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

**Ans. In Python 3.X, exceptions must be defined by classes (that is, a class instance object is raised and caught).** **In addition, exception classes must be derived from the builtin class BaseException; most programs inherit from** **its Exception subclass, to support catchall handlers for normal kinds of exceptions.**

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

**Ans. Class-based exceptions match by superclass relationships: naming a superclass in an exception handler will** **catch instances of that class, as well as instances of any of its subclasses lower in the class tree. Because of this,** **you can think of superclasses as general exception categories and subclasses as more specific types of** **exceptions within those categories.**

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

**Ans. We can attach context information to class-based exceptions by filling out instance attributes in the** **instance object raised, usually in a custom class constructor.In exception handlers, you list a variable to be** **assigned to the raised instance, then go through this name to access attached state information and call any** **methods defined in the class.**

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

**Ans. The error message text in class-based exceptions can be specified with a custom \_\_str\_\_** **operator overloading method. For simpler needs, built-in exception superclasses automatically display** **anything you pass to the class constructor. Operations like print and str automatically fetch the display** **string of an exception object when it is printed either explicitly or as part of an error message.**

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

**Ans. Because string-based exceptions did not support categories, state information or behaviour inheritance in** **the way class-based exceptions do. In practice, this made string-based exceptions easier to use at first when** **programs are small, but more complex to use as when programs become larger.**