* **How memory is managed in python ?**

Memory management is very important for software developers to work efficiently with any programming language. As we know, Python is a famous and widely used programming language. It is used almost in every technical domain. In contrast to a programming language, memory management is related to writing memory-efficient code. We cannot overlook the importance of memory management while implementing a large amount of data. Improper memory management leads to slowness on the application and the server-side components. It also becomes the reason of improper working. If the memory is not handled well, it will take much time while preprocessing the data.

In [Python](https://www.javatpoint.com/python-tutorial), memory is managed by the Python manager which determines where to put the application data in the memory. So, we must have the knowledge of Python memory manager to write efficient code and maintainable code.

Memory allocation is an essential part of the memory management for a developer. This process basically allots free space in the computer's virtual memory, and there are two types of virtual memory works while executing programs.

* Static Memory Allocation
* Dynamic Memory Allocation
* **What is the purpose continue statement in python ?**

The continue statement in Python **returns the control to the beginning of the while loop**. The continue statement rejects all the remaining statements in the current iteration of the loop and moves the control back to the top of the loop.

* **What are negative indexes and why are they used ?**

*As we know,****indexes are used in arrays in all the programming languages.****We can access the elements of an array by going through their indexes. But no programming language allows us to use a negative index value such as 4.*[*Python*](https://www.python.org/)*programming language supports negative indexing of arrays, something which is not available in arrays in most other programming languages. This means that the index value of -1 gives the last element, and -2 gives the second last element of an array. The negative indexing starts from where the array ends. This means that the last element of the array is the first element in the negative indexing which is -1.*