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In Python, all objects produce two string representations:

- The **str** is legible to humans
- The repr is legible to the Python interpreter

The **str** and **repr** strings are often the same, but not always

The repr String for an Object		

The rep	or String	for an	Ob	ect
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The repr function returns a Python expression (a string) that evaluates to an equal object

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Return the canonical string representation of the object. For most object types, eval(repr(object)) == object.

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>>> 12e12

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>>> 12e12
120000000000000000000
>>> print(repr(12e12))
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```
>>> repr(min)
'<built-in function min>'
```

Human interpretable strings are useful as well:

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>>> print(half)
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(Demo)



String Interpolation in Python	
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	String	Interpo	lation	in P	vthon
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>>> f'pi starts with {pi}...'
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Using string interpolation:

>>> f'pi starts with {pi}...'
'pi starts with 3.141592653589793...'

>>> print(f'pi starts with {pi}...')
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The result of evaluating an f-string literal contains the str string of the value of each sub-expression.

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Using string interpolation:
                                                                     (Demo)
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Polymorphic Function

Polymorphic function: A function that applies to many (poly) different forms (morph) of data

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'Fraction(1, 2)'
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Implementing repr		

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def repr(x):
    return x.__repr__(x)

def repr(x):
    return x.__repr__()

def repr(x):
    return type(x).__repr__(x)

def repr(x):
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def repr(x):
    return super(x).__repr__()
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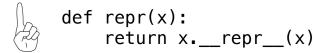
def repr(x):
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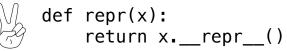
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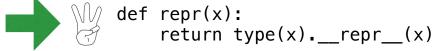
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def repr(x):
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(Demo)

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Example:

Message passing: Objects interact by looking up attributes on each other (passing messages)

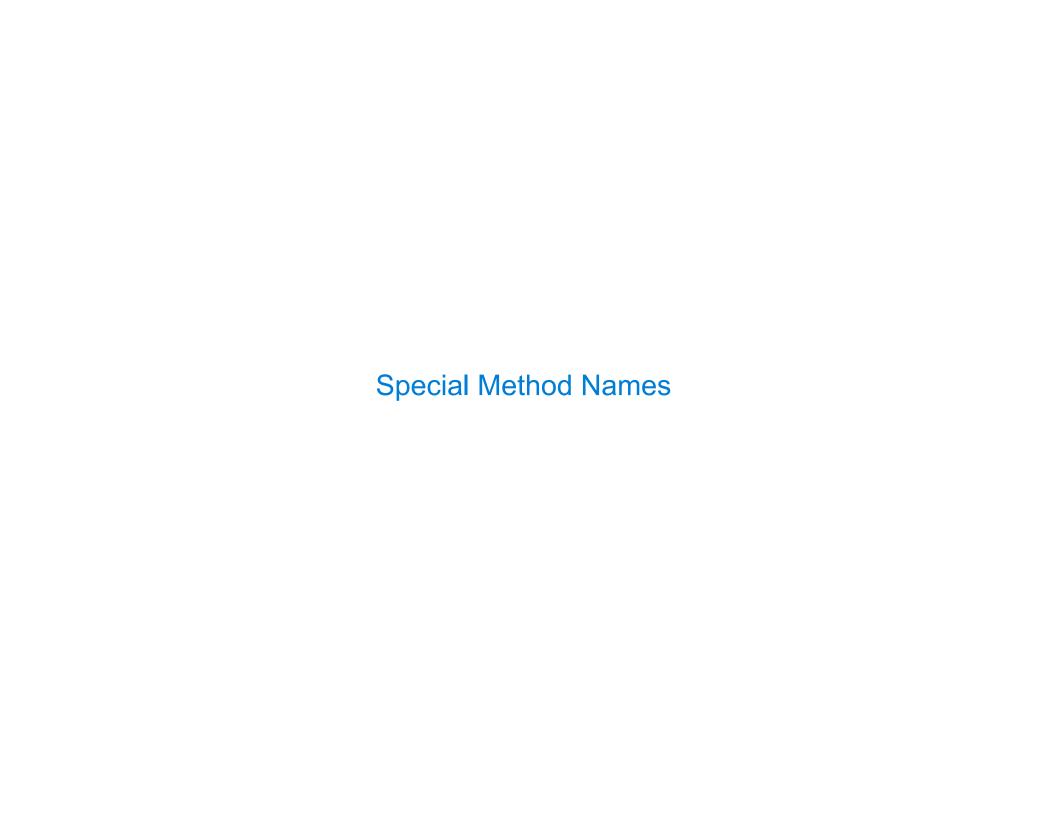
The attribute look-up rules allow different data types to respond to the same message

A **shared message** (attribute name) that elicits similar behavior from different object classes is a powerful method of abstraction

An interface is a set of shared messages, along with a specification of what they mean

Example:

Classes that implement <u>repr</u> that returns a Python-evaluatable string implements an interface for producing machine-readable string representations



Special Method Names in Python	

Certain names are special because they have built-in behavior

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__init__ Method invoked automatically when an object is constructed __repr__ Method invoked to display an object as a Python expression __add__ Method invoked to add one object to another

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__init__ Method invoked automatically when an object is constructed
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>>> one + two
3
>>> bool(zero), bool(one)
(False, True)
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Special Methods		

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>>> Ratio(1, 3) + Ratio(1, 6)
Ratio(1, 2)

>>> Ratio(1, 3).__add__(Ratio(1, 6))
Ratio(1, 2)
```

Adding instances of user-defined classes invokes either the __add__ or __radd__ method

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http://getpython3.com/diveintopython3/special-method-names.html

http://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names

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(Demo)

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>>> 1 + Ratio(1, 3)
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>>> from math import pi
>>> Ratio(1, 3) + pi
3.4749259869231266
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(Demo)
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