LECTURE 10 · HANDOUT

Classes II: Inheritance, Special Methods and Modules

Every slide from the lecture, with what was said over it. The slides are rendered natively — the text is selectable, searchable, and prints cleanly.



Slide 1 · Classes II: Inheritance, Special Methods and Modules

> 上一讲实现了能移动、付款和拾取物品的Rover。本讲继续这个项目，增加不同角色，用常用Python操作访问对象，再把定义整理成模块。学习目标是理解这些语言机制怎样工作，图形程序帮助观察结果。

The Expedition Continues

Our Rover can move and collect. Now the team needs **different roles**.



Rover

Shared position, movement and backpack

ScoutRover / CargoRover

Add role-specific information
Keep the common operations

- 先保留已有能力，再增加角色差异。

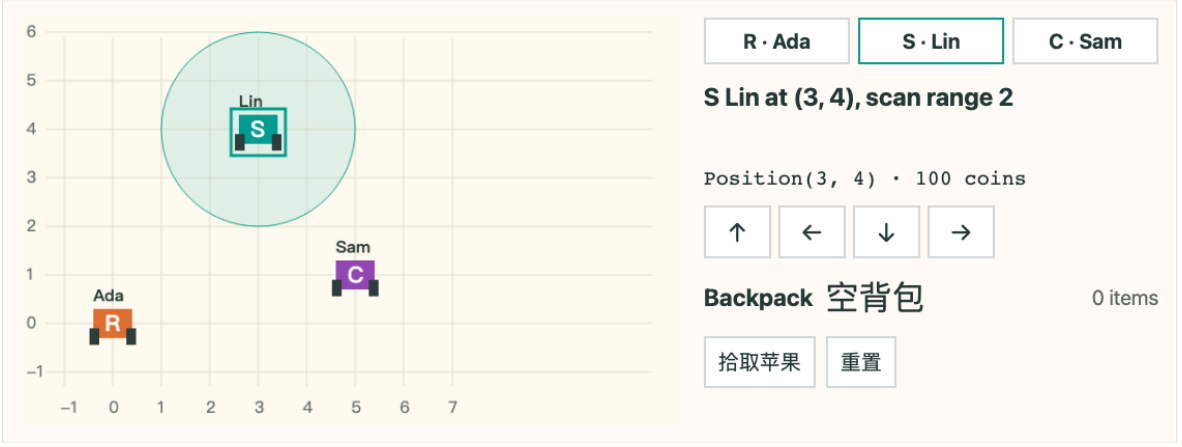
2

Slide 2 · The Expedition Continues

回到上一讲的探险队。已有角色都能保存自己的坐标和物品。现在增加侦察和运输角色，希望它们保留移动和拾取能力，同时显示各自的信息。我们将持续修改这一个项目。

Meet the New Team

Move any rover; compare the scout's range and each backpack.



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Slide 3 · Meet the New Team

选中Ada、Lin或Sam，用方向按钮移动。Lin显示侦察范围；只让Sam拾取苹果，其他角色的背包保持原样。三种角色共用移动和拾取接口。下载包提供对应的Python源码和运行命令。

Copy the Whole Class Again?

Three copied move methods create **three places to maintain**.

Repeated in each class

```
class ScoutRover:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x, self.y = x, y
    def move(self, dx, dy):
        self.x += dx
        self.y += dy
```

Common

Coordinates · move · pick

Different

Scout: scan_range
Cargo: role-specific description

Can we keep **one** common implementation?

- 新角色需要共同能力，也需要自己的实现。

Slide 4 · Copy the Whole Class Again?

最直接的办法是复制Rover再改类名。这样坐标和移动逻辑会重复，修改公共行为要同时维护多份代码。先明确哪些行为相同，哪些信息属于新角色，再引入继承来复用公共实现。

Today's Route

Build **one expedition project** in three stages.

1 · Extend
Reuse Rover
Override behavior

→ 2 · Integrate
Display objects
Support familiar syntax

→ 3 · Organize
Split real files
Control program entry

Download classroom project 示例项目

Inside the ZIP

01_roles/ → 02_protocols/ → 03_expedition/
Run main.py from the selected directory.

Slide 5 · Today's Route

第一阶段扩展角色，回答怎样复用和选择方法。第二阶段让自定义对象支持显示、加法和容器操作。第三阶段将同一项目拆成文件，分析导入和入口。下载包按阶段分目录，每个目录有自己的main.py；从对应目录运行，后面的示例都能独立复现。

Inheritance

A **subclass** can reuse behavior found on a **base class**.

Subclass syntax

```
class ScoutRover(Rover):
    pass
```

继承

子类通过基类关系查找并复用属性和方法。

In this example

ScoutRover → Rover → object
pass adds no new implementation.

- 先认识语法，再观察调用。

Slide 6 · Inheritance

class ScoutRover(Rover)在类名后写基类。先让子类不增加任何实现，观察它能否使用Rover的初始化和移动。继承建立查找关系，实例字段仍由执行到的赋值建立。

An Inherited Method Works

ScoutRover defines no move method; **the inherited move still updates s**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Rover:
2      def __init__(self, x, y):
3          self.x, self.y = x, y
4      def move(self, dx, dy):
5          self.x += dx
6          self.y += dy
7  class ScoutRover(Rover):
8      pass
9  s = ScoutRover(3, 4)
10 s.move(1, 0)
11 print(s.x, s.y)
12 print(isinstance(s, Rover))
```

Python output

```
4 4
True
```

Read the result

s moves from (3, 4) to (4, 4).
It is also an instance of Rover.

Slide 7 · An Inherited Method Works

s是ScoutRover实例。这个子类没有定义初始化或move，查找沿基类关系找到Rover的方法；这些方法执行时self仍为s，所以建立并修改s自己的坐标。isinstance接受子类实例。

One Instance, Several Places to Find Methods

Method lookup and **instance storage** play different roles.

s · ScoutRover instance

x = 4
y = 4

Fields live on this instance.

Lookup route

ScoutRover
↓ no move here
Rover.move
↓ base of Rover object

self still refers to **s**.

- 找到哪份函数，与函数操作哪个实例，要分别观察。

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Slide 8 · One Instance, Several Places to Find Methods

当前实例保存x和y。查找move时会查看ScoutRover，再沿其继承关系到Rover。找到基类中的函数后，用当前实例作为接收者执行。图中的类用于查找方法，字段没有被复制到另一个父对象中。

Add a Field, Lose the Coordinates?

Defining a new __init__ changes **which initializer is called**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Rover:
2      def __init__(self, x, y):
3          self.x = x
4          self.y = y
5  class ScoutRover(Rover):
6      def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
7          self.scan_range = scan_range
8  s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
9  print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

Python output

```
AttributeError:
'ScoutRover' object
has no attribute 'x'
```

Read the result

The subclass initializer runs.
No assignment creates x or y.

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Slide 9 · Add a Field, Lose the Coordinates?

这个候选只建立scan_range。创建s时找到子类自己的初始化，基类初始化没有自动再运行；随后读取s.x时抛AttributeError。类关系仍然存在，缺失的是没有执行赋值所建立的实例字段。

Initialize a Scout · 1/6

ScoutRover.__init__ starts with **one new ScoutRover instance**.

Python · execution

```
1  class Rover:
2      def __init__(self, x, y):
3          self.x = x
4          self.y = y
5  class ScoutRover(Rover):
6      def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
▶ 7          super().__init__(x, y)
8          self.scan_range = scan_range
9  s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

1/6 · next statement

ScoutRover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance
`(no fields yet)`

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Slide 10 · Initialize a Scout · 1/6

> 先看箭头指向的super调用。进入ScoutRover初始化时，新实例还没有字段，参数x、y和scan_range属于这次调用。self指向新建的侦察角色。

Initialize a Scout · 2/6

super().__init__ enters Rover; **self is still the same scout**.

Python · execution

```
1  class Rover:
2      def __init__(self, x, y):
▶ 3          self.x = x
4          self.y = y
5  class ScoutRover(Rover):
6      def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
7          super().__init__(x, y)
8          self.scan_range = scan_range
9  s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

2/6 · next statement

Rover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4

ScoutRover.__init__ · waiting

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance
`(no fields yet)`

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Slide 11 · Initialize a Scout · 2/6

> 执行super调用后进入Rover初始化，调用栈多出一帧。外层ScoutRover初始化等待返回。两帧中的self指向同一个ScoutRover实例，此时将执行self.x的赋值。

Initialize a Scout · 3/6

self.x has been stored; **self.y is the next assignment**.

Python · execution

```
 1 class Rover:
 2     def __init__(self, x, y):
 3         self.x = x
▶ 4         self.y = y
 5 class ScoutRover(Rover):
 6     def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
 7         super().__init__(x, y)
 8         self.scan_range = scan_range
 9 s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

Rover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4

ScoutRover.__init__ · waiting

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance

```
x = 3
```

3/6 · next statement

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Slide 12 · Initialize a Scout · 3/6

> self.x赋值完成，实例已有x等于三。箭头移动到self.y。调用栈和接收者不变，只增加了已执行赋值建立的字段。

Initialize a Scout · 4/6

Rover.__init__ returns; **x and y now belong to the scout**.

Python · execution

```
 1 class Rover:
 2     def __init__(self, x, y):
 3         self.x = x
▶ 4         self.y = y
 5 class ScoutRover(Rover):
 6     def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
 7         super().__init__(x, y)
 8         self.scan_range = scan_range
 9 s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

Rover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4

ScoutRover.__init__ · waiting

self → **ScoutRover**
x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance

```
x = 3
y = 4
```

4/6 · return event

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Slide 13 · Initialize a Scout · 4/6

> Rover初始化即将返回None，实例已有x和y。当前返回事件仍显示基类调用帧，下一步回到等待中的子类初始化。

Initialize a Scout · 5/6

Back in ScoutRover.__init__, **scan_range is the next field**.

Python · execution

```
1 class Rover:
2     def __init__(self, x, y):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5 class ScoutRover(Rover):
6     def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
7         super().__init__(x, y)
▶ 8         self.scan_range = scan_range
9 s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

5/6 · next statement

ScoutRover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**

x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance

```
x = 3
y = 4
```

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Slide 14 · Initialize a Scout · 5/6

基类初始化已经返回，调用栈只剩ScoutRover初始化。实例保留x和y，接着把参数scan_range保存到当前实例。

Initialize a Scout · 6/6

Initialization finishes with **x, y and scan_range on one instance**.

Python · execution

```
1 class Rover:
2     def __init__(self, x, y):
3         self.x = x
4         self.y = y
5 class ScoutRover(Rover):
6     def __init__(self, x, y, scan_range):
7         super().__init__(x, y)
▶ 8         self.scan_range = scan_range
9 s = ScoutRover(3, 4, 2)
10 print(s.x, s.y, s.scan_range)
```

6/6 · return event

ScoutRover.__init__ · running

self → **ScoutRover**

x = 3, y = 4, scan_range = 2

One ScoutRover instance

```
x = 3
y = 4
scan_range = 2
```

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Slide 15 · Initialize a Scout · 6/6

子类初始化即将返回None。三个字段都在同一个ScoutRover实例上。完整程序随后输出三、四、二；基类与子类的赋值共同建立了初始状态。

Reuse and Extend a Method

super() continues along **the MRO**; the receiver stays the same scout.

Complete Python example

```python
class Rover:
    def describe(self):
        return "at (3, 4)"
class ScoutRover(Rover):
    def describe(self):
        base = super().describe()
        return base + ", scan range 2"
s = ScoutRover()
print(s.describe())
```

Python output

```
at (3, 4), scan
range 2
```

Read the result

MRO 方法查找顺序:
ScoutRover → Rover → object
super starts after ScoutRover.

Slide 16 · Reuse and Extend a Method

> ScoutRover的describe先调用super取得已有描述，再补充侦察范围。这个完整最小例子用常量坐标突出方法复用，完整项目从实例字段读取坐标。MRO是方法查找顺序；本例从ScoutRover之后找到Rover.describe。被调用函数仍接收当前侦察实例。与初始化中的super一样，查找起点改变，接收者保持。多继承时查找可能经过其他类，参考页给出完整例子。

Override a Method

A subclass can provide **another implementation with the same name**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Rover:
2      def symbol(self):
3          return "R"
4      def report(self):
5          return self.symbol()
6  class ScoutRover(Rover):
7      def symbol(self):
8          return "S"
9  s = ScoutRover()
10 print(s.report())
```

Python output

```
S
```

Read the result

s.report() returns S.
Next: follow the call that produced it.

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Slide 17 · Override a Method

ScoutRover提供自己的symbol，实现返回S。report仍来自Rover，内部通过self.symbol调用。先根据代码判断它最终调用哪一份symbol，接下来逐步跟踪。

Follow the Receiver · 1/4

Rover.report is running with **self → ScoutRover**.

Python · execution

```
1  class Rover:
2      def symbol(self):
3          return "R"
4      def report(self):
▶ 5          return self.symbol()
6  class ScoutRover(Rover):
7      def symbol(self):
8          return "S"
9  s = ScoutRover()
10 print(s.report())
```

1/4 · next statement

Rover.report · running

self → **ScoutRover**

One ScoutRover instance

```
(no fields yet)
```

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Slide 18 · Follow the Receiver · 1/4

调用s.report时，子类没有report，沿继承关系找到Rover.report。当前函数代码属于Rover，self仍指向ScoutRover实例。箭头处即将通过self查找symbol。

Follow the Receiver · 2/4

self.symbol() selects **ScoutRover.symbol**.

Python · execution

```
 1 class Rover:
 2     def symbol(self):
 3         return "R"
 4     def report(self):
 5         return self.symbol()
 6 class ScoutRover(Rover):
 7     def symbol(self):
 8         return "S"
 9 s = ScoutRover()
10 print(s.report())
```

2/4 · next statement

ScoutRover.symbol · running

self → **ScoutRover**

Rover.report · waiting

self → **ScoutRover**

One ScoutRover instance

(no fields yet)

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Slide 19 · Follow the Receiver · 2/4

从self取得symbol时，选择到ScoutRover自己定义的实现。新调用帧位于上方，Rover.report在下方等待。接收者没有变成Rover实例。

Follow the Receiver · 3/4

ScoutRover.symbol returns **"S"** to the waiting report.

Python · execution

```
 1 class Rover:
 2     def symbol(self):
 3         return "R"
 4     def report(self):
 5         return self.symbol()
 6 class ScoutRover(Rover):
 7     def symbol(self):
 8         return "S"
 9 s = ScoutRover()
10 print(s.report())
```

3/4 · return event

ScoutRover.symbol · running

self → **ScoutRover**

Rover.report · waiting

self → **ScoutRover**

One ScoutRover instance

(no fields yet)

return **'S'**

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Slide 20 · Follow the Receiver · 3/4

ScoutRover.symbol返回字符串S。该返回值交给等待中的Rover.report，本次调用没有修改实例字段。

Follow the Receiver · 4/4

Rover.report returns **the same result "S"** to its caller.

Python · execution

```
1  class Rover:
2      def symbol(self):
3          return "R"
4      def report(self):
5          return self.symbol()
6  class ScoutRover(Rover):
7      def symbol(self):
8          return "S"
9  s = ScoutRover()
10 print(s.report())
```

4/4 · return event

Rover.report · running

self → **ScoutRover**

One ScoutRover instance

(no fields yet)

return **'S'**

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Slide 21 · Follow the Receiver · 4/4

Rover.report把收到的S返回给最外层调用，完整程序打印S。每次self.name访问都按当前接收者重新查找，进入基类函数不会固定后续调用的实现来源。

One Loop, Different Implementations

The same report() call can use **different symbol implementations**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Rover:
2      def symbol(self):
3          return "R"
4      def report(self):
5          return self.symbol()
6  class ScoutRover(Rover):
7      def symbol(self):
8          return "S"
9  class CargoRover(Rover):
10     def symbol(self):
11         return "C"
12 team = [Rover(), ScoutRover(), CargoRover()]
13 for rover in team:
14     print(rover.report())
```

Python output

```
R
S
C
```

Read the result

R → ordinary rover
S → scout · C → cargo

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Slide 22 · One Loop, Different Implementations

遍历三种角色时，循环只有一次report调用形式。Rover提供共同report逻辑，不同实际角色通过各自symbol给出R、S、C。多态让调用代码依赖共同接口，新增角色时不需要在这个循环里增加按类型分支。

A Shared Interface Can Cross Class Families

Compatible behavior can work **without a shared custom base class**.

Complete Python example

```python
class ScoutRover:
    def report(self):
        return "S: ready"
class Beacon:
    def report(self):
        return "B: online"
for device in [ScoutRover(), Beacon()]:
    print(device.report())
print(issubclass(Beacon, ScoutRover))
```

Python output

```
S: ready
B: online
False
```

Read the result

Both devices provide report().
Beacon is not a ScoutRover subclass.

Slide 23 · A Shared Interface Can Cross Class Families

> Beacon与ScoutRover没有共同的自定义基类，但都提供无参数report并返回描述字符串。相同循环可以调用二者。这里的鸭子类型依赖实际可调用且含义兼容的操作；同名方法若要求不同参数或返回不合适的结果，仍会出错。

Inheritance or Composition?

A scout **is a rover**; a rover **has a backpack**.

Inheritance 继承

ScoutRover → Rover
Reuse a rover's supported behavior
A kind of rover

```
class ScoutRover(Rover):
    ...
```

Composition 组合

Rover → its Backpack object
Store and use another object
A rover owns a backpack

```
class Rover:
    def __init__(self):
        self.bag = Backpack()
```

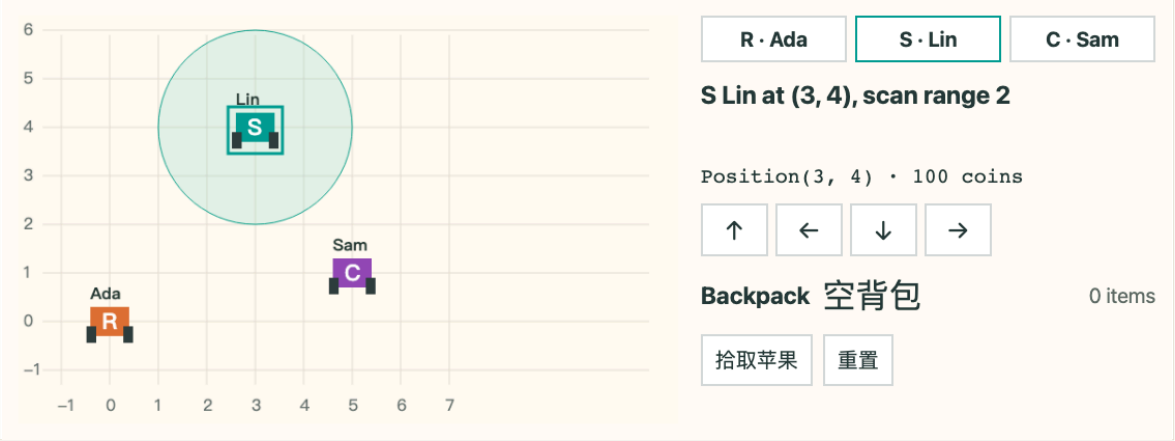
- 按支持的行为选择继承，按拥有关系组织组件。

Slide 24 · Inheritance or Composition?

> 侦察角色继续支持角色已有的移动等操作，适合通过Rover的接口使用。背包有自己的物品存储与操作，Rover保存一个Backpack实例并使用它；Rover本身不需要扮演背包。继承应保留调用者依赖的行为，组合用于把对象组织到一起。下阶段给背包增加容器接口。

Stage 1 · Roles Work Together

Common movement; role-specific descriptions; **separate bags**.



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Slide 25 · Stage 1 · Roles Work Together

> 再次操作三种角色。移动方法来自共同实现，角色描述可以重写；在完整版本中ScoutRover用super初始化已有字段，再保存scan_range。每个Rover在初始化时创建自己的Backpack。观察相同按钮怎样作用于不同接收者。

Make Objects Readable

print(s), repr(s) and a list display use **representation methods**.

Complete Python example

```python
class Rover:
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
    def __str__(self):
        return "Rover " + self.name
    def __repr__(self):
        return f"Rover({self.name!r})"
s = Rover("Ada")
print(s)
print(repr(s))
print([s])
```

Python output

```
Rover Ada
Rover('Ada')
[Rover('Ada')]
```

Read the result

print(s): readable status
repr(s), [s]: informative object description

Slide 26 · Make Objects Readable

> print直接显示对象时使用str；列表展示其元素时使用repr。两个方法都返回字符串。这里!r表示先取name字符串的repr，因此名字带引号。完整项目中str调用describe，repr显示类型、名字和坐标，便于观察对象。

Can Our Position Use +?

Defining coordinates alone does not define **what addition means**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Position:
2      def __init__(self, x, y):
3          self.x, self.y = x, y
4  p = Position(3, 4)
5  print(p + Position(1, 0))
```

Python output

```
TypeError:
unsupported operand
type(s) for +:
'Position' and
'Position'
```

Read the result

The expression needs an addition implementation.

Slide 27 · Can Our Position Use +?

> 我们希望当前位置加位移得到新位置。仅有x、y字段时，Position还没有支持加法的实现，表达式抛TypeError。先确定含义：坐标逐项相加，产生新对象，原位置保留。随后定义对应的特殊方法。

Define Position Addition

__add__ creates **a new Position** while preserving p.

Complete Python example

```python
class Position:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x, self.y = x, y
    def __add__(self, other):
        if not isinstance(other, Position):
            return NotImplemented
        x = self.x + other.x
        y = self.y + other.y
        return Position(x, y)
    def __repr__(self):
        return f"Position({self.x}, {self.y})"
p = Position(3, 4)
q = p + Position(1, 0)
print(p, q, p is q)
```

Python output

```
Position(3, 4)
Position(4, 4) False
```

Read the result

p stays (3, 4).
q becomes (4, 4); p is q is False.

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Slide 28 · Define Position Addition

> __add__接收两个操作数对应的self和other。本例只支持Position，逐项相加后返回新位置。实际p仍为三、四，q为四、四，身份比较为False。运算的含义和副作用由实现规定，方法名本身不保证新建对象。

Say Which Operands Are Supported

Return **NotImplemented** to let operator dispatch continue.

Complete Python example

```python
class Position:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x, self.y = x, y
    def __add__(self, other):
        if not isinstance(other, Position):
            return NotImplemented
        x = self.x + other.x
        y = self.y + other.y
        return Position(x, y)
    def __repr__(self):
        return f"Position({self.x}, {self.y})"
p = Position(3, 4)
print(p.__add__("east") is NotImplemented)
print(p + "east")
```

Python output

```
True
TypeError:
unsupported operand
type(s) for +:
'Position' and 'str'
```

Read the result

A returned sentinel and a raised exception have different jobs.

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Slide 29 · Say Which Operands Are Supported

> 直接调用方法可看到返回的是NotImplemented哨兵；执行p加字符串时，Python尝试适用的运算路径，仍不支持时抛TypeError。NotImplemented不等同False，也不同于抛出NotImplementedError异常。反射方法和子类型优先的扩展放参考。

Equal Coordinates, Different Objects

__eq__ compares coordinates; **is checks object identity**.

Complete Python example

```python
class Position:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x, self.y = x, y
    def __eq__(self, other):
        if not isinstance(other, Position):
            return NotImplemented
        return (self.x == other.x
                and self.y == other.y)
a = Position(3, 4)
b = Position(3, 4)
c = a
print(a == b, a is b, a is c)
```

Python output

```
True False True
```

Read the result

True: equal coordinates
False: distinct instances
True: c aliases a

Slide 30 · Equal Coordinates, Different Objects

> a与b分别创建，坐标相同，按本例eq约定相等；它们仍是不同对象。c绑定a，因此第三项为True。不支持的类型返回NotImplemented，再由比较机制处理。本例不依赖数字或字符串驻留。

Let a Backpack Behave Like a Container

len, indexing and membership each use **a supported protocol**.

Complete Python example

```python
class Backpack:
    def __init__(self, items):
        self._items = list(items)
    def __len__(self):
        return len(self._items)
    def __getitem__(self, index):
        return self._items[index]
    def __contains__(self, item):
        return item in self._items
bag = Backpack(["map", "apple"])
print(len(bag), bag[0])
print("apple" in bag)
```

Python output

```
2 map
True
```

Read the result

2 items · first item is map
apple is in the bag

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Slide 31 · Let a Backpack Behave Like a Container

> Backpack在内部保存独立列表。len调用长度协议，下标访问调用getitem，in调用contains。本例把这些操作委托给内部列表，所以负下标和IndexError等行为与列表一致。类只应提供有明确含义的操作。

A Familiar Expression, a Defined Operation

A special method connects **Python syntax** to **our implementation**.

Expression	Method	Meaning in our project
print(rover)	__str__	Readable role status
p + offset	__add__	New position; preserve inputs
a == b	__eq__	Compare coordinates
len(bag), bag[i], item in bag	Container protocols	Read backpack contents

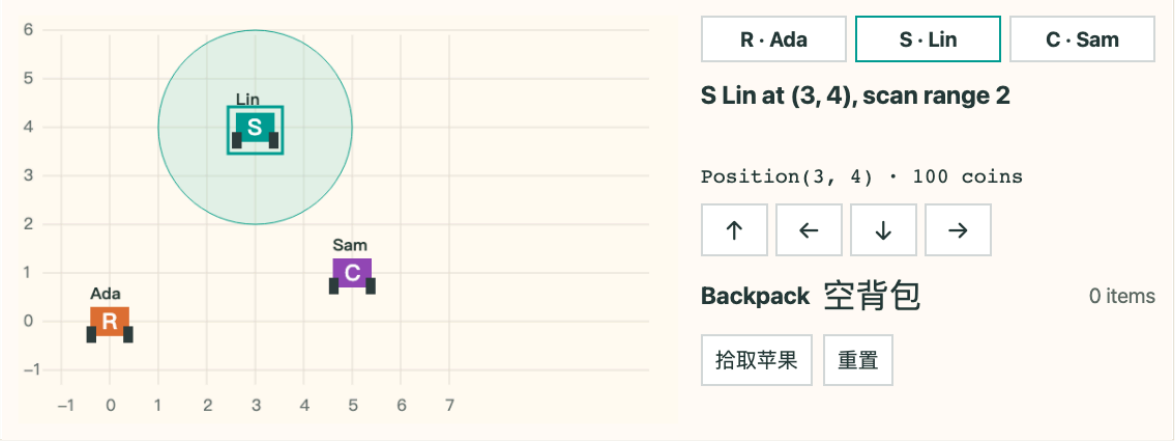
- 先明确操作的含义，再实现Python约定的方法。

Slide 32 · A Familiar Expression, a Defined Operation

> 用四种已经实际运行的表达式总结协议。隐式特殊操作通常通过类型和继承链查找，不能简单理解为给实例随意加一个同名字段就一定支持该操作。主线保留这些常用方法，其余方法和完整查找边界放参考与讲义。

Stage 2 · Familiar Operations

Read role descriptions, position values and backpack contents.



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Slide 33 · Stage 2 · Familiar Operations

> 角色描述对应str，坐标值使用Position，背包支持长度和成员检查。图形界面继续显示同一项目的状态；这些常见表达式的行为由前面定义的特殊方法提供。接下来保留运行效果，将源码拆成模块。

The Project Needs More Than One File

Separate **reusable definitions** from **the mission that runs them**.



Definitions

Rover family · Position · Backpack

Entry point

Create team → perform mission → display results

Slide 34 · The Project Needs More Than One File

> 角色、位置和背包的定义逐渐增多。现在希望在不同任务中重复使用这些定义，任务脚本只负责创建队伍、组织行动和显示结果。先拆两个文件，观察导入行为，再整理完整目录。图片表示组件分工，真实的文件和依赖将在下一页明确。

Start with Two Real Files

Save both files in one directory; run **python main.py**.

rover.py

```python
class Rover:
    def symbol(self):
        return "R"
    def report(self):
        return self.symbol()
class ScoutRover(Rover):
    def symbol(self):
        return "S"
```

main.py

```python
from rover import ScoutRover
s = ScoutRover()
print(s.report())
```

Python 3.13 · actual files

> S

Files: split_two/ · run python main.py

Slide 35 · Start with Two Real Files

> rover.py保存两个类，main.py通过from取得ScoutRover，再创建实例并调用继承的report。将两份源码保存在同一目录，用Python3.13运行main.py，输出S。下载包中有相同文件，运行入口是main.py。

A Module Provides a Namespace

import rover binds a **module object**, whose attributes include Rover.

main.py · alternative import

```
import rover
s = rover.ScoutRover()
print(s.report())
```

main namespace

rover → module object
s → ScoutRover instance

rover module namespace

Rover → class object
ScoutRover → class object

Slide 36 · A Module Provides a Namespace

> import rover在main中绑定模块对象；rover.ScoutRover通过模块属性取得类，调用后再得到实例。模块、类和实例都属于对象，但各自保存的名字和用途不同。本讲自写模块使用py文件，Python还存在内置和扩展等模块。

Two Import Forms, Two Local Bindings

Both forms reach the class; **the names available in main differ**.

Bind the module name

```
import rover
s = rover.ScoutRover()
```

Bind the selected class name

```
from rover import ScoutRover
s = ScoutRover()
```

Read the origin

Use explicit imports. An alias changes the local access name.

Slide 37 · Two Import Forms, Two Local Bindings

> 左侧在调用方绑定rover模块名，右侧直接绑定ScoutRover类名。from建立对象引用，类没有被复制。as可以为导入者换一个访问名；普通课程代码使用显式名称，便于判断来源。完整可变对象与重新绑定的区别稍后用settings例子检查。

Importing Starts the Mission?

Top-level statements run when the module is initialized.

rover.py

```
print("mission demo")
class Rover:
    pass
```

main.py

```
import rover
print("main")
```

Python 3.13 · actual files

```
mission demo
main
```

Files: import_side_effect/ · run python main.py

Slide 38 · Importing Starts the Mission?

> 本来只想导入类，rover.py顶层的打印却在导入时运行，先出现mission demo。这个现象说明定义与演示代码需要分开。def或class语句建立对象，放在顶层的函数调用则会立即发生。下一步用入口保护控制演示启动。

Keep the Demo Behind an Entry Guard

__name__ records **how this module is being executed**.

rover.py

```python
print("loading rover")
class Rover:
    pass
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("mission demo")
```

Run python rover.py

loading rover
mission demo

Run python main.py

loading rover
main

- 可复用定义留在顶层，任务入口放在条件块里。

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Slide 39 · Keep the Demo Behind an Entry Guard

直接运行rover.py时，name为__main__，执行演示打印。main.py导入它时，name为rover，入口保护块跳过；块外的loading仍会打印。guard只控制自己的语句块。下一组动画逐句观察模块顶层、main的等待，以及第二次导入复用模块对象。

Follow an Import · 1/6

main reaches its **first import rover**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
▶ 1 import rover
  2 import rover
  3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
  1 print("loading rover")
  2 class Rover:
  3     pass
  4 if __name__ == "__main__":
  5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

main.py:1

__name__

'__main__'

Visible names

(no Rover / rover binding yet)

rover in sys.modules:
False

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Slide 40 · Follow an Import · 1/6

main的第一条导入即将执行，main命名空间还没有rover。调用方要等待导入初始化完成。

Follow an Import · 2/6

Python starts rover.py with **__name__ = "rover"**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
1 import rover
2 import rover
3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
▶ 1 print("loading rover")
  2 class Rover:
  3     pass
  4 if __name__ == "__main__":
  5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

rover.py:1

__name__

'rover'

Visible names

(no Rover / rover binding yet)

rover in sys.modules:
True

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Slide 41 · Follow an Import · 2/6

开始执行rover模块顶层，name为rover。模块对象已进入sys.modules，接下来打印loading rover；这时模块内还没有Rover类绑定。

Follow an Import · 3/6

The class statement will establish **Rover in the module namespace**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
1 import rover
2 import rover
3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
  1 print("loading rover")
▶ 2 class Rover:
  3     pass
  4 if __name__ == "__main__":
  5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

rover.py:2

__name__

'rover'

Visible names

(no Rover / rover binding yet)

rover in sys.modules:
True

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Slide 42 · Follow an Import · 3/6

顶层打印完成，接下来执行class语句，建立Rover类。class内部的pass没有新增成员。main仍等待这次导入完成。

Follow an Import · 4/6

The entry condition is false; **the demo print is skipped**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
1 import rover
2 import rover
3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
1 print("loading rover")
2 class Rover:
3     pass
▶ 4 if __name__ == "__main__":
5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

rover.py:4

__name__

'rover'

Visible names

Rover

rover in sys.modules:
True

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Slide 43 · Follow an Import · 4/6

> Rover类已经保存在模块命名空间，入口条件检查name是否为__main__。当前值为rover，条件为False，因此不打印mission demo。

Follow an Import · 5/6

main reaches its second import; **the cached module is reused**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
1 import rover
▶ 2 import rover
3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
1 print("loading rover")
2 class Rover:
3     pass
4 if __name__ == "__main__":
5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

main.py:2

__name__

'__main__'

Visible names

rover

rover in sys.modules:
True

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Slide 44 · Follow an Import · 5/6

> 初始化完成，main已绑定rover模块对象。第二次同名普通导入命中当前进程缓存，不再执行模块的顶层打印。

Follow an Import · 6/6

main continues; the final output is **loading rover, then main**.

main.py

Python · execution

```
1 import rover
2 import rover
▶ 3 print("main")
```

rover.py

Python · execution

```
1 print("loading rover")
2 class Rover:
3     pass
4 if __name__ == "__main__":
5     print("mission demo")
```

Now executing

main.py:3

__name__

'__main__'

Visible names

rover

rover in sys.modules:
True

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Slide 45 · Follow an Import · 6/6

main继续执行最后的打印。完整进程只输出一遍loading rover，然后输出main。另开新进程时会重新初始化模块；磁盘字节码缓存不替代这个过程。

from Imports Keep Object References

Rebinding a module attribute and mutating a list have **different effects**.

settings.py

```
count = 1
items = []
```

main.py

```
import settings
from settings import count, items
settings.count = 2
settings.items.append("apple")
print(count, settings.count, items)
```

Python 3.13 · actual files

```
1 2 ['apple']
```

Files: bindings/ · run python main.py

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Slide 46 · from Imports Keep Object References

settings最初把count绑定一、items绑定空列表。main通过from取得对应对象的引用。随后settings.count重新绑定二，main原有count仍指向一；列表被追加apple，main的items仍引用同一列表，所以修改可见。这个机制承接上一讲的共享引用与重新绑定。

Follow Names Across Two Namespaces

Imported names keep references; **they are not live aliases of module fields**.

main namespace

count → 1
items → shared list

settings namespace

count → 2
items → shared list

One list object

['apple']

Same mechanism as L9

Assignment changes a binding.
append changes a list.

Slide 47 · Follow Names Across Two Namespaces

> 把上一页输出对应到引用。main.count与settings.count现在绑定不同整数；两个items仍到同一列表。from不复制列表，也不会让后续模块属性赋值自动改写调用方的名字。修改与重新绑定需要分别跟踪。

From Files to a Package

A regular package groups related modules under **one import path**.

```
expedition/
    __init__.py
    __main__.py
    rover.py
    geometry.py
    backpack.py
```

Read the complete explanation 讲义

Inside expedition/__main__.py

```python
from .rover import ScoutRover
```

Run from the parent directory

python -m expedition

Slide 48 · From Files to a Package

> 先掌握平铺文件，再看同一项目的包版本。普通包包含__init__.py；__main__.py是python -m expedition的入口，包内相对导入需要合适的包上下文。下载包另有04_package目录，可以从其父目录运行。namespace package属于另一机制，留在讲义选读。

Which random Did Python Find?

A same-named local file can change **which module gets imported**.

random.py

```
label = "local file"
```

main.py

```
import random
from pathlib import Path
print(Path(random.__file__).name)
print(random.randint(1, 3))
```

Python 3.13 · actual files

```
random.py
AttributeError: module 'random' has no attribute 'randint' (consider
renaming '<project>/random.py' since it has the same name as the standard
library module named 'random' and prevents importing that standard library
module)
```

Files: shadowing/ · run python main.py

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Slide 49 · Which random Did Python Find?

> 在独立目录运行这个例子。main导入了同目录的random.py，打印的来源文件名为random.py。这个文件没有randint，因此调用失败。不要仅凭import语句认定来源；实际模块路径和启动环境都要核对。示例独立于正式项目目录，避免影响其他程序。

Inspect the Actual Environment

Check **the interpreter**, **the module source** and **the matching pip**.

Run in the selected interpreter

```
import sys
import random
print(sys.executable)
print(random.__file__)
```

Terminal

python -m pip --version

VS Code

Select the intended Python interpreter.
Compare it with sys.executable.

- 先确认运行的是哪一个Python、导入的是哪一个模块。

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Slide 50 · Inspect the Actual Environment

> sys.executable显示当前解释器；模块有file属性时可查看实际来源。python -m pip使用所选python对应的安装工具。VSCode选择的解释器、终端中的python和安装包的位置应当一致。不是所有模块都有file属性，报错也可能有其他原因，应按实际信息判断。

Keep Project Dependencies Together

A virtual environment gives the project **its own dependency environment**.

Create and inspect

```
python -m venv .venv
# Activate it for your platform.
python -m pip --version
```

Typical workflow

Create .venv
Select its interpreter
Install the packages this project needs

Our classroom project

Uses only the standard library.
No extra package installation is required.

Read the complete explanation 讲义

Slide 51 · Keep Project Dependencies Together

> 用venv为项目建立依赖环境，再选择该环境解释器安装需要的库。不同平台的激活命令放在参考和讲义。本讲Rover示例只依赖标准库，下载后无需安装绘图库。虚拟环境主要隔离依赖，不承担运行未知代码的安全沙箱职责。

Two Caches, Two Different Jobs

sys.modules keeps **module objects**; .pyc can cache **compiled code**.

Inside this process

import rover → initialize module
import rover again → reuse module object

On disk

__pycache__/…pyc
May reduce recompilation in a fresh process

CPython execution

Source → compile → execute

A fresh process

Still executes module initialization.
Disk cache does not skip top-level work.

- 同进程复用模块对象，新进程仍初始化模块。

Slide 52 · Two Caches, Two Different Jobs

> 区分两层缓存：sys.modules保存当前进程的模块对象；pyc保存编译代码缓存。CPython可以先编译再执行，有有效磁盘缓存时可能减少重新编译，但新进程仍需要执行模块初始化。具体字节码和缓存条件放参考，不要求背指令。

The Complete Expedition

The multi-file project keeps **the same observable role behavior**.



Slide 53 · The Complete Expedition

> 完整版本将Rover家族放进rover.py，位置运算放进geometry.py，背包放进backpack.py，main.py组织任务。选择Lin向右移动一次，再选择Sam拾取苹果，与下载包main.py的行动一致。三个角色的描述由同一循环调用，各自坐标和背包独立。模块拆分改变源码组织，运行结果应与阶段设计保持一致。

Review · This Expedition

扫码作答

1 继承调用　　2 相等与身份
3 导入与入口

https://taohuang.info/cs1602/zh/quiz/10/

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Slide 54 · Review · This Expedition

用三个短例子检查继承调用、相等与身份，以及模块初始化和入口。每题都使用本讲已经解释的机制。随后逐题回顾接收者、引用和执行次序。

Review 1 · Which symbol Runs?

A base method keeps **the actual receiver**.

Complete Python example

```
1  class Rover:
2      def symbol(self):
3          return "R"
4      def report(self):
5          return self.symbol()
6  class ScoutRover(Rover):
7      def symbol(self):
8          return "S"
9  s = ScoutRover()
10 print(Rover.report(s))
```

Python output

```
S
```

Read the result

Answer: S. Even Rover.report(s) keeps s as the receiver.

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Slide 55 · Review 1 · Which symbol Runs?

这里显式写Rover.report(s)，选择的是Rover中的函数，并把s传为self。self仍指向ScoutRover，通过self查找symbol会找到子类实现，输出S。函数代码来源与实际接收者仍要分别判断。

Review 2 · Equal or Identical?

Coordinate equality and object identity answer **different questions**.

Complete Python example

```python
class Position:
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self.x, self.y = x, y
    def __eq__(self, other):
        if not isinstance(other, Position):
            return NotImplemented
        return (self.x == other.x
                and self.y == other.y)
a = Position(3, 4)
b = Position(3, 4)
c = a
b.x = 9
print(a == b, a is b, a is c)
```

Python output

```
False False True
```

Read the result

Answer: False False True.

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Slide 56 · Review 2 · Equal or Identical?

a、b开始坐标相同。给b.x赋九后，坐标比较变为False；a、b仍是不同对象；c仍绑定a。相等语义会受字段值影响，别名关系仍按实际引用判断。

Review 3 · What Runs on Import?

The second import reuses the module; **the demo guard stays false**.

rover.py

```python
print("load")
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("demo")
```

main.py

```python
import rover
import rover
print("main")
```

Python output

```
load
main
```

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Slide 57 · Review 3 · What Runs on Import?

在全新普通进程中运行main.py。第一次导入执行rover顶层，输出load；此时name为rover，demo不执行。第二次导入复用模块，最后main打印main。实际两行是load与main。直接运行rover.py时才会进入演示条件块。

What We Built and What Makes It Work

One project now has **related classes, supported operations and reusable modules**.

Extend		Integrate		Organize
Inherited methods Same receiver Coordinated initialization	→	Representation Position operations Backpack access	→	Module namespaces Import initialization Guarded entry

Download classroom project 示例项目

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Slide 58 · What We Built and What Makes It Work

> 从角色差异出发，用继承共享实现，用重写定制行为。随后为位置、背包和显示定义明确操作，最后拆成模块，区分导入定义与启动任务。遇到问题时可以按接收者、属性归属、操作协议和模块执行四项逐一定位。

Transfer the Mechanisms to Lab 10

Practise the mechanisms, then build a **three-file shape report**.

Lab task	Mechanism to transfer
Shapes / Rover	Polymorphism · super() · instance state
Money / Deck	Supported operands · equality · container protocols
Shape report	Three real files · quiet imports · a guarded entry

Solo assignment 2

Counting primes: implement the assigned methods and record evidence.
See the course schedule and submission page for the deadline.

Lab 10 · Solo assignment 2

Slide 59 · Transfer the Mechanisms to Lab 10

> 实验先完成图形、Rover子类、Money和Deck，再复用图形代码做三文件报告。辅助计算与牌组初始化已提供，模块提交由脚本自动打包。AI使用说明在HW4末尾统一填写，评分以实验题面为准。个人作业二启动素数计数五法，当前课程日历和提交页给出截止；下一讲进一步分析算法规模、异常和测试。

Next · Work, Failures and Evidence

A working program raises three further questions.

How much work?

What changes as the input grows?

How do we check correctness?

Use explicit cases and compare outcomes.

How should failures behave?

Which errors should callers handle?

Lecture 11

Complexity · exceptions · testing

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Slide 60 · Next · Work, Failures and Evidence

目前我们能组织相关类和模块。接下来要估计输入变大后需要多少工作，设计失败时的行为，并用测试支持正确性判断。这些问题会结合素数计数等算法在下一讲展开。

Reference · super and the MRO

super() follows the MRO **after the current class**.

Complete cooperative example

```python
class Root:
    def run(self):
        return ["Root"]
class Left(Root):
    def run(self):
        return ["Left"] + super().run()
class Right(Root):
    def run(self):
        return ["Right"] + super().run()
class Team(Left, Right):
    pass
print(Team().run())
```

Python output

```
['Left', 'Right', 'Root']
```

Actual lookup order

Team → Left → Right → Root → object

Read the complete explanation 讲义

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Slide 61 · Reference · super and the MRO

Team采用Left、Right、Root的合作式run。Left里的super沿Team实例的MRO继续到Right，再到Root；各方法需要主动调用super，MRO只决定查找顺序。Python3使用C3线性化，不能按广度优先遍历理解。完整类和可运行入口在讲义和下载包中。

Reference · Special Methods

Use a method only after defining **its result, supported inputs and side effects**.

Operation	Method
Display	__str__ / __repr__
Value comparison	__eq__ / __lt__
Arithmetic	__add__ / __radd__
Length / indexing / membership	__len__ / __getitem__ / __contains__

NotImplemented versus NotImplementedError

Return the sentinel for unsupported operands.
Raise the exception when the method's implementation deliberately fails.

Read the complete explanation 讲义

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Slide 62 · Reference · Special Methods

> 用这张表查常用特殊方法。len需要非负整数，getitem规定下标和越界行为，比较要说明依据。不支持操作数返回NotImplemented交给分派，NotImplementedError是异常。隐式特殊方法通常按类型查找，普通实例字段同名不一定使操作可用。

Reference · Operators and Aliases

__iadd__ may mutate; **ordinary + can create a new object**.

Complete Python example

```python
class Value:
    def __init__(self, n):
        self.n = n
    def __add__(self, other):
        return Value(self.n + other.n)
    def __iadd__(self, other):
        self.n += other.n
        return self
a = Value(1)
b = a
a += Value(2)
print(a.n, b.n, a is b)
a = a + Value(3)
print(a.n, b.n, a is b)
```

Python output

```
3 3 True
6 3 False
```

Read the result

First: one object changes.
Then: only a is rebound.
For scalar × vector, see __rmul__ in the notes.

Slide 63 · Reference · Operators and Aliases

> 第一次a与b指向同一Value，原地加法修改该对象并返回self，所以得到三、三、True。普通加法创建新的Value，再把a绑定到它，得到六、三、False。其他iadd可以返回新对象，缺失或不支持时也可能回退。反射方法如rmul处理另一侧的运算位置，完整向量例子在讲义选读。

Reference · Package Layout and Launch

Run a package in its **package context**.

```
04_package/
  expedition/
    __init__.py
    __main__.py
    rover.py
    geometry.py
    backpack.py
```

expedition/__main__.py

```
from .rover import ScoutRover
```

From 04_package/

```
python -m expedition
```

Why this launch works

-m selects the package entry and supplies the package context.
A direct file path can leave a relative import without that context.

Read the complete explanation 讲义

Slide 64 · Reference · Package Layout and Launch

> 包版本位于04_package目录。进入该目录再运行python -m expedition，Python选择包中的__main__.py，并建立相对导入所需上下文。__init__.py是本例普通包的组成部分。namespace包是另一机制，不能把省略init当成所有项目的通用写法。

Reference · Diagnose an Import

Trace **the name, the source and the initialization order**.

Symptom	Check first	Useful action
Wrong attribute	module.__file__ when available	Inspect same-named local files
Old imported value	from binding versus module attribute	Follow rebinding and shared objects
Partially initialized module	Circular access before a name exists	Separate responsibilities or delay access

Read the complete explanation 讲义

Further reading: circular imports and reload

Slide 65 · Reference · Diagnose an Import

> 先按实际现象定位。模块来源错误需要查看路径；from得到的旧对象引用需要跟踪绑定；循环导入可能在名称尚未建立时访问它。reload会重新执行模块代码，但先前from导入的名字不会自动更新。讲义选读保留可运行的循环导入与重载例子。

Reference · Environment Commands

Create the environment, select its Python, then install what is needed.

macOS / Linux

```
python -m venv .venv
source .venv/bin/activate
python -m pip --version
```

Windows PowerShell

```
python -m venv .venv
.venv\Scripts\Activate.ps1
python -m pip --version
```

After activation

python -m pip install PACKAGE
PACKAGE is a placeholder; install only the dependency you actually need.

Read the complete explanation 讲义

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Slide 66 · Reference · Environment Commands

> 左右分别是macOS/Linux与Windows PowerShell的激活命令。若PowerShell的执行策略阻止激活，可以在VSCode选择虚拟环境解释器，或直接使用该环境的python路径；无需为本课改全局策略。确认pip对应环境后再安装明确的依赖。Rover项目无需额外安装。

Reference · Compilation and Module Caches

A fresh process can reuse compiled code and **still execute module initialization**.

Process cache · sys.modules

Initialized module objects
Repeated normal import can reuse them

Disk cache · __pycache__

Version-tagged compiled code
Can avoid some recompilation

Read the complete explanation 讲义

CPython overview

```
Source
   ↓ compile if needed
Code / bytecode
   ↓ execute
Module namespace
```


Slide 67 · Reference · Compilation and Module Caches

> 进程内缓存与磁盘缓存分属不同层次。新进程仍执行模块顶层，缓存有效性、写权限和启动选项影响pyc使用。字节码属于实现与版本细节，不是源码保密格式。反汇编、显式编译和更多实现细节保留在讲义选读。