Q1. What are the two latest user-defined exception constraints in Python 3.X?

Ans. Raise and assert are the two latest user-defined exception constraints in Python 3.X

Q2. How are class-based exceptions that have been raised matched to handlers?

Ans. In python, Users can define custom exceptions by creating a new class. This exception class has to be derived, either directly or indirectly from built-in Exception class. This new exception class like other exceptions can be raised using the raise statement with an optional error message.

Q3. Describe two methods for attaching context information to exception artefacts.

Ans. The two methods are process() and exception(), where process() passes the message and keyword arguments of the logging call, and it passes back modified versions of these to use in the call to the underlying logger, and exception(), logs a message with level ERROR on this logger.

Q4. Describe two methods for specifying the text of an exception object's error message.

Ans. Raise and assert are two methods for specifying the text of an exception object's error message.

Q5. Why do you no longer use string-based exceptions?

Ans. String-based Exceptions doesn't inherit from Exceptions. so plain exceptions catch all exceptions and not only system.