

Title: Super Farad capacitor Ordinary capacitor

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`super()` is a special use of the `super` keyword where you call a parameterless parent constructor. In general, the `super` keyword can be used to call overridden methods, access hidden ...

I wrote the following code. When I try to run it as at the end of the file I get this stacktrace: `AttributeError: "super" object has no attribute do_something class Parent: def __init__(self):...`

`super()` lets you avoid referring to the base class explicitly, which can be nice. But the main advantage comes with multiple inheritance, where all sorts of fun stuff can happen.

A diretiva `super`, sem parâmetros, permite ainda invocar todos da classe que foi derivada através da seguinte syntax. `super.metodo()`; Isto é útil nos casos em que faz override ...

The implicit `__class__` used by `super` does not exist at this point. Thus, referencing the superclass by the hardcoded name, as one had to do prior to `super` in Python2 will work - and is the ...

As for chaining `super::super`, as I mentioned in the question, I have still to find an interesting use to that. For now, I only see it as a hack, but it was worth mentioning, if only for the differences with Java ...

"super" object has no attribute `"__sklearn_tags__"`. This occurs when I invoke the fit method on the `RandomizedSearchCV` object. I suspect it could be related to compatibility issues ...

In fact, multiple inheritance is the only case where `super()` is of any use. I would not recommend using it with classes using linear inheritance, where it's just useless overhead.

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