



# Lecture-9

## Polymorphism and Exception in Python

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# Polymorphism

- The word **polymorphism** means having **many** forms.
- In programming, **polymorphism** means method/function with **same name** (but **different signatures**) being used for **different types** and purpose.

# Polymorphism

Method with  
same name  
playing different  
role in different  
place

```
class Cat:
    def sound(self, name):
        self.name = name
        print(f'{self.name} sound meow!')

class Dog:
    def sound(self, name):
        self.name = name
        print(f'{self.name} sound bow bow!')

newCat = Cat()
newDog = Dog()
newCat.sound('Cat')
newDog.sound('Dog')
```

# Handling exception

- Error are bound to happen in your code!
- Especially when someone else ends up using it in an unexpected way.
- We can use error handling to attempt to plan for possible error.

# Handling exception

We can use **three keywords** for this **exception handling**:

- **try:** this is block of code to be **attempted** (may load to an **error**)
- **except:** **block** of code will **execute** in case there is an **error** in **try** **block**
- **finally:** a final **block** of code is **always** **executed**, **regardless** of an **error**

# Handling exception

```
try:
    # we put the portion of the code here where error can take place
    div = 10/0

except:
    # this portion executed only if there are any error in try block
    print('Looks like you are dividing incorrectly!')

else:
    print('Division went well')
    print('Result is: ',div)

finally:
    print('finally block executed, whatever happens')
```

# Thank You