Q1. What is the relationship between classes and modules?

Ans => modules are the combination of classes methods and attributes and module refers to a single Python file which can be imported

Q2. How do you make instances and classes?

Ans => class can be made with class keyword and instance can be made with a = className()

Q3. Where and how should be class attributes created?

Ans=> class attributes are created inside body of class at the top.

Q4. Where and how are instance attributes created?

Ans=> instance attribute created inside init method inside a class.

Q5. What does the term "self" in a Python class mean?

Ans=> self means class instance

Q6. How does a Python class handle operator overloading?

Ans=> To perform operator overloading, Python provides some special function or magic function that is automatically invoked when it is associated with that particular operator. For example, when we use + operator, the magic method \_\_add\_\_ is automatically invoked in which the operation for + operator is defined

Q7. When do you consider allowing operator overloading of your classes?

Ans=> if we want to extend meaning beyond their predefined operational meaning

Q8. What is the most popular form of operator overloading?

Ans => addition operator for int it will perform addition and for string it concatenates

Q9. What are the two most important concepts to grasp in order to comprehend Python OOP code?

Ans=>classes and objects