1 - The main aim of OOP is **to bind together the data and the functions that operate on them so that no other part of the** code can access this data except that function.

2 - **attr where** object is an instance or class object, Python searches the namespace tree at and above object , for the first attr it can find. Because lower definitions in the tree override higher ones, inheritance forms the basis of specialization.

3 - An instance is also the physical manifestation of a class that occupies memory and has data members. The difference between the two is that **an object represents a set of instances while an instance is a certain, specific representation.**

**4 -** The first argument of every class method, including init, is **always a reference to the current instance of the class.**

**5 -** The \_\_init\_\_ function is called every time an object is created from a class. The \_\_init\_\_ method **lets the class initialize the object's attributes and serves no other purpose**. It is only used within classes.

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

7 - Classes are created by **keyword class**. Attributes are the variables that belong to a class. Attributes are always public and can be accessed using the dot (.) operator.

8 - The **class from which a class inherits is** called the parent or superclass.