Q1. What is the relationship between classes and modules?

Ans🡺 A module in python is simply a way to organize the code, and it contains either python classes or just functions. If you need those classes or functions in your project, you just import them. For instance, the math module in python contains just a bunch of functions, and you just call those needed (math.sin)

Q2. How do you make instances and classes?

Ans🡺inst = MyClass()

Q3. Where and how should be class attributes created?

Ans🡺 variables defined directly in the class that are shared by all objects of the class.

Q4. Where and how are instance attributes created?

Ans🡺These attributes or properties attached to an instance of a class. Instance attributes are defined in the constructor

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

Ans🡺 Self denotes the variable of a class

Q6. How does a Python class handle 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.

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

Ans🡺 This allows the same operator to have different meaning according to the context is called operator overloading.

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

Ans🡺The + sign used for addition of integers and + sign used for concatenation of strings

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

Ans🡺 Class And Objcets