





"Class" search



## 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.

```
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
```



"Class" search



## 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 objects. A class instance is created by instantiation (instantiation).
- 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, the value is changed in all existing and future class instances (e.g. 'yip').
- If you change the variable through a class instance, a local variable is created for that instance and it is not in the instance's dictionary.

```
class Dog:
    """ This is a docstring for the Dog class. """
```



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



```
    def sound(self):
        self.bark()
    def bark(self):
        print('Dog()')
    def sound(self):
        small_dog.sound.bark.bark
    def yip(self):
        small_dog.sound.yip.yip
    def growl(self):
        small_dog.sound.growl.growl
    def sound(self):
        small_dog.sound.growl.yip
```

## Sign In

[Sign In with Facebook](#)[Sign In with Twitter](#)[Sign In with Google](#)



JavaScript OO



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

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

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indentation

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
```



JavaScript OO



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

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

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indentation

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
```



Topic

Language

Cancel

Save

Add snippet title here

Add snippet description here

Add snippet code here

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

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

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indentation

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
```

TopicLaunquageCancelSave

Add snippet title here

Add snippet description here

Add snippet code here

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





JavaScript OO



## Topics



General	87
Common C++ Syntax	14
Common Javascript Syntax	22
Common jQuery	34
JavaScript OO	12
Python OO	9
HTML	34



## Language

Javascript	34
Python	9
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 queries

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

- 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 bark
```





JavaScript OO



## Topics



General	87
Common C++ Syntax	14
Common Javascript Syntax	22
Common jQuery	34
JavaScript OO	12
Python OO	9
HTML	34

## Language

Javascript	34
Python	9
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 queries

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

- 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



## Topics



General	87
Common C++ Syntax	14
Common Javascript Syntax	22
Common jQuery	34
JavaScript OO	12
Python OO	9
HTML	34

## Language

Javascript	34
Python	9
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 queries



Class definition



Class variables



Built-in Class Attributes



Built-in Instance Attributes



Instance Variables/Methods, Ctor/Dtor



Inheritance, Public/Private Attrs



JavaScript OO



## Topics



General	87
Common C++ Syntax	14
Common Javascript Syntax	22
Common jQuery	34
JavaScript OO	12
Python OO	9
HTML	34



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

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

- 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.'
```

## Language

Javascript	34
Python	9
C++	14
jQuery	34
HTML	34
CSS	97
Less	42
jinja2	17

```
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'
```



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

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

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indentation

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'
```

 Search your snippets



JavaScript OO



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



**Class definition**



**Class variables**



**Built-in Class Attributes**



**Built-in Instance Attributes**



**Instance Variables/Methods, Ctor/Dtor**



**Inheritance, Public/Private Attrs**



basic formatting to help with readability such as bold, italic, bullets, indentation.

- Bold and italic text
- Bullets
- Indentation

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'
```





### Columnar Configuration



### Row Configuration

