

Errors & Exception

Handling

```
In: print('Hello')  
File
```

SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string
literal

This type of error is called Exception.
Even if a st. or expressⁿ is syntactically
correct, it may cause an error when attempt
is made to execute. Errors detected during
detection are called exceptions & are not
unconditionally fatal.

try & except

The code which can cause an exception
to occur is put in the try-block.
Handling of exception is put in except
block.

try:

You do ur operations here.

except Exception I:

If there is Excep. I, then exec. this block.

except Exception II:

If there is Excep. II, then execute this block

else:

If no exception then execute this block

finally:

This block will always run regardless of there was an exception or try code block.

~~to~~
try:

Code block here

Due to any exception, this code may be skipped

finally:

This code block would always be executed

E.g. try:

```
f=open('testfile','w')  
f.write('Test write this')
```



```
except IOError:
    # Only check for an IOError
    print("Error: Could not find file")
```

```
else:
    print("Content written successfully")
    f.close()
```

O/p: Content written successfully

E.g.

```
def askInt():
    while True:
        try:
            val = int(input("Pls enter integer"))
        except:
            print("Looks like you did not enter an integer!")
            continue
        else:
            print("Yep that's an integer!")
            break
        finally:
            print("Finally, I executed!")
    print(val)
```

In: askInt()
Pls. enter an integer: five
Looks like you did not enter integer!
Finally, I executed!
Pls. enter an integer: 3

Yep. that's an integer!
Finally, I excited!

Unit Testing:

Recall that with some IPython magic we can write contents of a cell to a file using `%%writefile`.
Something we haven't seen yet, you can run terminal commands from a Jupyter cell using `!`.

Testing tools:

→ pylint

→ pyflakes

→ pep8

→ unittest

→ doctest