Programming Principles in Python (CSCI 503/490)

Exceptions

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Quiz

Question 1

- Which of the following instance variables is intended to be **private**?
  (a) `private:attr`
  (b) `__attr`
  (c) `_attr_`
  (d) `_attr`

Question 2

- Given a class `Vehicle`, which is a valid constructor signature?
  (a) `def Vehicle(make, model)`
  (b) `def __init__(self, make, model)`
  (c) `def Vehicle(self, make, model)`
  (d) `def __constructor__(this, make, model)`

Question 3

- Which of the following is **true**?
  (a) Python uses the `extends` keyword to declare a subclass
  (b) Python does not allow multiple inheritance
  (c) Python defines instance variables outside of methods
  (d) Python uses the `super` method to access base class definitions

Question 4

- Which method would be called to evaluate `Square(4) + 8`?
  (a) `Square.__radd__`
  (b) `int.__add__`
  (c) `int.__radd__`
  (d) `Square.__add__`

Question 5

- Which decorator is used to define a **static method**?
  (a) `@staticmethod`
  (b) `@static`
  (c) `$static`
  (d) `@classmethod`

Inheritance

- Is-a relationship: Car is a Vehicle, Truck is a Vehicle
- Make sure it isn't composition (has-a) relationship: Vehicle has wheels, Vehicle has a steering wheel
- Subclass is specialization of base class (superclass)
  - Car is a subclass of Vehicle, Truck is a subclass of Vehicle
- Can have an entire hierarchy of classes (e.g. Chevy Bolt is subclass of Car which is a subclass of Vehicle)
- Single inheritance: only one base class
- Multiple inheritance: allows more than base class
  - Many languages don't support, Python does

Instance Attribute Visibility Conventions in Python

- Remember, the naming is the convention (PEP8)
  - `public`: used anywhere
  - `_protected`: used in class and subclasses
  - `__private`: used only in the specific class
- You can still access private names if you want but generally **shouldn't**:
  - `print(car1._color_hex)`
- Double underscores leads to **name mangling**:
  - `self.__internal_vin` is stored at `self._Vehicle__internal_vin`
  - This is why `__private` makes sense (tied to defining class)

Subclass

- Just put superclass(-es) in parentheses after the class declaration
-
```
class Car(Vehicle):
    def __init__(self, make, model, year, color, num_doors):
        super().__init__(make, model, year, color)
        self.num_doors = num_doors

    def open_door(self):
        …
```
- `super()` is a special method that locates the base class
  - Constructor should call superclass constructor
  - Extra arguments should be initialized and extra instance methods

Overriding Methods

```
class Rectangle:
    def __init__(self, height,
                 width):
        self.h = height
        self.w = weight

    def set_height(self, height):
        self.h = height
    def area(self):
        return self.h * self.w
```

```
class Square(Rectangle):
    def __init__(self, side):
        super().__init__(side, side)

    def set_height(self, height):
        self.h = height
        self.w = height
```

- `s = Square(4)`
- `s.set_height(8)`
  - Which method is called?
  - Polymorphism
  - Resolves according to inheritance hierarchy
- `s.area() # 64`
  - If no method defined, goes up the inheritance hierarchy until found

Class and Static Methods

- Use `@classmethod` and `@staticmethod` decorators
- Difference: class methods receive class as argument, static methods do not
-
```
class Square(Rectangle):
    DEFAULT_SIDE = 10
    …

    @classmethod
    def set_default_side(cls, s):
        cls.DEFAULT_SIDE = s

    @staticmethod
    def set_default_side_static(s):
        Square.DEFAULT_SIDE = s
```

Class and Static Methods

- ```
  class NewSquare(Square):
      DEFAULT_SIDE = 100
  ```
- ```
  NewSquare.set_default_side(200)
  s5 = NewSquare()
  s5.side # 200
  ```
- ```
  NewSquare.set_default_side_static(300)
  s6 = NewSquare()
  s6.side # !!! 200 !!!
  ```
- Why?
  - The static method sets `Square.DEFAULT_SIDE` not the `NewSquare.DEFAULT_SIDE`
  - `self.DEFAULT_SIDE` resolves to `NewSquare.DEFAULT_SIDE`
  ```

Multiple Inheritance

- Can have a class inherit from two or more different superclasses
- HybridCar inherits from Car and Hybrid
- Python allows this!
  - `class HybridCar(Car, Hybrid): …`
- Problem: how is `super()` is defined?
  - Diamond Problem
  - Python use the **method resolution order** (MRO) to determine order of calls
- Method resolution order:
  - `mro()` is a **class** method and **order** of superclasses matters
  - `Square.mro() # [__main__.Square, __main__.Rectangle, object]`

Duck Typing

- "If it looks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck."
- Python "does not look at an object's type to determine if it has the right interface; instead, the method or attribute is simply called or used"
-
```
class Rectangle:
    def area(self):
        …
```
-
```
class Circle:
    def area(self):
        …
```
- It doesn't matter that they don't have a common base class as long as they respond to the methods/attributes we expect: `shape.area()`

[Python Glossary]

Assignment 5

- Due next Monday
- Same Senate stock trading data as A3
- Scripts, modules, packages
- Command-line program

Mixins

- Sometimes, we just want to add a particular method to a bunch of different classes
- For example: `print_as_dict()`
- A mixin class allows us to specify one or more methods and add it as the second
- Caution: Python searches from left to right so a base class should be at the right with mixing

Object-Based Programming

- With Python's libraries, you often don't need to write your own classes. Just
  - Know what libraries are available
  - Know what classes are available
  - Make objects of existing classes
  - Call their methods
- With inheritance and overriding and polymorphism, we have true object-oriented programming (OOP)

[Deitel & Deitel]

What if we just want to store data?

Named Tuples

- Tuples are immutable, but cannot refer to with attribute names, only indexing
- Named tuples add the ability to use dot-notation
- ```
  from collections import namedtuple
  Car = namedtuple('Car', ['make', 'model', 'year', 'color'])
  car1 = Car(make='Toyota', model='Camry', year=2000,
             color="red")
  ```
- Can use kwargs or positional or mix
- `car2 = Car('Ford', 'F150', 2018, 'gray')`
- Access via dot-notation:
  - `car1.make # "Toyota"`
  - `car2.year # 2018`
  ```

SimpleNamespace

- Named tuples do not allow mutation
- SimpleNamespace does allow mutation:
- ```
  from types import SimpleNamespace
  car3 = SimpleNamespace(make='Toyota', model='Camry',
                         year=2000, color="red")
  ```
- `car3.num_doors = 4 # would fail for namedtuple`
- Doesn't enforce any structure, though
  ```

Typing

- Dynamic Typing: variable's type can change (what Python does)
- Static Typing: compiler enforces types, variable types generally don't change
- Duck Typing: check method/attribute existence, not type
- Python is a dynamically-typed language (and plans to remain so)
- …but it has recently added more support for type hinting/annotations that allow **static type checking**
- Type annotations change **nothing** at runtime!

[RealPython, G. A. Hjelle]

Type Annotations

- ```
  def area(width : float, height : float) -> float:
      return width * height
  ```
- colon (`:`) after parameter names, followed by type
- arrow (`->`) after function signature, followed by type (then final colon)
- `area("abc", 3) # runs, returns "abcabcabc"`
- These won't prevent you from running this function with the wrong arguments or returning a value that doesn't satisfy the type annotation
- Extensions for collections allows inner types to be specified:
  - ```
    from typing import List
    names : List[str] = ['Alice', 'Bob']
    ```
- `Any` and `Optional`, too

mypy

- A static type checker for Python that uses the type annotations to check whether types work out
- `$ mypy <script.py>`
  - Writes type errors tagged by the line of code that introduced them
  - Can also reveal the types of variables at various parts of the program
- There is an extension for Jupyter (nb_mypy):
  -

Type Checking in Development Environments

- PyCharm can also use the type hints to do static type checking to alert programmers to potential issues
- Microsoft VS Code Integration using Pyright

Type Checking Pros & Cons

- Pros:
  - Good for documentation
  - Improve IDEs and linters
  - Build and maintain cleaner architecture
- Cons:
  - Takes time and effort!
  - Requires modern Python
  - Some penalty for typing imports (can be alleviated)

[RealPython, G. A. Hjelle]

When to use typing

- No when learning Python
- No for short scripts, snippets in notebooks
- Yes for libraries, especially those used by others
- Yes for larger projects to better understand flow of code

[RealPython, G. A. Hjelle]

Data Classes

- ```
  from dataclasses import dataclass
  @dataclass
  class Rectangle:
      width: float
      height: float
  ```
- `Rectangle(34, 21) # just works!`
- Does a lot of boilerplate tasks
  - Creates basic constructor (`__init__`)
  - Creates `__repr__` method
  - Creates comparison dunder methods (`==`, `!=`, `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`)
  ```

Data Classes

- Requires type annotations, but just like other type annotations, they **are not checked** at runtime!
- `Rectangle("abc", "def") # no error!`
- Use `mypy` to check typing
- If typing is not important, use `typing.Any` for types
- ```
  from typing import Any
  from dataclasses import dataclass
  @dataclass
  class Rectangle:
      width: Any
      height: Any
  ```
  ```

Data Classes

- Can add methods as normal
- ```
  from dataclasses import dataclass
  @dataclass
  class Rectangle:
      width: float
      height: float

      def area(self):
          return self.width * self.height
  ```
- Supports factory methods for more complicated inits
- `__post_init__` method for extra processing after `__init__`
  ```

Exceptions

Dealing with Errors

- Can explicitly check for errors at each step
  - Check for division by zero
  - Check for invalid parameter value (e.g. string instead of int)
- Sometimes all of this gets in the way and can't be addressed succinctly
  - Too many potential errors to check
  - Cannot handle groups of the same type of errors together
- Allow programmer to determine when and how to handle issues
  - Allow things to go wrong and handle them instead
  - Allow errors to be propagated and addressed once

Advantages of Exceptions

- Separate error-handling code from "regular" code
- Allows propagation of errors up the call stack
- Errors can be grouped and differentiated

[Java Tutorial, Oracle]

Try-Except

- The `try` statement has the following form:

```
try:
   <body>
except <ErrorType>*:
   <handler>
```

- When Python encounters a `try` statement, it attempts to execute the statements inside the body.
- If there is no error, control passes to the next statement after the `try`... `except` (unless `else` or `finally` clauses)
- Note: **except** not catch

Try-Except

- If an error occurs while executing the body, Python looks for an except clause with a matching error type. If one is found, the handler code is executed.
-
```
try:
    c = a / b
except ZeroDivisionError:
    c = 0
```
- Without the except clause (or one that doesn't match), the code **crashes**

Exception Hierarchy

- Python's `BaseException` class is the base class for all exceptions
- Four primary subclasses:
  - `SystemExit`: just terminates program execution
  - `KeyboardInterrupt`: occurs when user types Crl+C or selects Interrupt Kernel in Jupyter
  - `GeneratorExit`: generator done producing values
  - `Exception`: most exceptions subclass from this!
    - `ZeroDivisionError`, `NameError`, `ValueError`, `IndexError`
    - Most exception handling is done for these exceptions

Exception Hierarchy

- Except clauses match when error is an instance of specified exception class
- Remember `isinstance` matches objects of subclasses!
- ```
  try:
      c = a / b
  except Exception:
      c = 0
  ```
- Can also have a **bare** except clause (matches any exception!)
- ```
  try:
      c, d = a / b
  except:
      c, d = 0, 0
  ```
- **…but DON'T do this!**

Exception Granularity

- If you catch any exception using a base class near the top of the hierarchy, you may be **masking** code errors
- ```
  try:
      c, d = a / b
  except Exception:
      c, d = 0, 0
  ```
- Remember `Exception` catches any exception is an instance of Exception
- Catches `TypeError: cannot unpack non-iterable float object`
- Better to have more **granular** (specific) exceptions!
- We don't want to catch the TypeError because this is a **programming error** not a runtime error
  ```

Exception Locality

- Generally, want try statement to be specific to a part of the code
-
```
try:
    with open('missing-file.dat') as f:
        lines = f.readlines()
    with open('output-file.dat', 'w') as fout:
        fout.write("Testing")
except OSError:
    print("An error occurred processing files.")
```
- We don't know whether reading failed or writing failed
- Maybe that is ok, but having multiple try-except clauses might help

[Deitel & Deitel]

Exception Locality

```
try:
    fname = 'missing-file.dat'
    with open(fname) as f:
        lines = f.readlines()
except OSError:
    print(f"An error occurred reading {fname}")
try:
    out_fname = 'output-file.dat'
    with open('output-file.dat', 'w') as fout:
        fout.write("Testing")
except OSError:
    print(f"An error occurred writing {out_fname}")
```