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# Lecture No. 8: Python Classes

#### Subject Teacher Santosh Dhamone

Assistant Professor in Mathematics Art's Commerce and Science College,Onde Tal:- Vikramgad, Dist:- Palghar

> ssdhamone@acscollegeonde.ac.in www.santoshdhamone.com

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### Python class:

#### Definition:

In Python, a class is a template for a data type. A class can be defined using the class keyword.

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## Python class:

```
# Defining a class
class Animal:
  def _init_(self , name , number_of_legs) :
  self.name = name
#Output:
  self .number_of_legs = number_of_legs
```

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### Python repr method:

#### Definition:

The Python \_repr \_() method is used to tell Python what the string representation of the class should be. It can only have one parameter, self , and it should return a string.

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## Python repr method:

```
class Employee:
  def _init _(self, name):
  self.name = name
  def _repr_(self): return self.name
  john = Employee('John')
  print(john)
#Output:
  John
```

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#### Python class methods:

#### Definition:

In Python, methods are functions that are defined as part of a class. It is common practice that the first argument of any method that is part of a class is the actual object calling the method. This argument is usually called self.



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## Python class methods:

```
# Dog class
class Dog:
# Method of the class
def bark(self):
print("Ham-Ham")
# Create a new instance
charlie = Dog()
# Call the method
charlie.bark()
#Output:
"Ham-Ham"
```

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### Instantiate Python Class:

#### Definition:

In Python, a class needs to be instantiated before use. As an analogy, a class can be thought of as a blueprint (Car), and an instance is an actual implementation of the blueprint (Ferrari).



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## Instantiate Python Class:

### Example:

```
class Car:
```

"This is an empty class"

pass

**#Output**: Class Instantiation

ferrari = Car()

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### Python Class Variables:

#### Definition:

In Python, class variables are defined outside of all methods and have the same value for every instance of the class.

Class variables are accessed with the instance.variable or class\_name.variable syntaxes.



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### Python Class Variables:

```
Example:
```

```
class my_class:
class variable = "I am a Class Variable!"
x = my\_class()
y = my\_class()
print(x.class_variable)
#Output:
Lam a Class Variable!
print(y.class_variable)
#Output:
Lam a Class Variable!
```



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### Python Class Variables:

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### Python init method:

#### Definition:

In Python, the  $.\_init\_()$  method is used to initialize a newly created object. It is called every time the class is instantiated.



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### Python init method:

# Output: Woof

```
Example:
```

```
class Animal:
def _init_(self, voice):
self\ voice = voice
# When a class instance is created, the instance variable
# 'voice' is created and set to the input value.
cat = Animal('Meow')
print(cat.voice)
# Output: Meow
dog = Animal('Woof')
print(dog.voice)
```

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## Python type() function:

#### Definition:

The Python type() function returns the data type of the argument passed to it.

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## Python type() function:

$$a = 1.1$$

$$\#$$
 Output:  $<$  class' int'  $>$ 



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## Python type() function:

```
Output:
                                                                                                                                  Trusted
   File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help
   B + % □ □ > ■ C >> Code
                                                                                                                 ☐ # Python 3
      [62]: a = 1
            print(type(a))
            a = 1.1
            print(type(a))
           a = 'b'
            print(type(a))
            a = None
            print(type(a))
            <class 'int'>
            <class 'float'>
            <class 'str'>
            <class 'NoneType'>
   E 1: [
                                                                                                                 ★ 回 ↑ ↓ 占 早 買
```

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### Python dir() function:

#### Definition:

In Python, the built-in dir() function, without any argument, returns a list of all the attributes in the current scope.

With an object as argument, dir() tries to return all valid object attributes.

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### Python dir() function:

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### \_main\_ in Python:

#### Definition:

In Python,\_main\_ is an identifier used to reference the current file context. When a module is read from standard input, a script, or from an interactive prompt, its \_name\_ is set equal to \_main\_ .

Suppose we create an instance of a class called CoolClass . Printing the type() of the instance will result in:

< class'\_main \_. CoolClass' >

This means that the class CoolClass was defined in the current script file.