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

**Ans:** Two or more methods can have the same name inside the same class if they accept different arguments. This feature is known as method overloading.

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

**Ans:** The + operator will perform arithmetic addition on two numbers, merge two lists, or concatenate two strings. This feature in Python that allows the same operator to have different meaning according to the context is called operator overloading.

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

**Ans:** 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?

**Ans:** The In-place operator functions perform computation & assignment in a single statement. For example, the standard operator functions like add (), mul () etc take two parameters, perform the operation of them & return the resultant. They do not modify the parameters or arguments. But this is slightly different in the case of in place operator functions.

Q5. When is it appropriate to use operator overloading?

**Ans:** Operator Overloading means giving extended meaning beyond their predefined operational meaning. For example, operator + is used to add two integers as well as join two strings and merge two lists. It is achievable because '+' operator is overloaded by int class and str class.