#### **Data Attributes of Class and Object**

```
class Animal(object):
    age=3
    name= "Jelly"

myanimal = Animal(3,"Jelly")
print(myanimal.age)
print(myanimal.name)
```

```
class Animal(object):
  def __init__(self, age, name):
     self.age = age
     self.name = name
myanimal = Animal(3, "Jelly")
print(myanimal.age)
print(myanimal.name)
```

## **Data Attributes of Class and Object**

- Generally speaking, data attributes in a class fall under one of two categories:
  - Class attributes, which are shared by all instances, can be directly initialized in class definition
  - ➤ Instance attributes, which are unique to a specific instance and can be initialized by init ()



### **Data Attributes of Class and Object**

• Class attribute is immutable data type

```
class Dog:
    kind = 'canine' # class data
    def init (self, name):
        self.name = name # instance data
d = Dog('Fido')
e = Dog('Buddy')
print(d.kind) # shared by all dogs
print(e.kind) # shared by all dogs
d.kind="Cathy"
print(d.kind) # shared by all dogs
print(e.kind) # shared by all dogs
print(d.name) # unique to d 'Fido'
print(e.name) # unique to e 'Buddy'
```

canine canine Cathy canine Fido Buddy

# Data Attributes of Class

 Class attribute is mutable data type

```
class Dog:
    tricks=[] # mutable class variable
    def init (self, name):
        self.name = name
    def add trick(self, trick):
        self.tricks.append(trick)
d = Dog('Fido')
e = Dog('Buddy')
d.add trick('roll over')
e.add trick('play dead')
print(d.tricks)
```

```
['roll over', 'play dead']
```

#### Variables within classes

• To fix this issue, make the mutable attribute as an instance variable instead.

```
class Dog:
    def init (self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.tricks=[]
    def add trick(self, trick):
        self.tricks.append(trick)
d = Dog('Fido')
e = Dog('Buddy')
d.add trick('roll over')
e.add trick('play dead')
print(d.tricks)
print(e.tricks)
```

```
['roll over']
['play dead']
```