Q1. Describe three applications for exception processing.

1.Raised when the specified key is not found in the dictionary

2.Raised when an identifier is not found in the local or global namespace

3. Raised when trying to access a local variable in a function or method but no value has been assigned to it

Q2. What happens if you don't 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.

To avoid such a scenario, there are two methods to handle Python exceptions: 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.

Try-Catch and finally