Week 8 Lecture:
Custom Types

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6.009: Goals

Our goals involve helping you develop as a programmer, in multiple aspects:

- **Programming:** Analyzing problems, developing plans
- **Coding:** Translating plans into Python
- **Debugging:** Developing test cases, verifying correctness, finding and fixing errors

So we will spend time discussing (and practicing!):

- High-level design strategies
- Ways to manage complexity
- Details and “goodies” of Python
- A mental model of Python’s operation
- Testing and debugging strategies
Thinking about complicated systems is complicated.

Framework for thinking about complicated systems:
• Primitives
• Means of Combination
• Means of Abstraction
• Recognizing meaningful Patterns

Example: Python procedures
• Primitives: +, *, ==, !=, ...
• Combination: if, while, f(g(x)), ...
• Abstraction: def

Example: Python types
• Primitives: int, float, str, ...
• Combination: list, set, dict, ...
• Abstraction: class
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The Power of Abstraction

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Example: Python types

- **Primitives:** int, float, str, ...
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- **Abstraction:** class
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Example: Python *procedures*

- Primitives: `+`, `*`, `==`, `!=`, ...
- Combination: `if`, `while`, `f(g(x))`, ...
- Abstraction: `def`
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Example: Python *procedures*

- Primitives: +, *, ==, !=, ...
- Combination: if, while, f(g(x)), ...
- Abstraction: def

Example: Python *types*

- Primitives: int, float, str, ...
- Combination: list, set, dict, ...
- Abstraction: class
Custom Types

Python provides a means of creating custom types: the class keyword.

Today:

• Extending our notional machine to include classes
• What is self?
• Examples of creating new types and integrating them into Python
Example: 2-D Vectors

class Vec2D:
    pass

v = Vec2D()
v.x = 3
v.y = 4
def mag(vec):
    return (vec.x**2 + vec.y**2) ** 0.5

print(mag(v))
Example: 2-D Vectors

```python
class Vec2D:
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v.y = 4
def mag(vec):
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```

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Example: 2-D Vectors

class Vec2D:
    ndims = 2

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Example: 2-D Vectors

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print(v.x)
print(v.ndims)
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v = Vec2D()
v.x = 3
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print(v.x)
print(v.ndims)

print(Vec2D.mag(v))
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    def mag(vec):
        return (vec.x**2 + vec.y**2) ** 0.5

v = Vec2D()
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print(v.x)
print(v.ndims)

print(Vec2D.mag(v))

print(v.mag())
Example: 2-D Vectors

class Vec2D:
    ndims = 2

    def mag(self):
        return (self.x**2 + self.y**2) ** 0.5

v = Vec2D()
v.x = 3
v.y = 4
print(v.x)
print(v.ndims)

print(Vec2D.mag(v))

print(v.mag())
Example: 2-D Vectors

class Vec2D:
    ndims = 2

    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x = x
        self.y = y

    def mag(self):
        return (self.x**2 + self.y**2) ** 0.5

v = Vec2D(3, 4)
print(v.mag())
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Example: 2-D Vectors

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print(v.mag())
Integrating More Closely With Python

Python offers ways to integrate things more tightly into the language: “magic” methods or “dunder” methods. For example:

- `print(x)` is translated implicitly to `print(x.__str__())`
- `abs(x)` is translated implicitly to `x.__abs__()`
- `x + y` is translated implicitly to `x.__add__(y)`
- `x - y` is translated implicitly to `x.__sub__(y)`
- `x[y]` is translated implicitly to `x.__getitem__(y)`
- `x[y] = z` is translated implicitly to `x.__setitem__(y, z)`

For a full list, see:
https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html, Section 3.3

Let’s add a couple of these to Vec2D and see the effects.
The Rest of Today: More Examples

We’ll see how many we have time for...

- Polynomial
- Linked List
- Memoized Function