## ch10-2 异常

## 除0错误 ZeroDivisionError

```
print(5/0)

Traceback (most recent call last):
File "division.py", line 1, in <module>
print(5/0)
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

try-except

```
try:
    print(5/0)
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("You can't divide by zero!")
```

## 文件不存在FileNotFoundError

方法split()以空格为分隔符将字符串分拆成多个部分,并将这些部分都存储到一个列表

```
filename = 'alice.txt'
try:
    with open(filename) as f_obj:
        contents = f_obj.read()
except FileNotFoundError:
    msg = "Sorry, the file " + filename + " does not exist."
    print(msg)
else:
# 计算文件大致包含多少个单词
    words = contents.split()
    num_words = len(words)
    print("The file " + filename + " has about " + str(num_words) + " words.")
```

仅当try 代码块成功执行时才执行else 代码块。输出指出了文件alice.txt包含多少个单词

try-except-else 代码块的工作原理大致如下:

- Python尝试执行try 代码块中的代码;
- 只有可能引发异常的代码才需要放在try 语句中。
- 有时候,有一些仅在try 代码块成功执行时才需要运行的代码;这些代码应放在else 代码块中。
- except 代码块告诉Python,如果它尝试运行try代码块中的代码时引发了指定的异常,该怎么办。

```
def count_words(filename):
    """计算一个文件大致包含多少个单词"""
    try:
        # --snip--
    except FileNotFoundError:
    pass
    else:
```

```
#--snip--
filenames = ['alice.txt', 'siddhartha.txt', 'moby_dick.txt', 'little_women.txt']
for filename in filenames:
    count_words(filename)
```

```
The file alice.txt has about 29461 words.
The file moby_dick.txt has about 215136 words.
The file little_women.txt has about 189079 words.
```

pass 语句。现在,出现FileNotFoundError 异常时,将执行except 代码块中的代码,但什么都不会发生。 pass 语句还充当了占位符,它提醒你在程序的某个地方什么都没有做,并且以后也许要在这里做些什么。例如,在这个程序中,我们可能决定将找不到的文件的名称写入到文件missing\_files.txt中。用户看不到这个文件,但我们可以读取这个文件,进而处理所有文件找不到的问题。