Q1. Which two operator overloading methods can you use in your classes to support iteration?

Answer: Python Overloading Overloading of functions or methods (Function Overloading). Overloading of operators (Operator Overloading).

Q2. In what contexts do the two operator overloading methods manage printing?

Answer:Operator overloading enables programmers to use notation closer to the target domain. ... Operator overloading provides similar syntactic support of built-in types to user-defined types. Operator overloading makes the program easier to understand.

Q3. In a class, how do you intercept slice operations?

Answer:

The slice() function returns a slice object. A slice object is used to specify how to slice a sequence. You can specify where to start the slicing, and where to end. You can also specify the step, which allows you to e.g. slice only every other item.

Q4. In a class, how do you capture in-place addition?

Answer:

Python provides the operator x += y to add two objects in-place by calculating the sum x + y and assigning the result to the first operands variable name x . You can set up the in-place addition behavior for your own class by overriding the magic “dunder” method **iadd**(self, other) in your class definition.

Q5. When is it appropriate to use operator overloading?

Answer: Operator overloading enables programmers to use notation closer to the target domain. ... Operator overloading provides similar syntactic support of built-in types to user-defined types. Operator overloading makes the program easier to understand.

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