Q1. Some commonly raised Exceptions are ArithmeticError, AttributeError, ImportError, IOError, FileNotFoundError, etc. Sometimes we must enforce constraints on the values that specific program variables can take or save the program from running into an undesired state.

Ans :

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

* Ans : Classic exceptions  
  These exceptions can only be declared in the interfaces of methods or function modules using EXCEPTIONS and can be raised within such a procedure using the statements [RAISE](javascript:call_link('abapraise_exception.htm')) or [MESSAGE RAISING](javascript:call_link('abapmessage_raising.htm')). The procedure caller can use the addition EXCEPTIONS of the statements [meth( ... )](javascript:call_link('abapcall_method_static_short.htm')) or [CALL FUNCTION](javascript:call_link('abapcall_function.htm')) to assign return codes for the system field sy-subrc to the exceptions the caller wants to handle and evaluate them after the call.
* Class-Based Exceptions  
  These exceptions are defined by exception classes, from which an exception object can be created when an exception is raised (if a handler uses the addition INTO in CATCH). 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. Class-based exceptions can be raised in any procedures and can be further propagated by any procedures.

The coexistence of the two exception concepts is regulated as follows:

* Classic and class-based exceptions cannot be declared together in the interface of a procedure. Within a processing block, either only classic or only class-based exceptions can be raised.
* For reasons of interoperability, within a processing block class-based exceptions can be handled and evaluate the return values of function modules and methods using classic exceptions.

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

Ans : Handling an exception

* A single try statement can have multiple except statements. ...
* You can also provide a generic except clause, which handles any exception.
* After the except clause(s), you can include an else-clause. ...
* The else-block is a good place for code that does not need the try: block's protection.

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

Ans : Using printStackTrace Method.

* Using getMessage() Method.
* Using toString() Method.

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

Ans : Python has many built-in exceptions that are raised when your program encounters an error (something in the program goes wrong). When these exceptions occur, the Python interpreter stops the current process and passes it to the calling process until it is handled. If not handled, the program will crash.