

Class:- Collection of objects. → blueprint for creating objects.

↓

Set of attributes & methods.

Classes can be created by using keyword class.

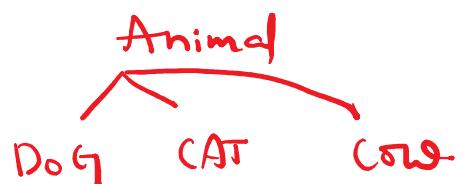
Object : instance of class. → It represents impl of class along wih it holds

State : attributes reflect properties of object it's own data.

Behaviour : methods of an object & reflect response of

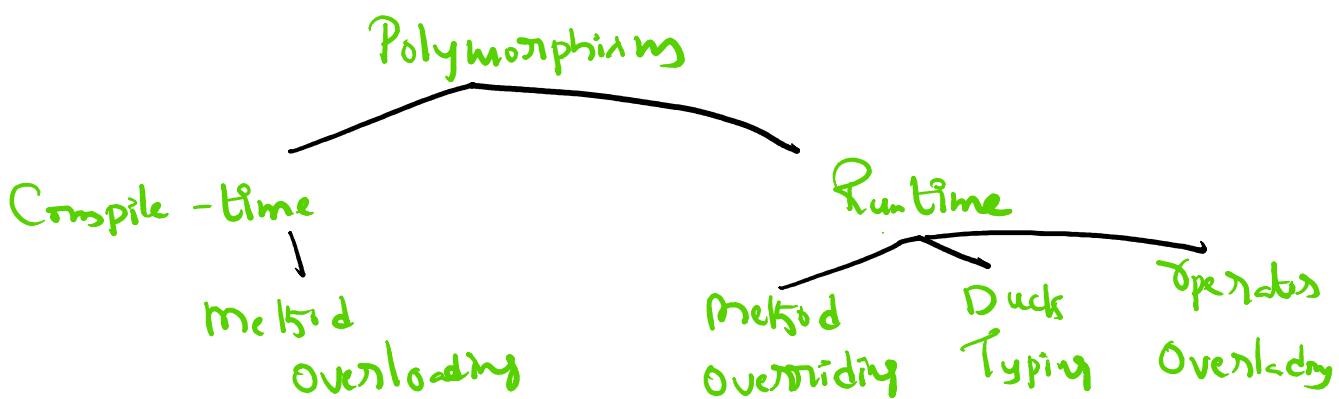
Identity : Unique name Object to other object

Inheritance : Child class allows to (cc)
↓
Acquire properties and methods of another class (co)



Polyorphism:-

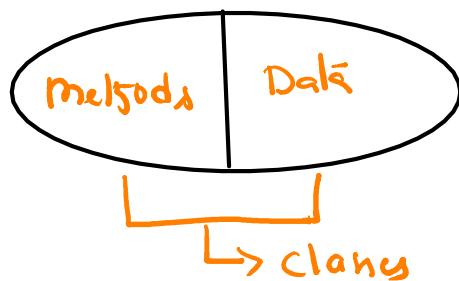
Same operation, different behaviour.



Encapsulation:-

- bundling or data (attributes) and methods (fun)
will in class
- restrict some components, Data privacy,

Encapsulation → class



→ 'what to do' makes how to do!

Data Abstraction:-

hides internal implementation & expose only necessary functionality.

What is class?

A class is blueprint of creating an object.

Class:- Blueprint of a house

Object:- Actual house built from the blueprint.

Programming standards:-

→ Class defines attributes (Var) & methods (functions)

→ Object is an instance of class

→ class ✓

Class ↗ Cat:

Species = "mammal"

def __init__(self):

→ attributes (Var) & methods

=

→ Var → store data wks in classes

→ Methods define behaviours.

Syntax

→ Defining class:

class Classname:

<body>

import math

✓ class Circle: ↗ __init__(self, radius):
def __init__(self, radius): ↗ Constructor
 self.radius = radius ↗ refers to current object.
 → Each object has its own
 C = Circle(5) ↗
 C = Circle(2) ↗
 → store the value

Special method ↗
__init__ is called when object is created
automatically ↗

def calculate_area(self): ↗ Inside THIS object.
 return math.pi * self.radius ** 2

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
    def greet(self):  
        print("Hello, my name is", self.name)
```

current THIR object

object creation

P1 = Person("navi")

P1.greet()

method execution