Announcements

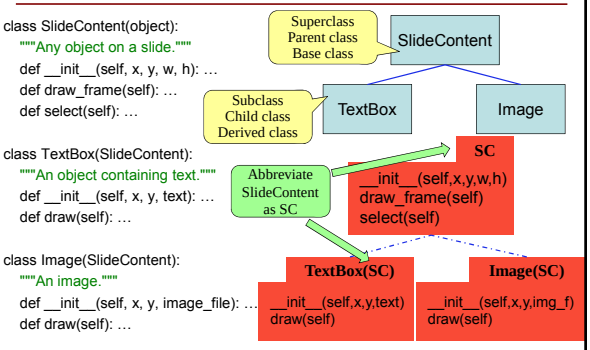
- A3 solutions will be released soon
- A4 will be released by Wednesday morning
- Prelim 2
  - Tuesday, April 25th, 7:30-9:00pm
  - Please go to the same room you went for Prelim 1
  - Conflicts are being worked out; stay tuned
- Lab 10 is out

An Application

- **Goal**: Presentation program (e.g. PowerPoint)
- **Problem**: There are many types of content
  - **Examples**: text box, rectangle, image, etc.
  - Have to write code to display each one
- **Solution**: Use object oriented features
  - Define class for every type of content
  - Make sure each has a draw method:

```
for x in slide[i].contents:
    x.draw(window)
```

Defining a Subclass



Extending Classes

class *<name>*(<superclass>):

"""Class specification"""

initializer (__init__)

methods

class variables

anything else

Class type to extend
(may need module name)

So far, classes have
extended object

object and the Subclass Hierarchy

- Subclassing creates a **hierarchy** of classes
  - Each class has its own super class or parent
  - Until object at the "top"
- object has many features
  - Default operators: __str__, __repr__

Example

object

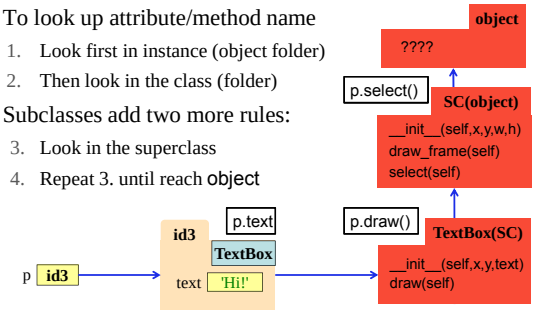
SlideContent

TextBox

InputTextBox

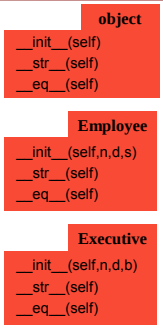
Name Resolution Revisited

- To look up attribute/method name
  1. Look first in instance (object folder)
  2. Then look in the class (folder)
- Subclasses add two more rules:
  3. Look in the superclass
  4. Repeat 3. until reach object



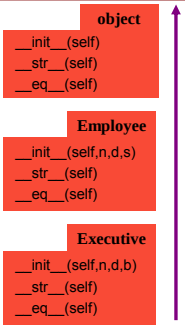
A Simpler Example

```
class Employee(object):
    """Instance is salaried worker
    INSTANCE ATTRIBUTES:
        _name:  full name [string]
        _start:   first year hired
                  [int ≥ -1, -1 if unknown]
        _salary: yearly wage [float]"""

class Executive(Employee):
    """An Employee with a bonus
    INSTANCE ATTRIBUTES:
        _bonus: annual bonus [float]"""
```



A Simpler Example

- Which __str__ do we use?
  - Start at bottom class folder
  - Find first method with name
  - Use that definition
- New method definitions **override** those of parent



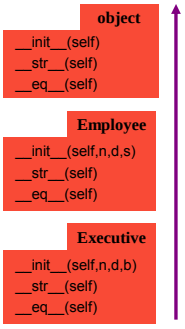
Accessing the "Original" Method

- What if you want to use the original version method?
  - New method = original+more
  - Do not want to repeat code from the original version
- Call old method **explicitly**
  - Use method as a function
  - Pass object as first argument
- **Example**: Employee.__str__(self)

```
class Employee(object):
    """An Employee with a salary"""
    …
    def __str__(self):
        return (self._name +
                ', year ' + str(self._start) +
                ', salary ' + str(self._salary))

class Executive(Employee):
    """An Employee with a bonus."""
    …
    def __str__(self):
        return (Employee.__str__(self)
                + ', bonus ' + str(self._bonus))
```

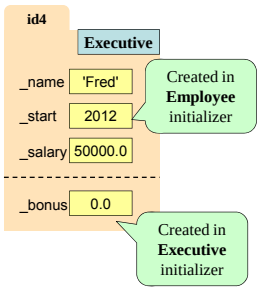
Primary Application: Initializers

```
class Employee(object):
    …
    def __init__(self,n,d,s=50000.0):
        self._name = n
        self._start = d
        self._salary = s

class Executive(Employee):
    …
    def __init__(self,n,d,b=0.0):
        Employee.__init__(self,n,d)
        self._bonus = b
```



Object Attributes can be Inherited

```
class Employee(object):
    …
    def __init__(self,n,d,s=50000.0):
        self._name = n
        self._start = d
        self._salary = s

class Executive(Employee):
    …
    def __init__(self,n,d,b=0.0):
        Employee.__init__(self,n,d)
        self._bonus = b
```



Also Works With Class Variables

Class Variable: Assigned outside of any method definition

```
class Employee(object):
    """Instance is salaried worker"""
    # Class Attribute
    STD_SALARY = 50000.0

class Executive(Employee):
    """An Employee with a bonus."""
    # Class Attribute
    STD_BONUS = 10000.0
```