1. What are the new features added in Python 3.8 version?

Ans. Reversed works with a dictionary. The built-in method **reversed()** can be used for accessing the elements in the reverse order of insertion

**Dict comprehensions** have been modified so that the key is computed first and the value second.

**importlib\_metadata** is a new library added in the Python’s standard utility modules, that provides an API for accessing an installed package’s metadata, such as its entry points or its top-level name.

f-strings now support **=** , to make string interpolation easy. Python 3.8 allows the use of the above-discussed assignment operator and equal sign **(=)** inside the f-strings.

1. What is monkey patching in Python?

Ans.  In Python, the term monkey patch refers to making dynamic (or run-time) modifications to a class or module. In Python, we can actually change the behavior of code at run-time.

1. What is the difference between a shallow copy and deep copy?

Ans. the Differences between a Shallow Copy and deep copy are as follows:

When an object is copied using **copy()**, it is called **shallow copy** as changes made in copied object will also make corresponding changes in original object, because both the objects will be referencing same address location.

When an object is copied using **deepcopy()**, it is called **deep copy** as changes made in copied object will not make corresponding changes in original object, because both the objects will not be referencing same address location.

1. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

Ans.  In Python, the highest possible length of an identifier is 79 characters. Python is a high level programming language. It’s also a complex form and a collector of waste.

* Python, particularly when combined with identifiers, is case-sensitive.
* When writing or using identifiers in Python, it has a maximum of 79 characters.
* Unlikely, Python gives the identifiers unlimited length.

1. What is generator comprehension?

Ans. A generator comprehension is a single-line specification for defining a generator in Python.

* It is absolutely essential to learn this syntax in order to write simple and readable code.
* Generator comprehension uses round bracket unlike square bracket in list comprehension.
* The generator yields one item at a time and generates item only when in demand.