Q1. Describe three applications for exception processing.

Exception handling is the process of responding to unwanted or unexpected events when a computer program runs. Exception handling deals with these events to avoid the program or system crashing, and without this process, exceptions would disrupt the normal operation of a program.

Q2. What happens if you dont do something extra to treat an exception?

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?

You can also provide a generic except clause, which handles any exception. After the except clause(s), 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. The else-block is a good place for code that does not need the try: block's protection.

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

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.

An exception is an error which happens at the time of execution of a program. However, while running a program, Python generates an exception that should be handled to avoid your program to crash. In Python language, exceptions trigger automatically on errors, or they can be triggered and intercepted by your code.