1 - The \_\_iter\_\_ and the \_\_next\_\_ operator

2 - The feature in Python that allows the same operator to have different meaning according to the context is called operator overloading.

3-The slice() method returns a portion of an iterable as an object of the slice class based on the specified range. It can be used with string, list, tuple, set, bytes, or range objects or custom class object that implements sequence methods \_\_getitem\_\_() and \_\_len\_\_() methods.

4-Python in its definition provides methods to perform inplace operations, i.e doing assignment and computation in a single statement using “operator” module

5-Operator overloading is mostly useful **when you're making a new class that falls into an existing "Abstract Base Class" (ABC) .**