Python #5

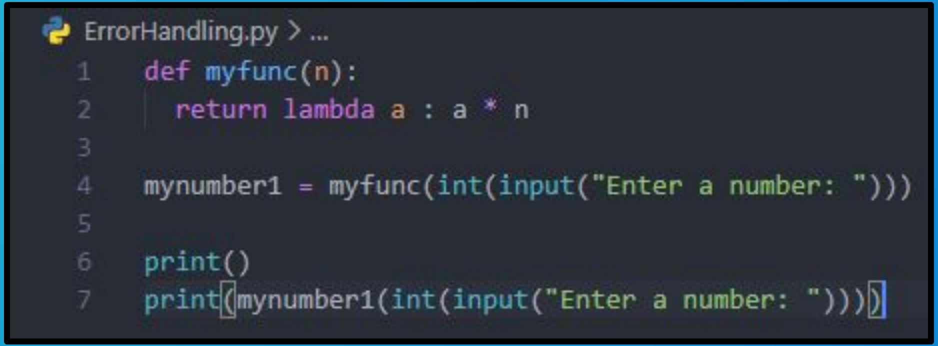
Practice Problems

→ Problem #1

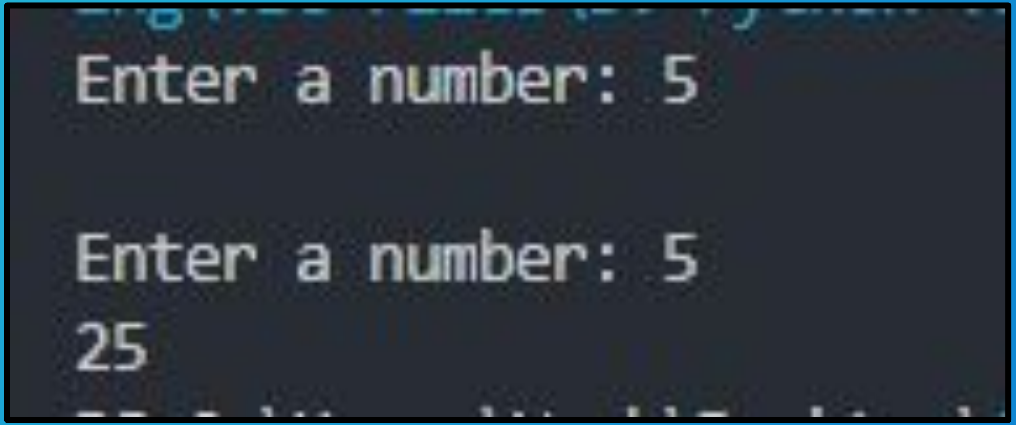
Ask the user to enter 2 numbers.

Create a lambda function to divide numbers by n.

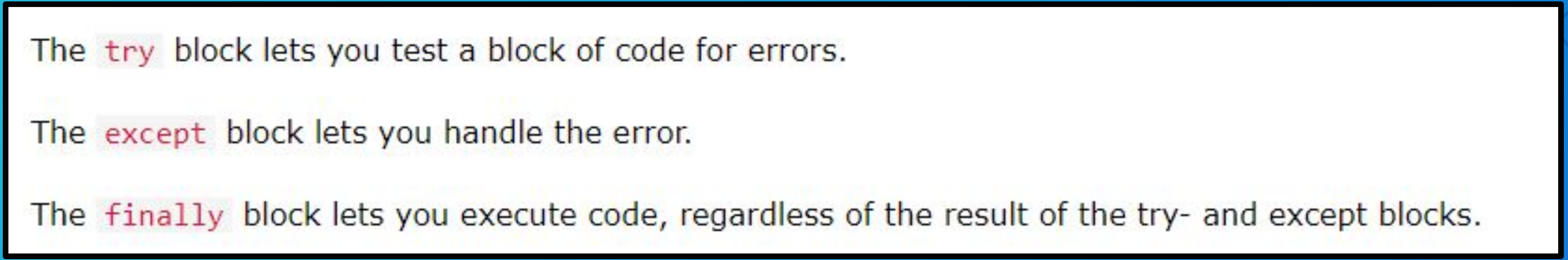
Store 1 number in “n” and store the other number in the value that gets multiplied by n.



```python
def myfunc(n):
  return lambda a : a * n

mynumber1 = myfunc(int(input("Enter a number: ")))

print()
print(mynumber1(int(input("Enter a number: "))))
```



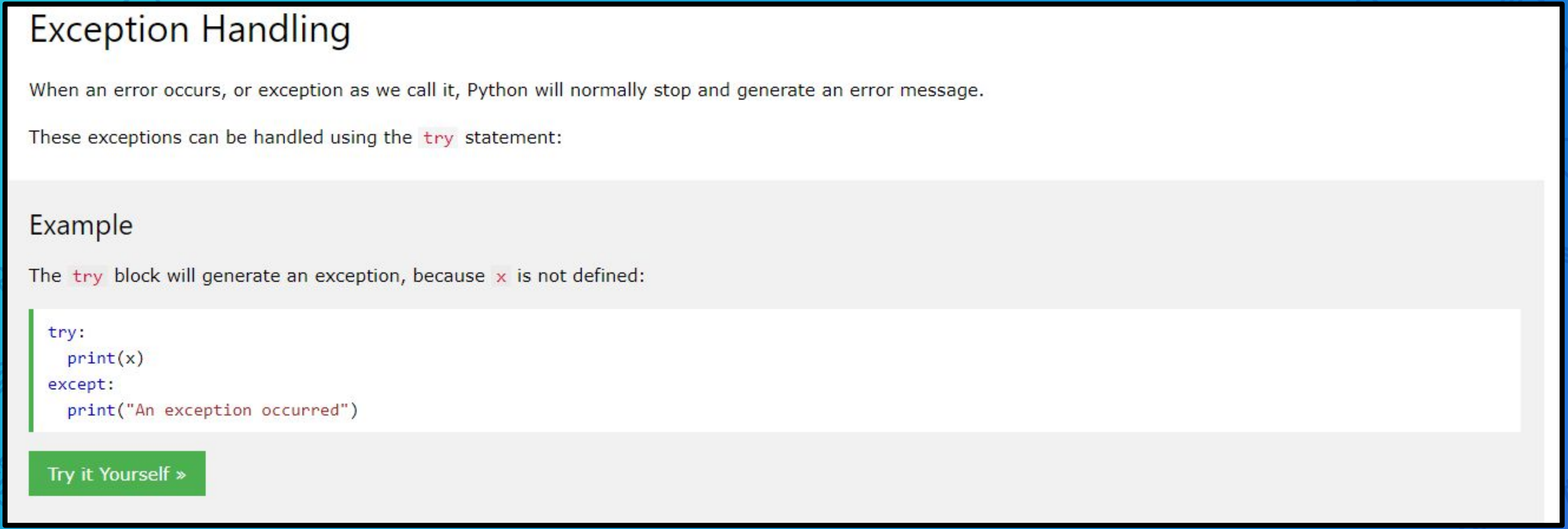
```
Enter a number: 5


Enter a number: 5
25
```



The `try` block lets you test a block of code for errors.

The `except` block lets you handle the error.

The `finally` block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.



Exception Handling

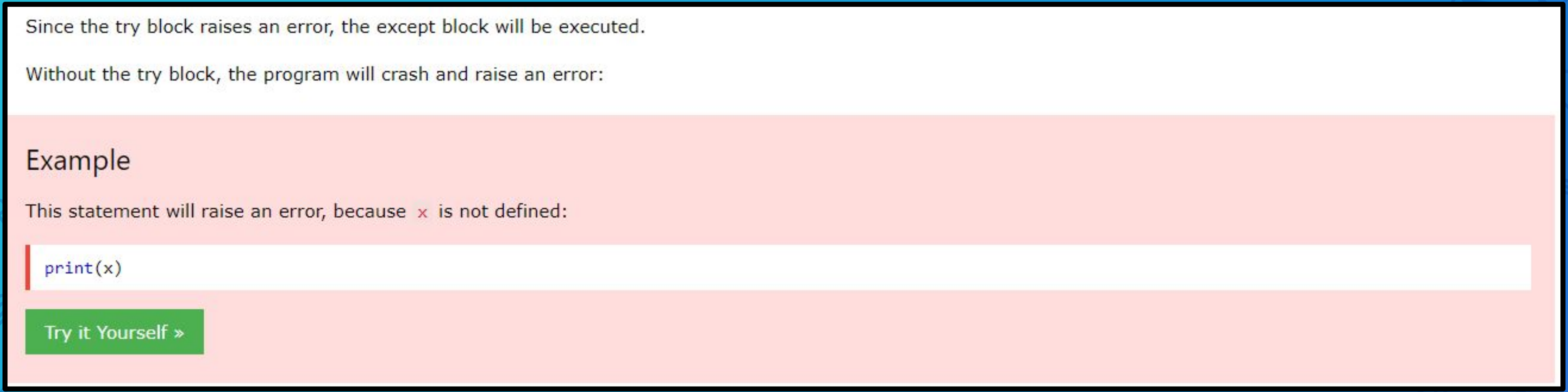
When an error occurs, or exception as we call it, Python will normally stop and generate an error message.

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")
```



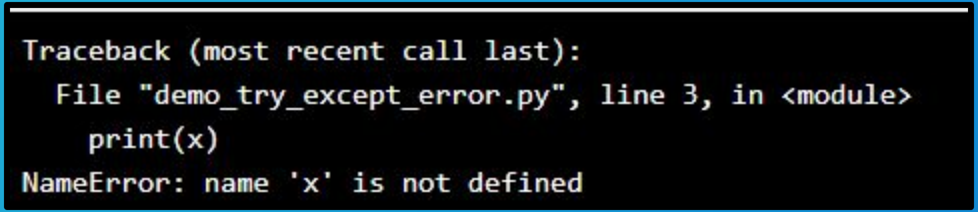
Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed.

Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error:

Example

This statement will raise an error, because `x` is not defined:

```
print(x)
```



```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "demo_try_except_error.py", line 3, in <module>
    print(x)
NameError: name 'x' is not defined
```