1 Object Oriented Programming

In a previous lecture, you were introduced to the programming paradigm known as Object-Oriented Programming (OOP). OOP allows us to treat data as objects - like we do in real life.

For example, consider the class `Student`. Each of you as individuals is an instance of this class. So, a student Angela would be an instance of the class `Student`.

Details that all CS 61A students have, such as `name`, `year`, and `major`, are called instance attributes. Every student has these attributes, but their values differ from student to student. An attribute that is shared among all instances of `Student` is known as a class attribute. An example would be the `instructors` attribute; the instructor for CS 61A, Professor DeNero, is the same for every student in CS 61A.

All students are able to do homework, attend lecture, and go to office hours. When functions belong to a specific object, they are said to be methods. In this case, these actions would be bound methods of `Student` objects.

Here is a recap of what we discussed above:

- **class**: a template for creating objects
- **instance**: a single object created from a class
- **instance attribute**: a property of an object, specific to an instance
- **class attribute**: a property of an object, shared by all instances of a class
- **method**: an action (function) that all instances of a class may perform
Questions

1.1 Below we have defined the classes Instructor, Student, and TeachingAssistant, implementing some of what was described above. Remember that we pass the self argument implicitly to instance methods when using dot-notation. There are more questions on the next page.

class Instructor:
    degree = "PhD (Magic)" # this is a class attribute
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name # this is an instance attribute

    def lecture(self, topic):
        print("Today we're learning about " + topic)

dumbledore = Instructor("Dumbledore")
class Student:
    instructor = dumbledore

    def __init__(self, name, ta):
        self.name = name
        self.understanding = 0
        ta.add_student(self)

    def attend_lecture(self, topic):
        Student.instructor.lecture(topic)
        if Student.instructor == dumbledore:
            print(Student.instructor.name + " is awesome!")
        else:
            print("I miss Dumbledore.")
        self.understanding += 1

    def visit_office_hours(self, staff):
        staff.assist(self)
        print("Thanks, " + staff.name)

class TeachingAssistant:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.students = {}

    def add_student(self, student, student):
        self.students[student.name] = student

    def assist(self, student):
        student.understanding += 1
What will the following lines output?

```python
>>> snape = TeachingAssistant("Snape")
>>> harry = Student("Harry", snape)
>>> harry.attend_lecture("potions")

>>> harry.visit_office_hours(TeachingAssistant("Hagrid"))

>>> harry.understanding

>>> [name for name in snape.students]

>>> Student.instructor = Instructor("Umbridge")
>>> Student.attend_lecture(harry, "transfiguration")
# Equivalent to harry.attend_lecture("transfiguration")
```
We now want to write three different classes, Mailman, Client, and Email to simulate email. Fill in the definitions below to finish the implementation! There are more methods to fill out on the next page.

class Email:
    
    def __init__(self, msg, sender_name, recipient_name):


class Mailman:
    
    def __init__(self):
        self.clients = {}

    def send(self, email):
        
        def register_client(self, client, client_name):
            
    def _init__(self, msg, sender_name, recipient_name):
class Client:
    
    """Every Client has instance attributes name (which is used for addressing emails to the client), mailman (which is used to send emails out to other clients), and inbox (a list of all emails the client has received). """
    
    def __init__(self, mailman, name):
        self.inbox = []

    
    def compose(self, msg, recipient_name):
        """Send an email with the given message msg to the given recipient client. """
    
    def receive(self, email):
        """Take an email and add it to the inbox of this client. """
2 Inheritance

Python classes can implement a useful abstraction technique known as inheritance. To illustrate this concept, consider the following Dog and Cat classes.

```python
class Dog(object):
    def __init__(self, name, owner):
        self.is_alive = True
        self.name = name
        self.owner = owner
    def eat(self, thing):
        print(self.name + ' ate a ' + str(thing) + '!')
    def talk(self):
        print(self.name + ' says woof!')

class Cat(object):
    def __init__(self, name, owner, lives=9):
        self.is_alive = True
        self.name = name
        self.owner = owner
        self.lives = lives
    def eat(self, thing):
        print(self.name + ' ate a ' + str(thing) + '!')
    def talk(self):
        print(self.name + ' says meow!')

Notice that because dogs and cats share a lot of similar qualities, there is a lot of repeated code! To avoid redefining attributes and methods for similar classes, we can write a single superclass from which the similar classes inherit. For example, we can write a class called Pet and redefine Dog as a subclass of Pet:

```python
class Pet(object):
    def __init__(self, name, owner):
        self.is_alive = True  # It's alive!!!
        self.name = name
        self.owner = owner
    def eat(self, thing):
        print(self.name + ' ate a ' + str(thing) + '!')
    def talk(self):
        print(self.name)

class Dog(Pet):
    def talk(self):
        print(self.name + ' says woof!')
```

Inheritance represents a hierarchical relationship between two or more classes where one class is a more specific version of the other, e.g. a dog is a pet. Because Dog inherits from Pet, we didn’t have to redefine __init__ or eat. However, since we want Dog to talk in a way that is unique to dogs, we did override the talk method.
Questions

2.1 Below is a skeleton for the Cat class, which inherits from the Pet class. To complete the implementation, override the __init__ and talk methods and add a new lose_life method.

*Hint:* You can call the __init__ method of Pet to set a cat’s name and owner.

```python
class Cat(Pet):
    def __init__(self, name, owner, lives=9):

        def talk(self):
            """Print out a cat's greeting."

            >>> Cat('Thomas', 'Tammy').talk()
            Thomas says meow!
            """

        def lose_life(self):
            """Decrements a cat's life by 1. When lives reaches zero, 'is_alive' becomes False."
            """
```

2.2 More cats! Fill in this implementation of a class called NoisyCat, which is just like a normal Cat. However, NoisyCat talks a lot – twice as much as a regular Cat!

```python
class _________________: # Fill me in!

    """A Cat that repeats things twice."""
    def __init__(self, name, owner, lives=9):
        # Is this method necessary? Why or why not?

        def talk(self):
            """Talks twice as much as a regular cat."

            >>> NoisyCat('Magic', 'James').talk()
            Magic says meow!
            Magic says meow!
            """
Extra Questions

2.3 (Summer 2013 Final) What would Python display?

class A:
    def f(self):
        return 2
    def g(self, obj, x):
        if x == 0:
            return A.f(obj)
        return obj.f() + self.g(self, x - 1)

class B(A):
    def f(self):
        return 4

>>> x, y = A(), B()
>>> x.f()

>>> B.f()

>>> x.g(x, 1)

>>> y.g(x, 2)

2.4 (Summer 2013 Final) Implement the Foo class so that the following interpreter session works as expected.

>>> x = Foo(1)
>>> x.g(3)
4
>>> x.g(5)
6
>>> x.bar = 5
>>> x.g(5)
10

class Foo: