1 Object Oriented Programming Introduction

This week, you were introduced to the programming paradigm known as Object-Oriented Programming. If you’ve programmed in a language like Java or C++, this concept should already be familiar to you.

Object-oriented programming (OOP) is heavily based on the idea of data abstraction. Think of objects as how you would an object in real life.

For our example, let’s think of your laptop. First of all, it must have gotten its design from somewhere and that blueprint is called a class. The laptop itself is an instance of that class. If your friend has the same laptop as you, those laptops are just different instances of the same class.

Your laptop performs many actions, e.g. turning on, displaying text, etc. Those are called methods. It also has properties, e.g. screen resolution, how much memory it has, that scratch mark you hope no one else sees. Those are called attributes. If it’s an attribute that’s the same for all instances, it’s called a class attribute. So, if you were wondering how many instances of your laptop exists, that would be a class attribute because no matter which instance got asked that, it would be the same. If you were wondering how many scratches your laptop has, that’s an instance attribute because that number depends on each instance.

When discussing objects and classes, it is helpful to distinguish between the definition of a class and the instantiation of a class, or an object. The instantiation is referred to as an “object”, whereas the definition is the “class”. Following our example, OurClass is a class, while new bar is an instantiation of that class, also referred to as an object.
So, that’s the vocabulary of OOP. (Yes, people say that – it’s quite fun! As a bonus warm-up, you should say it too.)

To define a method, we write it almost exactly the same way as when we define functions. However, the first argument we always include is `self`, which we use to refer to the instance we used to call the method.

```python
class OurClass(ParentClass):
    def method(self, arg):
        # body goes here
```

When defining a class, we use the following syntax:

```python
class OurClass(ParentClass):
    """Class definition with methods and class attributes"""
```

where `OurClass` is the name of the new class and `ParentClass` is the name of the class it inherits from. (We’ll talk more about inheritance later). When the `ParentClass` field is missing (i.e. just `class OurClass:`), classes inherit from Python’s built-in `object` class.

Finally, to use a class or instance’s attributes, we use ”dot notation”, which is aptly named for the use of the magic dot. The dot asks the class for the value of the attribute. So, if we have an attribute, `bar`, of a class or instance, `foo`, we access it by saying: “`foo.bar`” which says ”Almighty `foo` class, what is the value of the attribute `bar`?”

Typically, attributes are defined in the `__init__` function of a class:

```python
class OurClass(ParentClass):
    bar = "Fruit Bar"  # class attribute
    def __init__(self, bar_name):
        self.bar = bar_name  # instance attribute
    def method(self, arg):
        # body goes here
```

Once an object is constructed, you can also access the attribute by using dot notation outside of the class definition:

```python
>>> new_bar = OurClass('Crazy Bar')
>>> new_bar.bar
'Crazy Bar'
```
2.1 ADTs and OOP

1. What is the relationship between a class and an ADT?

2. What is the definition of a Class? What is the definition of an Instance?

3. What is a Class Attribute? What is an Instance Attribute?

4. What Would Python Display?

```python
class Foo():
    x = 'bam'
    def __init__(self, x):
        self.x = x
    def baz(self):
        return self.x

class Bar(Foo):
    x = 'boom'
    def __init__(self, x):
        Foo.__init__(self, 'er' + x)
    def baz(self):
        return Bar.x + Foo.baz(self)

foo = Foo('boo')
Foo.x

foo.x

foo.baz()

Foo.baz()

Foo.baz(foo)
```
bar = Bar('ang')
Bar.x

bar.x

bar.baz()
2.2 OOP Questions

As a starting example, consider the classes Skittle and Bag, which will be used to represent a single piece of Skittles candy and a bag of Skittles respectively.

```python
class Skittle:
    """A Skittle object has a color to describe it.""
    def __init__(self, color):
        self.color = color

class Bag:
    """A Bag is a collection of Skittles. All bags share the number of Bags ever made (sold) and each bag keeps track of its Skittles in a list.""
    number_sold = 0
    def __init__(self):
        self.skittles = []
        Bag.number_sold += 1
    def tag_line(self):
        """Print the Skittles tag line.""
        print("Taste the rainbow!")
    def print_bag(self):
        print([s.color for s in self.skittles])
    def take_skittle(self):
        """Take the first skittle in the bag (from the front of the skittles list).""
        return self.skittles.pop(0)
    def add_skittle(self, s):
        """Add a skittle to the bag.""
        self.skittles.append(s)
```

In this example, we have the attribute number_sold, which is a class attribute. Also, you see this strange method called __init__. That is called when you make a new instance of the class. So, if you write `a = Bag()`, that makes a new instance of the
Bag class (calling __init__ to do so) and then returns self, which you can think of as a dictionary that holds all of the attributes of the object.

To make a new class attribute, you use the name of the class with dot notation: Bag.new_var = 10 makes a new class attribute new_var in the Bag class and assigns it the value of 10. To make a new instance attribute, you use the name of the instance attribute: a.new_var2 = 10. Attribute lookup works similarly to environment diagrams. You look to see if some instance attribute has that name. If it doesn’t, then you look up the name in the class attributes.

5. What does Python print for each of the following:

>>> johns_bag = Bag()
>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> for color in ['blue', 'red', 'green', 'red']:
...      johns_bag.add_skittle(Skittle(color))
>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> s = johns_bag.take_skittle()
>>> print(s.color)

>>> johns_bag.number_sold

>>> Bag.number_sold

>>> soumyas_bag = Bag()
>>> soumyas_bag.print_bag()

>>> johns_bag.print_bag()

>>> Bag.number_sold

>>> soumyas_bag.number_sold

6. Write a new method for the Bag class called take_all, which takes all the Skittles in the current bag and prints the color of the each Skittle taken from the bag.

def take_all(self):