Q1. Describe three applications for exception processing.
Answer: Three applications of exception handling are :-

1) To continue execution of code despite an error in code. In code without exception handling, the execution stops where an error occurs and compiler exits in runtime

2) Another application of exceptions is handling of return value. Which returns a valid value if run no error, but returns another value if an error occurs, which is handled separately under the exception function.
   Earlier, code would return a 0 value if an error occurred not indicating what the error was.

3) There are multiple built in Exception classes to handle various error types, mainly categorized as syntax error or logical error. Such as FileNotFoundError, ZeroDivisionError, ImportError, KeyError and many more. We can also define our own exception in python

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: To recover from an exception, the pass keyword can be used to pass through the exception block and continue execution of code. Or we can handle the exception inside a "try and except" statement. And catch the Exception into an object and print all variables of that object. The execution of code continues after the except block.

```
try:
   ‘’’
 except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

Q4. Describe two methods for triggering exceptions in your script.
Answer: 1) using the raise keyword. We can trigger exceptions using raise keyword followed by the built in exception class we intend to use. The raise keyword raises an error and stops the control flow of the program. And allows the Exception class to handle the error.

2) Using the “try and except” block, Where in the try block lets you test a block of code and the except block catches the error and handles it as per requirement.

Q5. Identify two methods for specifying actions to be executed at termination time, regardless of whether or not an exception exists.
Answer: Else and Finally are two methods which get executed. Code block in else is executed if no exception occurs. But the code block is finally executed whether or not an exception occurs.

The control flow of else and finally along with “try except” is as follows :-

try:

except:

else:

finally: