OOPS

1.What are global,protected and private attributes? Variables with the public access modifiers can be accessed anywhere inside or outside the class, the private variables can only be accessed inside the class, while protected variables can be accessed within the same package.

2.What is the use of self in Python? The self parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belongs to the class.

3.Are Access Specifiers used in python? Python supports three types of access modifiers which are public,private and protected. These access modifiers provide restrictions on the access of member variables and methods of the class from any object outside the class.

4.Is it possible to call parent class without its instance creation? We can also make class methods that can be called without having an instance. The method is then similar to a plain Python function, except that it is contained inside a class and the method name must be prefixed by the classname. Such methods are known as static methods.

5.How is an empty class created in python? We can easily create an empty class in Python using the pass statement. This statement in Python do nothing.

6.How will you check if a class is a child of another class? To check if a class is a subclass (derived or child class) of another class, use the built-in issubclass() function. The function returns True if the first argument's class is a subclass of the second argument's class.

7.What is docstring in Python? A Python docstring is a string used to document a Python module, class, function or method, so programmers can understand what it does without having to read the details of the implementation. Each Python object (functions, classes, variables,...) provides (if programmer has filled it) a short documentation which describes its features.

8.Is Python Object- Oriented or Functional Programming? Python is an imperative programming language (meaning programs consist of a list of instructions) which has features common in both object oriented and functional languages, but it also lacks important features from each paradigm.

9.What does an object() do? The object() function returns an empty object. You cannot add new properties or methods to this object. This object is the base for all classes, it holds the built-in properties and methods which are default for all classes.

10.What is the purpose of the super function in inheritance, and how is it used? The super() function is used to give access to methods and properties of a parent or sibling class. The super() function returns an object that represents the parent class.

11.What is data abstraction? Data Abstraction is that feacture in OOP concept wherein the user is kept unaware of the basic implementation of a function property. The user is only able to view basic functionalities whereas the internal details are hidden.