

Python OOP Intro

A **class** is a collection of related **objects**, including **attributes** (like characteristics) and **methods** (like actions).



```
class Wizard:  
    name = "Defaultanor" # set attribute, 'name' for the class 'Wizard'  
    creature = "Human Wizard"  
    attire = ["Cape", "Robes", "Staff"]  
  
    def change_name(self, new_name): # note that the first argument is self  
        self.name = new_name # access the class attribute with the self keyword
```

You can instantiate the class to assign its attributes and methods to a variable (player1):

```
player1 = Wizard() # instantiate the class  
print(player1.name) # print the current object name  
  
player1.change_name("Novador") # change the name using the change_name method  
print(player1.name)
```

You can also define attributes at runtime using the `init` method

```
class Wizard:

    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def change_name(self, new_name):
        self.name = new_name

    # two variables are instantiated
naban = Wizard("Naban")
jodah = Wizard("Jodah")

    # print the names of the two variables
print(naban.name)
print(jodah.name)
```

Maybe you want to define a number of attributes at once:

```
class Wizard:

    def __init__(self, name, talent, cost_white, cost_red, cost_black, cost_blue,
cost_green, cost_gen, power, toughness):
        self.name = name
        self.cost = [cost_white, cost_red, cost_black, cost_blue, cost_green,
cost_gen]
        self.talent = talent
        self.power = power
        self.toughness = toughness

    # two variables are instantiated
naban = Wizard("Naban", "Looping", 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 2)
jodah = Wizard("Jodah", "Flying", 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 4, 3)

print(naban.name, naban.talent, naban.cost)
print(jodah.name, jodah.talent, jodah.cost)
```

Practice:

Add a new wizard.

Stage a wizard fight.