Q1. What is the purpose of Pythons OOP?

Developers often choose to use OOP in their Python programs because it makes code more reusable and makes it easier to work with larger programs. OOP programs prevent you from repeating code because a class can be defined once and reused many times.

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

Where does an inheritance search look for an attribute? 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?

A class is a type of blueprint that you can use to make objects. A concrete 'thing' that you constructed using a certain class is an object, which is an instance of a class.

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

The calling process is automatic while the receiving process is not (its explicit). This is the reason the first parameter of a function in class must be the object itself. Writing this parameter as self is merely a convention.

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

The \_\_init\_\_ method lets the class initialize the object's attributes and serves no other purpose. It is only used within classes

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

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?

Enter the class name. (Optional) To enter a short description, grade level, or class time, tap Section and enter the details.

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

A class that is derived from another class is called a subclass (also a derived class, extended class, or child class). The class from which the subclass is derived is called a superclass (also a base class or a parent class).