1. Describe three applications for exception processing.

Ans: Exception Processing helps find exceptions causing runtime error. Some examples of its applications are:

- Checking appropriate use of input in an application
- Checking for arithmetic exceptions in mathematical executions
- Checking file I/O exceptions during file handling

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

Ans: If exceptions are not treated, the flow of the program is broken during runtime that may cause abnormal termination of the program.

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

Ans: *try* and *except* statements can be used for recovering from an exception in a script.

4. Describe two methods for triggering exceptions in your script.

Ans: *raise* and *assert* are two methods that can be used to trigger exceptions:
raise method triggers an exception if the condition provided is True.
assert lets the program continue execution and raises exception if condition provided is True.

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

Ans: *else* and *finally* blocks for specifying actions to be executed at termination time, regardless of whether an exception exists or not.