

```
""" basicCritter.py
    most basic OOP example
"""
```

```
class Critter(object):
    name = "Anonymous"
```

```
c = Critter()
print c.name
c.name = "George"
print c.name
```

```
""" method.py
 add a method to the basic
 critter object
"""
```

```
class Critter(object):
    name = "Anonymous"
    def sayHi(self):
        print "Hi, my name is %s" % self.name

c = Critter()
c.name = "Martha"
c.sayHi()
```

```
"""constructor.py
illustrate instance variables and constructor
"""
```

```
class Critter(object):
    #name is an instance variable
    name = "Anonymous"

#constructor is called when new critter is created
def __init__(self):
    #begin by initializing parent class
    object.__init__(self)

#constructors usually initialize instance variables
self.name = "Anonymous"

def main():
    c = Critter()
    print c.name
    c.name = "George"
    print c.name

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

```
""" overload.py
overloaded methods
(particularly constructor)
"""
```

```
class Critter(object):

    def __init__(self, name = "Anonymous"):
        object.__init__(self)
        self.name = name

    def sayHi(self):
        print "Hi, my name is %s!" % self.name

c = Critter()
c.sayHi()
d = Critter("George")
d.sayHi()
```

```
""" Critter.py
    Basic critter class
    includes a constructor
"""
print "In critter.py, namespace is %s" % __name__

class Critter(object):
    def __init__(self):
        object.__init__(self)
        self.name = "Anonymous"

    def sayHi(self):
        print "Hi, my name is %s!" % self.name

def main():
    c = Critter()
    c.name = "George"
    c.sayHi()

main()
```

```
""" useCritter
    illustrates default namespace
    requires 'critter.py' to be in same directory
```

```
"""
from critter import *
c = Critter()
#there's only one critter defined here, with a default name
print c.name
#however, you'll see two print statements!
```

```
#importing critter.py causes its main() function to run
```