Q1. What is the purpose of the try statement?

A:

Try block  will test a block of code for errors.

try:

print(x)

except NameError:

print("Variable x is not defined")

except:

print("Something else went wrong")

Q2. What are the two most popular try statement variations?

A: def AbyB(a , b):

try:

c = ((a+b) // (a-b))

except ZeroDivisionError:

print ("a/b result in 0")

else:

print (c)

# Driver program to test above function

AbyB(2.0, 3.0)

AbyB(3.0, 3.0)

def AbyB(a , b):

try:

c = ((a+b) // (a-b))

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print ("a/b result in 0")

else:

print (c)

# Driver program to test above function

AbyB(2.0, 3.0)

AbyB(3.0, 3.0)

Q3. What is the purpose of the raise statement?

A:

The raise keyword is used to raise an exception.

x = "hello"

if not type(x) is int:

raise TypeError("Only integers are allowed")

Q4. What does the assert statement do, and what other statement is it like?

A:

The assert keyword is used when debugging code.

The assert keyword lets you test if a condition in your code returns True, if not, the program will raise an Assertion Error.

x = "hello"

#if condition returns False, AssertionError is raised:

assert x == "goodmorning", "x should be 'hello'"

Q5. What is the purpose of the with/as argument, and what other statement is it like?

A:

with open('file\_path', 'w') as file:

file.write('hello world !')

There is nothing special in open() which makes it usable with the with statement and the same functionality can be provided in user defined objects. Supporting with statement in your objects will ensure that you never leave any resource open.