**ASSIGNMENT 6**

Q1. Describe three applications for exception processing.

Ans: Exceptions are unavoidable in any program. There are many applications for exception processing. We can handle exceptions by using try/except block in our code. For example, if we are requesting user input in a program for dividing a number and then if the user enters 0, program will throw an error. Therefore, to know whether a user entered the correct input, exception processing comes in hand. Moreover, if we are writing contents to a file in a program and we initiated the file with read property, then also program will throw an error. Along with this to check if a particular section of our code works or not, we can use try block instead of waiting to get an error message.

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

Ans: If we don’t treat an exception in a program then the code will stop working unexpectedly and gives an error message. Program will not go forward until the exception is fixed and program is recompiled.

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

Ans: We can use try/except block to recover from exceptions in the script. Moreover, logging is also helpful at some extent.

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

Ans: For triggering exceptions in the script, we can use try block or raise keyword. We can put code in try code and then check for an exception using except block. If it contains an error except block will execute and if not, then else block will execute.

For raise keyword we can use the same try block but instead of using except block directly we can trigger the exception using raise statement and then catching the error using the except block.

Q5. Identify two methods for specifying actions to be executed at termination time, regardless of

whether or not an exception exists.

Ans: Two methods which can be executed at termination time with or without exception are finally and else blocks.