

# Python: Function and Error Handling

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# Agenda for Discussion

## 1 Functions

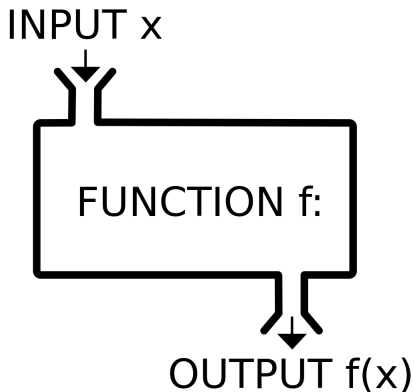
- What is Function ?
- Creating Functions
- Definition vs. Calling
- Testing and Documenting

## 2 Error Handling

- Errors
- Syntax Error
- Index Errors
- Variable Name Errors
- Error Handling



# What is Function ?



# Creating Functions

def keyword      name      parameter

```
def fahr_to_celsius(temp):  
    return ((temp - 32) * (5/9))
```

return statement      return value



# Definition vs. Calling

**Definition:** The code block which defines the statements to be executed by the function is called definition of the function. It can take various parameters and input and returns the output. In python, a function needn't always return something.



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**Calling:** When the defined function is called by passing the required parameters.

Calling **fahr\_to\_celsius** function

```
fahr_to_celsius(32)
```



# Testing and Documenting

**Testing:** To check the how robust our implementation of the define function is, we write extra code for testing. This testing can be done by defining a test function.



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**Documenting:** When we put docstring inside a function which describes input, output, what the function is doing, and sample input/ouputs etc. For making it easier to re-use.





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In python errors have a form called *traceback*.



# Syntax Error

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*Example:* wrong indentation, missing parenthesis, colon etc.

## Syntax Error

```
def hello():  
    print("hello world !")  
    print("hello python!")
```



# Index Error

**Index Error:** If the error is due to accessing of a list or string which does not exist, then that error is called *index error*



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## Index Error

```
primes = [ 2, 3 , 5, 7 ]  
print( primes[4] )
```



# Variable Name Error

**Variable Name Error:** If the error is due to accessing a variable whose name is misspelled its called *variable name error*.

## Variable Name Error

```
primes = [ 2, 3 , 5, 7 ]  
print( prime )
```



# Try Except

When an error occurs also called exceptions, the python code stops executing, we can handle such scenarios using **try** statements.





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When an error occurs also called exceptions, the python code stops executing, we can handle such scenarios using **try** statements.

```
while True:
    try:
        x = int(input("Please enter a number: "))
        break
    except ValueError:
        print("Oops! That was no valid number. Try again...")
```

Figure 1: Example of Try Except



# References

- [Python Errors](#)
- [Google Python Style Guide](#)
- [PEP 8 Style Guide](#)



# Thank You!

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