





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

```
def bark(self):
    print('bark')
    return

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

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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

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Javascrpt OO topic



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
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Built-in Class Attributes



Built-in Instance Attributes



Instance Variables/Methods, Ctor/Dtor



Inheritance, Public/Private Attrs