Solutions

2.1

- Both catch it ✓.
- Handlers match by type through the hierarchy: `LimitError` is a subclass of each ✓.

2.2

- On every path ✓.
- After the handler on the failing path; straight after the body on the success path ✓.

2.3

- Status value ✓.
- Expected, caller-adjacent outcome – the caller acts on it in the normal flow ✓.

3.1

- `LimitError` raises ✓.
- Message: `20+15 exceeds 30`; the loan still reads 20 ✓.
- `except RenewalError` or `except LoanError` both catch; the caller picks the grain it can act on – typically the mid-level renewal error ✓.
- No rollback: check-first changed nothing on the failing path ✓.
- `finally` guarantees the lock is released on both paths ✓.

3.2

- Prints −2: the ignored miss spreads as nonsense ✓.
- An exception cannot be ignored: it unwinds frame by frame, running each `finally`, until a handler matches – or stops the program loudly ✓.
- Rule: status values for expected, caller-adjacent outcomes; exceptions for broken contracts ✓.