

Super efficient solar panels



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coding style

As for chaining `super::super`, as I mentionned 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

Understanding Python `super()` with `__init__()` methods

`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.



How is `super()` in Python 3 implemented?

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

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correct way to use super (argument passing)

So I was following Python's Super Considered Harmful, and went to test out his examples. However, Example 1-3, which is supposed to show the correct way of calling super when

'super' object has no attribute '__sklearn_tags__'

'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



AttributeError: 'super' object has no attribute

Thirdly, when you call super() you do not need to specify what the super is, as that is inherent in the class definition for Child. Below is a fixed version of your code which should perform

super () in Java

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



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How does Python's `super()` work with multiple inheritance?

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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