Q1. What is the purpose of the try statement?

- The try and except block is used to catch and handle exceptions. Python executes code following the try statement as a “normal” part of the program. The code that follows the except statement is the program's response to any exceptions in the preceding try clause.

Q2. What are the two most popular try statement variations?

- KeyboardInterrupt: when an unrequired key is pressed by the user.
- Value Error: when built-in function receives a wrong argument.
- EOFError: if End-Of-File is hit without reading any data. ImportError: if it is unable to find the module.

Q3. What is the purpose of the raise statement?

- Raise allows you to throw an exception at any time. assert enables you to verify if a certain condition is met and throw an exception if it is not. In the try clause,
all statements are executed until an exception is encountered. except is used to catch and handle the exception(s) that are encountered in the try clause.

Q4. What does the assert statement do, and what other statement is it like?

- The assert keyword is used when debugging code. The assert keyword lets you test if a condition in your code returns True, if not, the program will raise an Assertion Error.
You can write a message to be written if the code returns False.

Q5. What is the purpose of the with/as argument, and what other statement is it like?

- The terms parameter and argument can be used for the same thing: information that are passed into a function. From a function's perspective: A parameter is the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition. An argument is the value that are sent to the function when it is called.