***Q1. What is the purpose of Python's OOP?***

***Ans***.In Python, object-oriented Programming (OOPs) is a programming paradigm that uses objects and classes in programming. It aims to implement real-world entities like inheritance, polymorphisms, encapsulation, etc. in the programming.

***Q2. Where does an inheritance search look for an attribute?***

***Ans.*** An inheritance search looks for an attribute first in the instance object, then in the class the instance was created from, then in all higher superclasses, progressing from left to right (by default). The search stops at the first place the attribute is found.

***Q3. How do you distinguish between a class object and an instance object?***

***Ans.***Every object has a type and the object types are created using classes. Instance is an object that belongs to a class.

***Q4. What makes the first argument in a class’s method function special?***

***Q5. What is the purpose of the \_\_init\_\_ method?***

***Ans.***"\_\_init\_\_" is a reseved method in python classes. It is called as a constructor in object oriented terminology. This method is called when an object is created from a class and it allows the class to initialize the attributes of the class.

***Q6. What is the process for creating a class instance?***

***Ans.***To create instances of a class, you call the class using class name and pass in whatever arguments its \_\_init\_\_ method accepts.

***Q7. What is the process for creating a class?***

***Ans.***The class statement creates a new class definition. The name of the class immediately follows the keyword class followed by a colon.

***Q8. How would you define the superclasses of a class?***

***Ans***. A class from which other classes inherit code is called a superclass. Furthermore, the class that inherits the code is called a subclass of that superclass.