
Section 10

Classes & Hw6





Logistics

HW5 Part 2 due on Wednesday (11/30/2022)

Classes



What is a class?

a class encapsulates and abstracts data and logic that you can use in your programs

We want to make a program that can keep track of phone numbers.



A class contains...

Variables to hold the necessary data

A phone number should probably store:

- Area code
- Exchange
- Number

EX: (415) 552-7909
^ ^ ^
| | |
| | number
| | exchange
area code



Creating an instance of a class

When we want to start using a class, we typically want to set some of its variables to their correct values

This is done through a special method called `__init__`

When we create a phone number, we want to specify its area code, exchange, and number.

```
def __init__(self, area_code, exchange, number):  
    """  
    Creates a new PhoneNumber from the provided area code, exchange and number.  
    """  
    self.area_code = area_code  
    self.exchange = exchange  
    self.number = number
```

Make some new phone numbers

```
num1 = PhoneNumber(916, 272, 8010)  
num2 = PhoneNumber(916, 274, 2805)  
num3 = PhoneNumber(415, 552, 7909)
```



A class contains...

Methods to create, query, and modify an instance of a class

(Methods are basically functions inside classes)

A phone number should probably be able to:

- Be created
- Be called
- Print its number


```
def call(self):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Calls this PhoneNumber.
```

```
    """
```

```
    print("Calling (" + str(self.area_code) + ") " + str(self.exchange) + "-" + str(self.number))  
    print("ring... ring... Hello?")
```

```
def print_number(self):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Prints a pretty version of this PhoneNumber.
```

```
    """
```

```
    print("(" + str(self.area_code) + ") " + str(self.exchange) \  
          + "-" + str(self.number))
```

Section Problems

[Link](#)



Problem 1a

What would the following client code print?

```
flower_shop = Shop("Swansons")
flower_shop.add_item("Daisy")
flower_shop.print_inventory()
```

```
class Shop():
    """
    A class which represents the contents of a shop.
    A Shop stores the shops name as well as the inventory
    """
    def __init__(self, name):
        """
        Creates a new shop with a given name, but an empty inventory
        name must be a string
        """
        # name is a string representing the shop
        self.name = name
        # inventory is a dictionary mapping each item to the amount
        # in the shop
        self.inventory = {}

    def print_inventory(self):
        """
        Prints this shops inventory, where each item is followed
        by the amount of that item in the shop
        """
        for item, amount in self.inventory.items():
            print(item, amount)

    def add_item(self, item):
        """
        Adds an item to the store's inventory
        """
        if item not in self.inventory:
            self.inventory[item] = 0
        self.inventory[item] += 1
```



Problem 1b

What code would you write to make a new shop called Arcane Comics that has 5 comics in it, and then print out it's inventory?

```
class Shop():
    """
    A class which represents the contents of a shop.
    A Shop stores the shops name as well as the inventory
    """
    def __init__(self, name):
        """
        Creates a new shop with a given name, but an empty inventory
        name must be a string
        """
        # name is a string representing the shop
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        self.inventory = {}

    def print_inventory(self):
        """
        Prints this shops inventory, where each item is followed
        by the amount of that item in the shop
        """
        for item, amount in self.inventory.items():
            print(item, amount)

    def add_item(self, item):
        """
        Adds an item to the store's inventory
        """
        if item not in self.inventory:
            self.inventory[item] = 0
        self.inventory[item] += 1
```



Problem 1c

Adding one item at a time is extremely tedious. Write a function for the class Shop called `add_items` that given an item and an amount, adds that amount to the store's inventory.

```
class Shop():
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    def __init__(self, name):
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        if item not in self.inventory:
            self.inventory[item] = 0
        self.inventory[item] += 1
```

CSV Dictreader



CSV Dictreader

Say you have the following csv called `people.csv` with the following contents:

```
id,name,age,height,weight
1,Alice,20,62,120.6
2,Freddie,21,74,190.6
3,Bob,17,68,120.0
```



CSV Dictreader

Open the file by calling `open` and then `csv.DictReader`.

```
import csv
f = open("people.csv")
input_file = csv.DictReader(f)
```

people.csv

```
id,name,age,height,weight
1,Alice,20,62,120.6
2,Freddie,21,74,190.6
3,Bob,17,68,120.0
```




CSV Dictreader

people.csv

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2,Freddie,21,74,190.6
3,Bob,17,68,120.0
```

When you iterate over `input_file`, you will see each row as a dictionary:

```
import csv
f = open("people.csv")
input_file = csv.DictReader(f)

for row in input_file:
    print(row)
```



CSV Dictreader

people.csv

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```

When you iterate over `input_file`, you will see each row as a dictionary:

```
import csv
f = open("people.csv")
input_file = csv.DictReader(f)

for row in input_file:
    print(row)
```

Output:

```
{'age': '20', 'height': '62', 'id': '1', 'weight': '120.6', 'name': 'Alice'}
{'age': '21', 'height': '74', 'id': '2', 'weight': '190.6', 'name': 'Freddie'}
{'age': '17', 'height': '68', 'id': '3', 'weight': '120.0', 'name': 'Bob'}
```



CSV Dictreader

people.csv

```
id,name,age,height,weight
1,Alice,20,62,120.6
2,Freddie,21,74,190.6
3,Bob,17,68,120.0
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{'age': '20', 'height': '62', 'id': '1', 'weight': '120.6', 'name': 'Alice'}
{'age': '21', 'height': '74', 'id': '2', 'weight': '190.6', 'name': 'Freddie'}
{'age': '17', 'height': '68', 'id': '3', 'weight': '120.0', 'name': 'Bob'}
```

Note how the values
in these dictionaries
are always strings!

Plotting

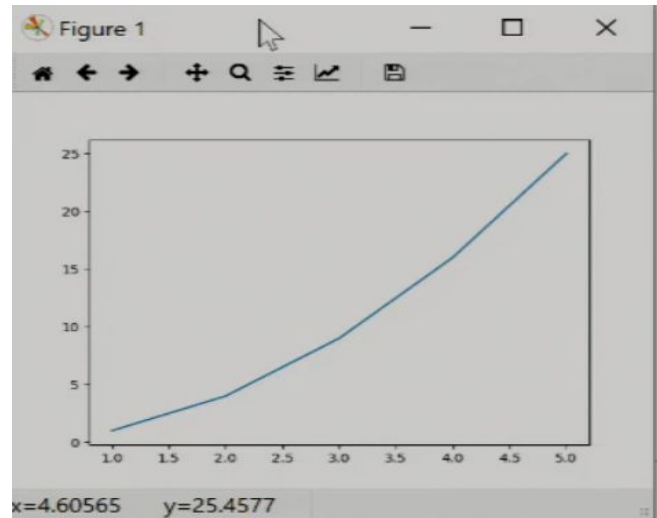
- Use matplotlib to plot and visualize data
 - Pro: Powerful
 - Con: Not the best design for a plotting library

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

xs = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
# ys = [x**2 for x in xs]
ys = []
for x in xs:
    ys.append(x**2)

plt.plot(xs, ys)

plt.show()
```



Problem 2

Download Starter Code from website