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## 8.4.5 A Summary of Python Classes (so far)

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We will be learning more about the design and implementation of Python classes, but here's a summary of the key points so far:

- A class can have data attributes and procedural attributes. Procedural attributes are commonly referred to as *methods*.
- The `__init__` method initializes the instance of an object.
  - The `__init__` method is invoked by using the class name and passing the parameters which are expected by that `__init__` method.
  - For example: if the class name is `MyNewClass` and its `__init__` is expecting two parameters, then a call invoking the initializer to create a new object instance would be `MyNewInstance = MyNewClass(Param1, Param2)`.
  - The creation of a new instance of an object is referred to as *instantiating* an object.
- Within a method in a class, `self` refers to the instance of the class object being manipulated by that method. In most cases, `self` is automatically included by Python as the first argument when a class method is invoked.
- In general, data attributes should not be referenced from outside of the class and, in particular, should not be changed from outside the class. To help signal this intention, we recommend using a leading underscore on the class reference to data attributes. So, suppose `attr1` is a data

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