

# Computational Structures in Data Science

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## Object-Oriented Programming: Inheritance

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# Announcements

- Ants Project
  - New Written Q's
  - New Oral Check-Offs
- Midterm Regrade Requests due tonight

# Computing(-ish) in the News

- Two CS-adjacent Articles
- "[There's a Good Reason You Can't Concentrate](#)" (Cal Newport, NYT Op-Ed)
- "[Juries Take the Lead in the Push for Child Online Safety](#)" (NYT

# AI Examples

- Meant to share this before break...
- <https://claude.ai/share/7b6b317b-bea4-4fa4-8463-d9265ad80a00>
  - Some useful examples asking Claude to *study* and explain things
- <https://claude.ai/share/21075111-d24b-49c2-a932-d2b2757834bd>
  - Another example – Ask AI to give you more or less scaffolding to solve some problems.
  - (Claude seems to figure out from other sources I'm talking about C88C, but if you need to give it more background)

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# Learning Objectives

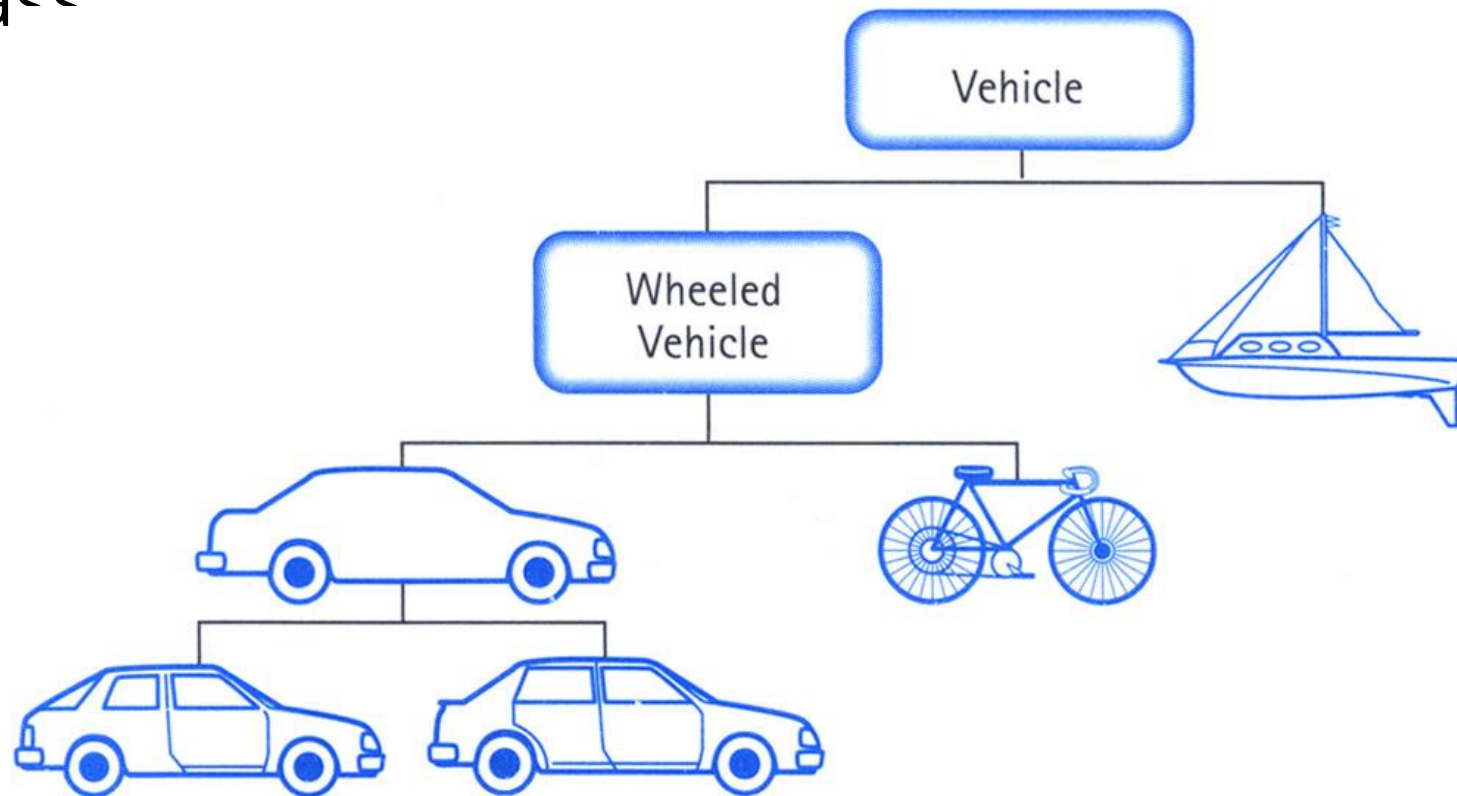
- Inheritance allows classes to reuse methods and attributes from a parent class.
- `super()` is a new method in Python
- Subclasses or child classes are distinct from one another, but share properties of the parent.

# Inheritance

- Define a class as a specialization of an existing class
- Inherent its attributes, methods (behaviors)
- Add additional ones
- Redefine (specialize) existing ones
  - Ones in superclass still accessible in its namespace

# Class Inheritance

- Classes can inherit methods and attributes from parent classes but extend into their own class



# Python class statement

```
class ClassName:  
    <statement-1>  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    <statement-N>
```

```
class ClassName ( inherits / parent-class ):  
    <statement-1>  
    .  
    .  
    .  
    <statement-N>
```

# Example

```
class BaseAccount:
    def __init__(self, name, initial_deposit):
        # Initialize the instance attributes
        self._name = name
        self._acct_no = Account._account_number_seed
        Account._account_number_seed += 1
        self._balance = initial_deposit

class CheckingAccount(BaseAccount):
    def __init__(self, name, initial_deposit):
        # Use superclass initializer
        BaseAccount.__init__(self, name, initial_deposit)
        # Alternatively:
        # super().__init__(name, initial_deposit)
        # Additional initialization
        self._type = "Checking"
```

# Accessing the Parent Class

- `super()` *binds* methods in the parent or "superclass" to the current instance
  - Can be called anywhere in our class
  - Handles passing `self` to the method
  - Handles looking up an attribute on a parent class, too.
- We can directly call `ParentClass.method(self, ...)`
  - This is not quite as flexible if our class structure changes.
- In general, prefer using `super()`!
- Outside of C88C, things can get complex...
  - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#super>

# Making A New Instance

- **We almost always want to call `__init__` on the parent class!**
- Python will not do this automatically!

# How will our accounts evolve?

- A CheckingAccount, which is mostly a BaseAccount, with a new type
- A SavingsAccount which allows us to accrue interest
- All savings accounts should have the same interest rate

## Questions to consider:

- How do methods in child classes interact with methods in the parent class?
- How should we write our parent class (BaseAccount) to take advantage of features of our child classes?

# Demo

- BaseAccount → CheckingAccount + SavingsAccount
- How do we make a new checking account?

# Question

- What happens if we do not call `__init__` on the parent class?

Discuss and make a guess!

- A) Will the `CheckingAccount` be valid?
- B) Will we get an immediate error?
- C) Will some methods work but not others?

# Question

- What happens if we try to withdraw() from a SavingsAccount?



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## Object-Oriented Programming: Evolving The Bank Model

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# Composing Classes Together

- Currently, our BaseAccount stores a lot of data in class attributes...
- This suggests we are trying to accomplish an entirely new kind of class, or object
  - A Bank!
- We should extract that these functions into their own class
- A bank can now manage:
  - making accounts
  - keeping track of account numbers
  - showing and listing accounts

# Live Demo