Attributes
Methods and Functions

Python distinguishes between:

• *Functions*, which we have been creating since the beginning of the course, and

• *Bound methods*, which couple together a function and the object on which that method will be invoked

\[
\text{Object + Function} = \text{Bound Method}
\]

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

>>> Account.deposit(tom_account, 1001)
1011
>>> tom_account.deposit(1004)
2015
```

**Function**: all arguments within parentheses

**Method**: One object before the dot and other arguments within parentheses
Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs.

Classes are objects too, so they have attributes.

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance.

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance.

Terminology:

Python object system:

Functions are objects.

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

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

<instance>.<method_name>
Looking Up Attributes by Name

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>` to the left of the dot, which yields the object of the dot expression

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
Class Attributes

Class attributes are "shared" across all instances of a class because they are attributes of the class, not the instance

```python
class Account:
    interest = 0.02  # A class attribute

    def __init__(self, account_holder):
        self.balance = 0
        self.holder = account_holder

    # Additional methods would be defined here

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

The `interest` attribute is **not** part of the instance; it's part of the class!
Attribute Assignment
Assignment to Attributes

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

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

```python
class Account:
    interest = 0.02
    def __init__(self, holder):
        self.holder = holder
        self.balance = 0
...
tom_account = Account('Tom')
```

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 attribute named "interest" of tom_account

Class Attribute Assignment:

```
Account.interest = 0.04
```
Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class attributes

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

Instance attributes of jim_account
balance: 0
holder: 'Jim'
interest: 0.08

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 = 0.04
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
>>> tom_account.interest = 0.05
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
Inheritance
Inheritance is a technique for relating classes together

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

The specialized class may have the same attributes as the general class, along with some special-case behavior

```python
class <Name>(<Base Class>):
    <suite>
```

Conceptually, the new subclass inherits attributes of its base class

The subclass may override certain inherited attributes

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

A `CheckingAccount` is a specialized type of `Account`

```python
>>> 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`

```python
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)
```
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.

```python
>>> 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
```

(Demo)
Object-Oriented Design
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)
Inheritance and Composition

Object-oriented programming shines when we adopt the metaphor

Inheritance is best for representing is-a relationships

• E.g., a checking account is a specific type of account
• 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 accounts as an attribute

(Demo)
Attributes Lookup Practice
Inheritance and Attribute Lookup

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

class B(A):
    n = 4
    def __init__(self, y):
        if y:
            self.z = self.f(y)
        else:
            self.z = C(y+1)

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

a = A()
b = B(1)
b.n = 5

>>> c(2).n
4

>>> a.z == c.z
True

Which evaluates to an integer?
- b.z
- b.z.z
- b.z.z.z
- None of these

Global

A

B

C

A instance

B instance

C instance

b

a

b

Which class is `b`?
- A
- B
- C

Which class is `c`?
- A
- B
- C

Which class is `a`?
- A
- B
- C

Which class is `b`?
- A
- B
- C
Multiple Inheritance
Multiple Inheritance

```python
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

CleverBank marketing executive has an idea:
- Low interest rate of 1%
- A $1 fee for withdrawals
- A $2 fee for deposits
- A free dollar when you open your account

```python
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!

>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount('John')
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount('John')
1
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
```
Complicated Inheritance
Moral of the story: Inheritance can be complicated, so don't overuse it!