

```
Name :  Zara ,Salary:  2000
Name :  Manni ,Salary:  5000
Total Employee 2
```

You can add, remove, or modify attributes of classes and objects at any time:

```
emp1.age = 7  # Add an 'age' attribute.
emp1.age = 8  # Modify 'age' attribute.
del emp1.age  # Delete 'age' attribute.
```

Instead of using the normal statements to access attributes, you can use the following functions:

- The **getattr(obj, name[, default])** : to access the attribute of object.
- The **hasattr(obj,name)** : to check if an attribute exists or not.
- The **setattr(obj,name,value)** : to set an attribute. If attribute does not exist, then it would be created.
- The **delattr(obj, name)** : to delete an attribute.

```
hasattr(emp1, 'age')    # Returns true if 'age' attribute exists
getattr(emp1, 'age')    # Returns value of 'age' attribute
setattr(emp1, 'age', 8) # Set attribute 'age' at 8
delattr(emp1, 'age')    # Delete attribute 'age'
```

Built-In Class Attributes

Every Python class keeps following built-in attributes and they can be accessed using dot operator like any other attribute:

- **__dict__**: Dictionary containing the class's namespace.
- **__doc__**: Class documentation string or none, if undefined.
- **__name__**: Class name.
- **__module__**: Module name in which the class is defined. This attribute is "__main__" in interactive mode.