1. What is the concept of an abstract superclass?

**A class is called an Abstract class if it contains one or more abstract methods**. An abstract method is a method that is declared, but contains no implementation. Abstract classes may not be instantiated, and its abstract methods must be implemented by its subclasses.

2. What happens when a class statement's top level contains a basic assignment statement?

The class statement’s top level cannot be a assignment statement . It will give an error

3. Why does a class need to manually call a superclass's \_\_init\_\_ method?

super() lets you avoid referring to the base class explicitly,

which can be nice.

But the main advantage comes with multiple inheritance.

1. How can you augment, instead of completely replacing, an inherited method?

A more sophisticated way to augment an inherited method involves forwarding. **Message forwarding** allows you to augment an inherited method in such a way that it can perform its inherited action and some new action.

1. How is the local scope of a class different from that of a function?

In functions ,we cannot call the variables declared in the other function whereas in class we can use the variables of different class inside the any class by using inheritance or super class.