SomeCode

Q Search public snippets

243,121

Sign In











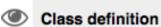


"Class" search









Classes are used to create user defined datatypes.

- By convention, they are capitalized.
- · A class is a python object, and is a template used to create class instances. A class instance is created by instantiation (inst = class()).
- · Classes can have docstrings.
- · Use the pass statement to define a null class.

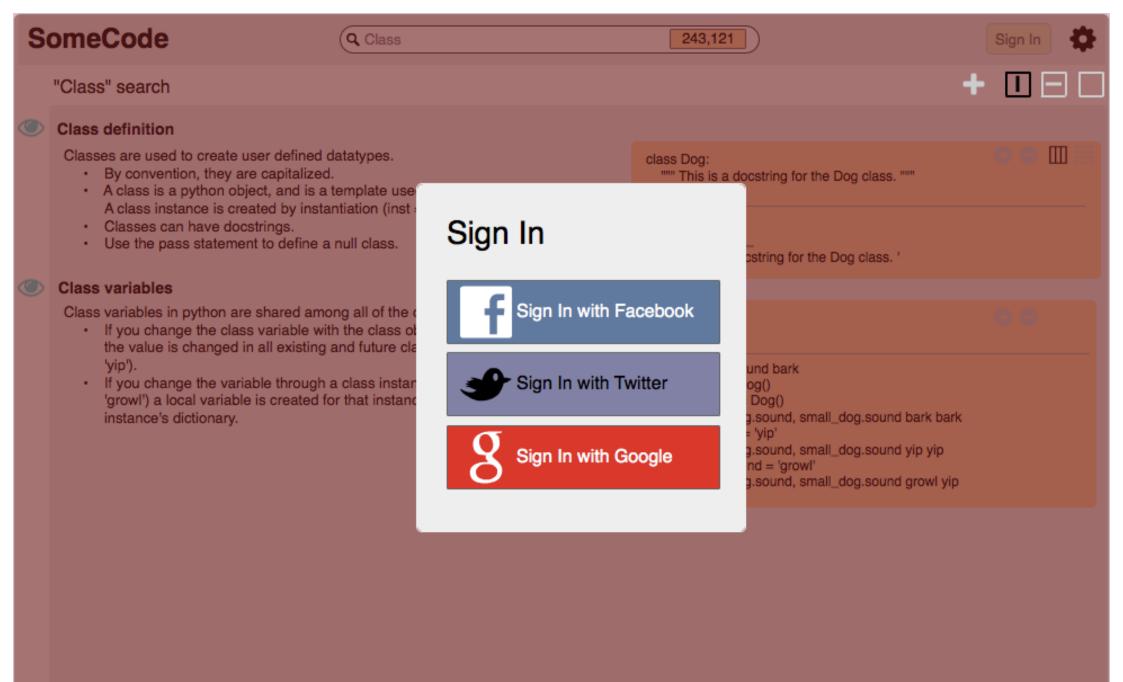
Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'vip').
- · If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

```
class Dog:
  """ This is a docstring for the Dog class. """
  pass
>>> d = Dog()
>>> Dog.__doc__
>>> 'this is a docstring for the Dog class. '
```

```
class Dog:
  sound = 'bark'
>>> print Dog.sound bark
>>> big_dog = Dog()
>>> small_dog = Dog()
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip
>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound growl yip
```













Snippet title - this is a one-liner that will be searched during user querries

This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

Class definition

Classes are used to create user defined datatypes.

- By convention, they are capitalized.
- A class is a python object, and is a template used to create class instances. A class instance is created by instantiation (inst = class()).
- Classes can have docstrings.
- Use the pass statement to define a null class.

Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'yip').
- If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

def snippet()

""" This is the snippet code. The code will have syntax highlighting according to the language of the snippet. All snippets have three parts: 1) the snippet title, 2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """ pass

```
class Dog:
```

""" This is a docstring for the Dog class. """ pass

>>> d = Dog()

>>> Dog. doc

>>> 'this is a docstring for the Dog class. '

class Dog:

sound = 'bark'

>>> print Dog.sound bark

>>> big_dog = Dog()

>>> small_dog = Dog()

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark

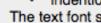
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip

>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound growl yip

















Snippet title - this is a one-liner that will be searched during user querries

This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

```
def snippet()
""" This is the snippet code. The code will
have syntax highlighting according
to the language of the snippet. All snippets
have three parts: 1) the snippet title,
2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """
pass
```

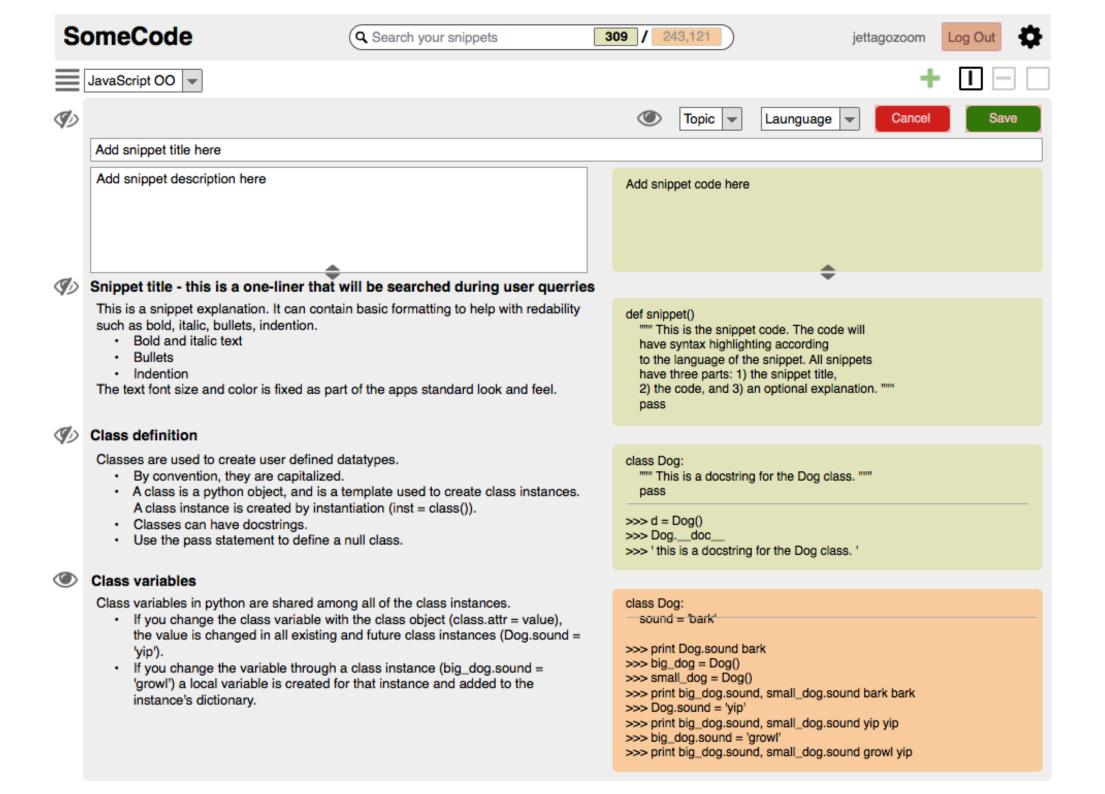
Class variables

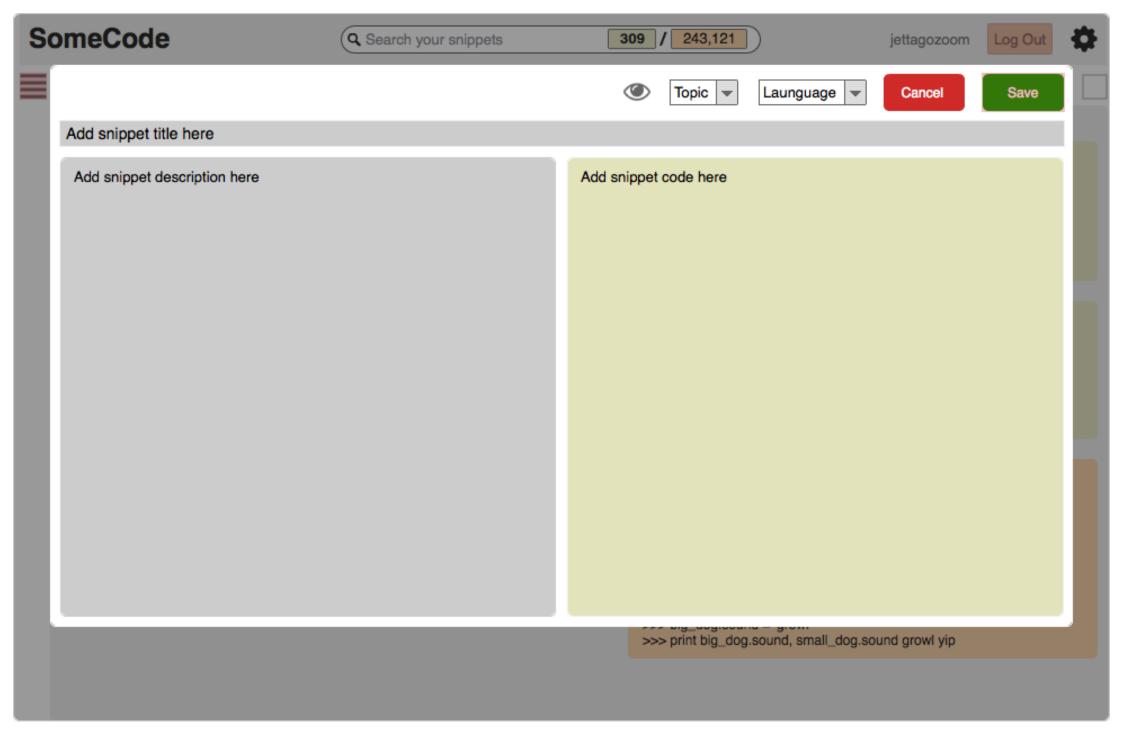
Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'yip').
- If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

```
class Dog:
    sound = 'bark'

>>> print Dog.sound bark
>>> big_dog = Dog()
>>> small_dog = Dog()
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip
>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound growl yip
```





JavaScript OO





12



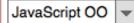


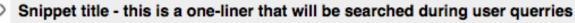




Python OO	9
HTML	34







This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

Class definition

Classes are used to create user defined datatypes.

- · By convention, they are capitalized.
- A class is a python object, and is a template used to create class instances. A class instance is created by instantiation (inst = class()).
- · Classes can have docstrings.
- Use the pass statement to define a null class.

Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'yip').
- If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

def snippet()

""" This is the snippet code. The code will have syntax highlighting according to the language of the snippet. All snippets have three parts: 1) the snippet title, 2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """ pass

class Dog:

""" This is a docstring for the Dog class. """
pass

```
>>> d = Dog()
```

>>> Dog. doc

>>> ' this is a docstring for the Dog class. '

class Dog:

sound = "bark"

>>> print Dog.sound

bark

>>> big_dog = Dog()

>>> small_dog = Dog()

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound

yip yip

>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound

Common C++ Syntax

Common jQuery

JavaScript OO

Common Javascript Syntax

Topics

General





JavaScript OO









87

14

22

34

12

Snippet title - this is a one-liner that will be searched during user querries

This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- · Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

```
def snippet()
""" This is the snippet code. The code will
have syntax highlighting according
to the language of the snippet. All snippets
have three parts: 1) the snippet title,
2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """
pass
```



Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'yip').
- If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

```
class Dog:
    sound = "bark'

>>> print Dog.sound bark

>>> big_dog = Dog()

>>> small_dog = Dog()

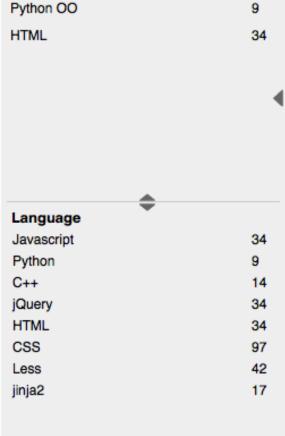
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark

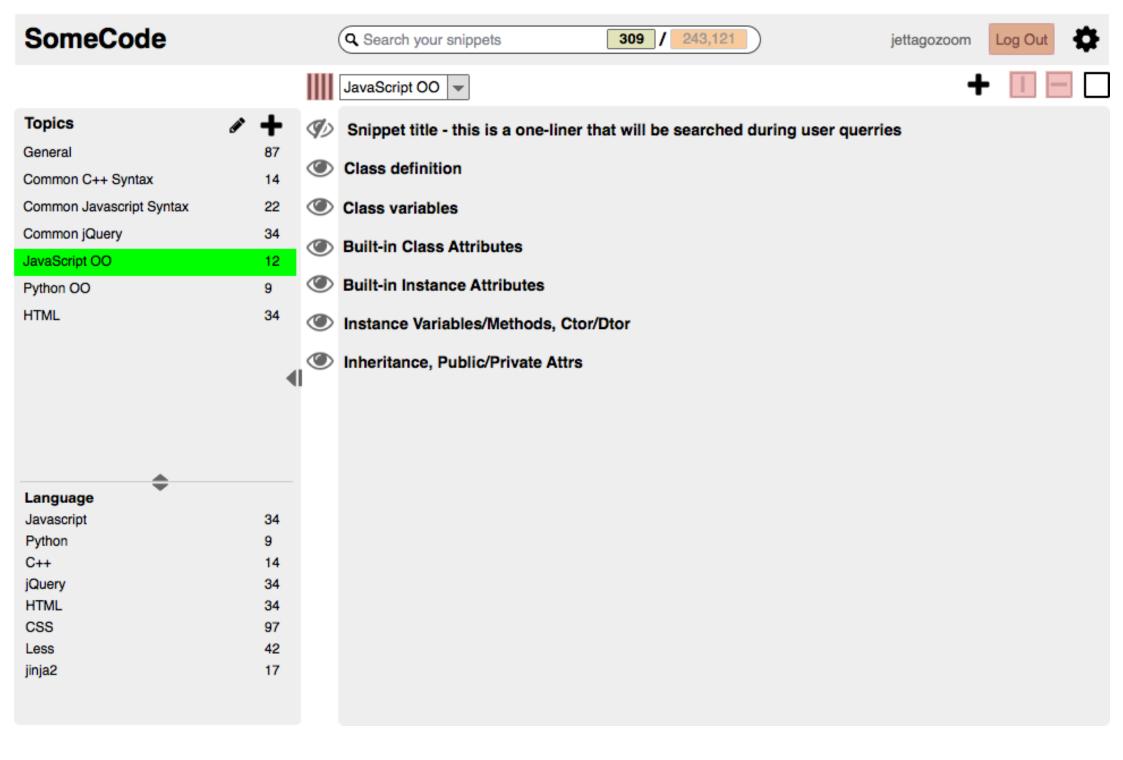
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip

>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'

>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound growl yip
```





Common C++ Syntax

Common jQuery

JavaScript OO

Python OO

HTML

Common Javascript Syntax

Topics

General





JavaScript OO









14

22

34

12

9

34





This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

def snippet() """ This is the snippet code. The code will have syntax highlighting according to the language of the snippet. All snippets have three parts: 1) the snippet title, 2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation.



Class definition

Classes are used to create user defined datatypes.

- · By convention, they are capitalized.
- A class is a python object, and is a template used to create class instances. A class instance is created by instantiation (inst = class()).
- Classes can have docstrings.
- Use the pass statement to define a null class.

class Dog:

""" This is a docstring for the Dog class. """ pass

```
>>> d = Dog()
```

>>> Dog. doc

>>> 'this is a docstring for the Dog class. '



Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

- If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (Dog.sound = 'yip').
- · If you change the variable through a class instance (big_dog.sound = 'growl') a local variable is created for that instance and added to the instance's dictionary.

```
class Dog:
  sound = 'bark'
>>> print Dog.sound bark
>>> big dog = Dog()
>>> small_dog = Dog()
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'
```

Language Javascript 34 Python C++ 14 jQuery 34 HTML 34 CSS 97 Less 42 jinja2 17







Snippet title - this is a one-liner that will be searched during user querries

This is a snippet explanation. It can contain basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

def snippet()

""" This is the snippet code. The code will have syntax highlighting according to the language of the snippet. All snippets have three parts: 1) the snippet title, 2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """ pass

CI:

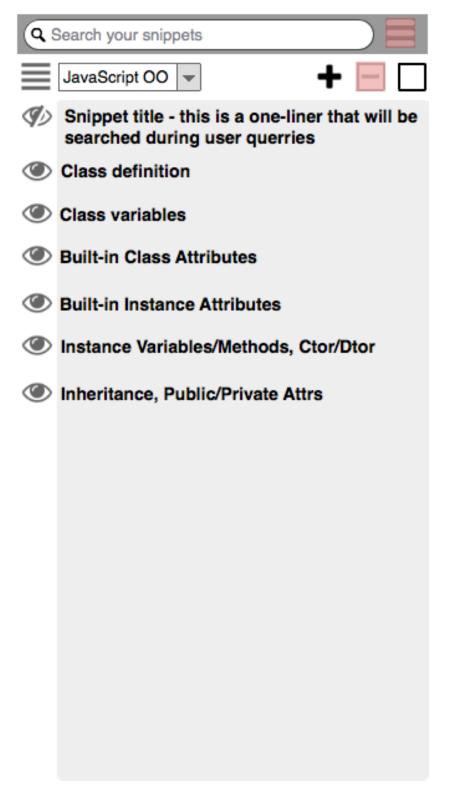
Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

 If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class

```
class Dog:
    sound = "bark"

>>> print Dog.sound bark
>>> big_dog = Dog()
>>> small_dog = Dog()
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark
bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip
>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'
```





jettagozoom

Log Out



309 / 243,1212

basic formatting to help with redability such as bold, italic, bullets, indention.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indention

The text font size and color is fixed as part of the apps standard look and feel.

def snippet()

""" This is the snippet code. The code will have syntax highlighting according to the language of the snippet. All snippets have three parts: 1) the snippet title, 2) the code, and 3) an optional explanation. """ pass

Class variables

Class variables in python are shared among all of the class instances.

 If you change the class variable with the class object (class.attr = value), the value is changed in all existing and future class

```
class Dog:
    sound = 'bark'

>>> print Dog.sound bark
>>> big_dog = Dog()
>>> small_dog = Dog()
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound bark
bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'
>>> print big_dog.sound, small_dog.sound yip yip
>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'
```

