

# CMSC201

## Computer Science I for Majors

### Lecture 18 – Classes and Modules (Continued, Part 3)

Prof. Jeremy Dixon

# Last Class We Covered

- Constructors
- Difference between
  - Data attributes
  - Class attributes
- Special built-in methods and attributes
- Creating and using a class

Any Questions from Last Time?

# Today's Objectives

- Project 1 Considerations
- To harness the power of inheritance
  - To learn about subclasses and superclasses
  - To be able to redefine a method
  - To be able to extend a method
    - (Including `__init__`)

# Find the Errors in the Code Below

```
def student:
    def init(self, n, a, g):
        name = n
        age = a
        gpa = g
    def updateGPA(newGPA):
        gpa = newGPA

def main():
    val = new student("Alex", 21, 4.0)
    test = new student("Test", 18, 0)
    updateGPA(test, 3.26)

main()
```

There are at  
least seven  
unique errors

# Find the Errors in the Code Below

```
def student:  
    def init(self, n, a, g):  
        name = n  
        age = a  
        gpa = g  
    def updateGPA(newGPA):  
        gpa = newGPA  
  
def main():  
    val = new student("Alex", 21, 4.0)  
    test = new student("Test", 18, 0)  
    updateGPA(test, 3.26)  
  
main()
```

# Find the Errors in the Code Below

```
class student:
    def __init__(self, name, age, gpa):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
        self.gpa = gpa
    def updateGPA(self, newGPA):
        self.gpa = newGPA

def main():
    val = student("Alex", 21, 4.0)
    test = student("Test", 18, 0)
    test.updateGPA(3.26)

main()
```

# Inheritance



# Inheritance

- ***Inheritance*** is when one class (the “child” class) is based upon another class (the “parent” class)
- The child class *inherits* most or all of its features from the parent class it is based on
- It is a very powerful tool available to you with Object-Oriented Programming

# Inheritance Example

- For example: computer science students are a specific type of student
- They share attributes with every other student
- We can use inheritance to use those already defined attributes and methods of students for our computer science students

# Inheritance Vocabulary

- The class that is inherited *from* is called the
  - Parent class
  - Ancestor
  - Superclass
- The class that does the inheriting is called a
  - Child class
  - Descendant
  - Subclass

# Inheritance Code

- To create a child class, put the name of the parent class in parentheses when you initially define the class

```
class cmscStudent(student):
```

- Now the child class **cmscStudent** has the properties and functions available to the parent class **student**

# Subclass Example

New subclass name



```
class cmssc_student(student):
```

Superclass or parent

# Extending a Class

- We may also say that the child class is ***extending*** the functionality of the parent class
- Child class inherits all of the methods and data attributes of the parent class
  - Also has its own methods and data attributes
  - We can even redefine parent methods!

# Inheritance Example

```
class student:
    """A class representing a student."""

    def __init__(self,n,a):
        self.full_name = n
        self.age = a

    def get_age(self):
        return self.age

-----

class cs_student (student):
    """A class extending student."""

    def __init__(self,n,a,s):
        student.__init__(self,n,a) #Call __init__ for student
        self.section_num = s

    def get_age(self):    #Redefines get_age method entirely
        print ("Age: " + str(self.age))
```

# Redefining Methods



# Redefining Methods

- ***Redefining*** a method is when a child class implements its own version of that method
- To redefine a method, include a new method definition – **with the same name** as the parent class's method – in the child class
  - Now child objects will use the new method

# Redefining Example

- Here, we have an animal class as the parent and a dog class as the child

```
class animal:
    # rest of class definition
    def speak(self):
        print("\n" + self.species + " noise\n")

class dog(animal):
    def speak(self):
        print("Woof woof bark!")
```

# Extending Methods

- Instead of completely overwriting a method, we can instead extend it for the child class
- When might we want to do this?
  - Constructor (`__init__`)
  - Print function (`__repr__`)
  - When else?

# Extending a Method

- Want to execute both the original method in the parent class and some new code in the child class
  - To do this, explicitly call the parent's version
- One major thing: you must pass in the **self** variable when you call a parent method
  - This is the only time you should do this!

# Extending Example

- Now we have a cat class as the child, with an additional data attribute **sleepsAllDay**

```
class animal:
    def __init__(self, name, species):
        self.name      = name
        self.species   = species

class cat(animal):
    def __init__(self, name, sleepsAllDay):
        animal.__init__(self, name, "cat")
        self.sleepsAllDay = sleepsAllDay
```

# Student Inheritance Example

```
class student:
    """A class representing a student."""

    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.full_name = name
        self.age = age

    def getAge(self):
        return self.age

-----
class cmscStudent (student):
    """A class extending student class to CMSC students."""

    def __init__(self, name, age, section):
        # call __init__ for student
        student.__init__(self, name, age)
        self.section_num = section

    def getAge(self):    # redefines getAge method entirely
        print ("Age: " + str(self.age))
```

LIVECODING!!!

Any Other Questions?



# Announcements

- Lab has been cancelled this week!
  - Work on your project instead
- Project 1 is out
  - Due by Tuesday, November 17th at 8:59:59 PM
  - Do NOT procrastinate!
- Next Class: Recursion