1. In Python, object-oriented Programming (OOPs) is a programming paradigm that uses objects and classes in programming. It aims to implement real-world entities like inheritance, polymorphisms, encapsulation, etc. in the programming. The main concept of OOPs is to bind the data and the functions that work on that together as a single unit so that no other part of the code can access this data.
2. the inheritance search is simply a search of the tree from bottom to top looking for the lowest occurrence of an attribute name
3. instance object can have different value across multiple instances of a class but class object share the same value among all instances of class.The value of instance object can differ across each instance of a class.class object can have only be assigned when class has defined.
4. self is the first argument in the class method function,we can use another parameter but it is convention to use self.it represents the instance of the class. By using the “self” keyword we can access the attributes and methods of the class in python. It binds the attributes with the given arguments.
5. \_\_init\_\_ method is use to initialize to the data member of the class when an object of class is created.Like methods, it also contains collection of statements(i.e. instructions) that are executed at time of Object creation. It is run as soon as an object of a class is instantiated.
6. class instance can be created by simply assigning class\_name(argument) to a new instance.

class C:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, data):

self.data = data

an\_instance = C("abc")

print(an\_instance.data)

1. To create a class we use keyword ‘class’ followed by class\_name and ‘:’

Eg: class name:

Print(“class created”)

1. The class from which a class inherits properties is called the superclass.