

Exceptions

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Outline

1 Recap

2 Deeper into classes

- methods vs. functions
- more “magic”
- inheritance

3 Exceptions

Ресар

- ООП (инкапсуляция, наследование, полиморфизм)
- Объект (**id**, **type**, **value**)
- Класс
- Атрибут экземпляра класса (объекта), атрибут класса

```
1  class A:
2      x = 0
3
4      def __init__(self):
5          self.y = 1
6
```

- Magic-методы (`__str__`, `__eq__`, `__getitem__`, ...)

Deeper into classes

```
1  class A:  
2      |    pass  
3
```

Deeper into classes

```
1  class A:
2      y = 1
3
4      def __init__(self):
5          self.x = 0
6
7      def get_x(self):
8          return self.x
9
10 a = A()
11
```

Deeper into classes

```
1  class A:
2      y = 1
3
4      def __init__(self):
5          self.x = 0
6
7      def get_x(self):
8          return self.x
9
10 a = A()
11
```

```
>>> type(A.get_x)
<class 'function'>
>>> type(a.get_x)
<class 'method'>
```

@classmethod

```
1  class A:
2      y = 1
3
4      @classmethod
5      def get_y(cls):
6          return cls.y
7
8  a = A()
9
```

```
>>> type(A.get_y)
<class 'method'>
>>>
```

@classmethod

```
1  class MyClass:
2      def __init__(self, param1, param2):
3          self.x = param1
4          self.y = param2
5
6      @classmethod
7      def new(cls): # or new(cls, params, ...)
8
9          # preparing some stuff
10         param1 = 1.
11         param2 = 2.
12
13         return cls(param1, param2)
14
15
16 inst_1 = MyClass.new()
17
```


__slots__

```
>>> class A:
...     __slots__ = ["x", "y"] # ЭКОНОМИМ ПАМЯТЬ
...
>>> a = A()
>>> a.__dict__
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'A' object has no attribute '__dict__'
>>> a.x = 92
>>> a.z = 92
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'A' object has no attribute 'z'
```

`__hash__`

Hashable type

- `a == b` \rightarrow `hash(a) == hash(b)` (pay attention to `__eq__`)
- hashable objects can be keys in dict

Наследование

```
class Counter:
    def __init__(self, initial_count=0):
        self.count = initial_count

    def get(self):
        return self.count

class SquaredCounter(Counter):
    def get(self):
        return super().get() ** 2

c = SquaredCounter(91)
assert c.get() == 8281
```

Наследование

```
class A:  
    def f(self):  
        print("A")
```

```
class B:  
    def f(self):  
        print("B")
```

```
class C(A, B):  
    pass
```

```
C().f()  
# A
```

```
class Base:
    def f(self):
        print("Base")

class A(Base):
    def f(self):
        print("A")
        super().f() # super is dynamic!

class B(Base):
    def f(self):
        print("B")
        super().f()

class C(A, B):
    pass

C().f()
# A
# B
# Base

assert C.mro() == [C, A, B, Base, object]
```

Mixin

```
class DoublingMixing: # !!!  
    def increment(self):  
        super().increment()  
        super().increment()
```

```
class DoublingCounter(DoublingMixing, Counter):  
    pass
```

```
c = DoublingCounter()  
assert c.count == 0  
c.increment()  
assert c.count == 2
```

Inheritance

object — базовый класс любого класса

```
>>> class A:
...     pass
...
>>> dir(A)
['__class__', '__delattr__', '__dict__', '__dir__', '__doc__',
 '__eq__', '__format__', '__ge__', '__getattr__', '__gt__',
 '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclass__', '__le__',
 '__lt__', '__module__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__',
 '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__',
 '__str__', '__subclasshook__', '__weakref__']
>>>
```


Exceptions

Exceptions

```
1 cars = {'audi': 10, 'mercedes-benz': 17, 'toyota': 24}
2
3 ford = cars['ford']
4
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "dict_failure.py", line 3, in <module>
    ford = cars['ford']
KeyError: 'ford'
```

```
1 a = 1 / 0
2
```

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

Operator raise

```
1  def division(first: float, second: float):
2      if second == 0:
3          raise ZeroDivisionError
4      return first / second
5
6
7  division(15, 0)
8
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "division.py", line 6, in <module>
    division(15, 0)
  File "division.py", line 3, in division
    raise ZeroDivisionError
ZeroDivisionError
```

Operator raise

Более информативно:

```
1  def division(first: float, second: float):
2      if second == 0:
3          raise ZeroDivisionError('Do not divide by zero!')
4      return first / second
5
6
7  division(15, 0)
8
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "division.py", line 7, in <module>
    division(15, 0)
```

```
File "division.py", line 3, in division
    raise ZeroDivisionError('Do not divide by zero!')
```

ZeroDivisionError: Do not divide by zero!

Exception handling syntax

```
try:  
    ... # run some dangerous stuff  
except (...): # type of exceptions specified here  
    ... # run if exception caught  
else:  
    ... # run if no exception  
finally:  
    ... # run anyway
```

Exception handling syntax

```
1  def division(first: float, second: float):
2      if second == 0:
3          raise ZeroDivisionError('Zero division attempt')
4      return first / second
5
6  try:
7      a = division(15, 0)
8  except ZeroDivisionError as e:
9      print('Something went wrong: {}'.format(e))
10 else:
11     print('Succeed!')
12 finally:
13     print('(You will see this anyway)')
```

Something went wrong: Zero division attempt
(You will see this anyway)

Built-in exceptions hierarchy

```
BaseException
+-- SystemExit
+-- KeyboardInterrupt
+-- GeneratorExit
+-- Exception
    +-- StopIteration
    +-- StopAsyncIteration
    +-- ArithmeticError
        |   +-- FloatingPointError
        |   +-- OverflowError
        |   +-- ZeroDivisionError
    +-- AssertionError
    +-- AttributeError
    +-- BufferError
    +-- EOFError
    +-- ImportError
        |   +-- ModuleNotFoundError
    +-- LookupError
        |   +-- IndexError
        |   +-- KeyError
    +-- MemoryError
    +-- NameError
        |   +-- UnboundLocalError
    +-- OSError
        |   +-- BlockingIOError
        |   +-- ChildProcessError
        |   +-- ConnectionError
        |       |   +-- BrokenPipeError
        |       |   +-- ConnectionAbortedError
        |       |   +-- ConnectionRefusedError
        |       |   +-- ConnectionResetError
        |   +-- FileExistsError
        |   +-- FileNotFoundError
        |   +-- InterruptedError
        |   +-- IsADirectoryError
        |   +-- NotADirectoryError
        |   +-- PermissionError
        |   +-- ProcessLookupError
        |   +-- TimeoutError
```

Traceback

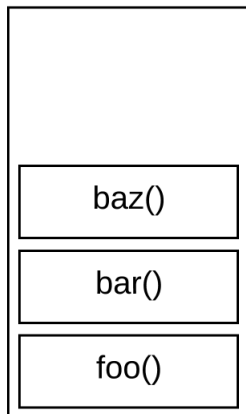
```
1 def outer():
2     try:
3         middle()
4     except Exception as e:
5         print("Exception: {}".format(e))
6         raise e
7
8 def middle():
9     try:
10         inner()
11     finally:
12         print("cleanup")
13
14 def inner():
15     raise RuntimeError("Kaboom")
16
17 outer()
```

cleanup
Exception: Kaboom
Traceback (most recent call last):
 File "traceback_ex.py", line 17, in <module>
 outer()
 File "traceback_ex.py", line 6, in outer
 raise e
 File "traceback_ex.py", line 3, in outer
 middle()
 File "traceback_ex.py", line 10, in middle
 inner()
 File "traceback_ex.py", line 15, in inner
 raise RuntimeError("Kaboom")
RuntimeError: Kaboom

Call stack

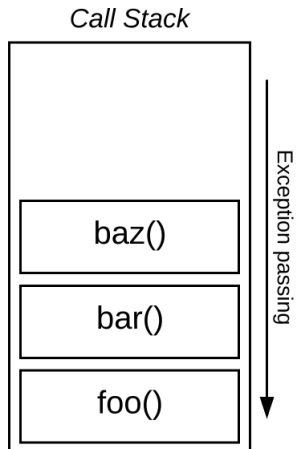
```
1  def foo():  
2  |    bar()  
3  
4  def bar():  
5  |    baz()  
6  
7  def baz():  
8  |    pass  
9  
10 foo()
```

Call Stack



Call stack

```
1  def foo():  
2  |    bar()  
3  
4  def bar():  
5  |    baz()  
6  
7  def baz():  
8  |    pass  
9  
10 foo()
```



RuntimeError

```
>>> d = {"foo": 42, "bar": 24}
>>> for key in d:
...     d.pop(key)
...
42
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
RuntimeError: dictionary changed size
    during iteration
```

ImportError

```
try:  
    import foobar_speedups as foobar  
except ImportError:  
    import foobar_slow as foobar
```

AttributeError

```
>>> class A:
...     pass
...
>>> A().foobar
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'A' object has no attribute 'foobar'
```

AttributeError

```
>>> class A:
...     pass
...
>>> A().foobar
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: 'A' object has no attribute 'foobar'
```

Может ли AttributeError возникнуть при записи?

LookupError

```
>>> [][0]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
IndexError: list index out of range
>>> {}[0]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
KeyError: 0
```

TypeError

```
>>> [[][None]]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: list indices must be integers or slices,
      not NoneType
```


ValueError

```
>>> int("XXI")
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10:
    'XXI'
```

Собственные исключения

```
class Error(Exception):
    """Exception that is the base class of all
    other error exceptions.
    You can use this to catch all errors with
    one single except statement.
    """
    pass

class DatabaseError(Error):
    """Exception that are related to the database.
    """
    pass

class InterfaceError(Error):
    ...
```

Custom exceptions

`raise` “выбрасывает” объект! Исключения — объекты!

API Исключений

```
>>> e = Exception("hello", 92, "world")
>>> e.args
('hello', 92, 'world')
>>> raise e
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
Exception: ('hello', 92, 'world')
>>> e.__traceback__
<traceback object at 0x7efcae9dec48>
```

API Исключений

```
>>> e2 = Exception()
>>> e2.__traceback__ is None
True
>>> e3 = e2.with_traceback(e.__traceback__)
>>> e3 is e2 and e3.__traceback__ is not None
True
```

```
import traceback

def foo():
    bar()

def bar():
    raise Exception # raise Exception()

try:
    foo()
except Exception as e:
    traceback.print_tb(e.__traceback__)

# File "main.py", line 11, in <module>
#   foo()
# File "main.py", line 4, in foo
#   bar()
# File "main.py", line 7, in bar
#   raise Exception <- причина внизу
```

Исключения -- причины

```
class LibraryError(Exception):  
    pass  
  
try:  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
except OSError:  
    raise LibraryError
```

Исключения -- причины

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "main.py", line 5, in <module>  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory:  
    "I_don't_exist.rly"
```

During handling of the above exception,
another exception occurred:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "main.py", line 7, in <module>  
    raise LibraryError  
__main__.LibraryError
```

`e.__context__` -- ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЕ-КОНТЕКСТ

Исключения -- причины

```
class LibraryError(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
try:  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
except OSError as e:  
    raise LibraryError from e
```

Исключения -- причины

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "main.py", line 6, in <module>  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory:  
    "I_don't_exist.rly"
```

The above exception was the direct cause
of the following exception:

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "main.py", line 8, in <module>  
    raise LibraryError from e  
__main__.LibraryError
```

`e.__cause__` -- исключение-причина

Исключения -- причины

```
class LibraryError(Exception):  
    pass
```

```
try:  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
except OSError as e:  
    raise LibraryError from None
```

```
# Traceback (most recent call last):  
#   File "main.py", line 8, in <module>  
#       raise LibraryError from None  
# __main__.LibraryError
```

Исключения -- причины

```
try:  
    open("I_don't_exist.rly")  
finally:  
    open("log.txt")
```

raise

```
raise Exception("foo")  
raise Exception("foo") from e  
raise Exception("foo") from None  
raise # re-raises last exception
```

Q & A

Задание

- Реализовать класс `Graph`:
 - узлы — объекты класса `Node` (имеют уникальные `id`)
 - представление графа с помощью списков смежности
 - реализация “необходимых методов” (например, `in_graph(node)` или `add_node(node)`)
- Реализовать класс `WeightedGraph`, наследник `Graph`:
 - хранение весов рёбер

Самостоятельное задание

Дополнительно к основному заданию

- **(5 баллов)** Реализовать обход графа в ширину: метод `bfs(start_node) → list:` (возвращает список узлов в порядке посещения)
- **(15 баллов)** Реализовать метод `is_tree()`, проверяющий, является ли граф деревом (возвращает `True` или `False`)