



BIOE50010 – Programming 2

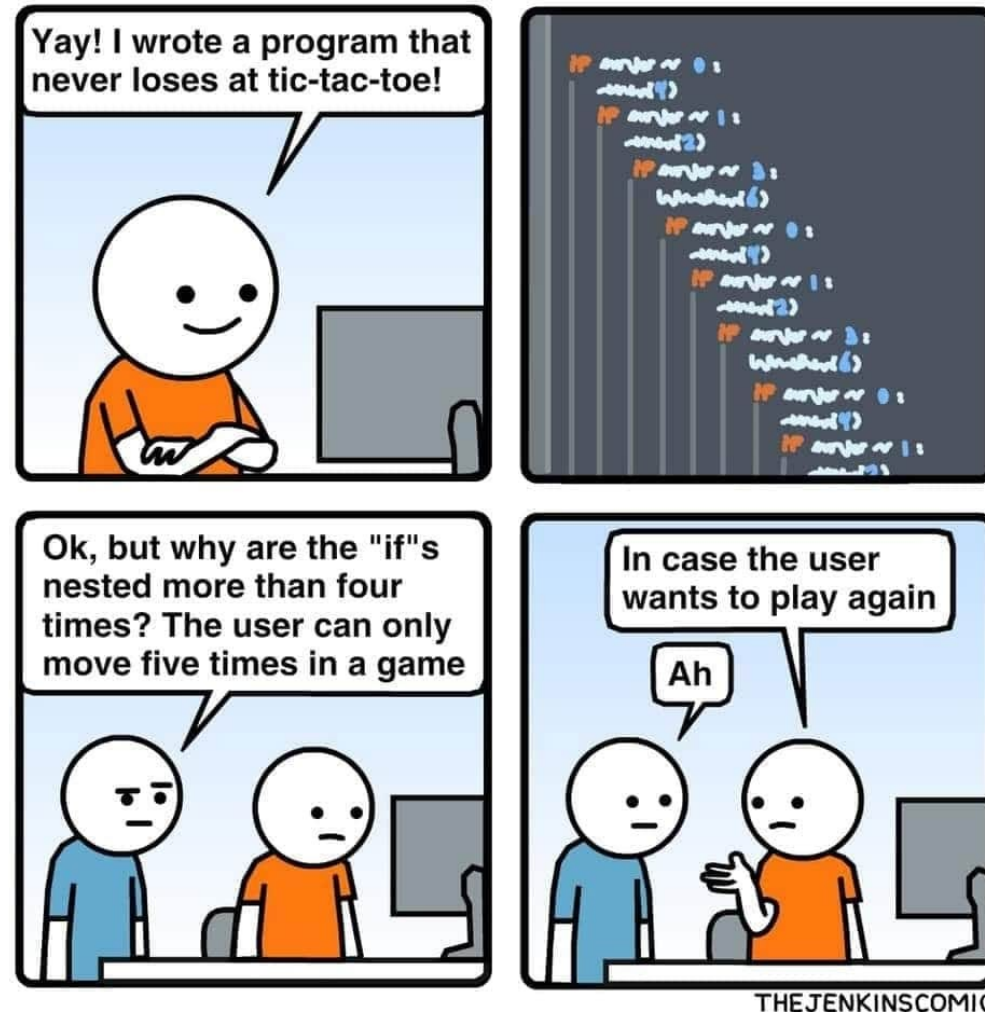
Computer Lab 7

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Meme of the week 😊

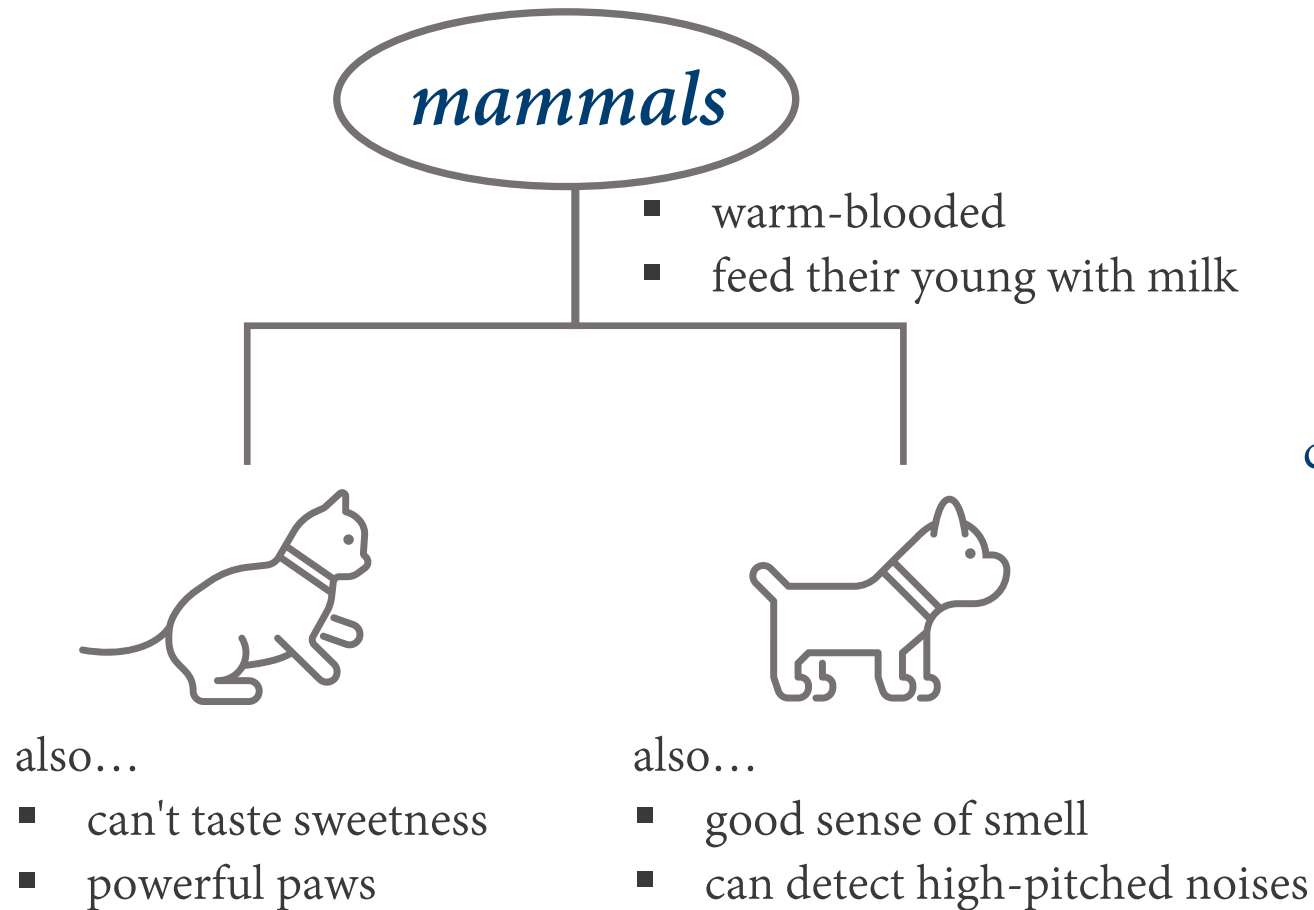


Last Week - Four Pillars of OOP

- 1) *Abstraction* focuses on the essential characteristics of an object relative to the perspective of the viewer.
- 2) *Encapsulation* hides the details of the implementation of an object.
- 3) *Inheritance* allows for a derived object type to inherit features from another object type.
- 4) *Polymorphism* allows for overriding any inherited method by creating your own method within its own class.



Inheritance

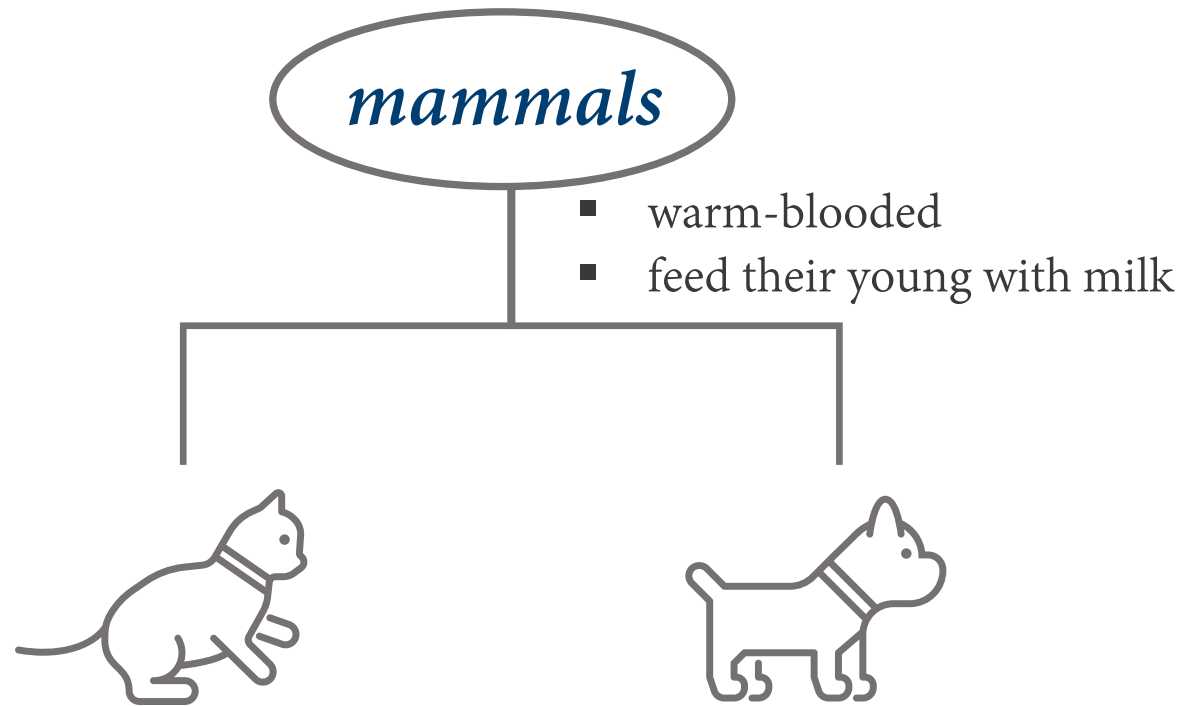


Common
← characteristics in a
(parent) category

keeping **common**
characteristics while deriving
new **unique** characteristics.

Unique
← characteristics in a
sub-categories

Inheritance



also...

- can't taste sweetness
- powerful paws

also...

- good sense of smell
- can detect high-pitched noises

Example

```

class Mammals:
    def __init__(self):
        pass;
    # common features go here...

class Dogs(Mammals):
    def __init__(self):
        pass;
    # unique features go here...
  
```

Other Relationships Between Classes

- Inheritance depicts an “*is-a*” relationship between the super class and subclass.
 - Dogs is a subclass of Mammals
- There also exists a “*has-a*” relationship between two classes:
 - A biological human has the cardiovascular system
 - The Dept. of Bioengineering has 57 academics
 - A car has an engine
- Such relationships are described by **composition** and **aggregation** in OOP.

Advanced Topic 1 - Composition

- *Composition* is a **strong** form of association where a class contains objects of another class as part of its internal structure.

biological human



cardiovascular
system

“The *cardiovascular system* is a vital part of the human body.”

Example

```
class Cardiovascular:
    def __init__(self):
        pass;
    # implementation of cardiovascular system

class Human:
    def __init__(self):
        self.cardiovascular = Cardiovascular();
    # a human body composes of a few objects
```

Advanced Topic 2 – Aggregation

- *Aggregation* is a **weak** form of association where a class contains objects of another class as part of its attribute, but doesn't manage the lifecycle of the objects.

“A *department* may have an aggregation relationship with a *professor*, but a professor can also exist independently.”

Dept. of
Bioengineering



professors

Example

```
class Department:
    def __init__(self):
        self.professors = []
```

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

```
bioeng = Department()
professor1 = Professor("Prof. Weinberg")
bioeng.professors.append(professor1)
```

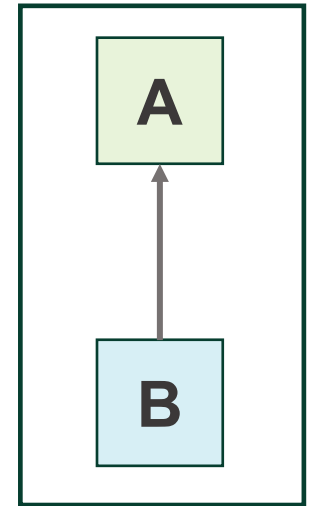
Note the difference
here from the
composition!

Your task today (1/)

- Code the *Tic Tac Toe* game in the object-oriented fashion.
 - **Board()** class: a *base* (super) class that are generalised to be suitable to any board game.
 - **TicTacToe()** class: a *derived* (sub) class for the game TTT that inherits the attributes and methods defined in the base class **Board()**.
 - **main()** function used to initiate the game is given in the sample code.
- Read the sample code and console output carefully before you start.
- We only consider *inheritance* today!

super class
Board()

subclass
TicTacToe()

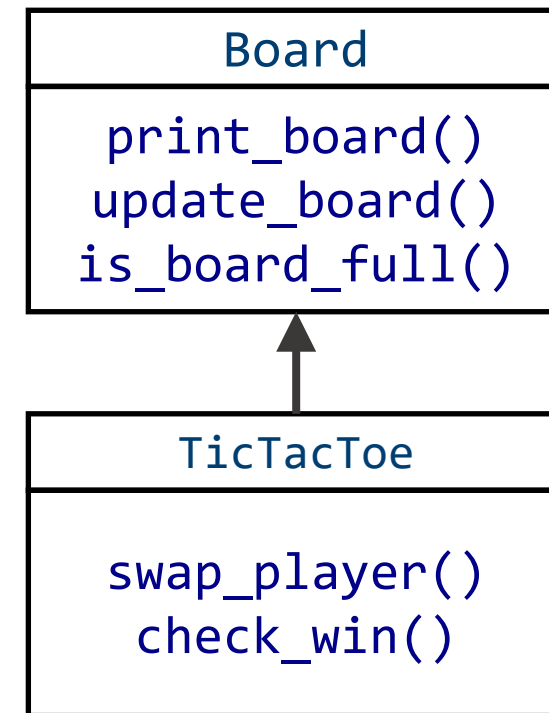
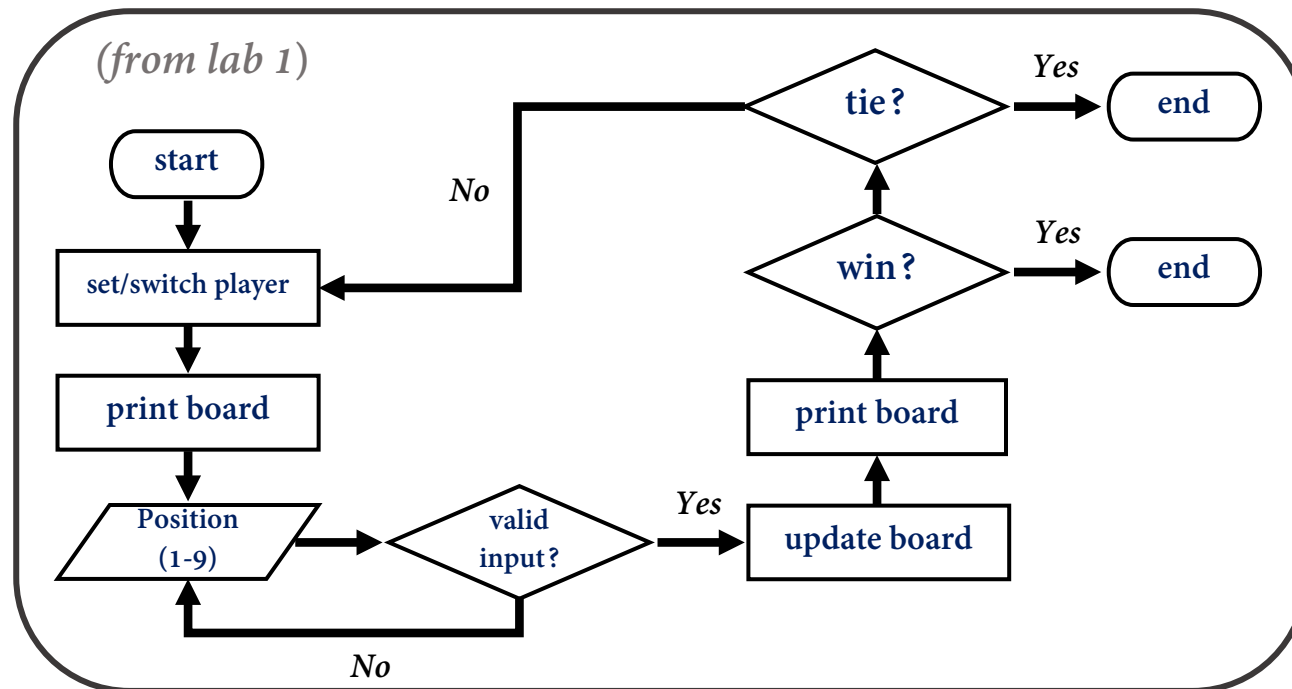


single
inheritance

Your task today (2/)

Q: For each class, what methods do I need to define?

A: what features (procedures) are *common* for all board games? What features (procedures) are *unique* for Tic Tac Toe only? **Very task-specific!**



Questions?

That's it for now.

You may now proceed to the Lab 7 exercise.