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

* User defined exception should be inherited from Exception class
* You can also inherit from other user defined exception class this was not allowed earlier.

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

In Python, when a class-based exception is raised, the interpreter checks for matching exception handlers to determine how to handle the exception. The matching process follows the concept of exception propagation and looks for compatible exception handlers in the following order:

* The current execution scope: The interpreter first looks for an except clause within the current scope to handle the exception. If a matching exception handler is found, it executes the corresponding block of code and the exception handling is complete.
* Enclosing scopes: If no matching exception handler is found in the current scope, the interpreter proceeds to search in the immediately enclosing scopes, working its way up the call stack. This process continues until a matching exception handler is found or until the top-level global scope is reached.
* Global scope: If the interpreter reaches the global scope and still doesn't find a matching exception handler, the exception remains unhandled, and the interpreter will display the traceback and possibly terminate the program, depending on the default exception handling behavior.

It's important to note that during the search for a matching exception handler, the interpreter considers the inheritance hierarchy of the exception classes. If an exception class is derived from another exception class, it is considered compatible with the base class and its handlers.

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

Following are two methods –

* Creating custom exception and adding context information along with it.
* Using exception chaining – use ‘raise’ and ‘from’ key to add context to the exception.

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

Following are two methods –

* We can pass the string as an argument to the custom exception
* Or we can override the \_\_str\_ dunder method.

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

Though string-based exception are possible to use, they are not recommended. It is advisable to inherit Exception super class because it provides structure and detail information about the error. It is also easier to debug the code if you inherit the exception class instead of using string-based exception.