**Q1. What is the relationship between classes and modules?**

**Ans:** Modules are files containing python code containing one or more classes.

**Q2. How do you make instances and classes?**

**Ans:** classes are made by class keyword and classname followed by its methods and attributes being defined. Instances are made by calling the class by its classname and passing the arguments required based on the parameters of the constructor of the class.

**Q3. Where and how should be class attributes created?**

**Ans:** class attributes are created by defining them within the class but outside the init method.

**Q4. Where and how are instance attributes created?**

**Ans**: On instantiation of a class, instance attributes are created which are defined within the init method of the class.

**Q5. What does the term "self" in a Python class mean?**

**Ans:** Self represents the instance of a class and it is used to access the attribute and method of a class.

**Q6. How does a Python class handle operator overloading?**

**Ans:** Python provides for some special function for handling operator overloading which is invoked when it is associated with the operator. For eg. \_add\_ will be invoked automatically in the command where ‘+’ operator will be defined.

**Q7. When do you consider allowing operator overloading of your classes?**

**Ans:** When we want to do operations of existing operators on the classes.

**Q8. What is the most popular form of operator overloading?**

**Ans:** \_add\_ method for the ‘+’ operator.

**Q9. What are the two most important concepts to grasp in order to comprehend Python OOP code?**

**Ans:** Encapsulation and inheritance.