**Q1. What is the purpose of the try statement?**

The try block lets you test a block of code to be tested for errors. The except block lets you handle the error.

try:  
  print(x)  
except:  
  print("An exception occurred")

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

try :

Code

Except :

Error will be handles here ..

2)

try :

Code

Except :

Error will be handles here ..

Else :

This part will be executed when there is no exception

Finally :

This part will b eexecuted in at last in all situations

**Q3. What is the purpose of the raise statement?**

The raise keyword is used to raise an exception.

we can define what kind of error to raise, and the text to display.

a = "Sttrring"  
if not type(a) is int:  
  raise TypeError("Integer Value is not assigned")

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

Assertions are simply boolean expressions that check if the conditions return true or not. If it is true, the program does nothing and moves to the next line of code. However, if it's false, the program stops and throws an error.Assertions are the condition or boolean expression which are always supposed to be true in the code.

assert statement takes an expression and optional message.

assert statement is used to check types, values of argument and the output of the function.

assert statement is used as debugging tool as it halts the program at the point where an error occurs.

def As(num):

assert len(num) != 0 // Display Error if it is false

return “not Empty” /When Assert is True

mark1 = []

print("Average of mark1:",avg(mark1))

Output : AssertionError

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

 with statement helps avoiding bugs and leaks by ensuring that a resource is properly released when the code using the resource is completely executed. The with statement is popularly used with file streams, as shown above and with Locks, sockets, subprocesses and telnets etc.

In the following there is no need to use file.close()

with open('file1, 'w') as file:

    file.write('Wrinting to filew using With!')