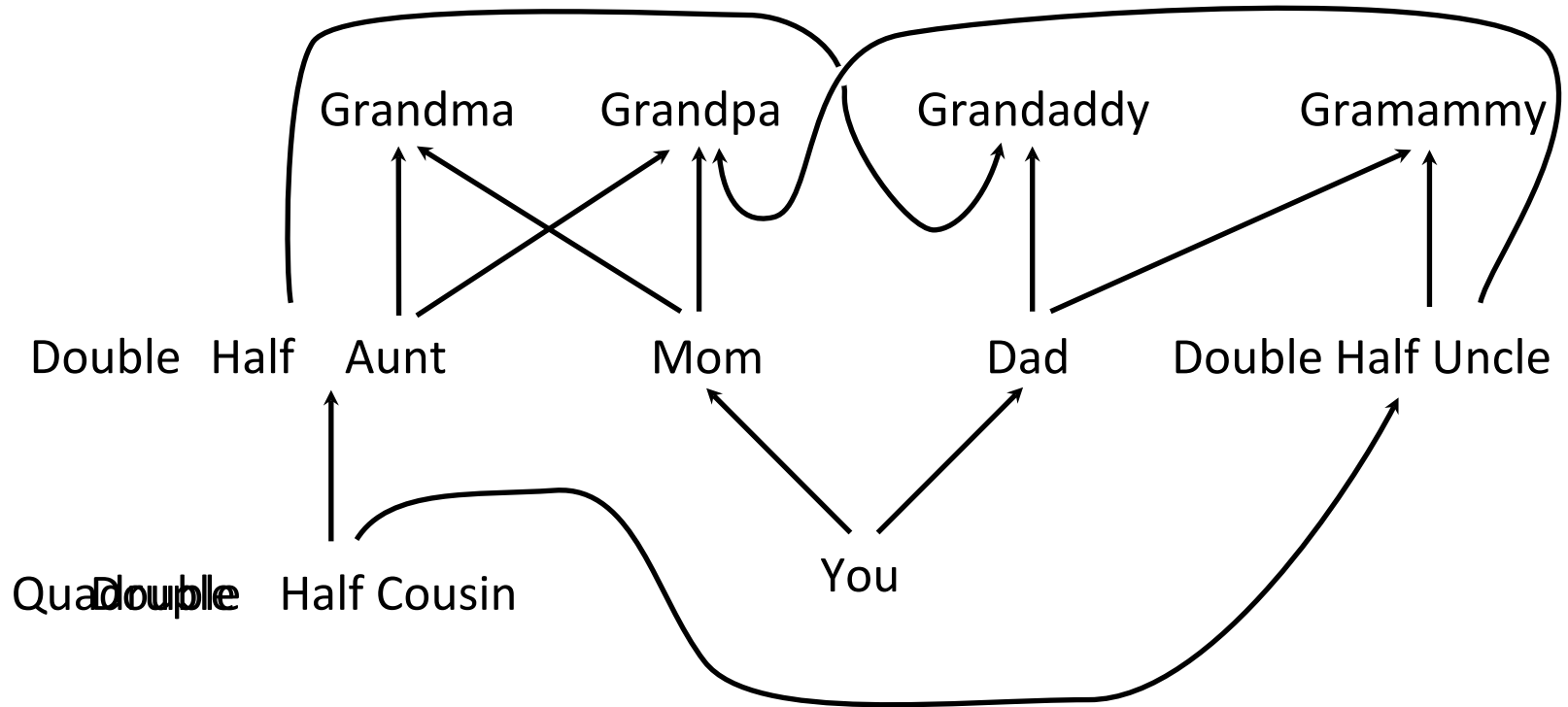
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