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

**Ans:** Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a method of structuring a program by bundling related properties and behaviours into individual objects. In this tutorial, you'll learn the basics of object-oriented programming in Python. Conceptually, objects are like the components of a system.

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

**Ans:** When searching for attributes, Python looks in object g 1st.

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

**Ans:** An instance is a specific representation of an object. An object is a generic thing while an instance is a single object that has been created in memory. ... Memory allocated for the member of class at run time is called object or object is the instance of Class.

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

**Ans:** First argument is the class itself which is passed implicitly. Always return a valid object from \_\_new\_\_() . Not mandatory, but its main use is to create and return an object.

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

**Ans:** "\_\_init\_\_" is a reserved method in python classes. It is called as a constructor in object-oriented terminology. This method is called when an object is created from a class and it allows the class to initialize the attributes of the class.

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

**Ans:** To create instances of a class, 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:** It can also be used to create new object instances (instantiation) of that class. The procedure to create an object is like a function call. This will create a new object instance named harry. We can access the attributes of objects using the object name prefix.

Q8. How would you define the super classes of a class?

**Ans:** The class from which a class inherits is called the parent or superclass. A class which inherits from a superclass is called a subclass, also called heir class or child class. Super classes are sometimes called ancestors as well.