Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **To pass** 80% or higher

Go to next item

1. Which of these is an example of instantiating a Python object? **1 / 1 point**

- class Fighter():
- fighter = Fighter()
- def punch():
- print(fighter)

Correct
Correct. This creates a Fighter object by calling the Fighter class.

2. What allows a Python class to inherit attributes and behaviors? **1 / 1 point**

- The self parameter
- The parentheses after the class name
- The init method
- The super function

Correct
Yes, by putting the parent class name in parentheses a child class can inherit from it.

3. Which decorator allows creating read-only attributes? **1 / 1 point**

- @method
- @inherit
- @property
- @attribute

Correct
Correct. @property creates a read-only attribute.

4. What allows a child class to call a parent method directly? **1 / 1 point**

- The super function
- The self parameter
- The init method
- The inherit function

Correct
Correct. Super explicitly calls the parent class method.

5. Why might name mangling with double underscores be used? **1 / 1 point**

- To avoid name clashes with subclasses
- To make methods private
- To call superclass constructors
- To inherit built-in Python methods

Correct
Correct. Name mangling avoids conflicts between class variable names.