

# 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:

```
class ClassName:  
    pass
```



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

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:

```
class MyClass:  
    pass  
  
obj = MyClass() # creating a MyClass Object  
print(obj)
```



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.

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