

Declaring a Class in Python

We'll cover the following ^

- Declaration
- Naming Rules
- Creating a Class Object

Declaration

In Python, classes are defined as follows:

```
1 class ClassName:  
2     pass  
3
```



The `class` keyword tells the compiler that we are creating a custom class, and this is followed by the class name and `:` sign.

All the properties and methods of the class will be defined within the class scope.

Naming Rules

The following rules must be adhered to when naming classes:

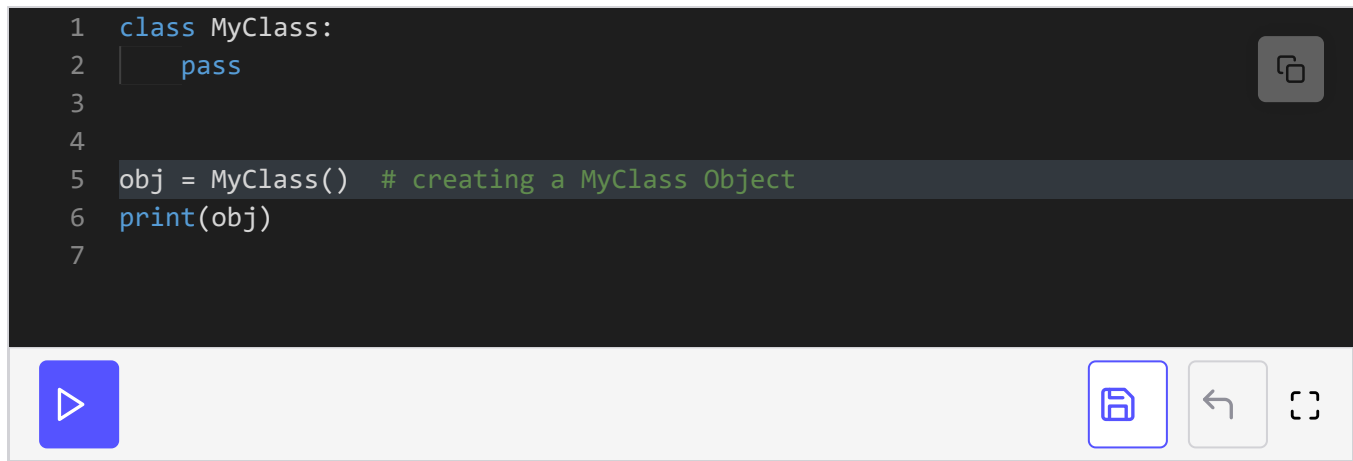
1. Must start with a *letter* or *underscore*.
2. Should only be comprised of *numbers*, *letters*, or *underscores*.

Creating a Class Object

The name of the class, `MyClass`, will be used to instantiate an object of the class in our main program. We can create an object of a class by simply using the name of the class followed by a pair of parenthesis. It looks similar to calling a function, but Python can distinguish between the two and creates a

new object of the corresponding class. An example of this is given below:

```
1 class MyClass:
2     pass
3
4
5 obj = MyClass() # creating a MyClass Object
6 print(obj)
7
```



Well done! You’ve created your first object-oriented program in Python. Printing this object, `obj`, will show the memory address at which this object is stored.

This is just a basic implementation of a Python class and doesn’t serve any particular purpose as it does not contain any properties or methods.

In the next few lessons, we’ll learn the implementation of Python classes in detail.