



4.5 异常处理



- **异常**:程序运行时的错误,对应一个Python对象。
 - □ try-except语句

try:

语句块

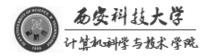
except 异常1 as 错误原因:

出现异常1后的处理代码

except 异常2 as 错误原因:

出现异常2后的处理代码

- 在程序运行时,解释器尝试执行try语句 块中的所有代码。
- 如果语句块被执行完后没有异常发生, 就会忽略except后的代码。
- 当某个except所指定的异常发生后,会 忽略try子句中剩余的语句,直接跳转到 对应异常的处理代码处执行。



例: 异常处理

```
try:
    aList = [0,1,2]
    print(aList[3])
    print("try语句块继续执行中....")

except IndexError as e:
    print(e)
    print("异常已处理")

print("程序继续执行中....")
```

运行结果:

```
list index out of range
异常已处理
程序继续执行中.....
```

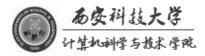
```
try:
    aList = [0,1,2]
    print(aList[2])
    print("try语句块继续执行中....")

except IndexError as e:
    print(e)
    print("异常已处理")

print("程序继续执行中....")
```

运行结果:

```
2
try语句块继续执行中.....
```



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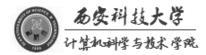
4.5 异常处理



□ Python中常见的异常

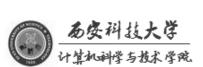
- IOError: 输入/输出异常; (基本上是无法打开文件)
- ImportError: 无法导入模块或包; (出现这个异常基本上是路径问题或名称错误)
- IndentationError: 缩进错误;(代码没有正确对齐)
- NameError: 没有声明、或初始化对象
- KeyError: 试图访问字典里不存在的键
- AttributeError: 试图访问一个对象没有的属性
- TypeError: 类型不匹配
- ValueError: 传入一个调用者不期望的值,即使值的类型是正确的





Google

```
BaseException
     +-- SystemExit
     +-- KeyboardInterrupt
 4
        GeneratorExit
 5
     +-- Exception
 6
           +-- StopIteration
           +-- ArithmeticError
 8
                +-- FloatingPointError
 9
                +-- OverflowError
10
                +-- ZeroDivisionError
11
           +-- AssertionError
12
               AttributeError
13
               BufferError
14
               EOFError
```



_	baseexception
2	+ SystemExit
3	+ KeyboardInterrupt
4	+ GeneratorExit
5	+ Exception
6	+ StopIteration
7	+ ArithmeticError
8	+ FloatingPointError
9	+ OverflowError
10	+ ZeroDivisionError
11	+ AssertionError
12	+ AttributeError
13	+ BufferError
14	+ EOFError
15	+ ImportError
16	+ LookupError
17	
18	+ IndexError + KeyError
19	+ MemoryError
20	+ NameError
21	+ UnboundLocalError
22	+ OSError
23	+ BlockingIOError
24	+ ChildProcessError
25	+ ConnectionError
26	+ BrokenPipeError
27	+ ConnectionAbortedError
28	+ ConnectionRefusedError
29	+ ConnectionResetError
30	+ FileExistsError
31	+ FileNotFoundError
32	+ InterruptedError
33	+ IsADirectoryError
34	+ NotADirectoryError
35	+ PermissionError
36	
37	+ ProcessLookupError + TimeoutError
38	+ ReferenceError
39	+ RuntimeError
40	+ NotImplementedError
41	+ SyntaxError
42	+ IndentationError
43	+ TabError
44	+ SystemError
45	+ TypeError
46	+ ValueError
47	
48	+ UnicodeFrror + UnicodeBecodeFrror + UnicodeFrcodeFrror + UnicodeTranslateFrror
49	+ UnicodeEncodeError
50	+ UnicodeTranslateError
51	+ Warning
52	+ DeprecationWarning
53	+ PendingDeprecationWarning
54	+ RuntimeWarning
55	+ SyntaxWarning
56	+ UserWarning
57	+ FutureWarning
58	+ ImportWarning
59	+ UnicodeWarning
60	+ BytesWarning
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Python 语言基础



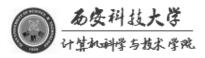
□ Python异常类的继承关系

```
BaseException
     +-- SystemExit
     +-- KeyboardInterrupt
 4
     +-- GeneratorExit
 5
     +-- Exception
 6
           +-- StopIteration
           +-- ArithmeticError
 8
                +-- FloatingPointError
 9
                +-- OverflowError
10
                +-- ZeroDivisionError
11
           +-- AssertionError
12
           +-- AttributeError
13
               BufferError
14
               EOFError
```

□ Exception

- 是所有非系统退出类异常类的基类
- 在编程时,可以通过捕获它,来避免程序遇到错误而退出

```
try:
语句块
except exception as e:
异常处理语句块
```

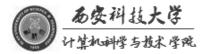


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□ finally子句:无论异常是否发生,都会执行

```
try:
语句块
except 异常 as 错误原因:
出现异常后的处理代码
finally:
语句块
```

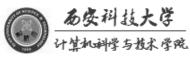
- 如果try语句块中没有出现任何运行时错误,会跳过except语句块执行finally 语句块的内容。
- 如果出现异常,则会先执行except语句块的内容,再执行finally语句块的内容。
- finally语句块经常用于关闭资源等清理工作。



```
try:
    print("try语句块开始")
    f = open('c:/test.txt')
    print(f.read())
    print("try语句块结束")
except IOError as e:
    print("except子句")
    print (e)
finally:
    print("finally子句")
    f.close()
```

运行结果:

```
try语句块开始
except子句
[Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'c:/test.txt'
finally子句
```



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Python语言基础-



在c盘根目录下创建文件test.txt, 并且写入"Hello, Python!"

运行结果:

```
try:
    print("try语句块开始")
    f = open('c:/test.txt')
    print(f.read())
    print("try语句块结束")

.xcept IOError as e:
    print("except子句")
    print (e)

finally:
    print("finally子句")
    f.close()
```

```
try语句块开始
Hello, Python!
try语句块结束
finally子句
```

