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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.

"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 ...

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.

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 ...

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 ...

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, ...

What is the difference between List<? super T> and List<? extends T> ? I used to use List<? extends T>, but it does not allow me to add elements to it list.add (e), whereas the Li...

The automatic insertion of super () by the compiler allows this. Enforcing super to appear first, enforces that constructor bodies are executed in the correct order which would ...