

INDEX

Symbols

- + operator example, polymorphism, 193–194
- * (asterisk), using with import statement, 61
- @ (at) property, 174–177
- = (equal to), magic method name, 196
- > (greater than), magic method name, 196
- >= (greater than or equal to), magic method name, 196
- < (less than), magic method name, 196
- <= (less than or equal to), magic method name, 196
- != (not equal to), magic method name, 196

A

- abc (abstract base class) module, Python Standard Library, 232
- AbortTransaction exception, 79, 81
- absolute path, using with pygame, 101
- abstract base class (abc) module, Python Standard Library, 232
- abstract classes and methods, 231–234.
See also classes; methods
- abstraction, 179–181
- Account class
 - error handling in, 59
 - with exceptions, 78–79
 - testing, 62
- Account objects, 59, 71
 - dictionary of, 66–67
 - in lists, 64–66
- accounts, creating, 62–64
- Alert dialog, Dodger game, 343
- angle brackets (<>), values in, 16

- Animation class, 149, 304–306
 - animation classes
 - building, 296–304
 - merging, 304
 - in pygame, 304–309
 - SimpleAnimation class, 296–300
 - SimpleSpriteSheetAnimation class, 300–304
 - animation program, pygame
 - package, 308–309
 - Answer dialogs, Dodger game, 345–347
 - anti-aliased line, drawing, 118
 - API (application programming interface), 137, 158
 - arc, drawing, 118
 - arguments
 - methods and parameters, 144
 - passing to methods, 40–41
 - rearranging in calls to methods, 53
 - asterisk (*), using with import statement, 61
 - at (@) property, 174–177
- ## B
- background music, playing in pygame, 115–116
 - Baddies and Goodies, 347
 - Ball class, 122–125
 - Ball objects, creating, 125–127
 - Balloon game
 - main code, 252–256
 - module of constants, 253
 - object diagram, 252
 - project folder, 252
 - screenshot, 251
 - source files, 252
 - balloon manager, 256–258
 - Balloon sample program, 251–261

- Balloon class and objects, 258–261
 - bank account class, 58–60
 - bank account simulations. *See also* procedural implementations
 - operations and data, 7–8
 - table of data, 15–16
 - Bank class, 70, 79–81
 - Bank object, 70–71, 82
 - bank program, using exceptions in, 78–83
 - base class, inheritance, 212–214, 227–231
 - Blackjack deck, 278
 - blit() method, 102, 114, 124, 137
 - Boolean True, 105
 - Button class, building, 128–130
 - buttons, building, 131–132
- C**
- callbacks, 137–141
 - CanastaDeck class, 279
 - Card class, 268–270
 - card games. *See also* Higher or Lower
 - card game
 - Blackjack, 278
 - Card class, 268–270
 - Deck class, 270–272
 - Higher or Lower game, 272–276
 - testing with `__name__`, 276–278
 - with unusual decks, 279
 - Cartesian coordinate system, 91–95, 201
 - catching exceptions, 76
 - child class, inheritance, 212
 - circle, drawing, 119
 - Circle class, 187–190, 227, 230
 - class code, importing, 60–61
 - classes. *See also* abstract classes and methods
 - building, 33–35
 - creating instances from, 31–32
 - creating objects from, 28–30
 - form of, 26
 - implementing data types as, 32–33
 - and inheritance, 212–213
 - inheriting from same base class, 227–231
 - inside vs. outside, 164–165
 - making available, 29–30
 - and methods, 51
 - and objects, 23–25
 - objects and instantiation, 25–33
 - representing physical objects as, 35–44
 - in use, 45
 - writing, 26–27
 - class hierarchy, inheritance, 236–238
 - class scope, 27
 - class statement, inheritance, 216
 - class variables. *See also* variables
 - constants, 249–250
 - for counting, 250
 - creating, 248–249
 - client code
 - explained, 164
 - using direct access, 170
 - collidepoint(), 104
 - comparison operator magic methods, 195–196
 - composition*, 71
 - composition* and inheritance, 238
 - Controller object, 371–372
 - CountDownTimer class, 293–294
 - counting objects, 250
 - CountUpTimer class, pyghelpers package, 291–293
 - CPython, 242
 - customAnswerDialog dialog, Dodger game, 347
 - CustomButton class, 148, 235–236
 - CustomCheckBox class, pygwidgets package, 149
 - CustomRadioButton class, pygwidgets package, 149
 - customYesNoDialog dialog, Dodger game, 345
- D**
- data, validating, 168–170
 - databases, accessing with objects and XTRAS, 178–179
 - data types, implementation as classes, 32–33
 - debugging approach, 203
 - Deck class, 270–272

- decorators and at (@) property, 174–177
- `__del__()` method, 246–248, 260
- design patterns, MVC (Model View Controller), 367–374
- dice roll data, MVC (Model View Controller) design pattern, 369–370
- `__dict__` dictionary, 261–263
- dictionary
 - of account objects, 66–67
 - using with instance variables, 261–263
- DimmerSwitch class, 33, 48–50, 52–53
- DimmerSwitch objects, creating, 50, 53
- direct access, avoiding, 166–170
- Director from Macromedia project, 178
- DisplayMoney class, 222–227
- DisplayText class, 149, 222
- Dodger game
 - Alert dialog, 343
 - Answer dialogs, 345–347
 - customAnswerDialog dialog, 347
 - customYesNoDialog dialog, 345
 - extensions to, 366
 - implementation, 348
 - modal dialogs, 342–347
 - overview, 347
 - ScenePlay class, 351–355
 - textYesNoDialog dialog, 343
 - Yes/No dialog, 344
- Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY), 253
- Dragger class, pygwidgets package, 149
- drawing shapes, 116–120
- `draw()` method used with pygwidgets, 150, 155, 157, 193, 308
- `draw()` method used with scenes, 325
- `draw.rect()`, 187
- DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself), 253

E

- educational project, 178–179
- ellipse, drawing, 119
- Ellipse class, 192
- Employee class, inheritance, 218
- encapsulation
 - decorators and @property, 174–177
 - direct access, 166–172

- with functions, 164
- interpretations of, 165–172
- making instance variables more private, 172–173
- with objects, 164–165
- in pygwidgets classes, 177
- `enter()` method used with scenes, 325
- `__eq__()` magic method name, 196, 198–199
- equal to (==), magic method name, 196
- error handling
 - in Account class, 59
 - with exceptions, 76–78
- event-driven programs, 95–96
- event loop, 99
- except and try, 76–77
- exceptions
 - in bank program, 78–83
 - error handling with, 76–78
 - handling, 81–83

F

- file display example, 368
- Fraction class, magic methods, 205–208
- functions
 - encapsulation with, 164
 - `len()`, 164
 - vs. methods, 28
 - `super()`, 216
 - `vars()`, 52

G

- Game class, 274
- Game object, 272
- games, transient objects in, 242
- garbage collection, 248
- `__ge__()` magic method name, 196
- `getrefcount()` function, 244
- `getSceneKey()` method used with scenes, 328
- getters and setters, 170–171, 175–176
- Ghostbusters*, 138
- GitHub repository, accessing, 157
- global scope, 27
- Goodies and Baddies, 347
- `goToScene()` method used with scenes, 326

- graphic file formats, using with
 - pygame, 100–101
- greater than (>), magic method name, 196
- greater than or equal to (>=), magic method name, 196
- `__gt__()` magic method name, 196, 198
- GUI programs, event-driven model, 95–96

H

- `handleEvent()` method used with
 - pygwidgets, 150, 192, 221, 307, 312
- `handleInputs()` method used with
 - scenes, 363
- `help()` function, 152
- Higher or Lower card game, 268.
 - See also* card games
 - Game object, 274–276
 - implementation, 4–7
 - main program, 272–274
 - representing data, 4
 - reusable code, 7
- HighScoresData class, 363

I

- IDLE development environment, 90, 100–101
- Image class, pygwidgets package, 149. *See also* subimages
- ImageCollection class, pygwidgets package, 149, 157
- implementation vs. interface, 84–85, 137
- importing class code, 60–61
- import statements, 98
- inheritance. *See also* multiple inheritance
 - abstract classes and methods, 231–234
 - base class, 212
 - class hierarchy, 236–238
 - client’s view of subclass, 218–219
 - and composition, 238
 - difficulty of programming with, 238–239
 - DisplayMoney class, 222–227

- employee and manager example, 214–218
- example usage, 224–227
- implementing, 213–214
- InputNumber class, 219–222, 224–227
- “is a” relationship, 213
- Law of Demeter, 238
- in object-oriented programming, 212–213
- and pygwidgets, 234–236
- real-world examples, 219–227
- from same base class, 227–231
- subclass, 212
- test code, 217–218
- use by pygwidgets, 234–236
- initialization parameters, 43–44
- `__init__()` method, 28, 37, 43, 216
 - Account class, 59, 79
 - Ball class, 123
 - Bank class, 73
- inheritance examples, 228–229, 232–233
 - InputNumber, 221
 - pronouncing, 194
 - property decorators, 175–176
 - SceneMgr class, 335
 - subclass in inheritance, 216
 - using, 27
- `input()` function, 133, 155
- InputNumber class, 219–222, 224–227
- InputText class, 149, 219, 222
- installing
 - pygame, 90–91
 - pyghelpers, 287
 - pygwidgets package, 149–150
- instance and scope variables, 27–28
- instances, 26, 31–32, 41–43. *See also* multiple instances
- instance scope, 27
- instance variables. *See also* slots
 - changing into calculations, 167–168
 - changing names of, 166–167
 - using, 27, 165
- instantiate, explained, 26
- instantiation process, 25–33
- interactive menu, building, 68–70

interface vs. implementation, 84–85, 137
Invent Your Own Computer Games with Python, 341
“is a” relationship, inheritance, 213
isInstance() function, 196
items() method, 271

J

JSON format, 363–365

K

keyword parameters, pygame, 145–146

L

Law of Demeter, inheritance, 238
__le__() magic method name, 196
leave() method used with scenes, 325
len() function, 15, 164
less than (<), magic method name, 196
less than or equal to (<=), magic method name, 196
LIFO (last in, first out) order, 179
LightSwitch class and test code, 30
light switch example, 22–23, 25–31
LightSwitch object, instantiating, 29
line, drawing, 119
Lingo language, 178
local scope, 27
__lt__() magic method name, 196, 198, 200

M

Macromedia project, 178
magic methods, 194–201. *See also* methods
Manager class, inheritance, 219
memory management, slots, 261–263
memory used by objects. *See also* objects
 Balloon sample program, 251–261
 class variables, 248–250
 managing with slots, 261–263
mental models, 49–52
menu, making interactive, 68–70
methods. *See also* abstract classes and methods; magic methods
 calling, 30, 41
 calling for objects, 30–31
 calling on lists of objects, 83–84

 and classes, 51
 vs. functions, 28
 passing arguments to, 40–41
modal dialogs, Dodger game, 342–347
Model object, 371–372
module of constants, Balloon game, 253
mouse click, detecting in pygame, 102–104
MOUSEDOWN event, 257
multiple inheritance, 239. *See also* inheritance
multiple instances, 41–43. *See also* instances
music, playing in pygame, 115–116
MVC (Model View Controller) design pattern
 advantages of, 373–374
 Controller object, 371–372
 dice roll data, 369–370
 file display example, 368
 Model object, 372–373
 overview, 367–368
 statistical display example, 368–371
 View object, 373

N

__name__, testing card games with, 276–278
naming convention, 26
__ne__() magic method name, 196
not equal to (!=), magic method name, 196

O

object composition, 71
object lifetime
 cascading deletion, 246–248
 death notice, 246–248
 garbage collection, 246–248
 reference count, 242–246
 transaction objects, 242
 transient objects, 242
object manager object, creating, 70–76
object-oriented programming (OOP)
 explained, 3
 as solution, 45
 tenets, 374
 wrap-up, 374–375

- object-oriented pygame.
 - See also* pygame
 - Ball class, 122–125
 - Ball objects, 125–127
 - callbacks, 137–141
 - demo ball with `SimpleText` and `SimpleButton`, 135–137
 - interface vs. implementation, 137
 - program with buttons, 131–132
 - reusable object-oriented button, 127–132
 - reusable object-oriented text
 - display, 133–135
 - `SimpleButton`, 130–131
 - `SimpleText` class, 133–135
 - steps to display text, 133
- object-oriented solutions
 - classes, 19–20
- objects. *See also* memory used by
 - objects; physical objects
 - calling methods of, 30–31
 - calling methods on lists of, 83–84
 - and classes, 23–25
 - counting, 250
 - creating from classes, 28–30
 - definition of, 33
 - encapsulation with, 164
 - garbage collection, 248
 - inside vs. outside, 164–165
 - owning data, 165
 - reference count, 242–248
 - sending messages to, 184
 - string representations of values in, 203–205
 - transient type, 242
 - with unique identifiers, 66
 - variables referring to, 244
- object scope, 27
- OOP (object-oriented programming)
 - explained, 3
 - as solution, 45
 - tenets, 374
 - wrap-up, 374–375
- operators
 - magic methods, 194–201
 - polymorphism for, 193–203
- o prefix, 26

P

- parent class, inheritance, 212
- path, using with pygame, 100
- pathname, using with pygame, 100
- patterns, extending with
 - polymorphism, 192
- physical objects. *See also* objects
 - building software models of, 22–23
 - classes and objects, 23–25, 45
 - classes, objects, and instantiation, 25–33
 - complicated classes, 33–44
 - OOP as solution, 45
 - representing as classes, 35–44
- PIE (polymorphism, inheritance, encapsulation), 161
- `PinochleDeck` class, 279
- pixels
 - colors, 94–95
 - in window coordinate system, 91
- playing sounds, 114–116
- Play scene, Rock, Paper, Scissors
 - game, 315
- polygon, drawing, 119
- polymorphism
 - classic example of, 184–185
 - extending patterns, 192
 - `Fraction` class with magic methods, 205–208
 - magic methods, 194–201
 - main program creating shapes, 190–192
 - for operators, 193–203
 - pygame shapes, 185–192
 - and `pygame` widgets, 192–193
 - sending messages to real-world objects, 184
 - string representations of values in objects, 203–205
 - vector example, 201–203
- pop operation, using with
 - stacks, 179
- positional parameters, pygame, 145
- primitive shapes, drawing in pygame, 116–120
- `print()` function, 133, 205

- procedural implementations. *See also*
 - bank account simulations
 - classes, 19–20
 - Higher or Lower card game, 3–4
 - problems with, 18–19, 45
- properties
 - @ (at) and decorators, 174–177
 - and abstraction, 181
 - explained, 174
- push operation, using with stacks, 179
- PyCharm IDE, 100–101
- *.py file extension, 61
- pygame. *See also* object-oriented pygame
 - anti-aliased line, 118
 - arc, 119
 - bringing up blank window, 97–100
 - Cartesian coordinate system, 91–94
 - circle, 119
 - colors in, 94–95
 - detecting mouse click, 102–105
 - drawing images, 100–102
 - drawing shapes, 116–120
 - ellipse, 119
 - event-driven programs, 95–96
 - handling keyboard, 105–109
 - installing, 90–91
 - line, 119
 - location-based animation, 109–111
 - pixel colors, 94–95
 - playing sounds, 114–116
 - polygon, 119
 - primitive shapes, 118–120
 - recognizing key presses, 105–107
 - rect objects, 104, 107, 111–114, 119
 - repeating keys in continuous
 - mode, 107–109
 - Splash scene, 314
 - state machine example, 314–319
 - window coordinate system, 91–95
- pygame.display.set_mode() function, 98
- pygame GUI widgets. *See also*
 - pygame package
 - arguments, functions, and
 - methods, 144–148
 - keywords and default values, 148
 - None as default value, 146–147
 - positional and keyword
 - parameters, 145–146
 - pygame.Rect(), 104
 - pygame shapes
 - Circle and Triangle shape classes, 187–190
 - Square shape class, 186–187
 - PygAnimation base class, 304, 307–308
 - pyghelpers package
 - classes for tracking time, 290
 - CountDownTimer class, 293–294
 - CountUpTimer class, 291–293
 - installing, 287
 - pygamewidgets classes, encapsulation in, 177
 - pygamewidgets package. *See also* pygame
 - GUI widgets
 - adding images, 151
 - Animation class, 304–309
 - animation program, 308–309
 - button object, 154
 - buttons, 152–154
 - checkboxes, 152–154
 - classes, 148–149, 157
 - class hierarchy, 237
 - consistency of API, 158
 - CustomButton class, 153–154
 - design approach, 150–151
 - DisplayText class, 155, 222
 - example program, 157–158
 - goals and classes, 148–149
 - images, 151
 - and inheritance, 234–236
 - InputText class, 219
 - polymorphism, 192–193
 - PygAnimation base class, 307–308
 - radio buttons, 152–154
 - setting up, 149–150
 - sprite module, 151
 - SpriteSheetAnimation class, 306–307
 - TextButton class, 152–153
 - text output and input, 154–157
 - using buttons, 154
 - PyPI (Python Package Index), 149
 - Python, philosophy of, 242
 - Python Software Foundation, 242
 - Python Standard Library
 - abc (abstract base class) module, 232
 - calls to, 76–77
 - getrefcount() function, 244
 - Python Tutor website, 50, 243

R

- raise statement and custom exceptions, 77–78
- RAM memory space, 262
- random package, 104
- real-world objects, sending messages to, 184
- receive() method used with scenes, 334
- rectangle, drawing, 120
- Rectangle class
 - inheritance example, 233–234
 - with magic methods, 196–198
- reference count, 242–246
 - decrementing, 245–246
 - incrementing, 245
- relative path, using with pygame, 100–101
- respond() method used with scenes, 333
- Results scene, Rock, Paper, Scissors game, 315–316
- reusable object-oriented button, building, 127–132
- reusable object-oriented text display, building, 133–135
- RGB (red, green, blue), 94
- Rock, Paper, Scissors game
 - Play scene, 315
 - Results scene, 315–316
 - Splash scene, 314
 - using scenes, 328–332
- run() method of the scene manager, 336, 349

S

- Sample class, 250
- Scene base class, 322
- scene manager
 - building scenes, 323–326
 - communication between scenes, 338–340
 - demo program, 320–328
 - example scene, 326–328
 - features, 319–320
 - implementation of, 334–340
 - main methods, 337–338
 - main program, 322–323
 - methods for implementing scenes, 324–325

- navigating between scenes, 326
- project folder, 321
- quitting program, 326
- Rock, Paper, Scissors, 328–332
- run() method, 336–337
- using, 319–320
- SceneMgr class, 337
- ScenePlay class, Dodger game, 351–355
- scenes
 - communication between, 332–334
 - current and target, 332
 - state machine approach, 312–319
 - testing communications among, 334
- scope and instance variables, 27–28
- screensaver ball, building with
 - object-oriented pygame, 121–127
- “self,” meaning of, 52–55
- self parameter, 41–42
- self. prefix, 27
- send() method used with scenes, 333
- sendAll() method used with scenes, 334
- setters and getters, 170–171, 175–176
- Shape class
 - inheritance example, 232–233
 - using as base class, 228
- shapes, drawing in pygame, 116–120
- SimpleAnimation class, 296–300
- SimpleButton class, 129, 131–132, 139–141
- SimpleButton objects, 130–131, 137–138, 141
- SimpleText class, 133–137
- SimpleText object, 135
- Slider class, 193
- Slider Puzzle user interface, 290, 293
- slots, using for memory management, 261–263. *See also* instance variables
- software models, building for physical objects, 22–23
- sound effects, playing in pygame, 114–116
- SpaceShip class, 249
- special methods, 194
- Splash scene, 313–314, 347

- SpriteSheetAnimation class, 149, 304, 306–307
- sprite sheet image, 300
- Square class, 195, 227
 - inheritance example, 229
 - pygame shapes, 186–187
 - for reference counting, 243
- Square object, 243
- Stack class, 181
- stack operations, 179–180
- state diagram, 316
- state machine, pygame example, 312–319
- statistical display example, 368–373
- `__str__()` method, 203–204
- subclasses
 - client’s view of, 218–219
 - inheritance, 212–213, 215–217
 - inheriting from base class, 227
- subimages, creating, 300.
 - See also* Image class
- superclass, inheritance, 212
- `super()` function, 216
- Sweigart, Al, 341

T

- temporary variable, using, 66
- test code
 - accounts, 62–64
 - creating, 61–62
 - inheritance, 217–218
- test programming, 177
- textAnswerDialog dialog, Dodger game, 346
- TextButton class, 148, 235
- TextCheckBox class, pygwidgets
 - package, 149
- text display, building, 133–135
- TextRadioButton class, pygwidgets
 - package, 149
- textYesNoDialog dialog, Dodger game, 343
- throwing exceptions, 76
- time, displaying, 290–294
- Timer class, 287–290
- timer demonstration program, 282
- timer event, 284–285
- Timer object, 288

- timers
 - building into main loop, 286
 - calculating elapsed time, 285–287
 - counting frames, 283
 - demonstration program, 282
 - implementing, 283–287
 - installing pyghelpers, 287
 - overview, 281–282
- toggle, using, 38
- transaction objects, 242
- transient objects, 242
- Triangle class, 187, 227, 230–231
- try/except techniques, 76–81
- tuple, setting x- and y-coordinates as, 151
- TV class, creating, 35–40
- TV objects, creating, 42
- `type()` function, 32

U

- `update()` method used with scenes, 325

V

- variables. *See also* class variables
 - referring to same object, 244
 - using temporarily, 66
- `vars()` function, 52
- vector example, polymorphism, 201–203
- View object, 371, 373

W

- WidgetWithFrills class, 214
- window coordinate system, pygame, 91–95
- working directory, using with pygame, 100

X

- x- and y-coordinates, setting as tuple, 151
- XTRAs and objects, accessing databases with, 178–179

Y

- Yes/No and Alert dialogs, Dodger game, 342–345