

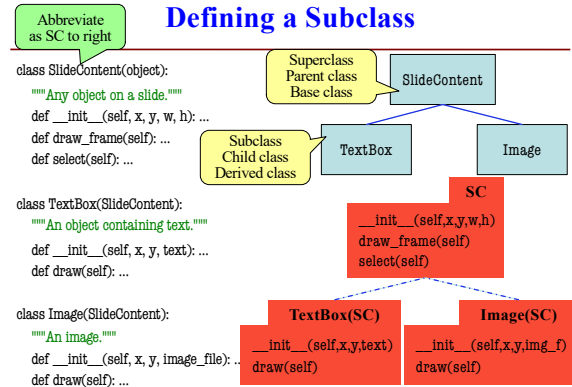
An Application

- **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)
```

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Defining a Subclass



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Class Definition: Revisited

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

```
"""Class specification"""
getters and setters
initializer (__init__)
definition of operators
definition of methods
anything else
```

Class type to extend
(may need module name)

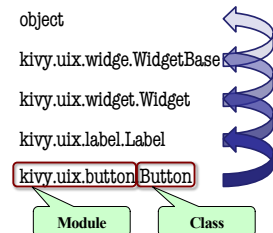
- Every class must extend *something*
- Previous classes all extended *object*

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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
 - Special built-in fields: `__class__`, `__dict__`
 - Default operators: `__str__`, `__repr__`

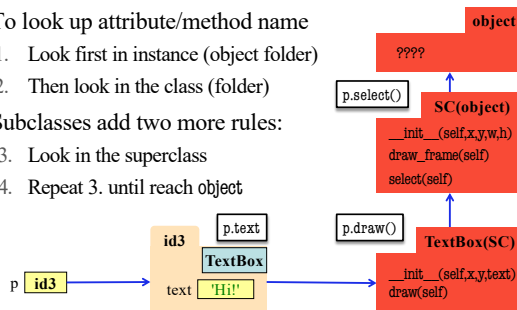
Kivy Example



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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

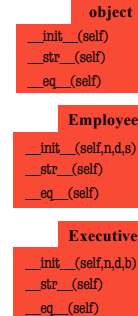


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A Simpler Example

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

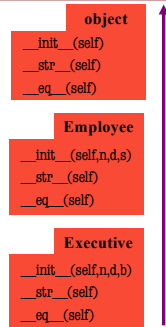
class Executive(Employee):
    """An Employee with a bonus"""
    # INSTANCE ATTRIBUTES:
    # _bonus: annual bonus, a float
```



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Method Overriding

- 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
 - Access to old version is **lost**
 - New version used instead
 - Example:** `__init__`



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Accessing the “Previous” 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
- Use the function `super()`
 - “Converts” type to parent class
 - Now methods go to the class
- Example:**
`super().__str__()`

In Python 2
self goes here

```

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 (super().__str__()
                + ', bonus ' + str(self._bonus))
  
```

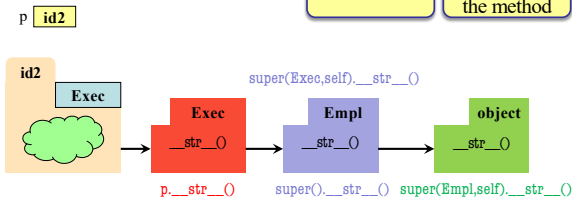
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About `super()`

- `super()` is very limited
 - Can only go one level
 - BAD:** `super().super()`
- Need arguments for more
 - `super(class,self)`

The subclass

Object in the method



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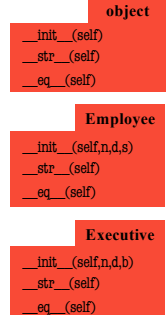
Primary Application: Initializers

```

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):
        super().__init__(n,d)
        self._bonus = b
  
```



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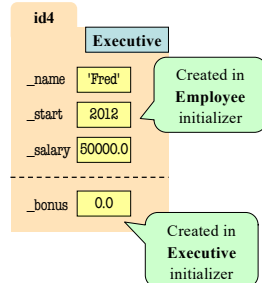
Instance Attributes are (Often) Inherited

```

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):
        super().__init__(n,d)
        self._bonus = b
  
```



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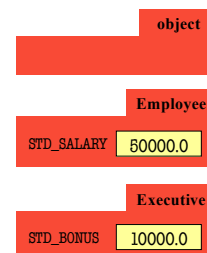
Also Works With Class Attributes

Class Attribute: 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
  
```



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