

👉 `__init__()` – the constructor

This is perfect as **Part 2** in your OOP series. Let's break it down clearly 👉

🧱 Python OOP – Part 2: Understanding `__init__()` Constructor

🧠 What is `__init__()` in Python?

`__init__()` is a **special method** in Python classes that runs **automatically** when you create an object.

It is used to **initialize the object's data (attributes)**.

- ✓ It's also called the **constructor** in Python.
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🔧 Why Do We Need `__init__()`?

Without it:

- You'd have to manually set data for every object after creating it.
- Risk of forgetting to set attributes → errors

With `__init__()`:

- Object is created **with values** right away
- Clean, safe, and structured code



Real-Life Analogy:

Think of `__init__()` like an **ID card form** you fill when you join a school — You enter name, age, roll number just once — and it's stored in your profile automatically.



Simple Python Example with `__init__()`:

```
class Student:  
    def __init__(self, name, age): # constructor  
        self.name = name          # store data in object  
        self.age = age  
  
    def display(self):  
        print(f"Name: {self.name}, Age: {self.age}")  
  
s1 = Student("Gowtham", 33)  
s1.display()
```

Output:

Name: Gowtham, Age: 33



Breakdown Line-by-Line:

Line

Explanation

`def __init__(...)` Constructor method – runs when object is created

`self.name = name` Saves the name inside the object

```
s1 = Student(...)          Creates an object and auto-calls __init__()
```

```
s1.display()    Accesses object data using self
```



Tamil Explanation Snippet for Video:

"`__init__()` na constructor. Object create pannumbodhu, Python automatic-a idha call pannum. Namma inga `name`, `age` madhiri values kudukkumbodhu, andha object-la store aagidum. Apparam ella method-layum `self` use pannitu andha data access pannalaam."



Why `self` is still needed in `__init__()`?

`self` refers to the object being created.

It lets you store the values inside that specific object — so every object can hold different data.



Bonus: Create 2 Students

```
s1 = Student("Gowtham", 33)
```

```
s2 = Student("Priya", 28)
```

```
s1.display() # Gowtham, 33
```

```
s2.display() # Priya, 28
```

Each object keeps its **own data** — thanks to `__init__()` and `self`.



With `__init__()` and `self` (Clean OOP style):

```
class Employee:  
    def __init__(self, name, aadhaar):  
        self.name = name  
        self.aadhaar = aadhaar  
  
    def enter_office(self):  
        print(f"{self.name} enters using Aadhaar {self.aadhaar}.")  
  
    def open_bank_account(self):  
        print(f"Bank account opened for {self.name} with Aadhaar  
{self.aadhaar}.")  
  
emp1 = Employee("Gowtham", "1234")  
emp1.enter_office()  
emp1.open_bank_account() #  No need to pass again
```

✖ When NOT to use `__init__()` in Python?

You don't need `__init__()` when your class:

- Doesn't store any data
- Only contains utility methods (like calculations or tools)
- Is used like a helper or toolbox

Example 1: Class without `__init__()` (utility class)

```
class MathTools:  
    def square(self, n):  
        return n * n  
  
    def cube(self, n):
```

```
return n * n * n

tool = MathTools()
print(tool.square(4)) # Output: 16
```

- No object-specific data is stored
- So `__init__()` is **not needed**

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About the Author

Gowtham SB is a **Data Engineering expert, educator, and content creator** with a passion for **big data technologies, as well as cloud and Gen AI**. With years of experience in the field, he has worked extensively with **cloud platforms, distributed systems, and data pipelines**, helping professionals and aspiring engineers master the art of data engineering.

Beyond his technical expertise, Gowtham is a **renowned mentor and speaker**, sharing his insights through engaging content on **YouTube and LinkedIn**. He has built one of the **largest Tamil Data Engineering communities**, guiding thousands of learners to excel in their careers.

Through his deep industry knowledge and hands-on approach, Gowtham continues to **bridge the gap between learning and real-world implementation**, empowering individuals to build **scalable, high-performance data solutions**.

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