SomeCode

Q Search public snippets

243,121

Sign In





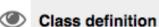




## "Class" search







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.

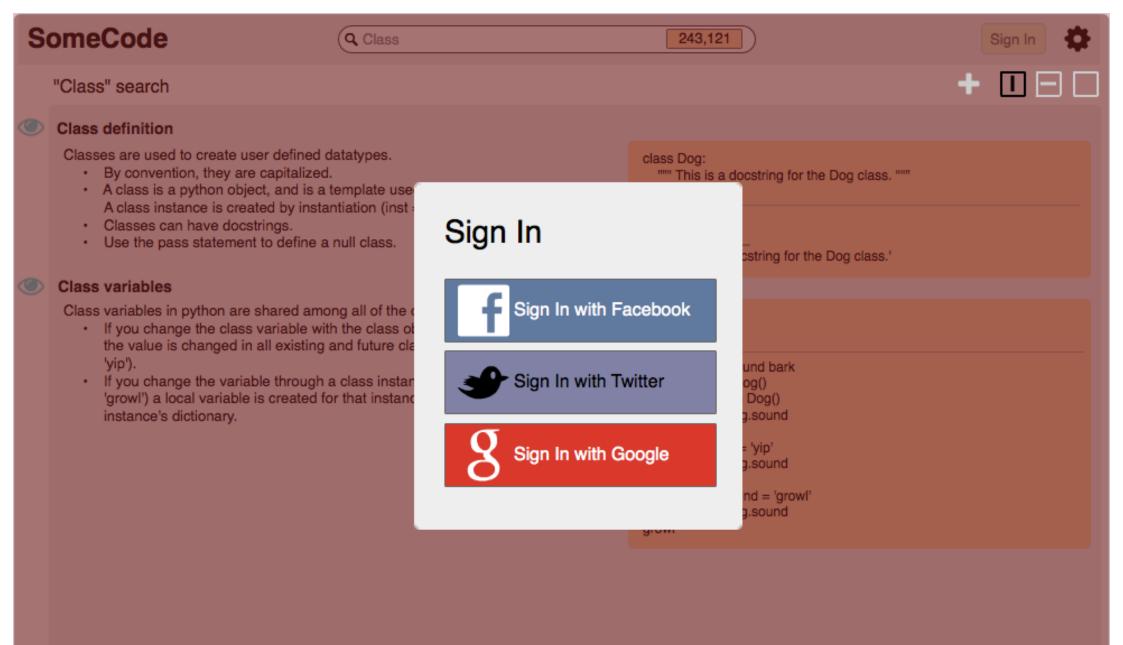
## Class variables

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
bark
>>> Dog.sound = 'vip'
>>> print big_dog.sound
>>> big_dog.sound = 'growl'
>>> print big_dog.sound
growl
```















# 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.

# (1)

### 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

bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big\_dog.sound

yip

>>> big\_dog.sound = 'growl'

>>> print big\_dog.sound

-----













# 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

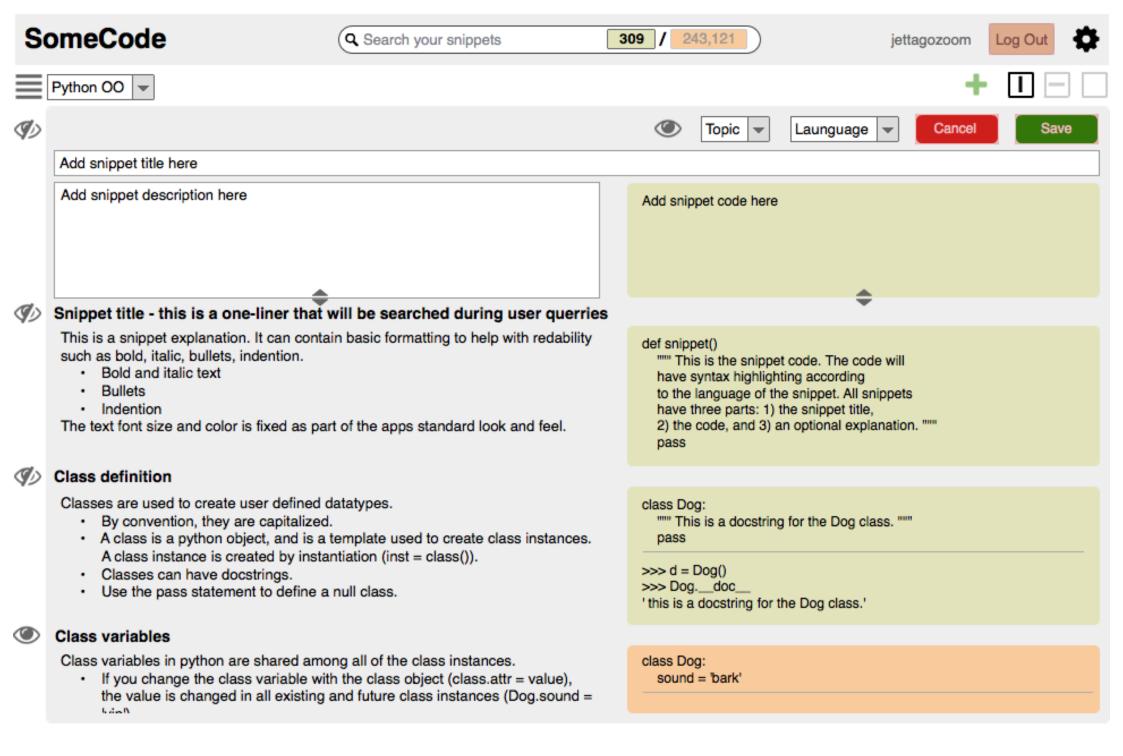
>>> big_dog = Dog()

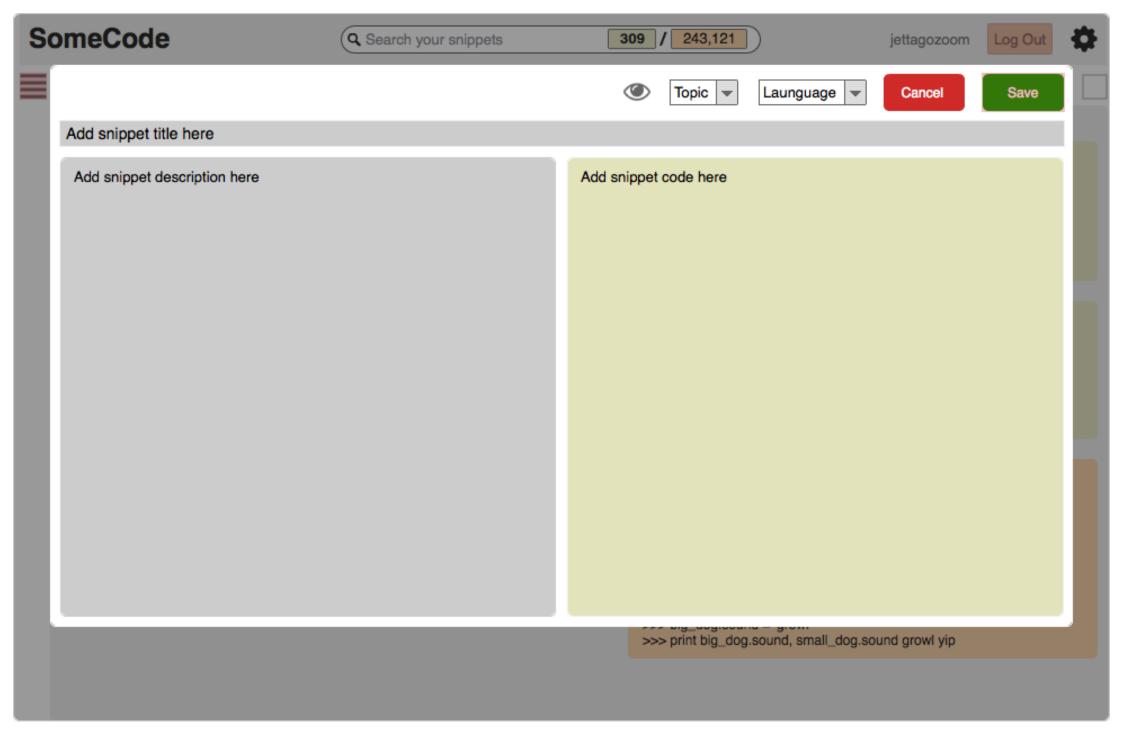
>>> small_dog = Dog()

>>> print big_dog.sound
bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound
```





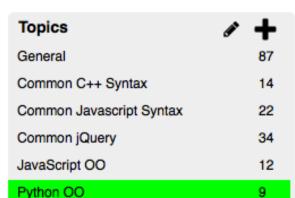


# Python OO -















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

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, 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

bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'vip'

>>> print big\_dog.sound

>>> big\_dog.sound = 'growl'

>>> print big\_dog.sound





# Python OO 🔻









# 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
```



34

34

97

42

17

### 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

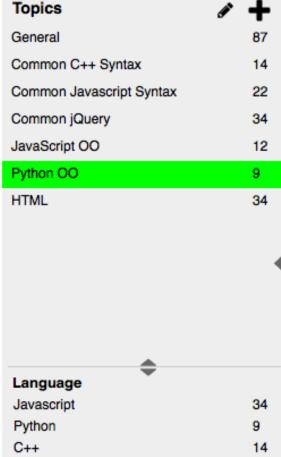
>>> big_dog = Dog()

>>> small_dog = Dog()

>>> print big_dog.sound
bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound
```



jQuery

HTML

CSS

Less

jinja2





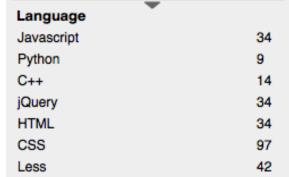








#### Python OO 9 HTML 34



17

jinja2



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

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.

# 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 Dog:

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

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

>>> Dog.\_\_doc\_\_

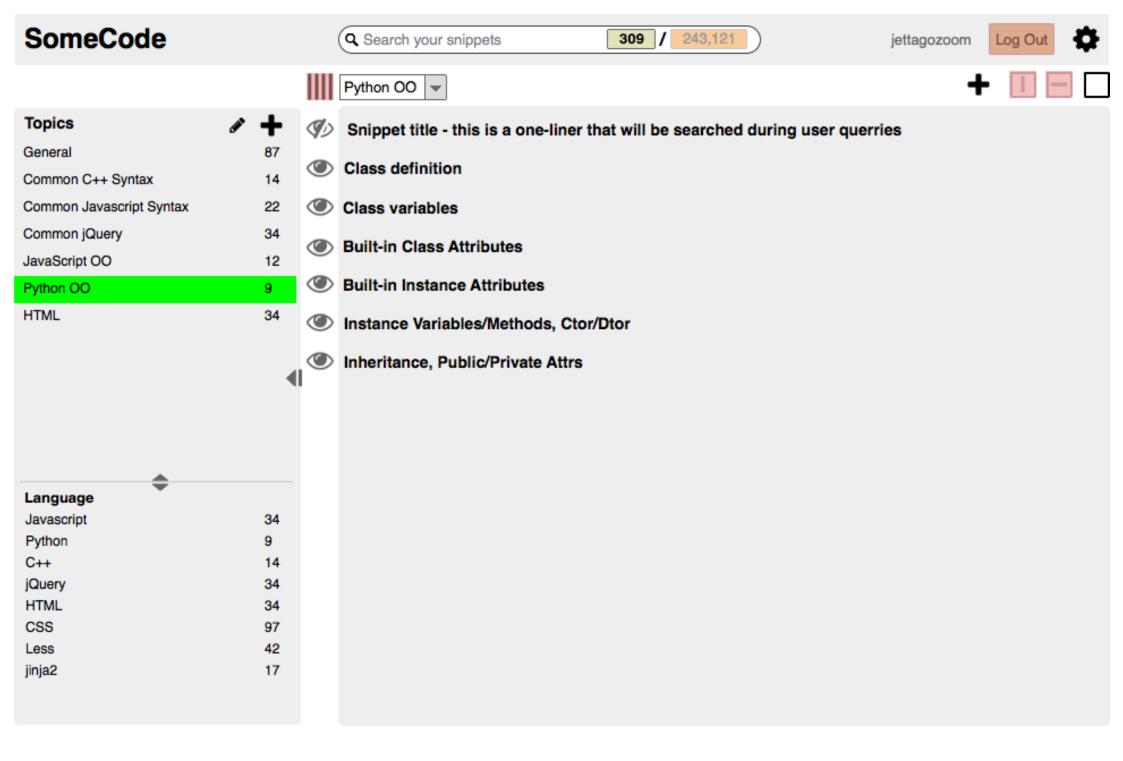
'this is a docstring for the Dog class.'

## 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
```









# 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

```
class Dog:
    sound = 'bark'

>>> print Dog.sound
bark

>>> big_dog = Dog()

>>> small_dog = Dog()

>>> print big_dog.sound
bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound
```

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
bark

>>> Dog.sound = 'yip'

>>> print big_dog.sound
```

