1. A common superclass for several subclasses. Factor up common behavior. Define the methods they all respond to. Methods that subclasses should implement are declared abstract.
2. An assignment statement evaluates the expression list (remember that this can be a single expression or a comma-separated list, the latter yielding a tuple) and assigns the single resulting object to each of the target lists,

from left to right.

1. It's because one needs to define something that is NOT done in the base-class' \_\_init\_\_ , and the only

possibility to obtain that is to put its execution in a derived-class' \_\_init\_\_ function.

1. We can do it by writing

instance.method(args...) which is automatically translated by Python into this equivalent form:

class.method(instance, args...)

1. In class, when we are calling local variables, we are using