

## 61A Lecture 16

---

Friday, October 11

## Announcements

---

## Announcements

---

- Homework 5 is due Tuesday 10/15 @ 11:59pm
- Project 3 is due Thursday 10/24 @ 11:59pm
- Midterm 2 is on Monday 10/28 7pm–9pm

Attributes

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

## 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



## 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: 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:**

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

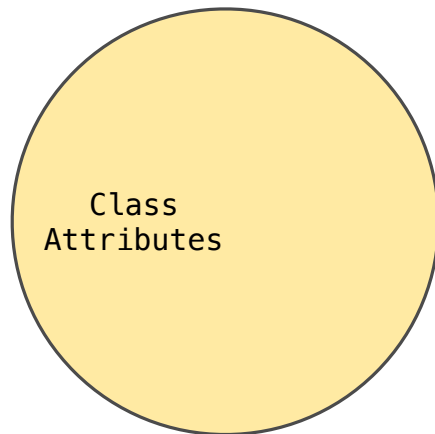
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

### **Terminology:**



## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

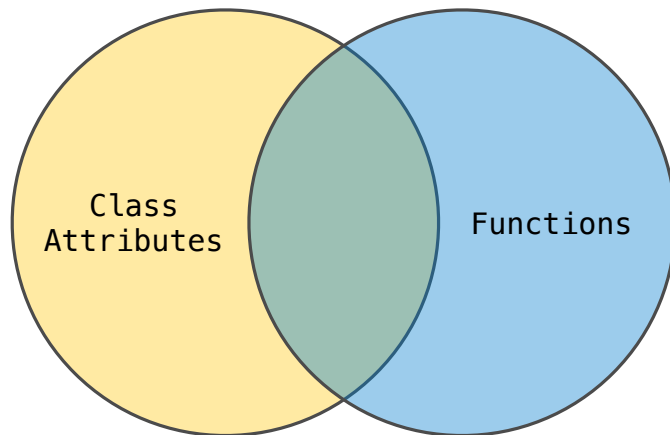
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

### Terminology:



## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

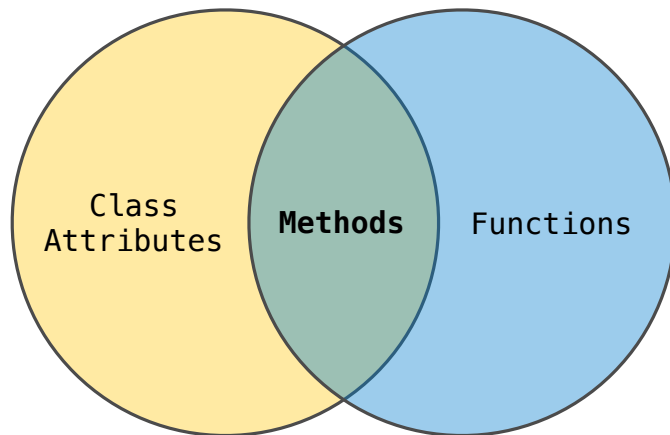
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

### Terminology:



## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

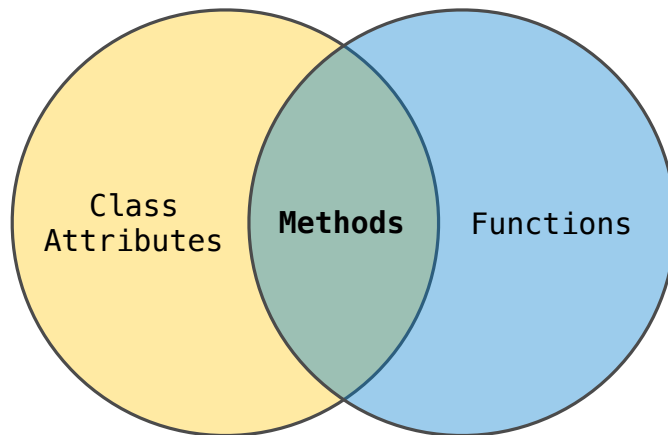
Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

**Terminology:**

**Python object system:**



## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

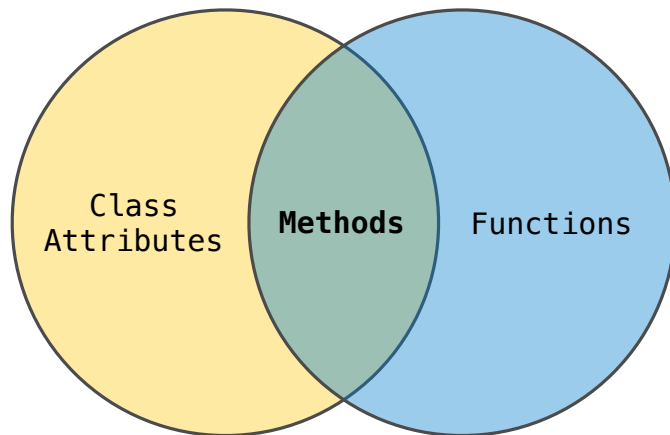
Classes are objects too, so they have attributes

Instance attribute: attribute of an instance

Class attribute: attribute of the class of an instance

**Terminology:**

**Python object system:**



*Functions* are objects.

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

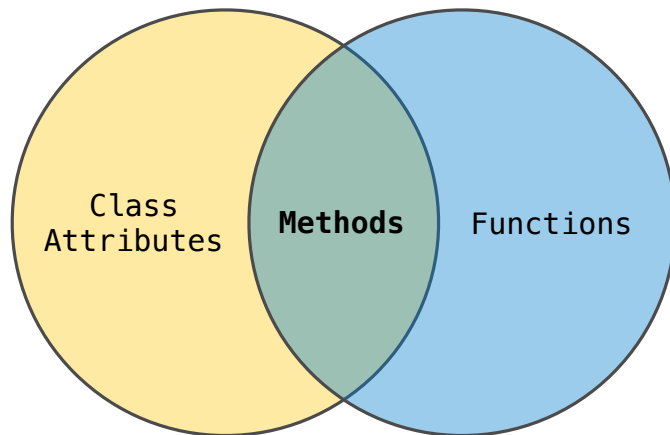
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

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.



## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

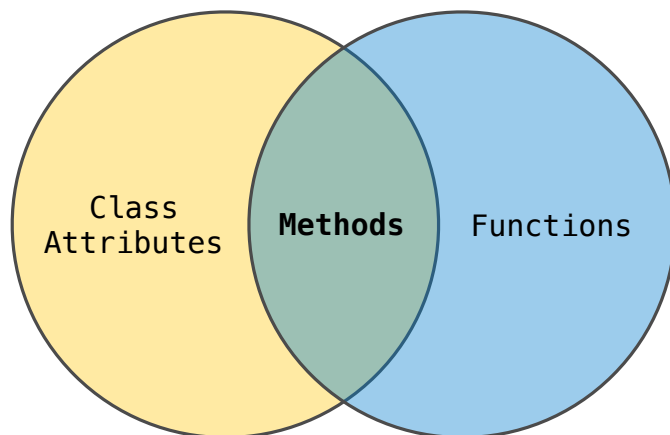
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

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.

## Terminology: Attributes, Functions, and Methods

---

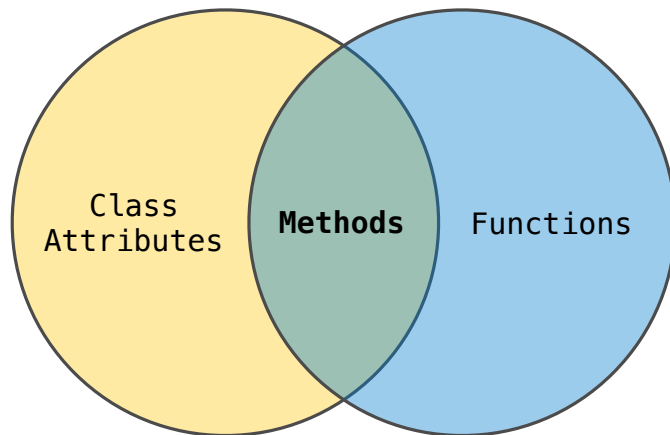
All objects have attributes, which are name-value pairs

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 of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>`.

## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>`.
2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes.

## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>`.
2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes.
3. If not found, `<name>` is looked up in the class.

## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>`.
2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes.
3. If not found, `<name>` is looked up in the class.
4. That class attribute value is returned **unless it is a function**, in which case a *bound method* is returned.



## Looking Up Attributes of an Object

---

`<expression> . <name>`

To evaluate a dot expression:

1. Evaluate the `<expression>`.
2. `<name>` is matched against the instance attributes.
3. If not found, `<name>` is `looked up in the class`.
4. That class attribute value is returned **unless it is a function**, in which case a *bound method* is returned.

## Attribute Assignment

## Assignment to Attributes

---

## Assignment to Attributes

---

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

## 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

## 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

## 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

```
tom_account.interest = 0.08
```

## 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

```
tom_account.interest = 0.08
```

This expression  
evaluates to an  
object

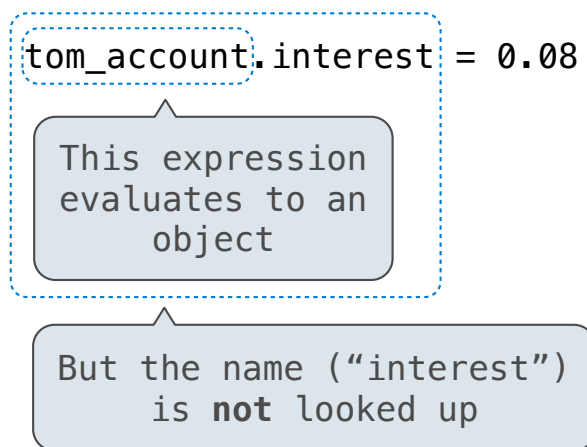


## Assignment to Attributes

---

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

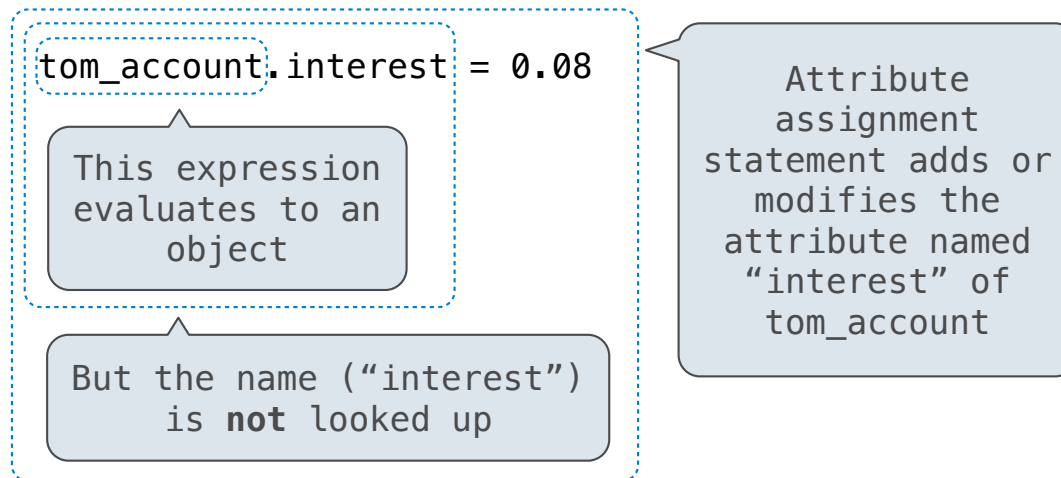


## Assignment to Attributes

---

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



## 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

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

## 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

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  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')
```



## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

Instance  
attributes of  
tom\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

```
>>> jim_account = Account('Jim')  
>>> tom_account = Account('Tom')
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

Instance  
attributes of  
tom\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Tom'
```

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

## Attribute Assignment Statements

---

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02  
(withdraw, deposit, __init__)
```

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

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

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

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

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```



## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

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

Instance  
attributes of  
jim\_account

```
balance: 0  
holder: 'Jim'
```

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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

## Attribute Assignment Statements

Account class  
attributes

```
interest: 0.02 0.04  
(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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
```

## 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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05
```

## 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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.05
```

## 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  
0.02  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.02  
>>> Account.interest = 0.04  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04
```

```
>>> jim_account.interest = 0.08  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.04  
>>> Account.interest = 0.05  
>>> tom_account.interest  
0.05  
>>> jim_account.interest  
0.08
```



# Inheritance

# Inheritance

---

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method for relating classes together.

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method for relating classes together.

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

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method 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.

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method 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.

```
class <name>(<base class>):  
    <suite>
```

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method 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.

```
class <name>(<base class>):  
    <suite>
```

Conceptually, the new *subclass* "shares" attributes with its base class.

## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method 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.

```
class <name>(<base class>):  
    <suite>
```

Conceptually, the new *subclass* "shares" attributes with its base class.

The subclass may *override* certain inherited attributes.



## Inheritance

---

Inheritance is a method 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.

```
class <name>(<base class>):  
    <suite>
```

Conceptually, the new *subclass* "shares" attributes with its base class.

The subclass may *override* certain inherited attributes.

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

## Inheritance Example

---

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

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom')
>>> ch.interest      # Lower interest rate for checking accounts
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20)  # Deposits are the same
20
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
```



## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
    interest = 0.01
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
class CheckingAccount(Account):
    """A bank account that charges for withdrawals."""
    withdraw_fee = 1
    interest = 0.01
    def withdraw(self, amount):
```

## Inheritance Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
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 Example

---

A CheckingAccount is a specialized type of Account.

```
>>> 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

```
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!

## Looking Up Attribute Names on Classes

---

Base class attributes *aren't copied* into subclasses!

To look up a name in a class.



## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
```

## 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.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
>>> ch.interest # Found in CheckingAccount
0.01
```

## 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.

```
>>> ch = CheckingAccount('Tom') # Calls Account.__init__
>>> ch.interest # Found in CheckingAccount
0.01
>>> ch.deposit(20) # Found in Account
20
```

## 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.

```
>>> 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
```

## 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.

```
>>> 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

---

```
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)
```

## Designing for Inheritance

---

Don't repeat yourself; use existing implementations.

```
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)
```

## Designing for Inheritance

---

Don't repeat yourself; use existing implementations.

Attributes that have been overridden are still accessible via class objects.

```
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)
```

## 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)
```

## Designing for Inheritance

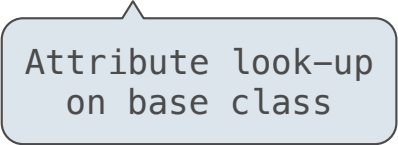
---

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)
```



Attribute look-up  
on base class

## 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)
```

Attribute look-up  
on base class

Preferred to `CheckingAccount.withdraw_fee`  
to allow for specialized accounts

## Inheritance and Composition

---

## Inheritance and Composition

---

Object-oriented programming shines when we adopt the metaphor.



## Inheritance and Composition

---

Object-oriented programming shines when we adopt the metaphor.

Inheritance is best for representing *is-a* relationships.

## 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.

## 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`.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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)

## Multiple Inheritance



## Multiple Inheritance

---

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
class SavingsAccount(Account):  
    deposit_fee = 2  
    def deposit(self, amount):  
        return Account.deposit(self, amount - self.deposit_fee)
```

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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.

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%
- A \$1 fee for withdrawals

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%
- A \$1 fee for withdrawals
- A \$2 fee for deposits

## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%
- A \$1 fee for withdrawals
- A \$2 fee for deposits
- A free dollar when you open your account



## Multiple Inheritance

---

```
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 wants:

- Low interest rate of 1%
- A \$1 fee for withdrawals
- A \$2 fee for deposits
- A free dollar when you open your account

```
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!
```

## 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")
```

## 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
```

## 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!
```

Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")  
>>> such_a_deal.balance  
1
```

## 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!
```

Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
```

## 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!
```

Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

```
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

```
1
```

SavingsAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

```
19
```

## 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!
```

Instance attribute

SavingsAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
13
```



## 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!
```

Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

```
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

```
1
```

SavingsAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

```
19
```

CheckingAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
```

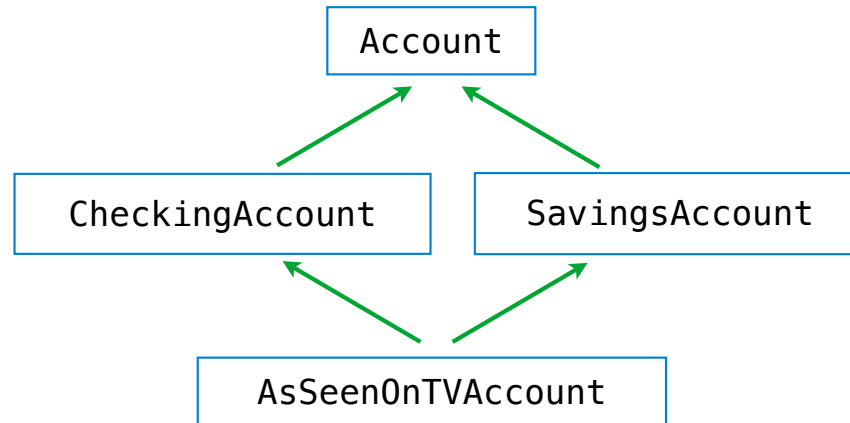
```
13
```

## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

---

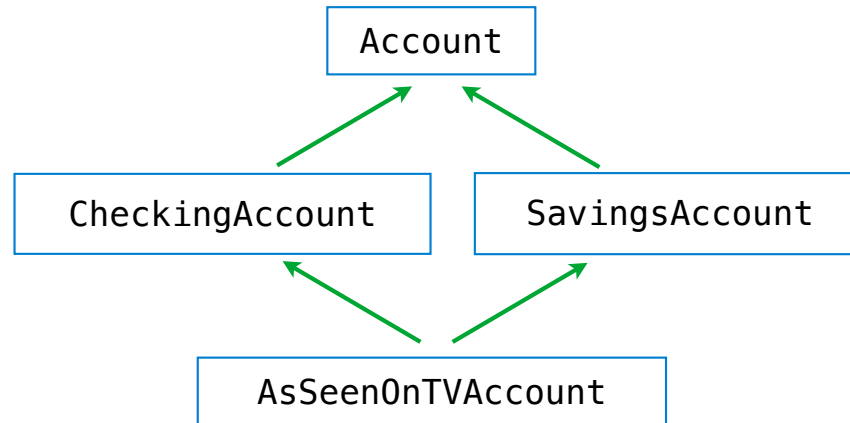
## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

---



## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

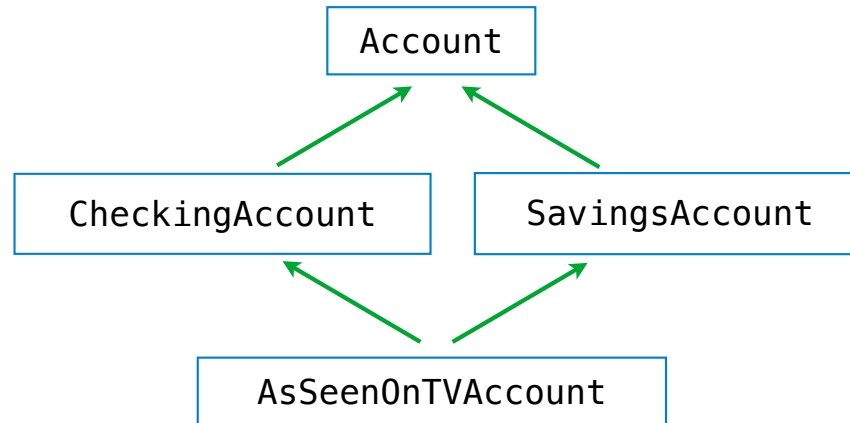
---



```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

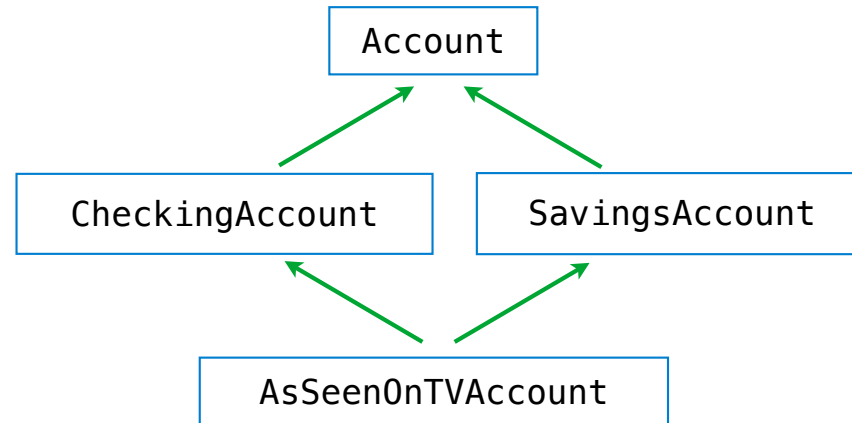
---



```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
```

## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

---

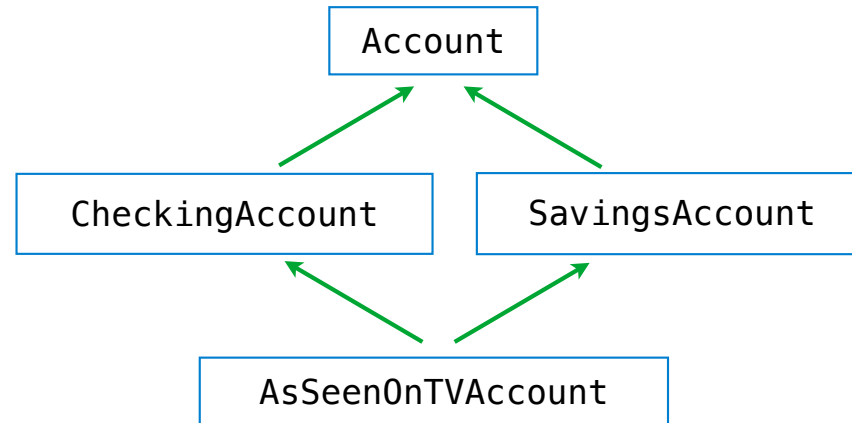


Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
```

## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

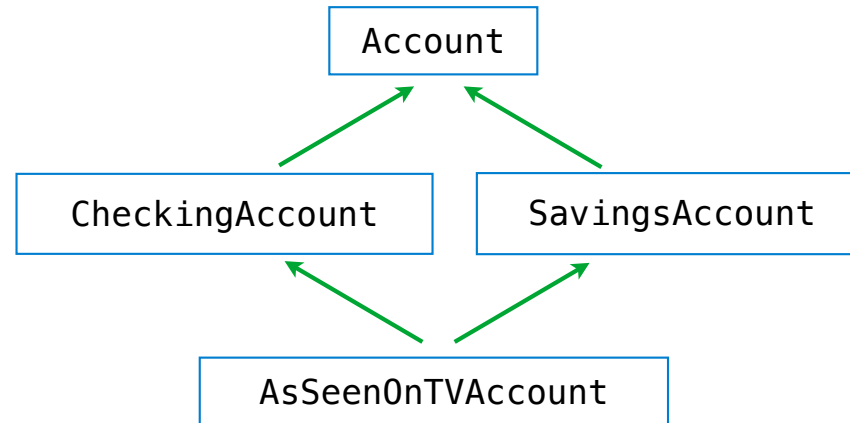
---



Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
>>> such_a_deal.balance
1
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
19
```

## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names



Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

```
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

```
1
```

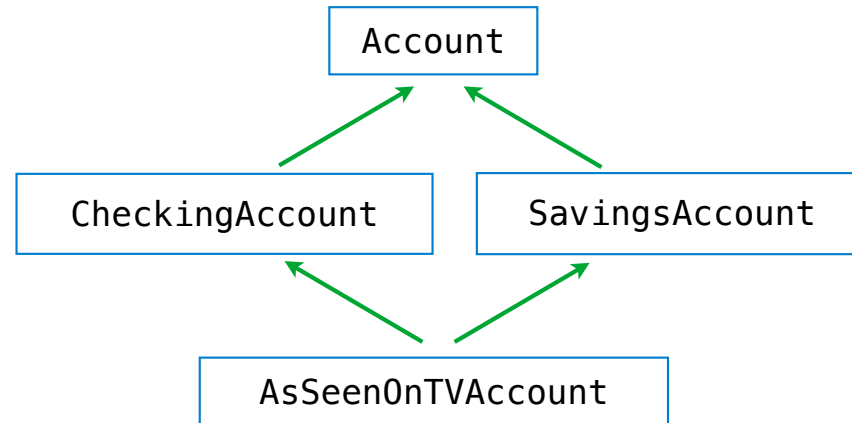
SavingsAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

```
19
```



## Resolving Ambiguous Class Attribute Names

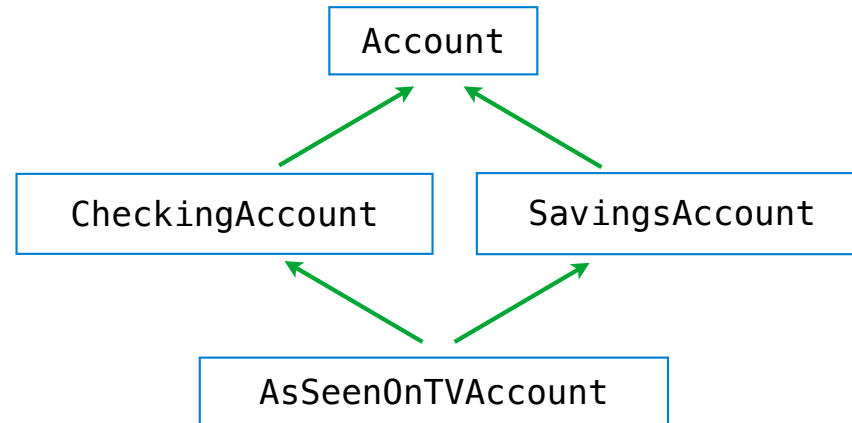


Instance attribute

SavingsAccount method

```
>>> 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



Instance attribute

```
>>> such_a_deal = AsSeenOnTVAccount("John")
```

```
>>> such_a_deal.balance
```

```
1
```

SavingsAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.deposit(20)
```

```
19
```

CheckingAccount method

```
>>> such_a_deal.withdraw(5)
```

```
13
```

## Complicated Inheritance

## Biological Inheritance

---

## Biological Inheritance

---

Grandma

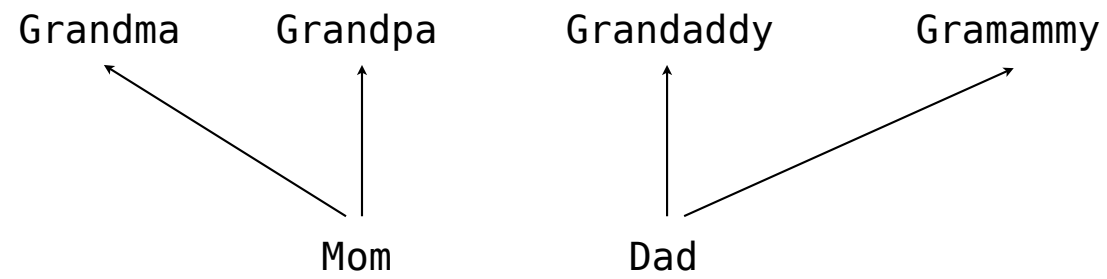
Grandpa

Granddaddy

Gramammy

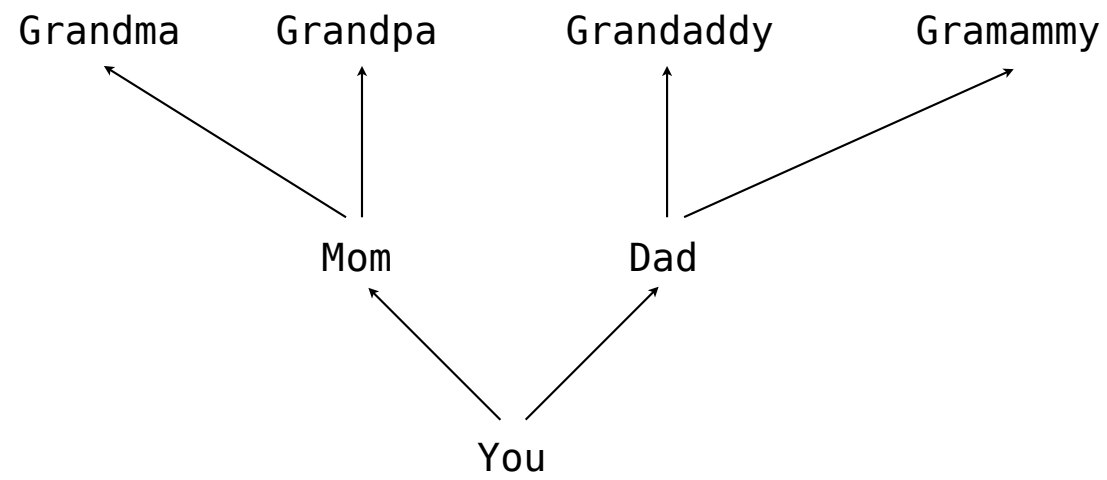
## Biological Inheritance

---



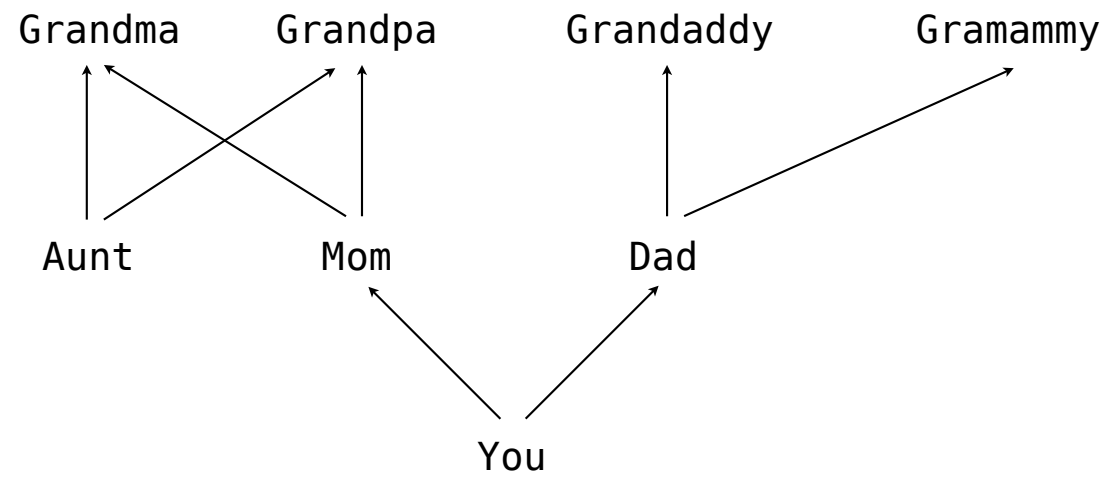
## Biological Inheritance

---



## Biological Inheritance

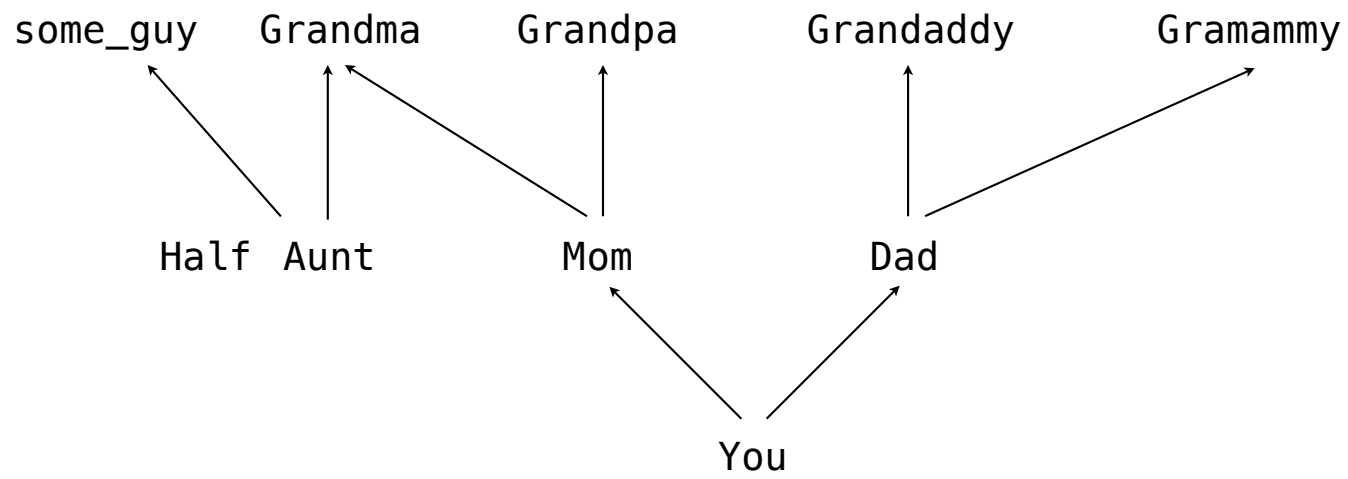
---





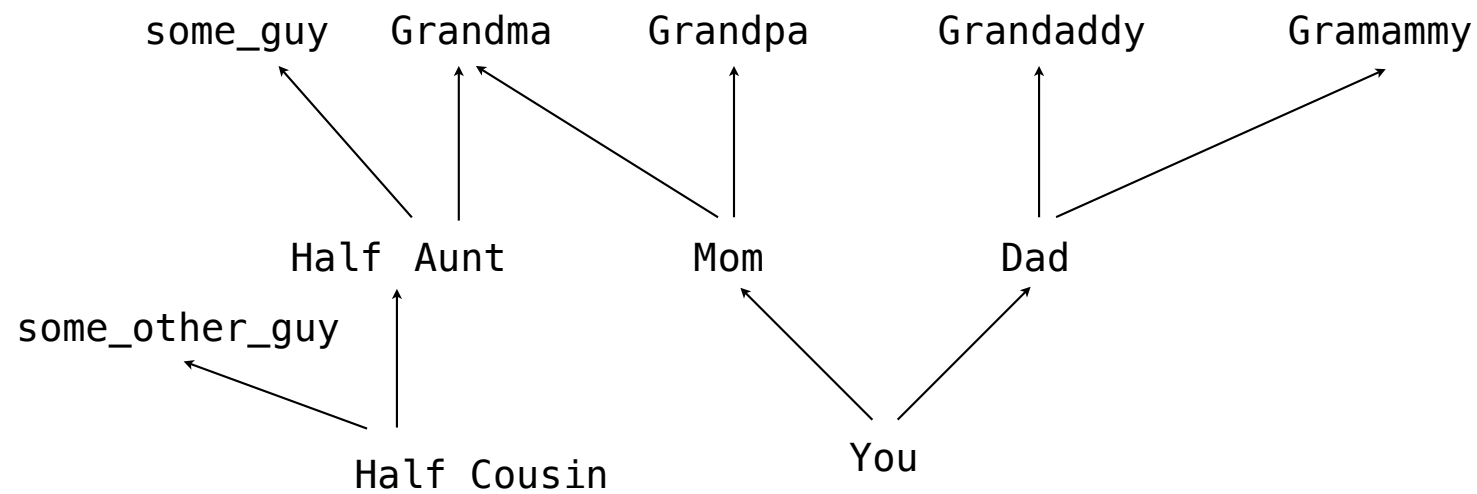
## Biological Inheritance

---



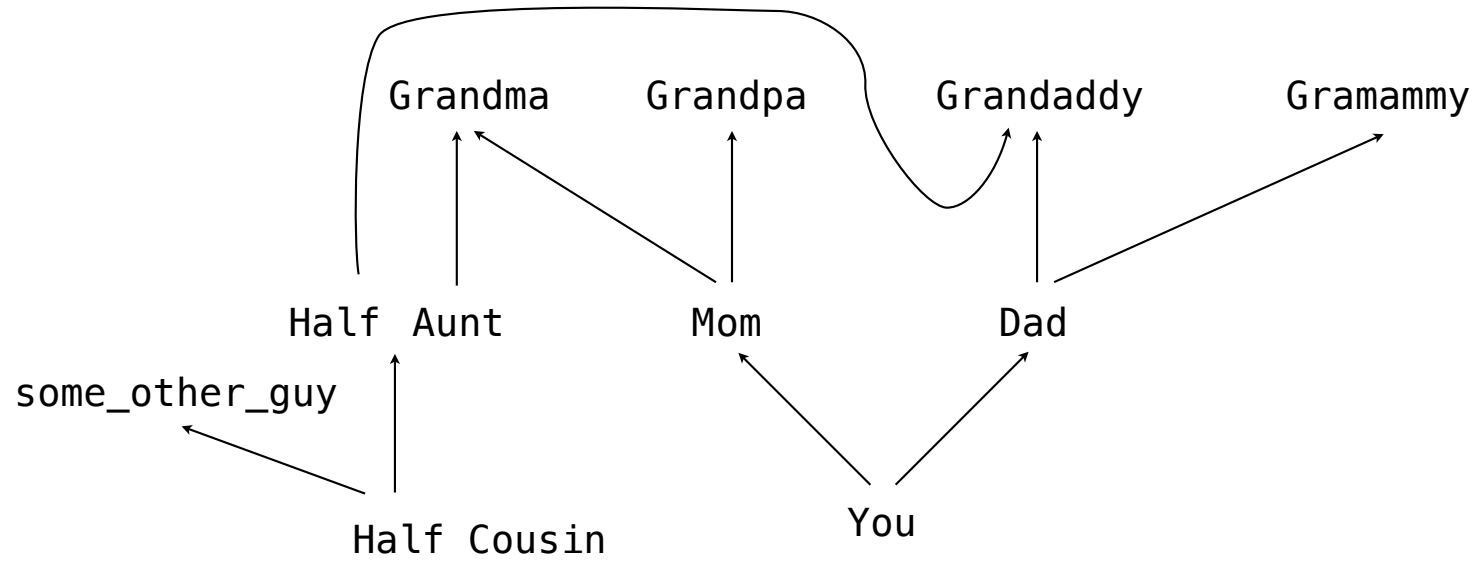
## Biological Inheritance

---



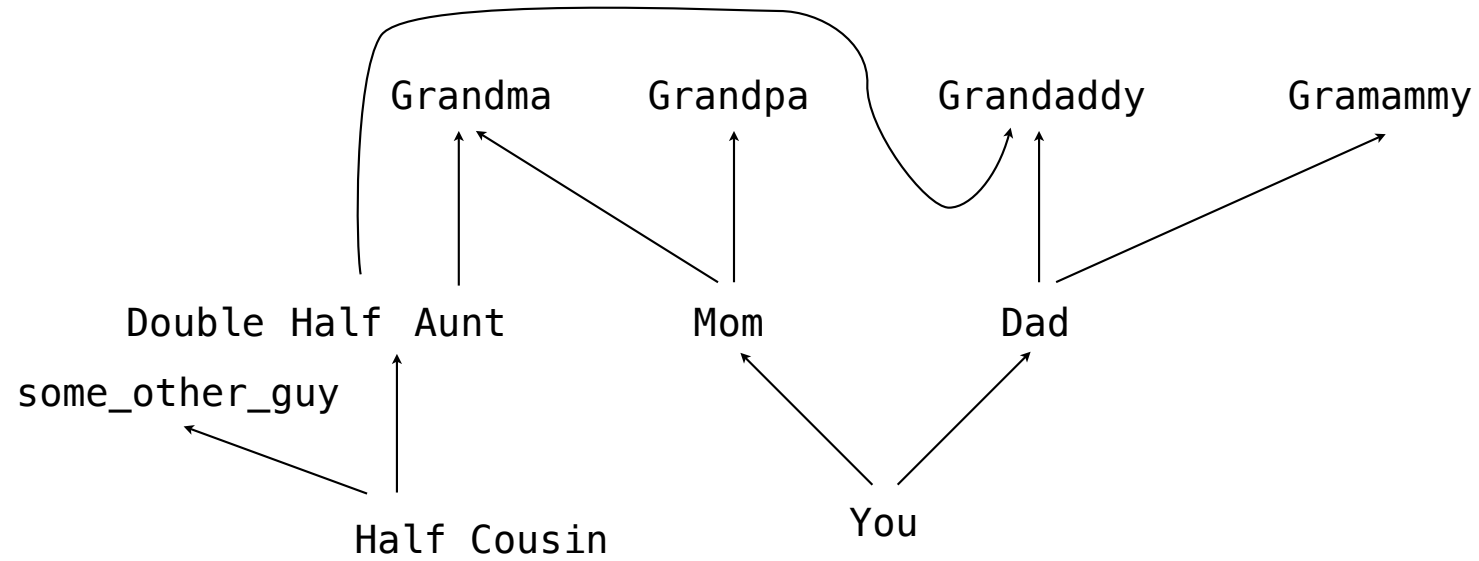
## Biological Inheritance

---



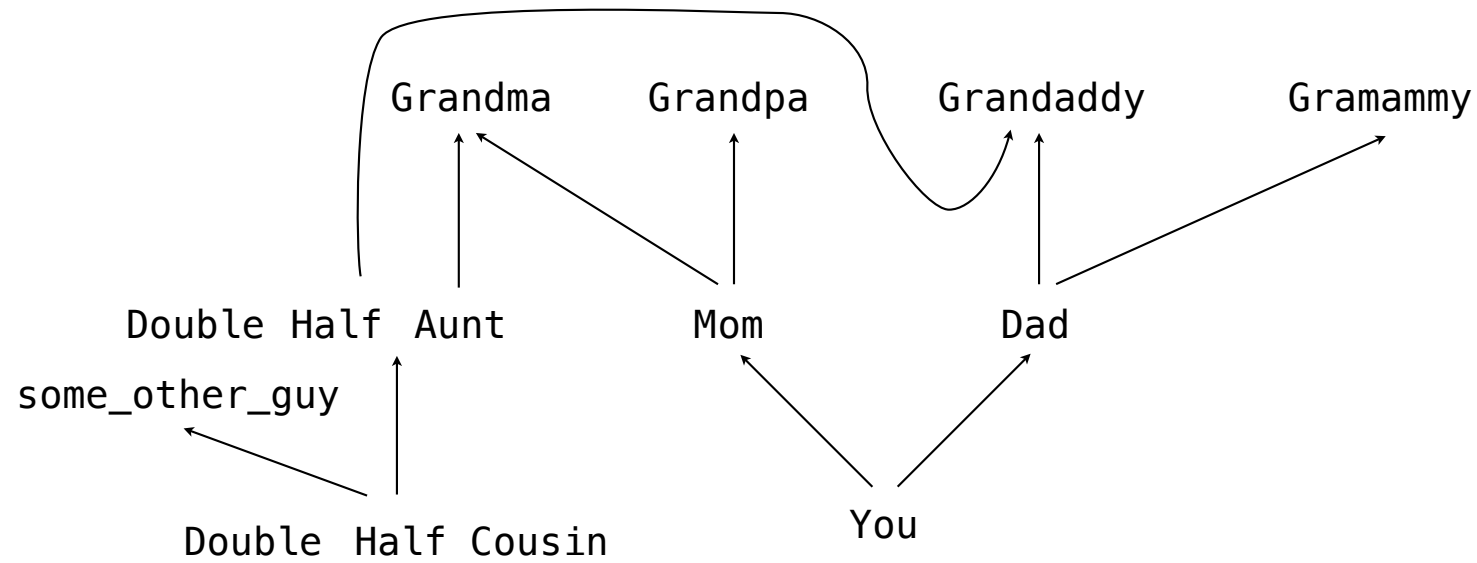
## Biological Inheritance

---



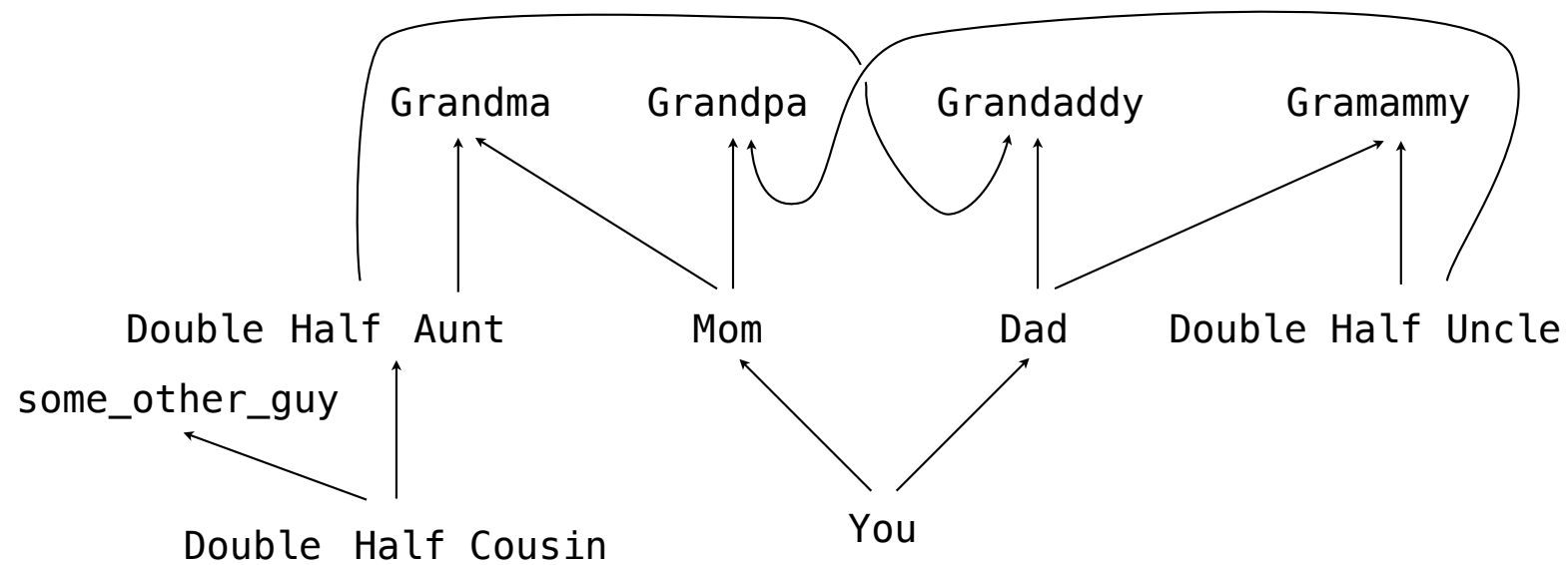
## Biological Inheritance

---



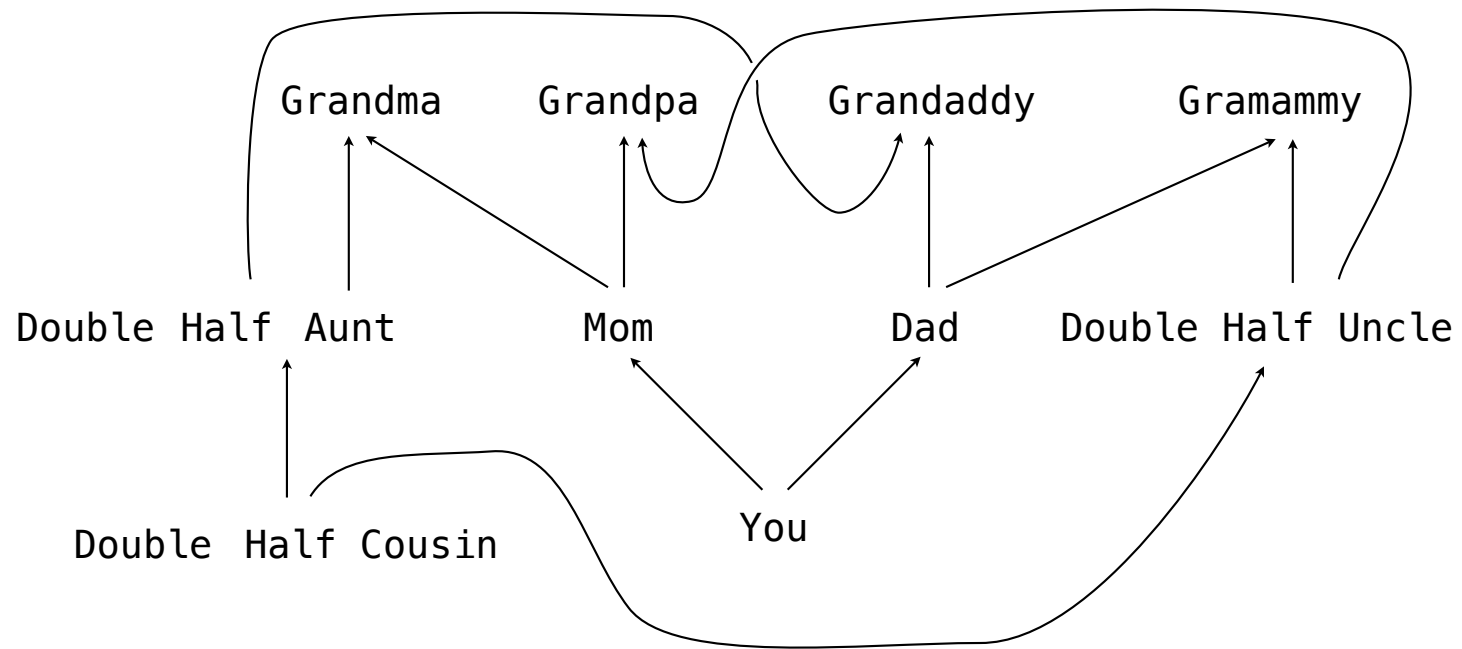
## Biological Inheritance

---



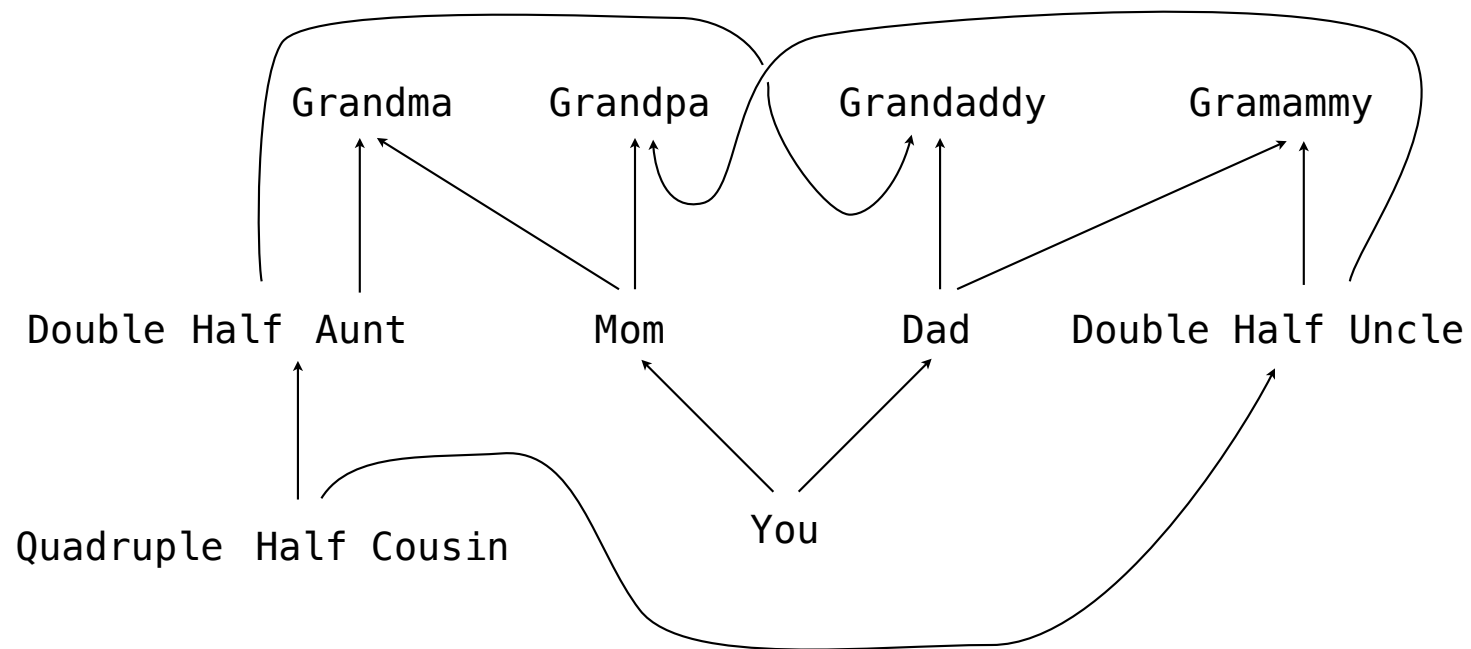
## Biological Inheritance

---



## Biological Inheritance

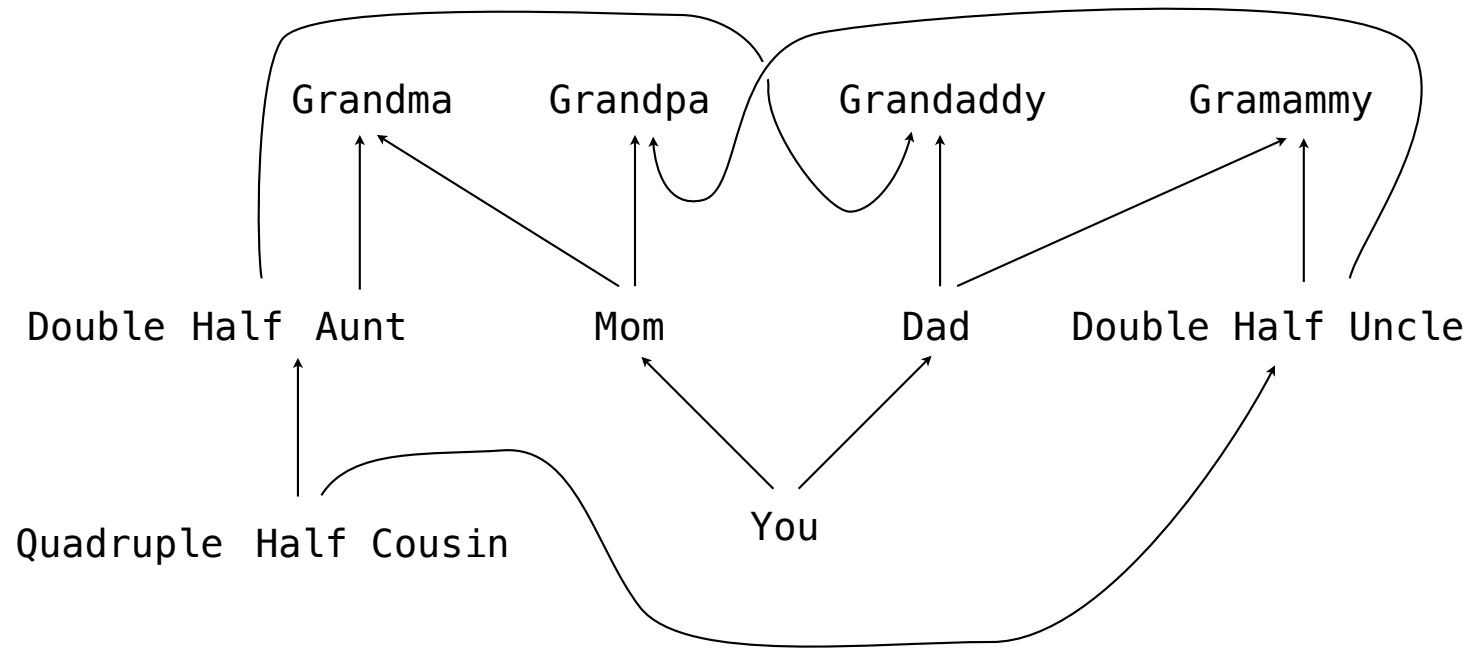
---





## Biological Inheritance

---



Moral of the story: Inheritance can be complicated, so don't overuse it!

---