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

1. Exception handling makes your code more robust
2. It helps to prevent potential failures that would cause your program to stop in an uncontrolled manner.
3. It adds debugging capabilities.

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

If you haven’t written any code to handle exceptions and the code is deployed, at client’s end, there is a high possibility of exception raised at run time leading to abrupt termination of program. This may lead to application failure, which leads to more serious damages.

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

Any suspicious code that may potentially raise exception should be placed inside try block. The code for handling corresponding exceptions should be placed in an except block immediately following the try block. Any code that must be executed irrespective of whether there was an exception or not should be placed inside finally block. Any code that may not cause exception can be placed in else block.

You can use generic exception block and/or specific exception block for each type of exception that may get raised.

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

1. Use raise statement.
2. Use sys.exc\_info()

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

finally block: any code in this block get executed regardless of whether or not an exception exists.