



Programming for Social Scientists

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Object-oriented programming

Imperative programming

Structured programming

Procedural programming

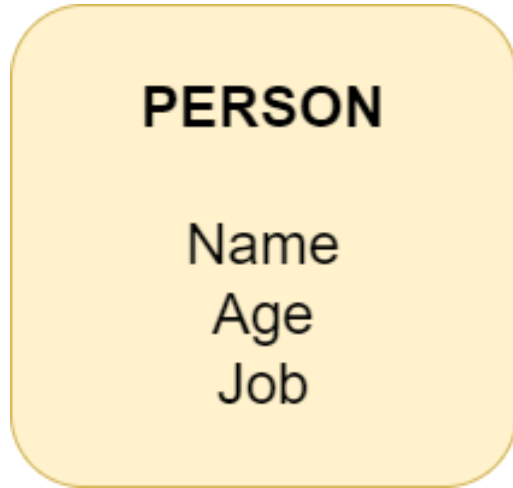
Object-oriented programming

Declarative programming

Functional programming

Logic programming

Programming paradigms

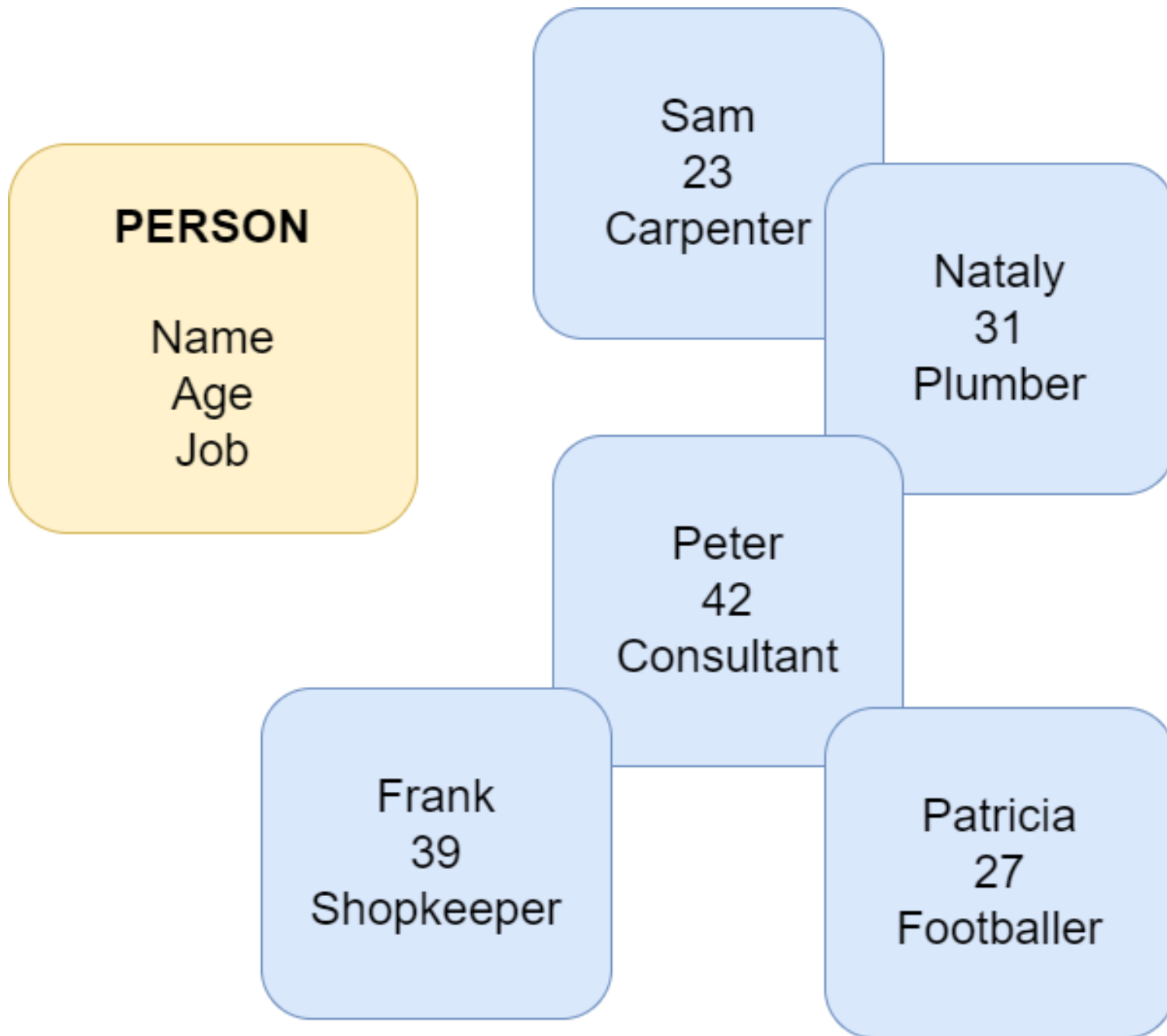


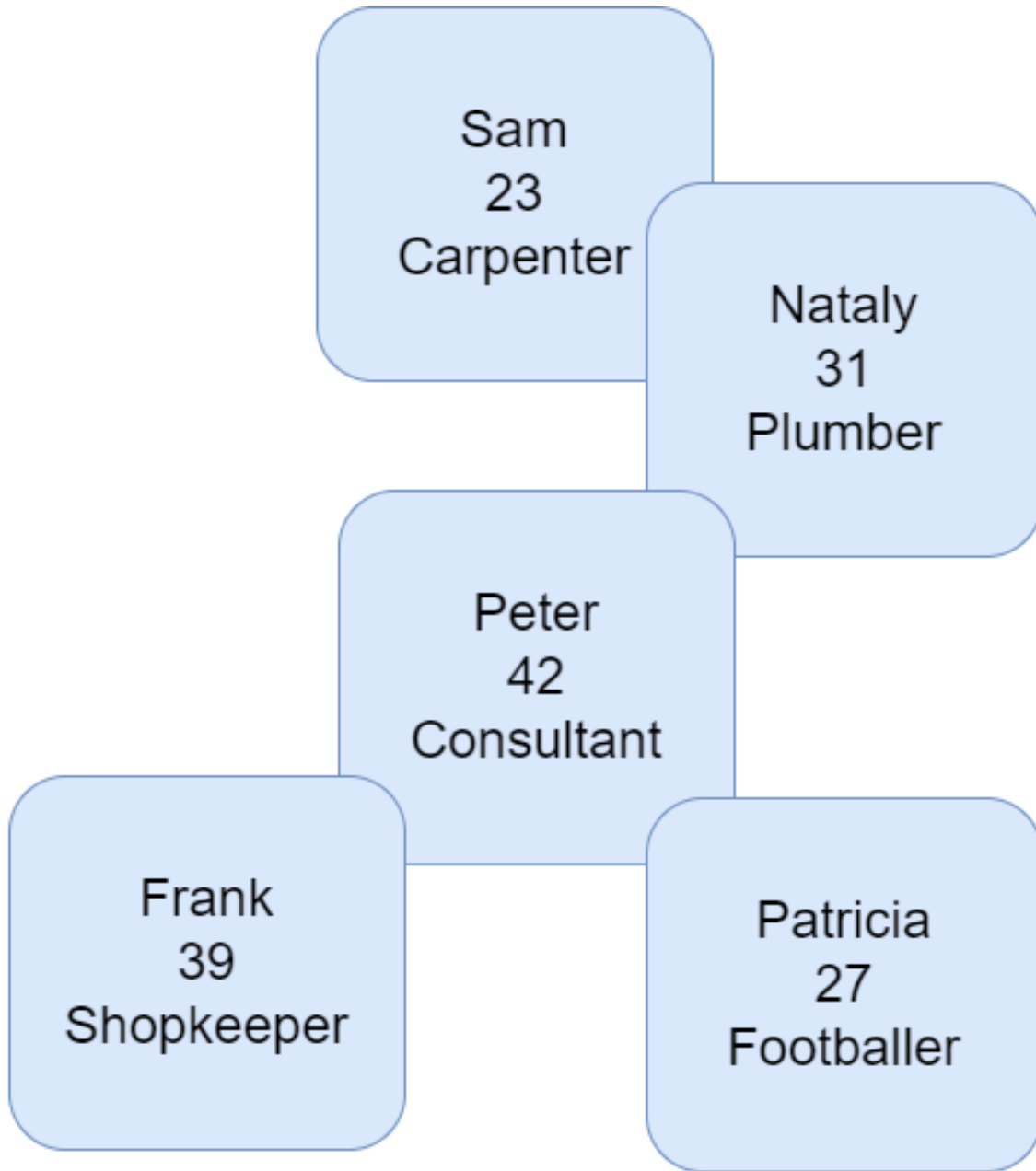
Class

Blueprint or template for user-defined data.

Defines data and functionality to be associated with each instance.

Does not yet reserve any memory space for data.





Object

Instance of a specific object, based on the class definition.

Reserves specific memory space for the data, as any other variable type.

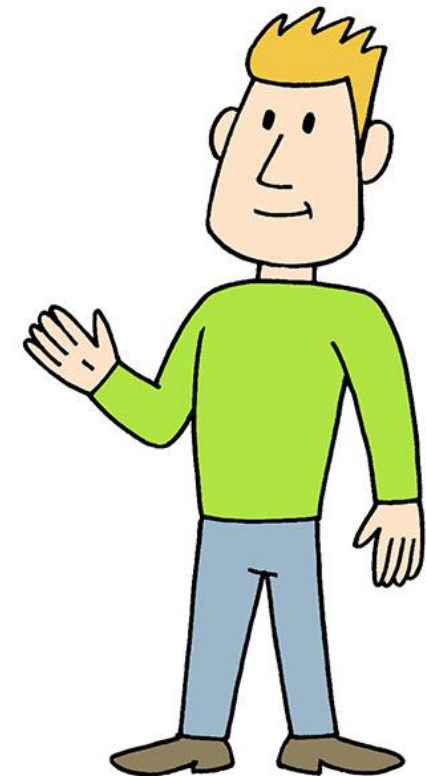
```
class Person:
```

```
    def __init__(self, name, age):  
        self.name = name  
        self.age = age
```

```
    def print(self):  
        print("%s is %d years old" % (self.name, self.age))
```

} *Constructor*

Person
Name
Age
Print



```
class Person:

    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age

    def print(self):
        print("%s is %d years old" % (self.name, self.age))
```

Defining a class

Person
Name
Age
Print

```
john = Person("John", 42)
peter = Person("Peter", 30)
```

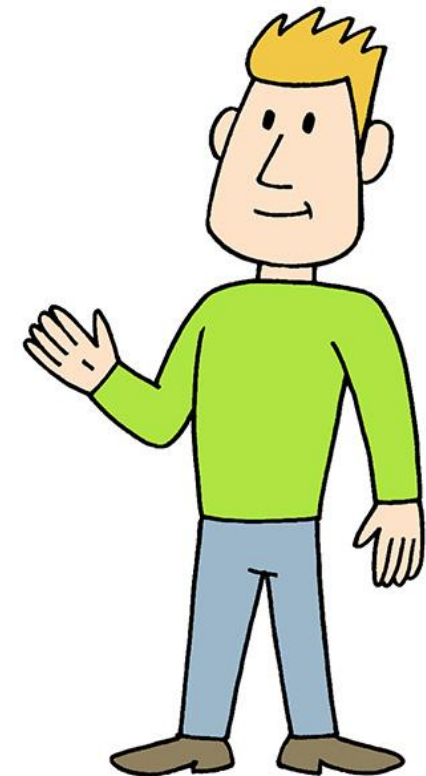
Creating objects

```
john.print()
```

```
peter.print()
```

Calling methods

```
print(type(john))
```



Search

person.py × main.py × +

person.py

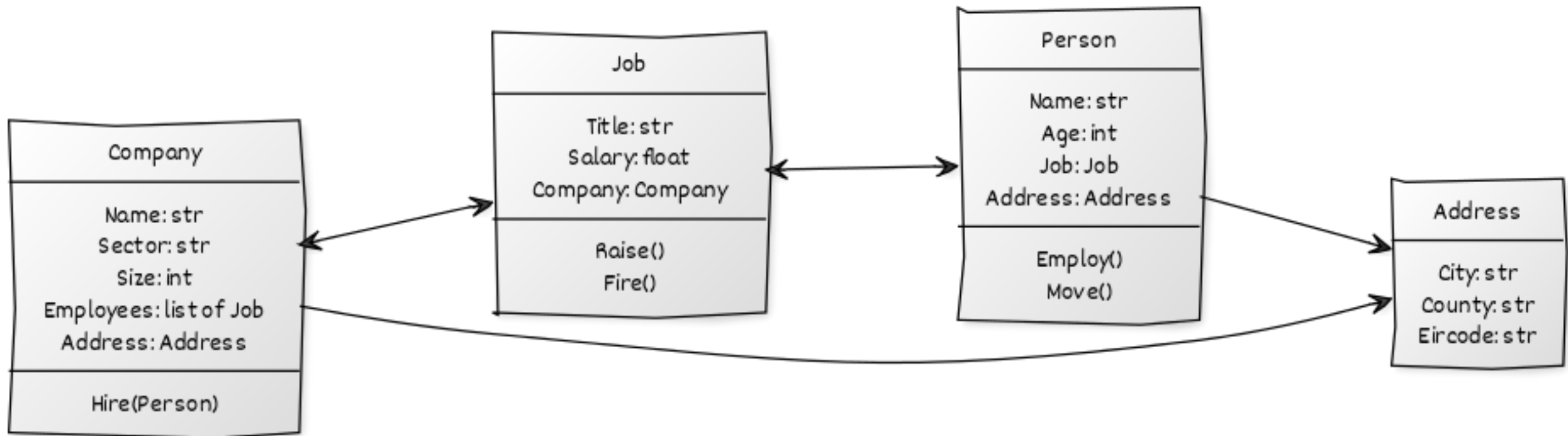
```
1 class Person:
2
3     def __init__(self, name, age):
4         self.name = name
5         self.age = age
6
7     def print(self):
8         print("%s is %d years old" % (self.name, self.age))
9
```

Search

person.py × main.py × +

main.py

```
1 from person import Person
2
3 john = Person("John", 42)
4 peter = Person("Peter", 30)
5
6
7 john.print()
8
9 peter.print()
10
11
12 print(type(john))
13
```

Policy and the Dynamics of Political Competition

MICHAEL LAVER *New York University*

This paper proposes a model that takes the dynamics of two-party competition into a multiparty environment. Voters can switch parties to increase their expected utility. Parties can adapt to shifting affiliations of voters. Different algorithms for adaptation are explored: “Adaptator” (adapt party policy to the ideal policy position of the largest party), “Sticker” (never change policy), and “Sticker” (never change policy). A series of experiments to the dynamics of a real party system, described in the literature, are conducted. This paper reports first steps toward endogenizing key features of the process, including the birth and death of parties, internal party decision rules, and voter ideal points.

Thinking about our simulation, what are some classes (types of objects) that come to mind?