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

Ans. \_\_iter\_\_() ans \_\_next\_\_()

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

Ans. **str**is used to print the string representation of an object in such a way that it is readable to the user.

**repr**is used to print the official information about the object.the representation of object in a string format in such a way that it is understand by the machine only, however user can also understand but its representation is not that much readable.

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

Ans. The \_\_getitem\_\_ method is used for accessing list items, array elements, dictionary entries etc. slice is a constructor in Python that creates slice object to represent set of indices that the range(start, stop, step) specifies. \_\_getitem\_\_ method can be implement in a class, and the behavior of slicing can be defined inside it.

Syntax:

\_\_getitem\_\_(slice(start, stop, step))

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

Ans. **iadd()**:- This function is used to**assign and add the current value**. This operation does “**a+=b**” operation.

Q5. When is it appropriate to use operator overloading?

Ans. When we want to get the different result based on data type by performing the similar operaton with the use of a same operator on different data type values which a class object stored in it then we use this operator overloading methods .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.