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

**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 the built-in Exception class.**

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

**Ans: A class-based exception can either cancel the current context or allow for a resume. Exceptions are raised using the statement RAISE EXCEPTION and handled using CATCH in a TRY control structure**

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

**Ans: CATCH in a TRY are the two important method in exception artefacts**

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

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

**Ans: The string printed as the exception type is the name of the built-in exception that occurred. This is true for all built-in exceptions, but need not be true for user-defined exceptions**