

Inheritance

Announcements

Attributes

Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

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All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

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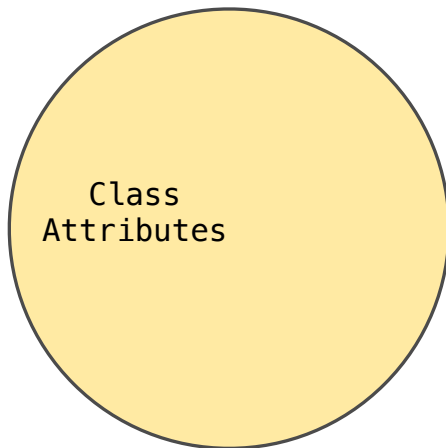
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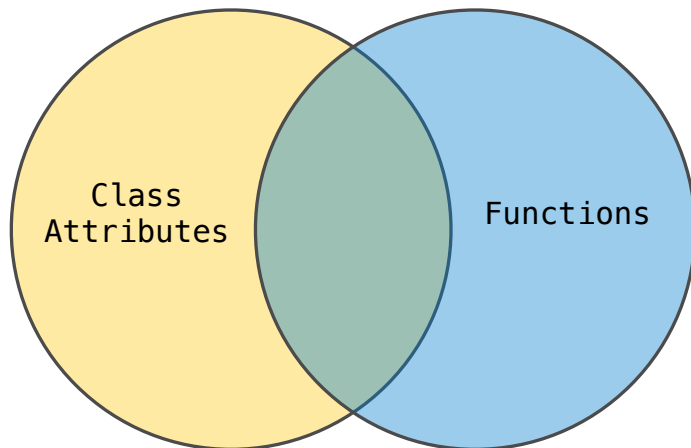
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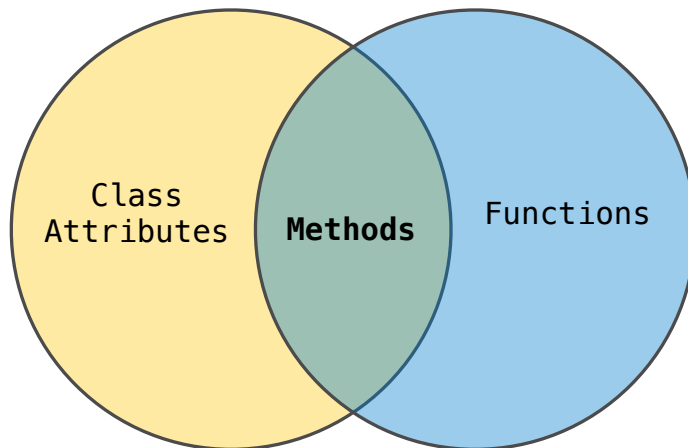
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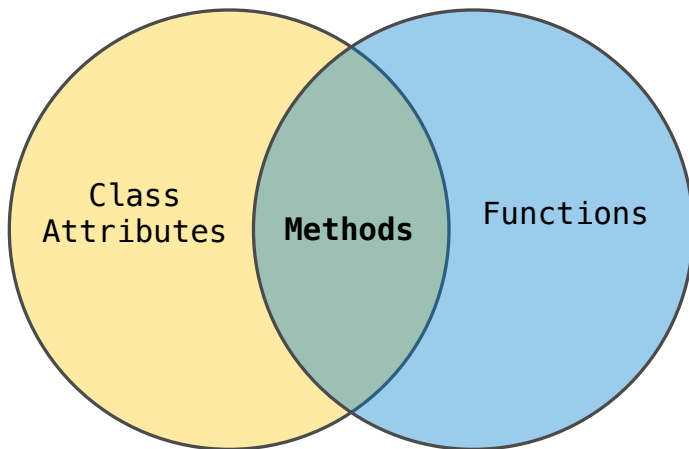
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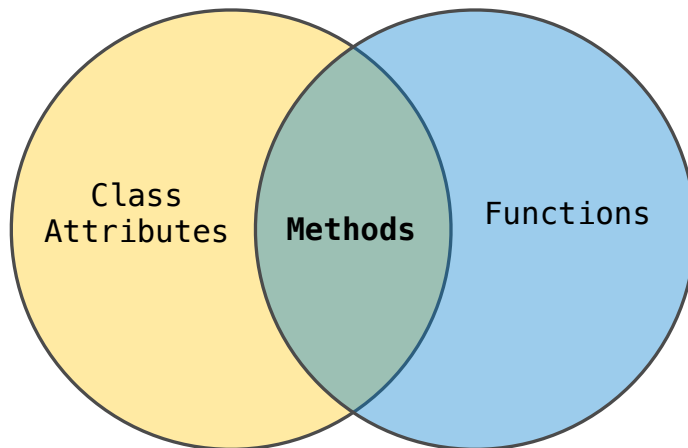
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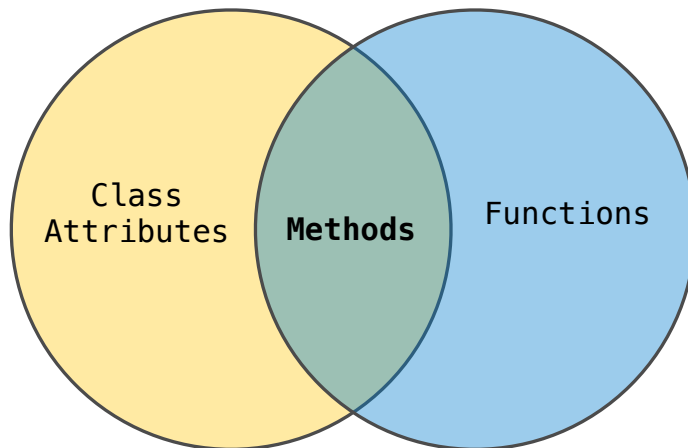
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Bound methods are also objects: a function that has its first parameter "self" already bound to an instance

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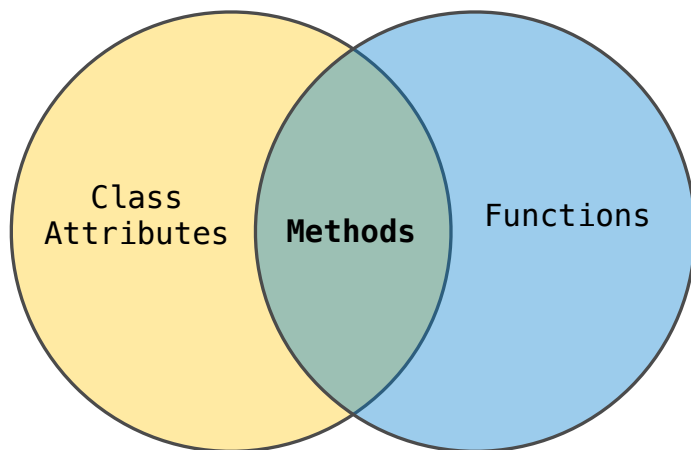
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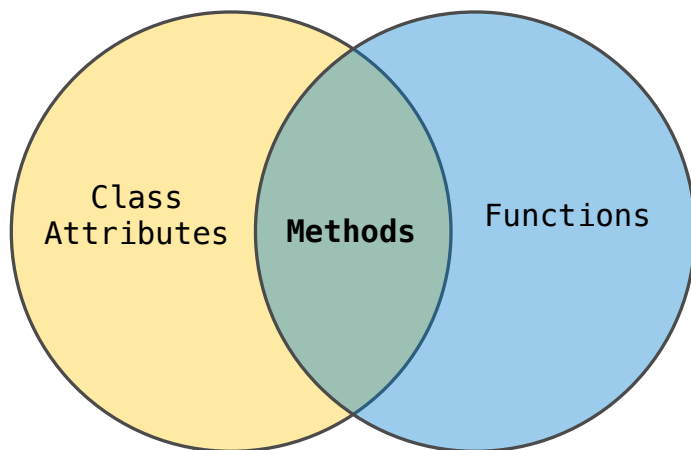
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`<instance>.<method_name>`

Looking Up Attributes by Name

`<expression> . <name>`

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2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes of that object; if an attribute with that name exists, its value is returned
3. If not, `<name>` is looked up in the class, which yields a class attribute value
4. That value is returned unless it is a function, in which case a bound method is returned instead

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class Account:
    interest = 0.02 # A class attribute

    def __init__(self, account_holder):
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# Additional methods would be defined here
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The **interest** attribute is *not* part of the instance; it's part of the class!

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Attribute Assignment

Assignment to Attributes

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```

```
tom_account.interest = 0.08
```

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But the name ("interest")
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Instance
Attribute
Assignment :

tom_account.interest = 0.08

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```

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tom_account

Class
Attribute
Assignment

Account.interest = 0.04

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

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

Attribute Assignment Statements

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```

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

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Instance
attributes of
jim_account

```
balance: 0  
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```

```
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```

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


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interest: 0.02  
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Instance
attributes of
jim_account

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balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
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Instance
attributes of
tom_account

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balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

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

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
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Instance
attributes of
jim_account

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

Instance
attributes of
tom_account

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

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

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
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```

Instance
attributes of
jim_account

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

Instance
attributes of
tom_account

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

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

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
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```
interest: 0.02  
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Instance
attributes of
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balance: 0  
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```

Instance
attributes of
tom_account

```
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```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
```

Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class
attributes

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interest: 0.02 0.04  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
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Instance
attributes of
jim_account

```
balance: 0  
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Instance
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tom_account

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```
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.02  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
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>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> jim_account.interest  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> jim_account.interest  
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```

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


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interest: 0.02 0.04  
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Instance
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balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'  
interest: 0.08
```

Instance
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balance: 0  
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```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> jim_account.interest  
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>>> tom_account.interest  
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```
class <Name>(<Base Class>):  
    <suite>
```

Inheritance

Inheritance is a technique for relating classes together

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

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Conceptually, the new subclass inherits attributes of its base class

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

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(Demo)

Object-Oriented Design

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Designing for Inheritance

Don't repeat yourself; use existing implementations

Attributes that have been overridden are still accessible via class objects

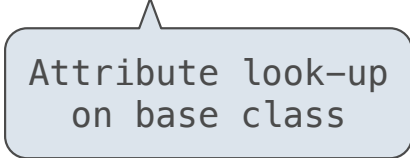
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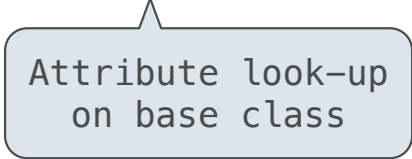
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Preferred to `CheckingAccount.withdraw_fee`
to allow for specialized accounts

Inheritance and Composition

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(Demo)

Review: Attributes Lookup, Methods, & Inheritance

Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

```
class A:                                     >>> c.z
    z = -1
    def f(self, x):
        return x-1

class B(A):                                   >>> c.n
    n = 4
    def __init__(self, y):
        self.z = self.f(y)

class C(B):                                   >>> a.z == C.z
    def f(self, x):
        return x

a = A()                                       >>> a.z == b.z
b = B(1)
b.n = 5
c = C(2)
```

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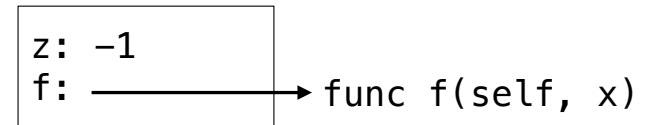
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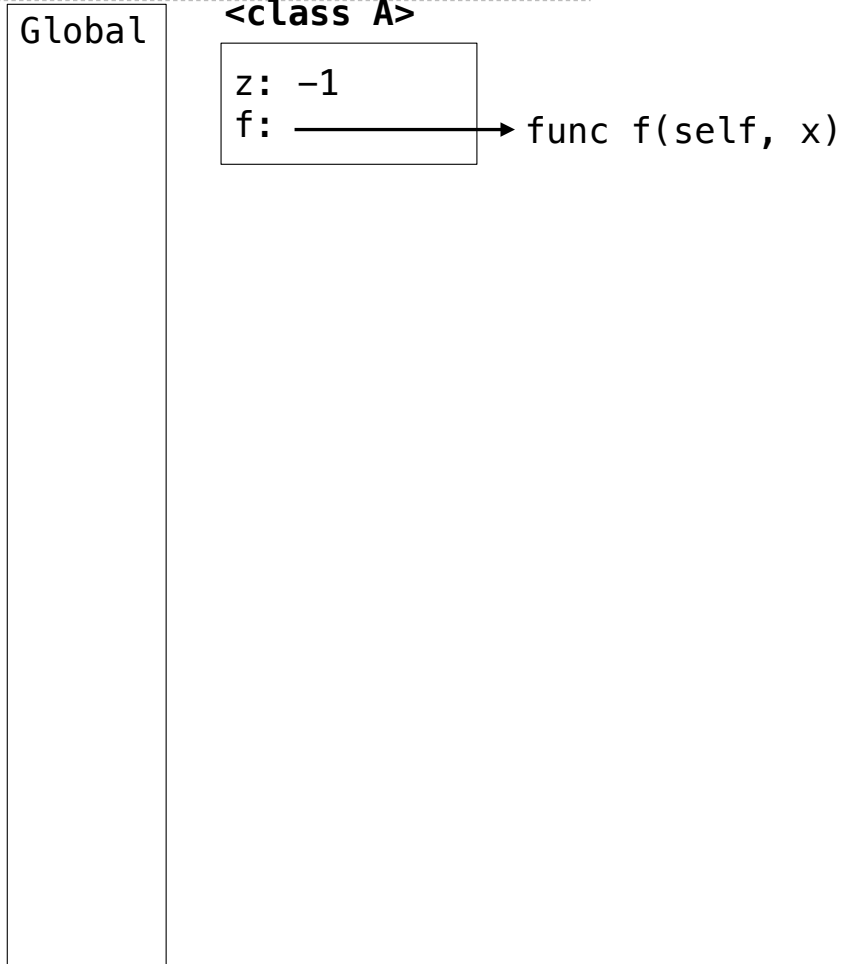
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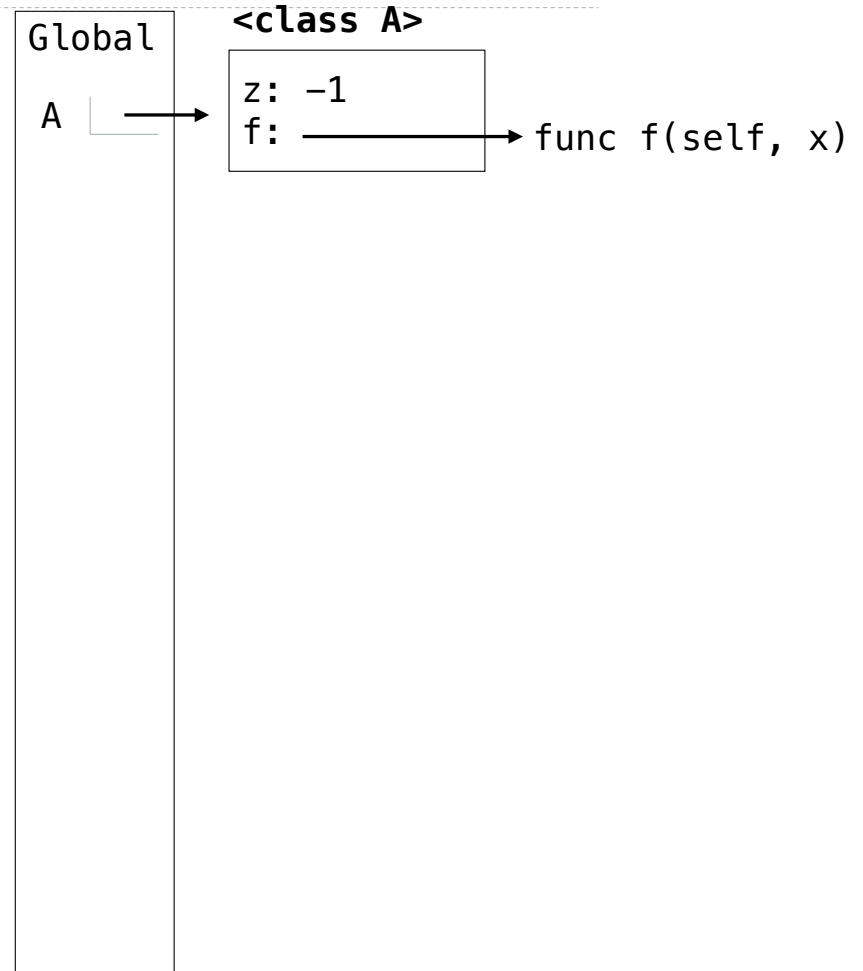
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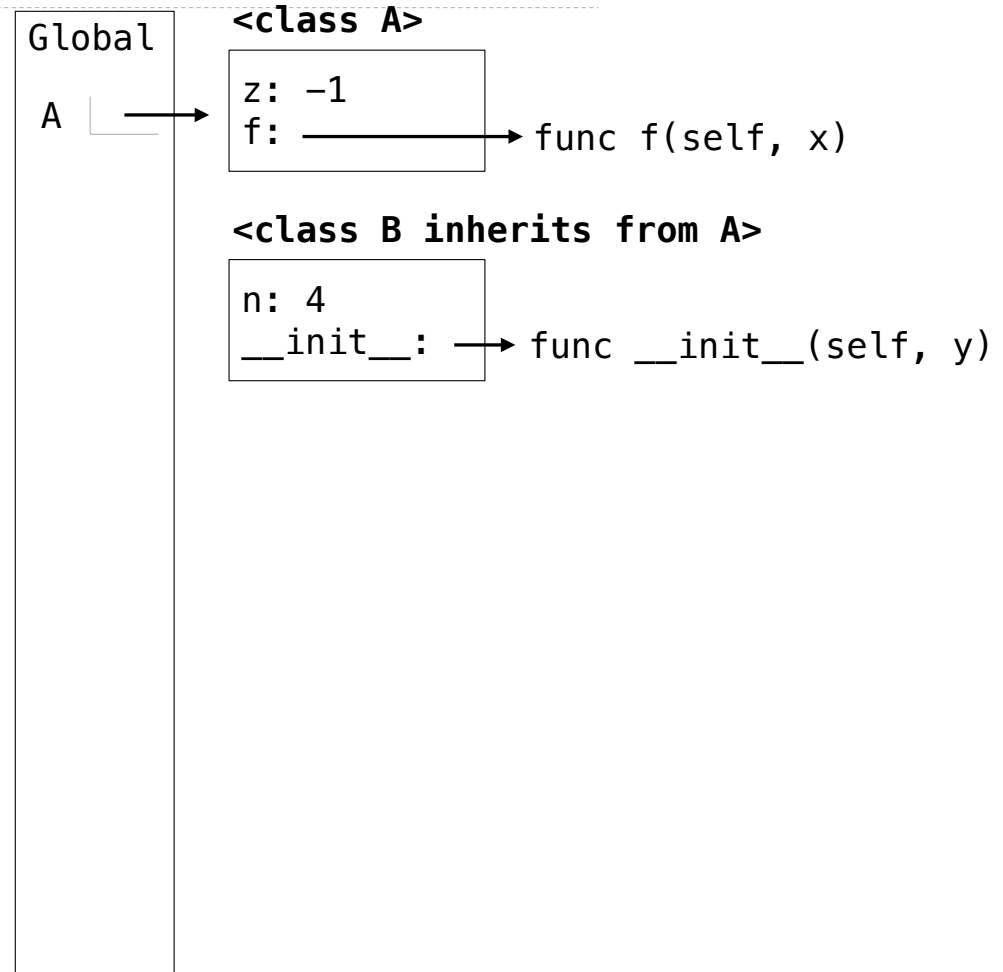
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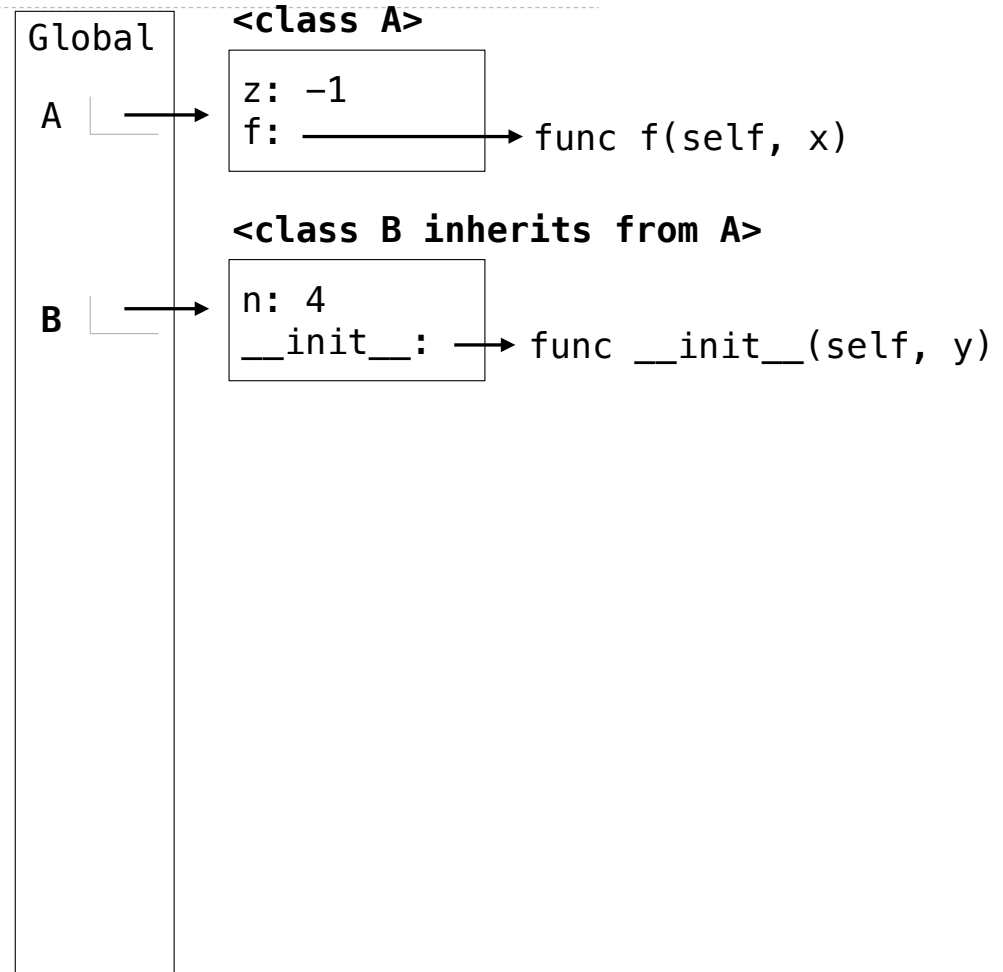
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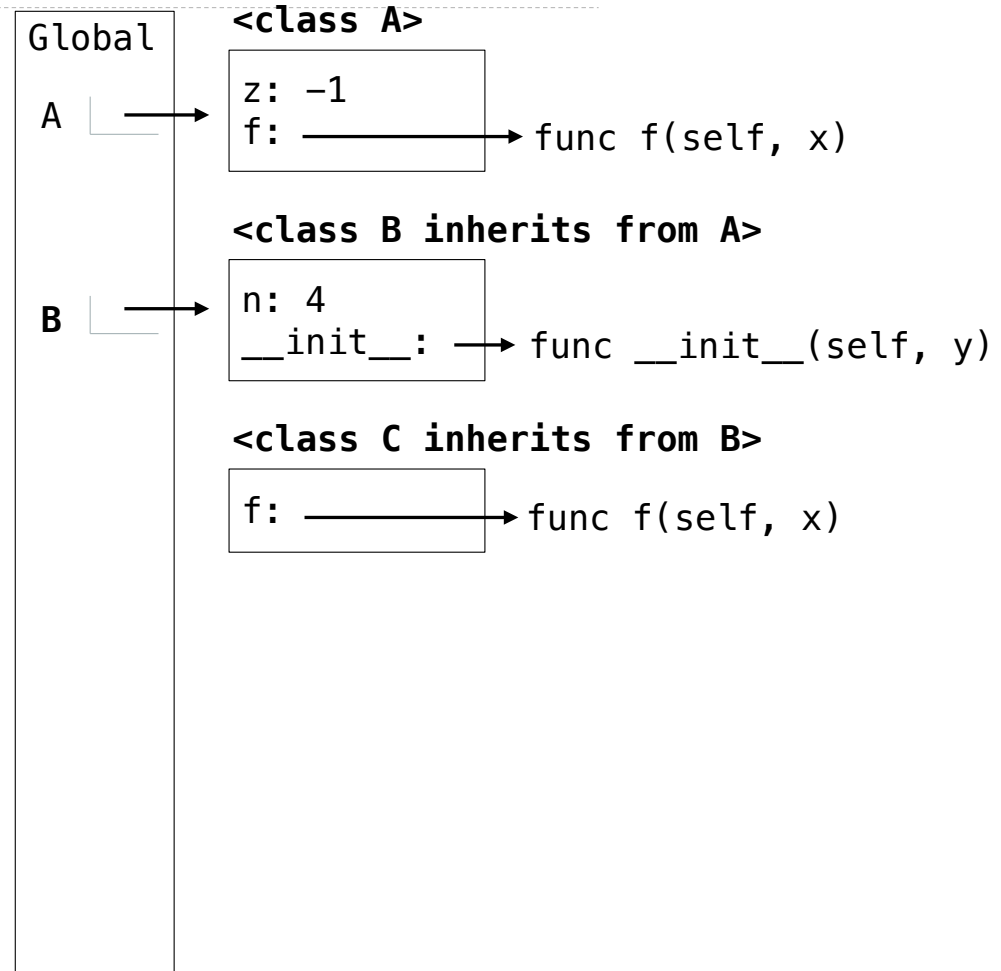
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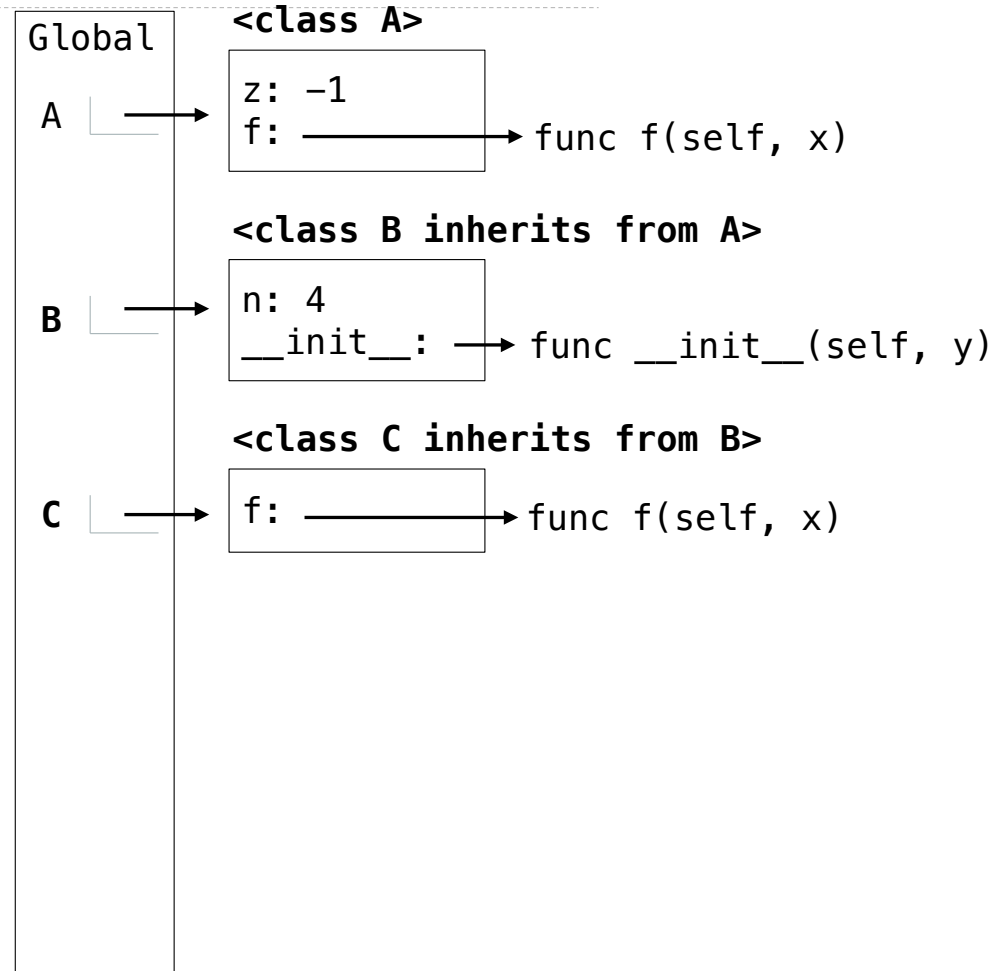
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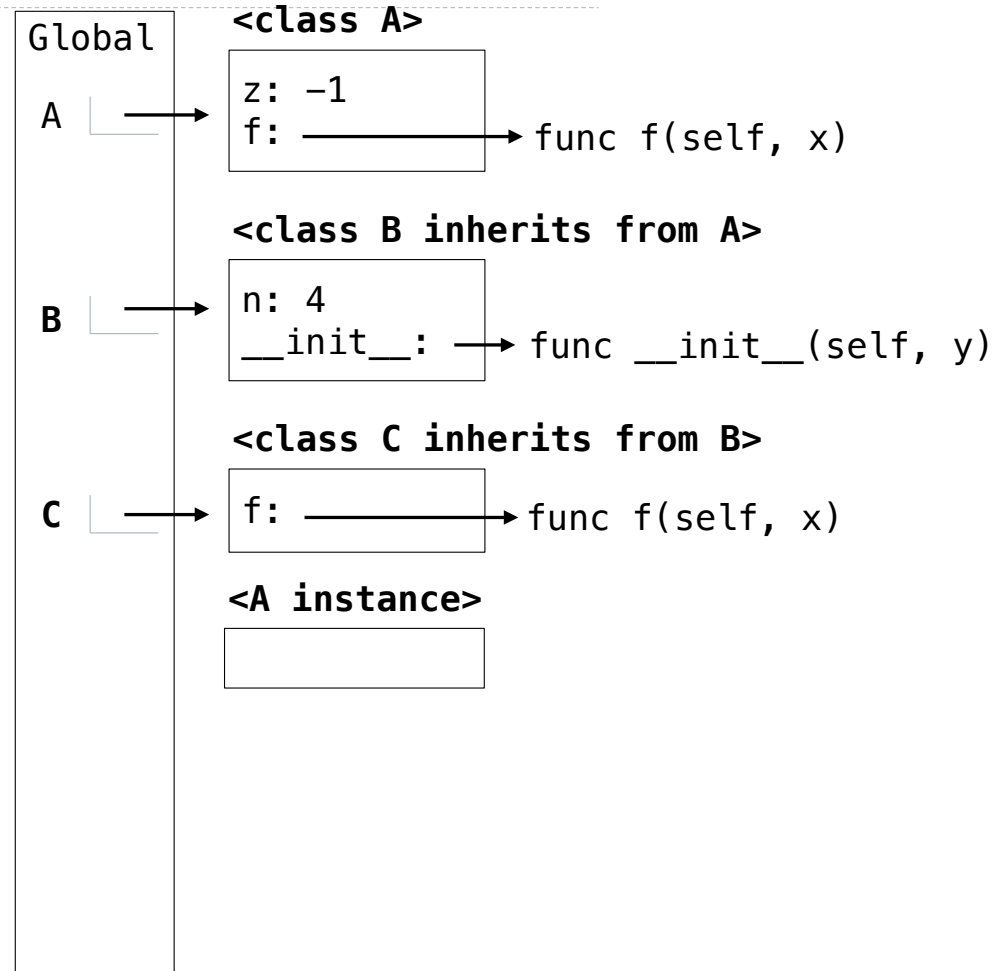
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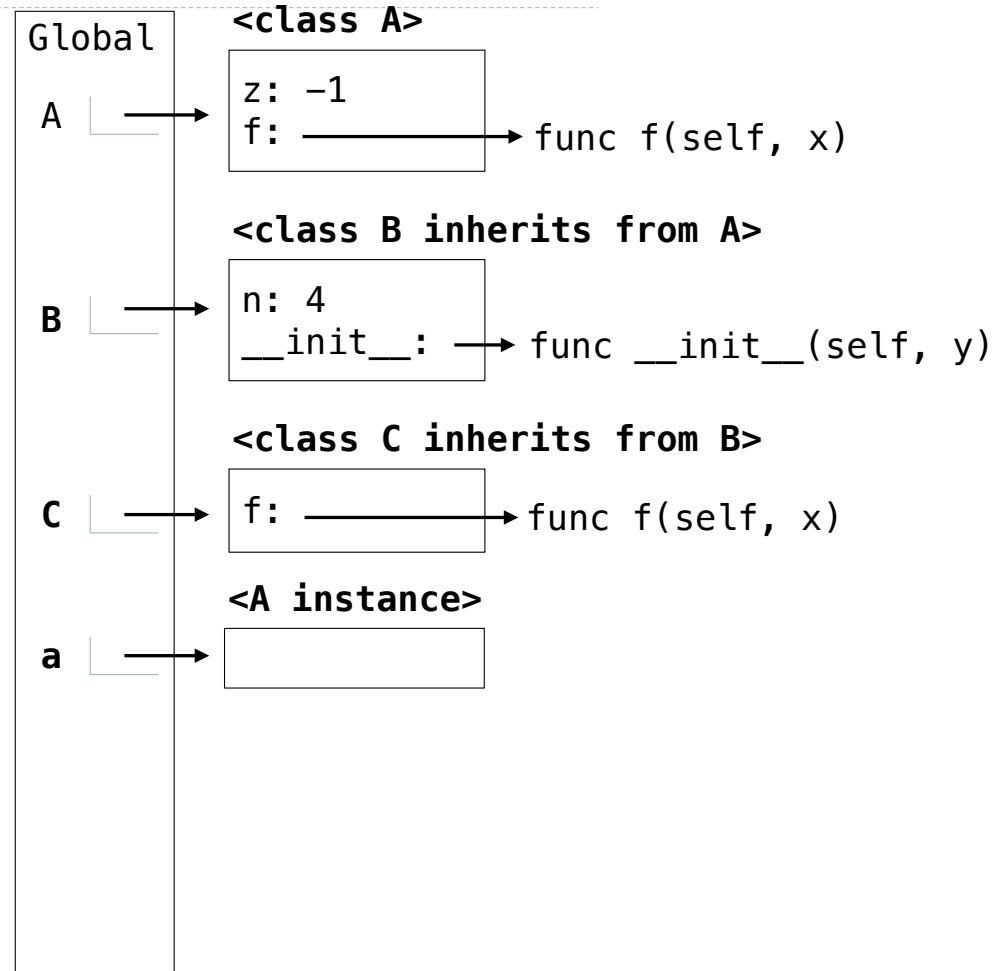
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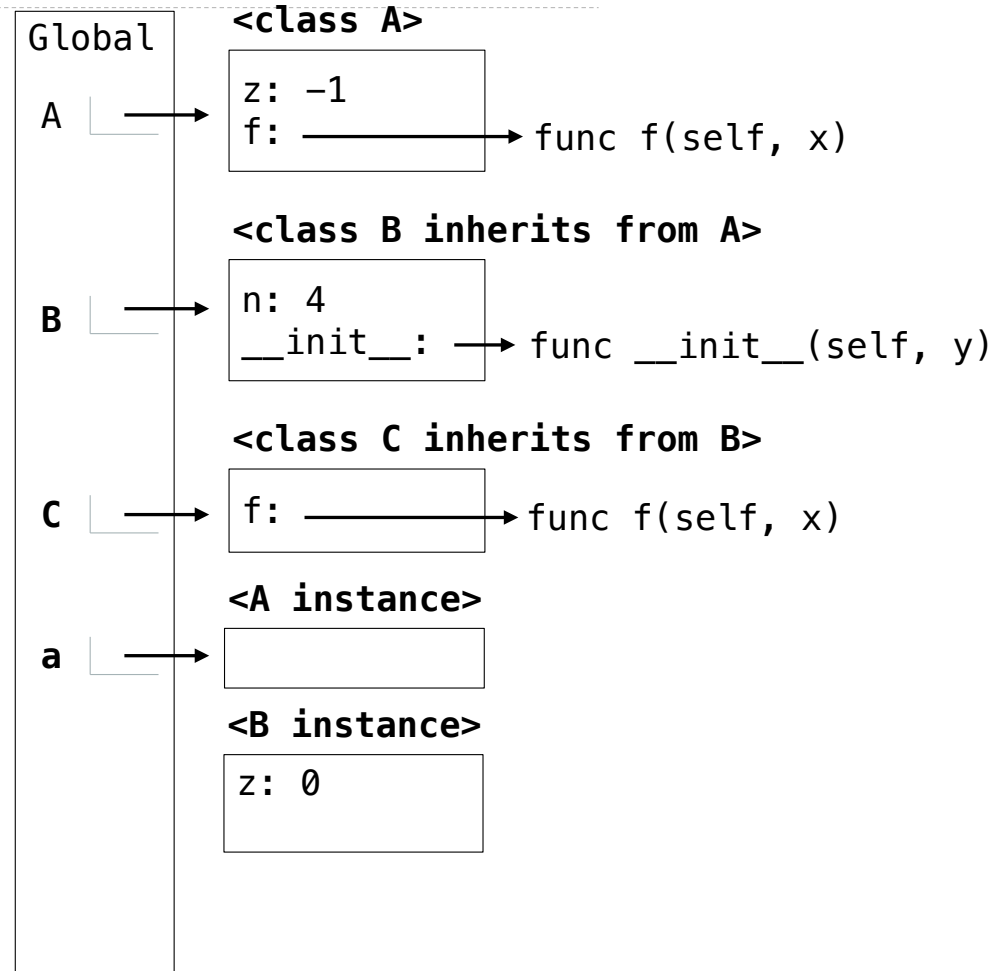
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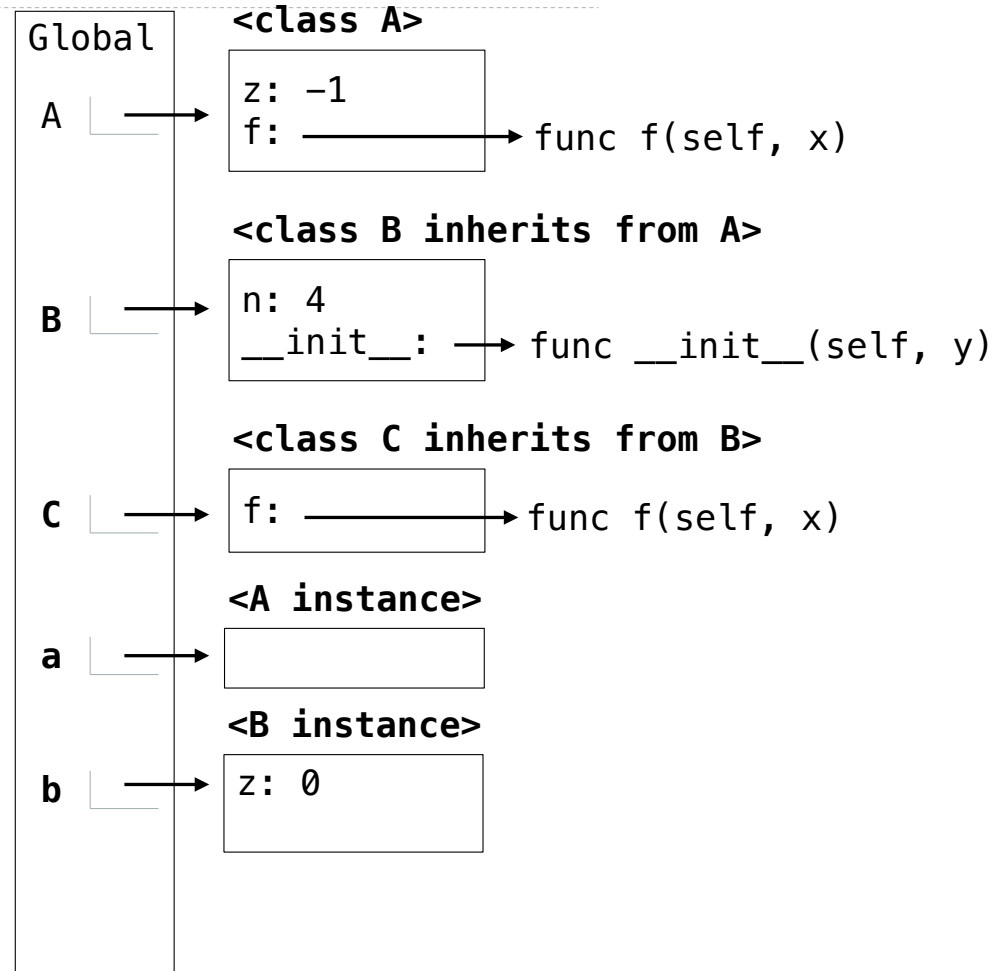
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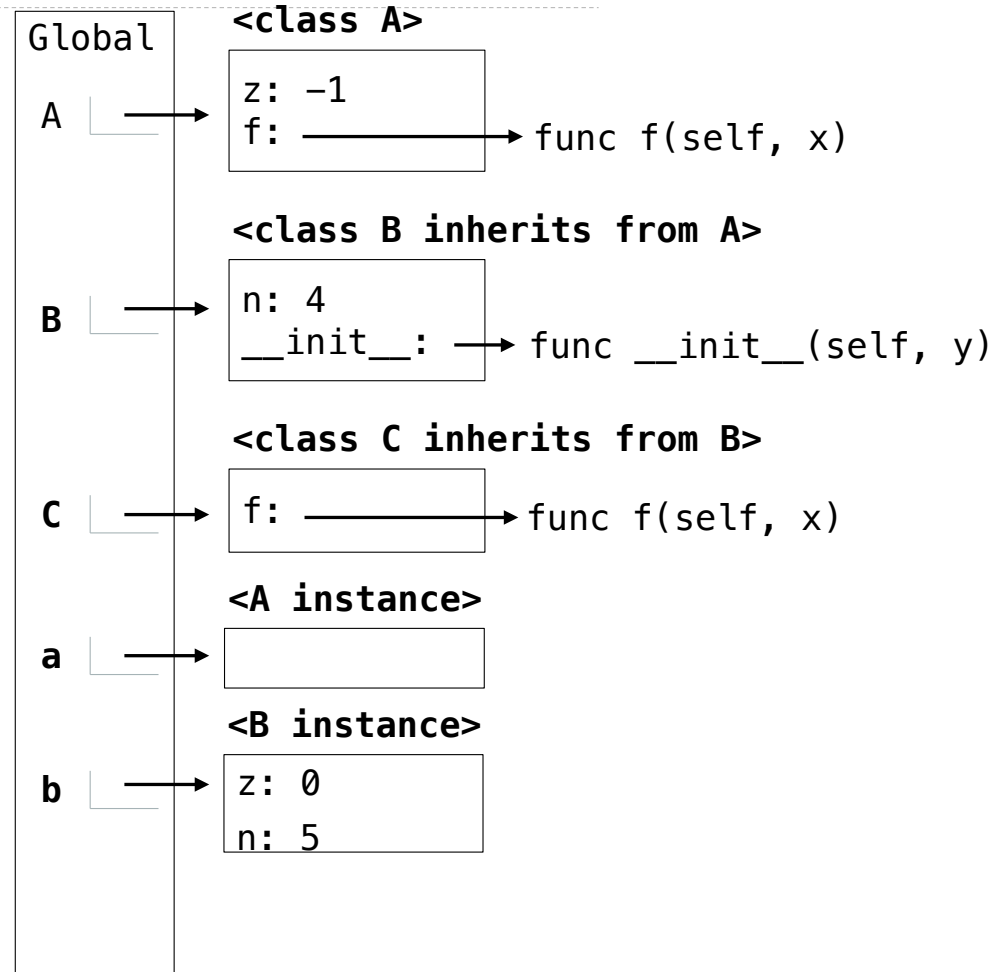
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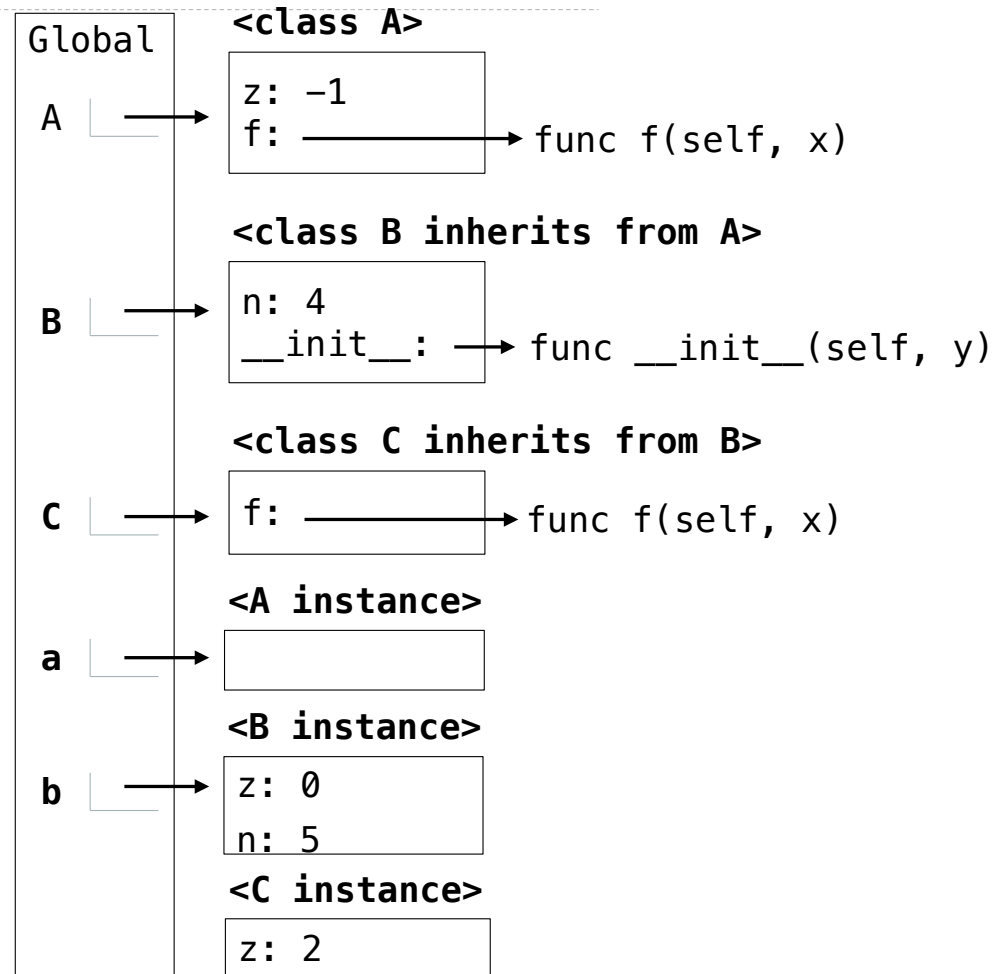
a = A()
b = B(1)
b.n = 5
c = C(2)
```

>>> c.z

>>> c.n

>>> a.z == C.z

>>> a.z == b.z



Environment diagrams for objects aren't required, but can be very helpful!

Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

```
class A:
    z = -1
    def f(self, x):
        return x-1

class B(A):
    n = 4
    def __init__(self, y):
        self.z = self.f(y)

class C(B):
    def f(self, x):
        return x

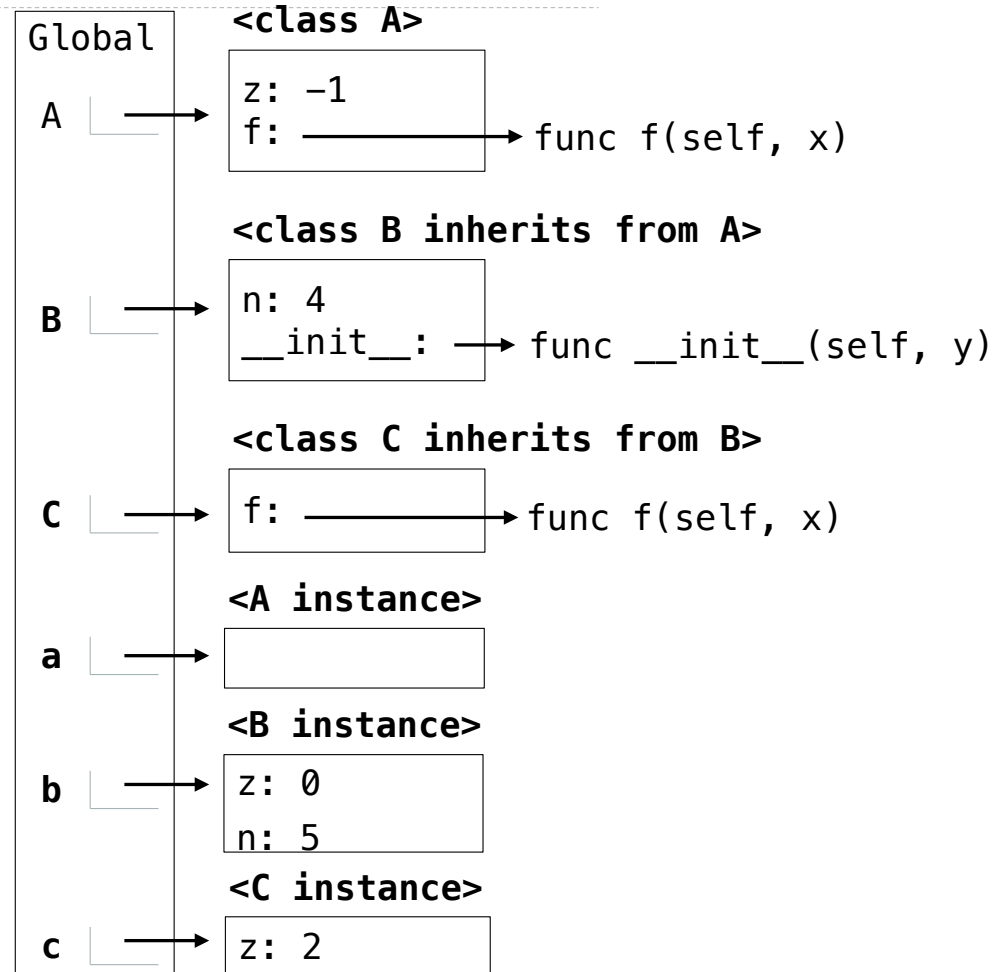
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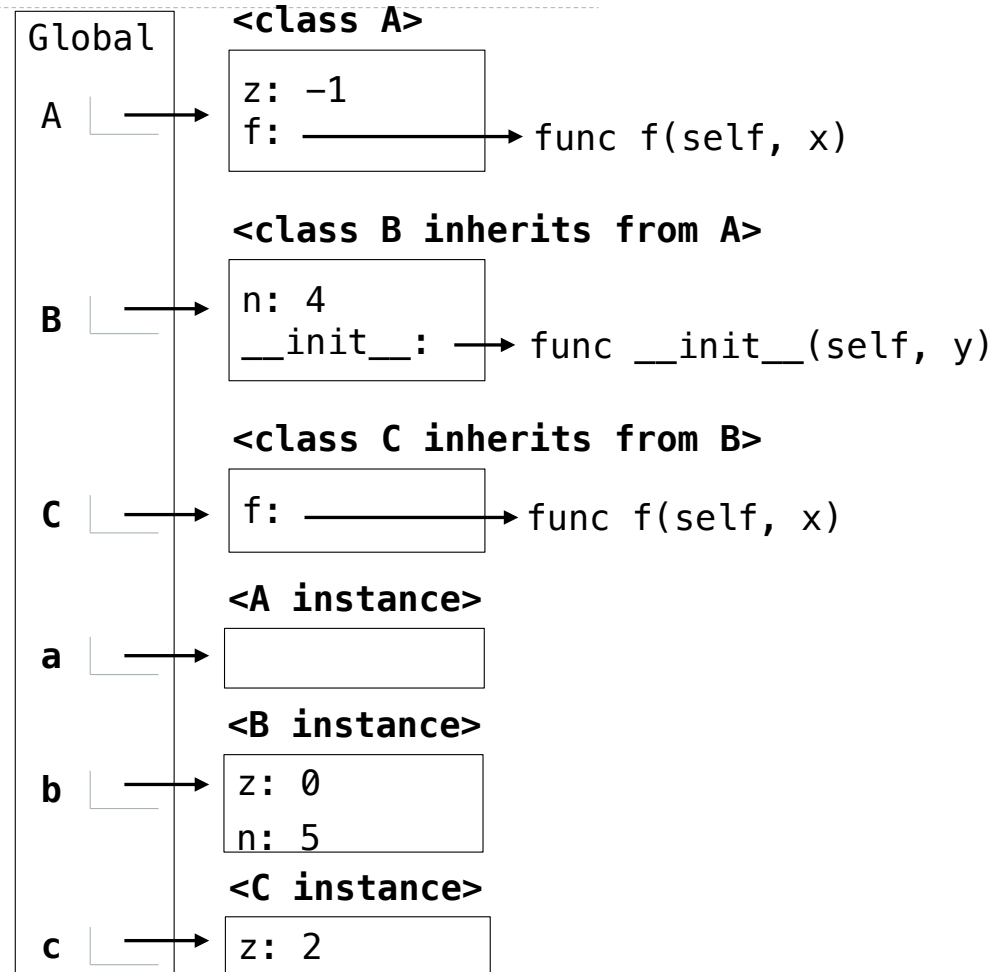
a = A()
b = B(1)
b.n = 5
c = C(2)
```

>>> c.z
2

>>> c.n

>>> a.z == C.z

>>> a.z == b.z



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Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

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    n = 4
    def __init__(self, y):
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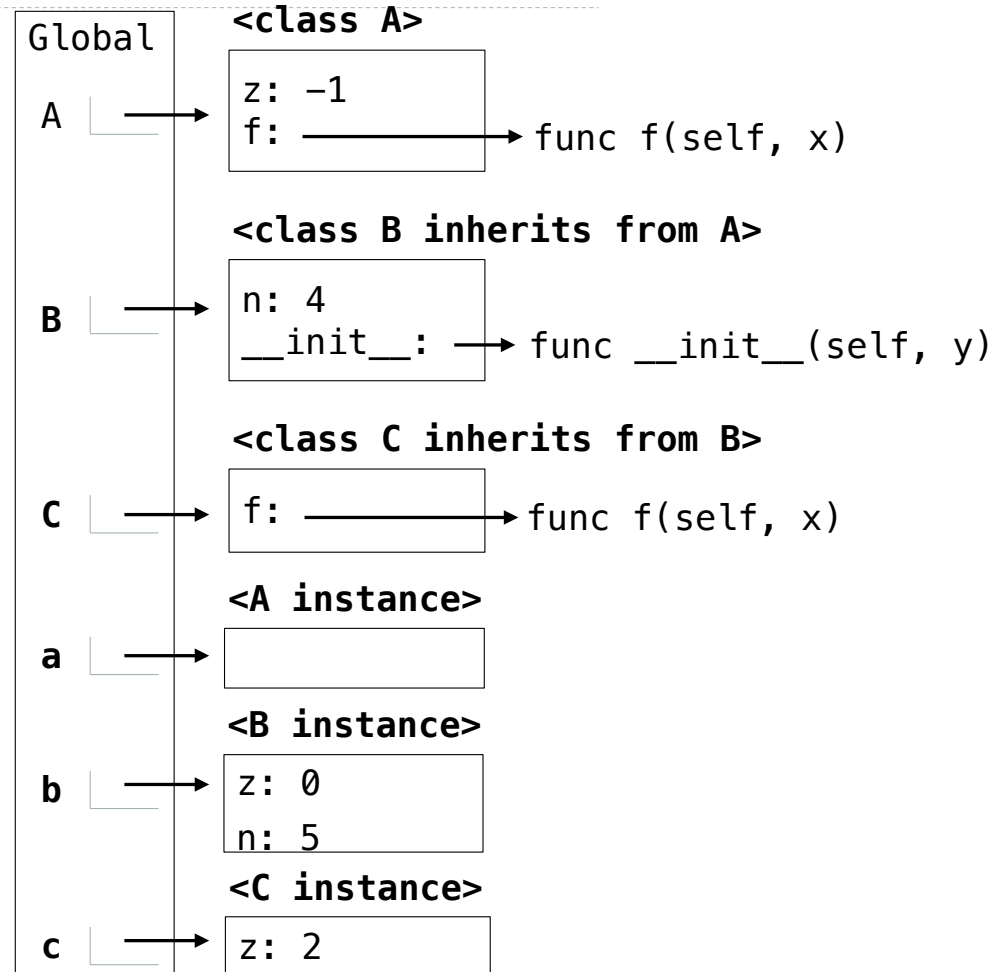
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>>> c.z
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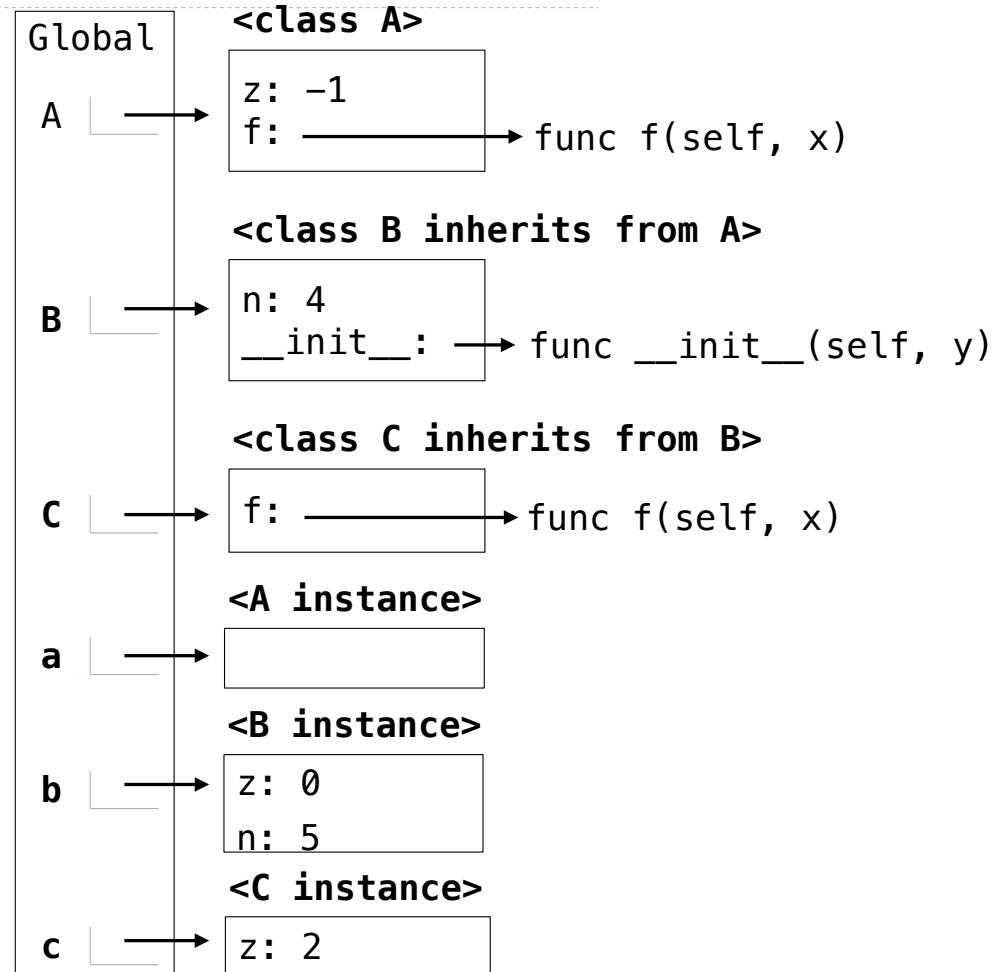
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```



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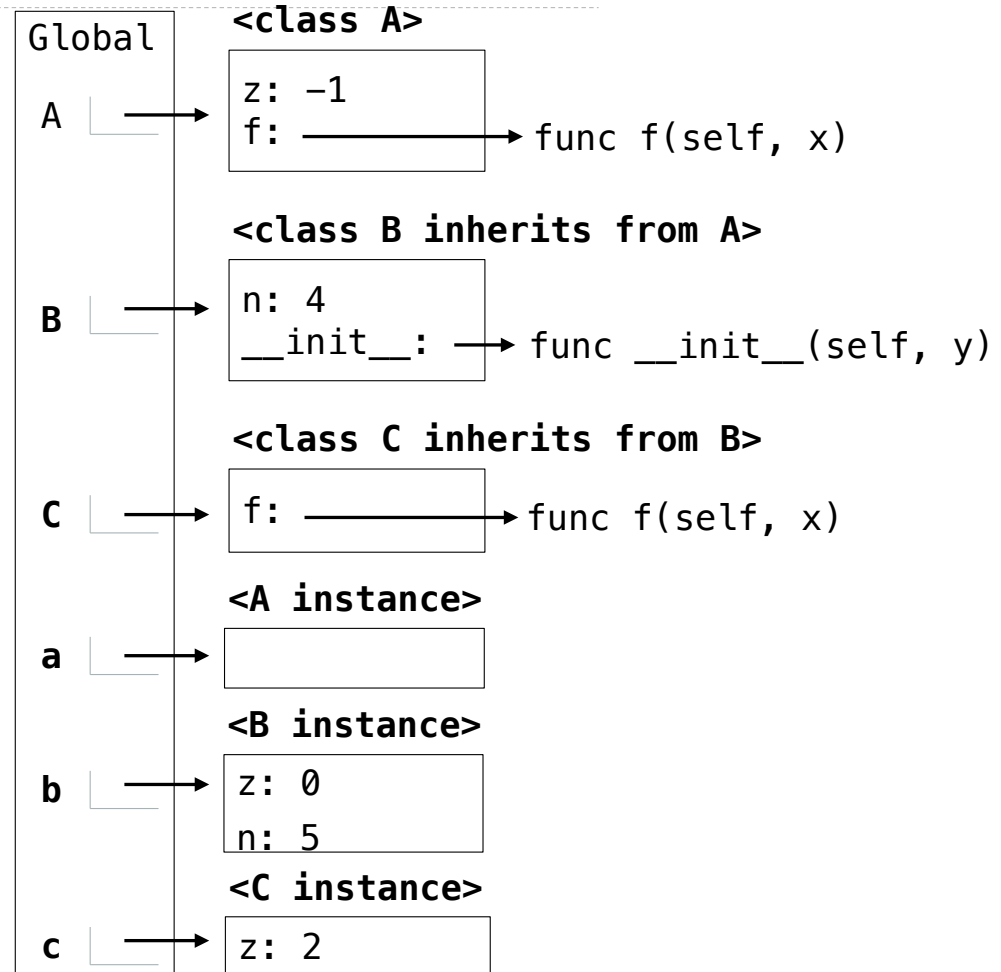
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```

```
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>>> c.n
4

>>> a.z == C.z
True

>>> a.z == b.z
False
```



Environment diagrams for objects aren't required, but can be very helpful!

Multiple Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance

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

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A class may inherit from multiple base classes in Python

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CleverBank marketing executive has an idea:

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- A \$2 fee for deposits

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- 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

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class AsSeenOnTVAccount(CheckingAccount, SavingsAccount):
    def __init__(self, account_holder):
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>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount('John')
```

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        self.holder = account_holder  
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```
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```

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

```
1
```

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Instance attribute

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```

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```

Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount('John')  
>>> such_a_deal.balance  
1  
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)  
19
```

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```
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```
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SavingsAccount method

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```

```
19
```

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```
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```

```
13
```

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```
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```

```
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)
```

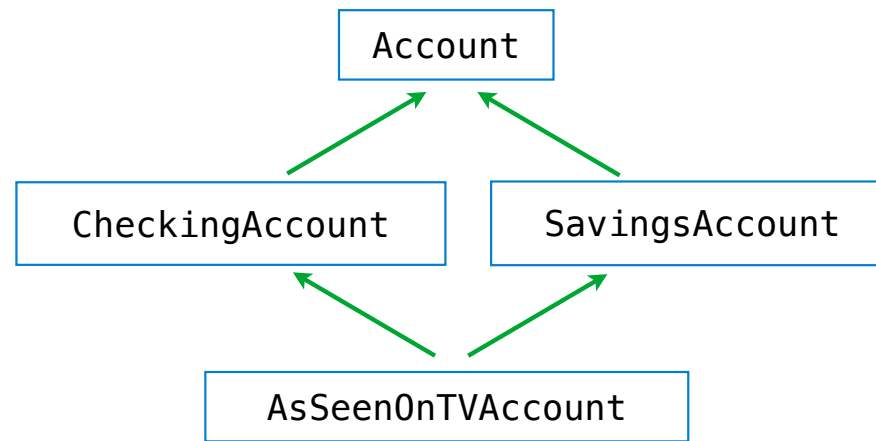
```
19
```

CheckingAccount method

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

```
13
```

Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



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

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```
19
```

CheckingAccount method

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