1. How memory is managed in Python?

* **Types of memory allocation**
* There are two types of memory allocation in Python, static and dynamic.
* **Static memory**
* The stack data structure provides **static memory allocation**, meaning the variables are in the stack memory. Statically assigned variables, as the name implies, are permanent; this means that they must be allocated in advance and persist for the duration of the program. Another point to remember is that we cannot reuse the memory allocated in the stack memory. Therefore, memory reusability is not possible.

#### Dynamic memory

* The **dynamic memory allocation** uses heap data structures in its implementation, implying that variables are in the heap memory. As the name suggests, dynamically allocated variables are not permanent and can be changed while a program is running. Additionally, Furthermore, after utilizing the allocated memory, we must release it. Otherwise, problems such as memory leaks might arise.

1. What is the purpose continue statement in python?

* The continue statement is used to skip the current iteration of any loop and bring the control to the beginning of the iteration. The statements following the continue statement are skipped and the iteration starts again.

1. What are negative indexes and why are they used?

* . Negative indexing is used in Python to manipulate sequence objects such as lists, arrays, strings, etc. Negative indexing retrieves elements from the end by providing negative numbers as sequence indexes.