Name:	Partner:
When subcl	Python Activity 38: Classes - Inheritance lasses inherit features from parent classes, it reduces code redundancy!
Learning Student Content • Exp • Precess • Buil	ng Objectives ts will be able to: t: plain how parent and child classes are relevant to class inheritance edict how methods and attributes will be inherited by child/sub-classes
	build a data structure to represent the artworks at the local art museum. Before we begin ng, we should think about the different kinds of artwork, and how they are similar or different
camera, Methods: same as	: Artwork plus: speed, aperture, same as Artwork plus: depth,
CM1. What	t are some of the common attributes shared by all three of these classes?
	the Sculpture class have a speed attribute? t are some of the common <i>methods</i> shared by all three of these [related] classes?
CM4. Does	the Artwork class have a get_depth() method?

CM5. If we were to implement these three classes with our current concepts so far, how would we have to implement the shared attributes & methods in each of our classes?

Critical Thinking Questions:

```
Examine the following code below, which represents two of the classes from our Concept Model.
                                           artwork.py
0 class Artwork:
                                           class Sculpture(Artwork):
     def __init__ self, title):
                                       8
                                             def __init__(self, title, depth):
2
          self. title = title
                                        9
                                                  super().__init__(title)
                                        10
                                                  self. depth = depth
3
     def get title(self):
                                        11
                                              def get depth(self):
          return self. title
4
                                        12
                                                  return self. depth
5
     def __str__(self):
                                        13
                                              def __str__(self):
6
          return self. title
                                       14
                                                   return self. title + str(self. depth)
    if name == " main ":
24
        tt = Sculpture("The Thinker", 140)
25
26
        print(tt.get depth())
27
        print(tt.get title())
28
        print(tt)
            Circle the class syntax that is new to us.
     a.
            Fill in the blank:
                                tt is an instance of a
     b.
                                                                     object.
            What do you think will be displayed by line 26?
     c.
            What do you think will be displayed by line 27?
     d.
```

Line 27 displays The Thinker. How might Python know tt's title attribute?

What do you think super(). init (title) on line 9 is doing?

What might happen if we remove the reference to (Artwork) on line 7?

f. What do you think will be displayed by line 28? Line 28 displays The Thinker140. What method must print (tt) be calling?

How might python know which __str__ method to execute?

2. Examine the following code below, that extends our previous code:

```
artwork.py (continued)
15 class Photograph (Artwork):
16
      def __init__(self, title, cam, spd):
17
         super().__init__(title)
18
         self. camera = cam
19
         self. speed = spd
20
      def get camera(self):
21
         return self. camera
22
      def get speed(self):
23
         return self._speed
```

a. Write a line of code to create a new instance of a Photograph object:

b. If we were to print this new Photograph object, what might the output be?

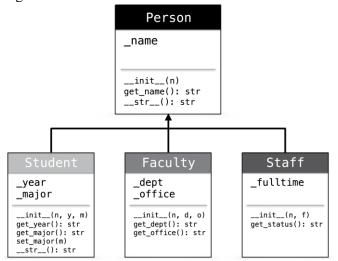
The output would be *just the Photograph object's title*. Which method is likely being called when we print this new Photograph object?

Compare your response to the response in Q1f. Why are they different?

c. Explain how Python chooses when to execute a method from a *child class* versus its *parent class*:

Application Questions: Use Python to check your work

1. Implement a new set of classes and sub-classes that inherit from one another, according to the following class diagram:



a. Create a new instance object for each of the newly defined classes:

b. Write some lines of code to use some of the shared and some of the specific-to-subclasses methods: