**Q1. Describe three applications for exception processing.**

**ANSWER:** Three applications for exception processing are:

**Improved program reliability:** By handling exceptions properly, you can prevent your program from crashing or producing incorrect results due to unexpected errors or input.

**Simplified error handling**: Exception handling allows you to separate error handling code from the main program logic, making it easier to read and maintain your code.

**Cleaner code**: With exception handling, you can avoid using complex conditional statements to check for errors, leading to cleaner and more readable code.

**Q2. What happens if you don't do something extra to treat an exception?**

**ANSWER:** When an exception occurred, if you don't handle it, the program terminates abruptly and the code past the line that caused the exception will not get executed.

**Q3. What are your options for recovering from an exception in your script?**

**ANSWER:** You can also provide a generic except clause, which handles any exception. After the except clause, you can include an else-clause. The code in the else-block executes if the code in the try: block does not raise an exception .

**Q4. Describe two methods for triggering exceptions in your script.**

**ANSWER: Two methods for triggering exceptions are:**

* **Try** – This method catches the exceptions raised by the program.
* **Raise** – Triggers an exception manually using custom exceptions.

**Q5. Identify two methods for specifying actions to be executed at termination time, regardless of whether or not an exception exists.**

**ANSWER:**  An **else** or **finally** clause will be executed if the try clause doesn't raise an exception.