



Implementing Properties in a Class

In this lesson, you will learn how to create properties, both in classes and outside of classes, and how to access them.

We'll cover the following

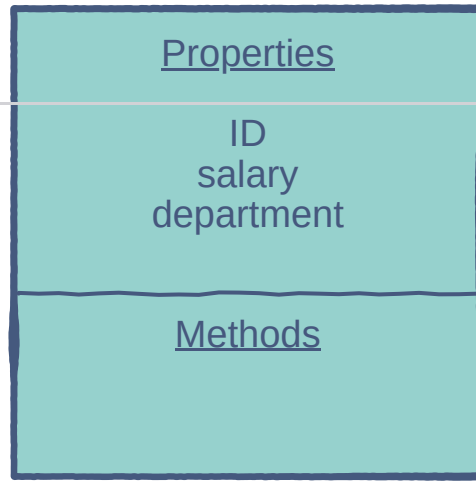


- Implementation of the Employee Class
 - Accessing Properties and Assigning Values
- Creating Properties Outside a Class

Building on the concepts of the previous lesson, we will implement a class, `Employee`, in Python.

Implementation of the Employee Class

Let's implement the `Employee` class illustrated below. We'll start with just adding the properties of the class and will later extend it by adding methods in it.

**Employee class**

With_None



Without_None

```
1 # this code will compile
2 class Employee:
3     # defining the properties and assigning tl
4     ID = None
5     salary = None
6     department = None
7
```



We've defined three properties as class variables

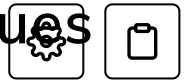
(<https://www.educative.io/collection/page/10370001/6201068373409792/6428219328692224>); ID, salary and department, for the class Employee.

We will discuss the concept of class variables later. For now, focus on the syntax.

Note that if you do not initialize the values of properties, the Python code will **not compile**. Initializing the values of properties inside the class is necessary.

The code in the second tab will not compile since the properties in the class have not been initialized.

Accessing Properties and Assigning Values



#

To access properties of an object, the **dot** notation is used:

```
object.property
```

There are two ways to assign values to properties of a class.

1. Assign values when defining the class.
2. Assign values in the main code.

 initializing assigning

```
class Employee:
    # defining the properties and assigning values to them
    ID = 3789
    salary = 2500
    department = "Human Resources"

# creating an object of the Employee class
Steve = Employee()

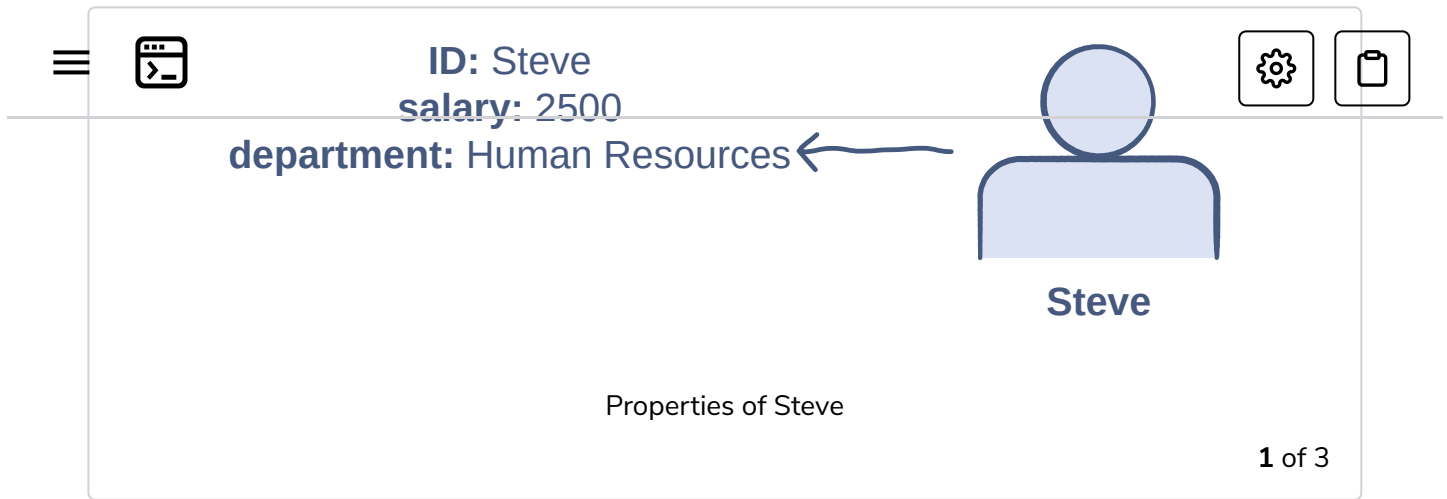
# printing properties of Steve - an object of the Employee class
print("ID =", Steve.ID)
print("Salary", Steve.salary)
print("Department:", Steve.department)
```



Creating Properties Outside a Class

#

Python, being a particularly user-friendly language, provides the user with a feature that most languages usually do not. That is, creating properties of an object **outside** the class. Let's see an example of this by extending the example of the `Employee` class we discussed above:



ID: Steve
salary: 2500
department: Human Resources

Steve

Properties of Steve

1 of 3

< > ▶ ↶ + []

Note: The property, `title`, will only be added to Steve and all other future objects will only have the properties which are declared in the class.

```
class Employee:
    # defining the properties and assigning them None
    ID = None
    salary = None
    department = None

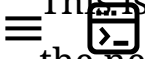
# creating an object of the Employee class
Steve = Employee()

# assigning values to properties of Steve - an object of the Employee class
Steve.ID = 3789
Steve.salary = 2500
Steve.department = "Human Resources"
# creating a new attribute for Steve
Steve.title = "Manager"

# Printing properties of Steve
print("ID =", Steve.ID)
print("Salary", Steve.salary)
print("Department:", Steve.department)
print("Title:", Steve.title)
```



This is a basic implementation of the Python class with only properties. In the next lesson, we will learn how to initialize objects in Python.

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Completed

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