

Classes and Objects

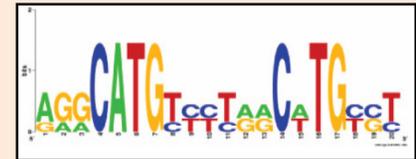
Object Oriented Programming

Genome 559: Introduction to Statistical and
Computational Genomics

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A quick review

- A class defines variables' types:
 1. What kind of data is stored (members)
 2. What are the available functions (methods)
- An object is an **instance** of a class:
 - **string** is a class;
`my_str = "AGGCGT"` creates an object of the class string, called `my_str`.
- **Why classes:**
 - Bundle together data and operations on data
 - Allow special operations appropriate to data
 - Allow context-specific meaning for common operations
 - Help organize your code and facilitates modular design
 - The human factor



A *Date* class example

```
class Date:
```

```
    day = 0
```

```
    month = "None"
```

Define the class *Date*

Create and initialize
class members

```
    def printUS(self):
```

```
        print self.month, "/", self.day
```

```
    def printUK(self):
```

```
        print self.day, ".", self.month
```

```
mydate = Date()
```

```
mydate.day = 15
```

```
mydate.month = "Jan"
```

```
mydate.printUS()
```

```
Jan / 15
```

```
mydate.printUK()
```

```
15 . Jan
```

Special name "**self**" refers to the **current** object (no matter what the caller named it).

Access data
members of this
Date object

Access (call)
functions of this
Date object

Where did the
argument go?

class functions
(methods)

An even better *Date* class

```
class Date:
```

```
    def __init__(self, day, month):  
        self.day = day  
        self.month = month
```

```
    def printUS(self):  
        print self.mon , "/" , self.day
```

```
    def printUK(self):  
        print self.day , "." ,
```

```
mydate = Date(15, "Jan")
```

```
mydate.printUS()
```

```
Jan / 15
```

```
mydate2 = Date(22, "Nov")
```

```
mydate2.printUK()
```

```
22 . Nov
```

Special function "`__init__`" is called whenever a Date object instance is created. (class constructor)

It makes sure the object is properly initialized

Now, when "constructing" a new Date object, the caller MUST supply required data

Note the magical first arguments:
`__init__` defined w/ 3 args; called w/ 2;
`printUS` defined w/ 1 arg; called w/ 0.

`mydate` is passed in both cases as 1st arg, so each function knows on which object it is to act

Class declarations and usage - Summary

- The **class** statement defines a new class

```
class <class_name>:  
    <statements>  
    <statements> ...
```

- Remember the colon and indentation
- You can include data members (variables) and functions as part of your class. These will be accessed using the dot (.) notation (e.g., mydate.day)
- The special name **self** means the **current** object
 - *self*.<something> refers to instance variables of the class
 - *self* is automatically passed to each method as a 1st argument

Second thoughts ...

- True, we now have a “print” function, but can we somehow make printing more intuitive?
- Specifically, why is “print” fine for numbers, strings, etc.

```
>>> my_str = "hello"  
>>> my_num = 5  
>>> print my_str, my_num  
"hello" 5
```

but funky for class instances?

```
>>> print mydate  
<__main__.Date instance at 0x247468>
```

- Yes, mydate.printUS() works, but seems clunky ...

A better way to print objects

- Actually, “print” doesn’t have special knowledge of how to print numbers, lists, etc.
- It just knows how to print strings, and relies on each class to have a `__str__()` method that returns a string representing the object.
- You can write your own, tailored `__str__()` method to give prettier/more useful results

A super *Date* class

```
class Date:
    def __init__(self, day, month):
        self.day = day
        self.month = month
    def __str__(self) :
        day_str = '%s' % self.day
        mon_str = '%s' % self.month
        return mon_str + "-" + day_str

birthday = Date(3, "Sep")
print "It's ", birthday, ". Happy Birthday!"
```

```
It's Sep-3. Happy Birthday!
```

Advanced topic: Allowing the plus sign

- Similarly, how come “+” works (but differently) for numbers and strings but not for dates?
- Yes, we could write a function `addDays(n)` :
`party = birthday.addDays(4)`
- But ... would be much more natural (and way cooler) to be able to write:
`party = birthday + 4`
- Can we do it?

Operator overloading

- Yes! Again, '+' isn't as smart as you thought; it calls class-specific "add" methods `__add__()` to do the real work.
- We can make new classes, like Date, behave like built-in ones
- Common operator overloading methods:
 - `__init__` # object creation
 - `__add__` # addition (+)
 - `__mul__` # multiplication (*)
 - `__sub__` # subtraction (-)
 - `__lt__` # less than (<)
 - `__str__` # printing
 - `__call__` # function calls
 - Many more...

Sample problem #1

- Write a Python class called **HL**, which will be used to include a horizontal line when you print.
- The class constructor should get a string *s* and an integer *l* and when printed it should print *l* repetitions of the string *s* (*and the necessary newline characters*).

```
>>> myHL1 = HL('=',20)
>>> print 'Title', myHL1 , 'The rest of the text'

Title
=====
The rest of the text

>>> myHL2 = HL('*-',5);
>>> print 'Title', myHL2 , 'The rest of the text'

Title
*-*-*-*-*
The rest of the text
```

Solution #1

```
class HL:
    def __init__(self, str, len):
        self.s = str
        self.l = len
    def __str__(self):
        line = self.s * self.l
        return '\n' + line + '\n'
```

Sample problem #2

- Change the `Date` class such that the month is represented as a number rather than as a string.
(What did you have to do to make this change?)
- Add the function `addMonths(n)` to the class `Date`. This function should add n months to the current date. Make sure to correctly handle transitions across years.
(Hint: the modulo operator, `%`, returns the remainder in division: $8 \% 3 \rightarrow 2$)

```
>>> mydate = Date(22, 11, 1976)
>>> mydate.printUK()
22 . 11 . 76
>>> mydate.addMonths(1)
>>> mydate.printUK()
22 . 12 . 76
>>> mydate.addMonths(3)
>>> mydate.printUK()
22 . 3 . 77
>>> mydate.addMonths(25)
>>> mydate.printUK()
22 . 4 . 79
```

Solution #2

```
class Date:
    def __init__(self, day, month, year=2018):
        self.day = day
        self.mon = month
        self.year = year

    def printUS(self):
        print self.mon , "/" , self.day , "/" , self.year

    def printUK(self):
        print self.day , "." , self.mon , "." , str(self.year)[2:]

    def addMonths(self, n=1):
        new_mon = self.mon + n
        self.year += (new_mon-1) / 12
        self.mon = (new_mon-1) % 12 + 1
```

Challenge Problem

1. Add the function `addDays(n)` to the class *Date*. This function should add `n` days to the current date. Make sure to correctly handle transitions across months AND across years (when necessary). Take into account the different number of days in each month.
2. Revise the *Date* class such that it will again work with the month's name (rather than its number), while preserving the functionality of the `addMonths` and `addDays` functions.

