CLASS VS INSTANCE VARIABLE

Class Variable

- * It is declared inside the class definition (but outside any of the instance methods).
- * Class variables are those variables where you have only one copy of the variable which is shared with all the instance of the class.
- * It is also called a static variable

```
In [1]:
    class Student:
        prog_leader = 'Mrs. Amita Shukla' # class variable
        college = 'Amity University Lucknow'
        programme = 'MBA'
        def __init__(self, name,roll_no,age,specialization):
            self.name = name # instance variable
            self.roll_no = roll_no
            self.Age = age
            self.specialization = specialization
In [2]:

John = Student("John",'A7001235986',21,'IT')
    Harry = Student("Harry",'A7001920017',22,'Operations')
    Radha = Student("Radha",'A7001920011',23,'HR')
```

Class variables can be accessed using either class name or object reference.

```
In [3]: print(Student.college)
```

Amity University Lucknow

```
In [4]: obj1 = Student("Python",'A7001235986',22,'Marketing')
In [5]: print(obj1.college)
Amity University Lucknow
```

Instance variable are unique to all the instances of the class

• Id function return the address of the object

```
In [7]: id(John.roll_no) == id(Harry.roll_no)

Out[7]: False
In [8]: id(Radha.name) == id(John.name)

Out[8]: False
```

Class variables are common to all instances of a class

```
In [9]: id(John.prog_leader) == id(Harry.prog_leader)
Out[9]: True
In [12]: print("Name = ",John.name, "\nRoll no. = ",John.roll_no,"\nProgramme = ", Student.programme ,"\nCollege name = ",Student.programme = ", Student.programme = ", Student.prog
```

```
In [14]: print(John.programme)
MBA
```

Modifying a class variable

```
In [15]: Harry.prog_leader
Out[15]: 'Mrs. Amita Shukla'
In [16]: Student.prog_leader = 'Mr. Satya Nadella'
In [17]: John.prog_leader
Out[17]: 'Mr. Satya Nadella'
```

Instance Variable

- * Instance Variable declared inside the constructor method of class (the **init** method).
- * Every instance of that class (object) has it's own copy of that variable.

Modifying a class variable

```
In [20]:
    class Employee:
        Holiday = 13
        pass

Rohan= Employee()
Rohit = Employee()
```

```
Rohan fname="Rohan"
           Rohan.lname = "Singh"
           Rohan salary=45000
           Rohan.profile="Data Scientist"
           Rohan.Experience = '6 Yrs'
           Rohit fname="Rohit"
           Rohit.lname = "Singh"
           Rohit.salary=56000
           Rohit.profile="Data Analyst"
           Rohit.Experience = '8 Yrs'
In [21]:
           print(Rohit.Holiday)
          13
In [22]:
           print(Employee Holiday)
          13
In [23]:
           print(Rohan. dict )
          {'fname': 'Rohan', 'lname': 'Singh', 'salary': 45000, 'profile': 'Data Scientist', 'Experience': '6 Yrs'}
In [24]:
           print(Employee. dict )
         {'__module__': '__main__', 'Holiday': 13, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'Employee' objects>, '__weakref__': <attribute '__weakref__' of 'Employee' objects>, '__doc__': None}
         Here Python Interpreter creates a new instance variable in Rohan
In [25]:
           Rohan. Holiday
Out[25]: 13
In [26]:
```

```
Rohan.Holiday=14
In [27]:
          print(Rohan. dict )
         {'fname': 'Rohan', 'lname': 'Singh', 'salary': 45000, 'profile': 'Data Scientist', 'Experience': '6 Yrs', 'Holiday':
         14}
In [28]:
          print(Employee. dict )
         {'__module__': '__main__', 'Holiday': 13, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'Employee' objects>, '__weakref__': <a</pre>
         ttribute ' weakref ' of 'Employee' objects>, ' doc ': None}
In [29]:
          Employee.Holiday =15
In [30]:
          print(Employee.__dict__)
         {'__module__': '__main__', 'Holiday': 15, '__dict__': <attribute '__dict__' of 'Employee' objects>, '__weakref__': <a</pre>
         ttribute '__weakref__' of 'Employee' objects>, ' doc ': None}
In [ ]:
```