

Day 71- 90 days of Analytics: Try and Except

In today's video, we looked at try...except in python

The following were mentioned

- The **try** block lets you test a block of code for errors.
- The **except** block lets you handle the error.
- When an error occurs, or exception as we call it, Python will normally stop and generate an error message. These exceptions can be handled using the try statement. Example
- The **try** block will generate an exception, because x is not defined:

```
try:
    print(x)
except:
    print("An exception occurred")
```

Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed. Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error.

-We can define as many exception blocks as we want, we may want to execute a special block of code for a special kind of error. Example

```
try:
    distance = 1000
    time = int(input("Time taken to cover the distance"))
    speed = distance/time
    print("Your speed is ", + speed)
except ValueError:
    print("The value you entered is not an integer")
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Time cannot be zero. Division by zero not possible")
except:
    print("Something went wrong")
```

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9cmOxDygE1U>

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