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In []: Explain Class and Object with respect to Object-Oriented Programming. Give a suitable example.
In [1]: # Class definition
        class Dog:
            def __init__(self, name, age):
                self.name = name
                self.age = age
            def bark(self):
                print(f"{self.name} is barking!")
        # Object creation
        my_dog = Dog("Buddy", 3)
        # Accessing attributes and calling methods
        print(f"{my_dog.name} is {my_dog.age} years old.")
        my_dog.bark()
        Buddy is 3 years old.
        Buddy is barking!
In [ ]: Name the four pillars of OOPs
In [ ]: The four pillars of Object-Oriented Programming are:
        Encapsulation: The bundling of data and methods that operate on that data into a single unit (class).
        Inheritance: The mechanism by which a class can inherit properties and behaviors from another class.
        Polymorphism: The ability of objects to take on multiple forms, i.e., the same method name having different implementations
        Abstraction: The process of simplifying complex systems by modeling classes based on essential properties and behaviors.
In [ ]: Explain why the __init__() function is used. Give a suitable example.
In [7]: class Car:
            def __init__(self, make, model, year):
                self.make = make
                self.model = model
                self.year = year
        # Creating an object and initializing attributes
        my_car = Car("Toyota", "Camry", 2022)
In [ ]: Why self is used in OOPs?
In []: f is passed as the first argument to the method. self is used to access and modify the attributes of the object within the cl
In [ ]: What is inheritance? Give an example for each type of inheritance.
In [ ]: SINGLE
In [4]: class Animal:
            def speak(self):
                print("Animal speaks")
        class Dog(Animal):
            def bark(self):
                print("Dog barks")
In [ ]: MULTIPLE
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