

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

(download slides and .py files ' follow along!)

6.0001 LECTURE 8

OBJECTS

- Python supports many different kinds of data

```
1234          3.14159      "Hello"      [1, 5, 7, 11, 13]
{"CA": "California", "MA": "Massachusetts"}
```

- each is an **object**, and every object has:
 - a **type**
 - an internal **data representation** (primitive or composite)
 - a set of procedures for **interaction** with the object
- an object is an **instance** of a type
 - `1234` is an instance of an `int`
 - `"hello"` is an instance of a string

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING (OOP)

- **EVERYTHING IN PYTHON IS AN OBJECT** (and has a type)
- can **create new objects** of some type
- can **manipulate objects**
- can **destroy objects**
 - explicitly using `del` or just “forget” about them
 - python system will reclaim destroyed or inaccessible objects – called “garbage collection”

WHAT ARE OBJECTS?

- objects are **a data abstraction** that captures...

(1) an **internal representation**

- through data attributes

(2) an **interface** for interacting with object

- through methods (aka procedures/functions)
- defines behaviors but hides implementation

EXAMPLE:

[1,2,3,4] has type list

- how are lists **represented internally**? linked list of cells



*follow pointer to
the next index*

- how to **manipulate** lists?
 - `L[i]`, `L[i:j]`, `+`
 - `len()`, `min()`, `max()`, `del(L[i])`
 - `L.append()`, `L.extend()`, `L.count()`, `L.index()`,
`L.insert()`, `L.pop()`, `L.remove()`, `L.reverse()`, `L.sort()`
- internal representation should be private
- correct behavior may be compromised if you manipulate internal representation directly

ADVANTAGES OF OOP

- **bundle data into packages** together with procedures that work on them through well-defined interfaces
- **divide-and-conquer** development
 - implement and test behavior of each class separately
 - increased modularity reduces complexity
- classes make it easy to **reuse** code
 - many Python modules define new classes
 - each class has a separate environment (no collision on function names)
 - inheritance allows subclasses to redefine or extend a selected subset of a superclass' behavior

CREATING AND USING YOUR OWN TYPES WITH CLASSES

- make a distinction between **creating a class** and **using an instance** of the class
- **creating** the class involves
 - defining the class name
 - defining class attributes
 - *for example, someone wrote code to implement a list class*
- **using** the class involves
 - creating new **instances** of objects
 - doing operations on the instances
 - *for example, $L = [1, 2]$ and $len(L)$*

DEFINE YOUR OWN TYPES

- use the `class` keyword to define a new type

```
class Coordinate(object):
```

name/type

*class
parent*

```
    #define attributes here
```

- similar to `def`, indent code to indicate which statements are part of the **class definition**
- the word `object` means that `Coordinate` is a Python object and **inherits** all its attributes (inheritance next lecture)
 - `Coordinate` is a subclass of `object`
 - `object` is a superclass of `Coordinate`

WHAT ARE ATTRIBUTES?

- data and procedures that “**belong**” to the class
- **data attributes**
 - think of data as other objects that make up the class
 - *for example, a coordinate is made up of two numbers*
- **methods** (procedural attributes)
 - think of methods as functions that only work with this class
 - how to interact with the object
 - *for example you can define a distance between two coordinate objects but there is no meaning to a distance between two list objects*

DEFINING HOW TO CREATE AN INSTANCE OF A CLASS

- first have to define **how to create an instance** of object
- use a **special method called `__init__`** to initialize some data attributes

```
class Coordinate(object):
```

```
def __init__(self, x, y):
```

```
    self.x = x
```

```
    self.y = y
```

special method to create an instance — is double underscore

two data attributes for every Coordinate object

what data initializes a Coordinate object

parameter to refer to an instance of the class

ACTUALLY CREATING AN INSTANCE OF A CLASS

```
c = Coordinate(3,4)
origin = Coordinate(0,0)
print(c.x)
print(origin.x)
```

use the dot to
access an attribute
of instance `c`

create a new object
of type
`Coordinate` and
pass in 3 and 4 to
the `__init__`

- data attributes of an instance are called **instance variables**
- don't provide argument for `self`, Python does this automatically

WHAT IS A METHOD?

- procedural attribute, like a **function that works only with this class**
- Python always passes the object as the first argument
 - convention is to use **self** as the name of the first argument of all methods
- the **“.” operator** is used to access any attribute
 - a data attribute of an object
 - a method of an object

DEFINE A METHOD FOR THE Coordinate CLASS

```
class Coordinate(object):  
    def __init__(self, x, y):  
        self.x = x  
        self.y = y  
    def distance(self, other):  
        x_diff_sq = (self.x - other.x) ** 2  
        y_diff_sq = (self.y - other.y) ** 2  
        return (x_diff_sq + y_diff_sq) ** 0.5
```

use it to refer to any instance

another parameter to method

dot notation to access data

- other than `self` and dot notation, methods behave just like functions (take params, do operations, return)

HOW TO USE A METHOD

```
def distance(self, other):
    # code here
```

method def

Using the class:

■ conventional way

```
c = Coordinate(3,4)
zero = Coordinate(0,0)
print(c.distance(zero))
```

*object to call
method on*

*name of
method*

*parameters not
including self
(self is
implied to be c)*

■ equivalent to

```
c = Coordinate(3,4)
zero = Coordinate(0,0)
print(Coordinate.distance(c, zero))
```

*name of
class*

*name of
method*

*parameters, including an
object to call the method
on, representing self*

PRINT REPRESENTATION OF AN OBJECT

```
>>> c = Coordinate(3,4)
>>> print(c)
<__main__.Coordinate object at 0x7fa918510488>
```

- **uninformative** print representation by default
- define a **`__str__` method** for a class
- Python calls the `__str__` method when used with `print` on your class object
- you choose what it does! Say that when we print a `Coordinate` object, want to show

```
>>> print(c)
<3,4>
```

DEFINING YOUR OWN PRINT METHOD

```
class Coordinate(object):
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y
    def distance(self, other):
        x_diff_sq = (self.x-other.x)**2
        y_diff_sq = (self.y-other.y)**2
        return (x_diff_sq + y_diff_sq)**0.5
    def __str__(self):
        return "<" + str(self.x) + ", " + str(self.y) + ">"
```

*name of
special
method*

*must return
a string*

WRAPPING YOUR HEAD AROUND TYPES AND CLASSES

- can ask for the type of an object instance

```
>>> c = Coordinate(3,4)
```

```
>>> print(c)
```

```
<3, 4>
```

```
>>> print(type(c))
```

```
<class __main__.Coordinate>
```

- this makes sense since

```
>>> print(Coordinate)
```

```
<class __main__.Coordinate>
```

```
>>> print(type(Coordinate))
```

```
<type 'type'>
```

- use `isinstance()` to check if an object is a `Coordinate`

```
>>> print(isinstance(c, Coordinate))
```

```
True
```

return of the `__str__` method
the type of object `c` is a class `Coordinate`

a `Coordinate` is a class
a `Coordinate` class is a type of object

SPECIAL OPERATORS

- `+`, `-`, `==`, `<`, `>`, `len()`, `print`, and many others

<https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#basic-customization>

- like `print`, can override these to work with your class
- define them with double underscores before/after

<code>__add__(self, other)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>self + other</code>
<code>__sub__(self, other)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>self - other</code>
<code>__eq__(self, other)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>self == other</code>
<code>__lt__(self, other)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>self < other</code>
<code>__len__(self)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>len(self)</code>
<code>__str__(self)</code>	<code>→</code>	<code>print self</code>

... and others

EXAMPLE: FRACTIONS

- create a **new type** to represent a number as a fraction
- **internal representation** is two integers
 - numerator
 - denominator
- **interface** a.k.a. **methods** a.k.a **how to interact** with `Fraction` objects
 - add, subtract
 - print representation, convert to a float
 - invert the fraction
- the code for this is in the handout, check it out!

THE POWER OF OOP

- **bundle together objects** that share
 - common attributes and
 - procedures that operate on those attributes
- use **abstraction** to make a distinction between how to implement an object vs how to use the object
- build **layers** of object abstractions that inherit behaviors from other classes of objects
- create our **own classes of objects** on top of Python's basic classes

MIT OpenCourseWare
<https://ocw.mit.edu>

6.0001 Introduction to Computer Science and Programming in Python
Fall 2016

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.