Q1. What is the purpose of Python's OOP?

Ans: Object-Oriented Programming makes the program easy to understand as well as efficient

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

Ans: 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).

Q3. How do you distinguish between a class object and an instance object?

Ans: while the terms 'object' and 'instance' are interchangeable, the term 'instance' refers to an object's relationship to its class.

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

Ans: The first argument of every class method, including init, is always a reference to the current instance of the class

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

Ans: The \_\_init\_\_ method lets the class initialize the object's attributes and serves no other purpose

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

Ans: 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?

Ans:

Classes are created using class keyword.

A colon (:) is used after the class name.

The class is made up of attributes (data) and methods (functions).

Attributes that apply to the whole class are defined first and are called class attributes .

Attributes can be accessed using the dot (.)

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

Ans: The class from which the subclass is derived is called a superclass (also a base class or a parent class).