Python Built-in Exceptions

When writing a program, we, more often than not, will encounter errors. Error caused by not following the proper structure (syntax) of the language is called syntax error or parsing error.

We can notice here that a colon is missing in the if statement.

Errors can also occur at runtime and these are called exceptions. They occur, for example, when a file we try to open does not exist (FileNotFoundError), dividing a number by zero (ZeroDivisionError), module we try to import is not found (ImportError) etc. Whenever these type of runtime error occur, Python creates an exception object. If not handled properly, it prints a traceback to that error along with some details about why that error occurred.

```
>>> 1 / 0
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<string>", line 301, in runcode
File "<interactive input>", line 1, in <module>
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

>>> open("imaginary.txt")
Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<string>", line 301, in runcode
File "<interactive input>", line 1, in <module>
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'imaginary.txt'
```

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Illegal operations can raise exceptions. There are plenty of built-in exceptions in Python that are raised when corresponding errors occur. We can view all the built-in exceptions using the local() built-in functions as follows.

```
>>> locals()['__builtins__']
```

This will return us a dictionary of built-in exceptions, functions and attributes. Some of the common built-in exceptions in Python programming along with the error that cause then are tabulated below

Python Built-in Exceptions

Exception	Cause of Error
AssertionError	Raised when assert statement fails.
AttributeError	Raised when attribute assignment or reference fails.

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EOFError	Raised when the input() functions hits end-of-file condition.
FloatingPointError	Raised when a floating point operation fails.
GeneratorExit	Raise when a generator's close() method is called.
ImportError	Raised when the imported module is not found.
IndexError	Raised when index of a sequence is out of range.
KeyError	Raised when a key is not found in a dictionary.
KeyboardInterrupt	Raised when the user hits interrupt key (Ctrl+c or delete).
MemoryError	Raised when an operation runs out of memory.
NameError	Raised when a variable is not found in local or global scope.
NotImplementedError	Raised by abstract methods.
OSError	Raised when system operation causes system related error.
OverflowError	Raised when result of an arithmetic operation is too large to be represented.
ReferenceError	Raised when a weak reference proxy is used to access a garbage collected referent.
	Raised when an error does not

RuntimeError	fall under any other category.
StopIteration	Raised by next() function to indicate that there is no further item to be returned by iterator.
SyntaxError	Raised by parser when syntax error is encountered.
IndentationError	Raised when there is incorrect indentation.
TabError	Raised when indentation consists of inconsistent tabs and spaces.
SystemError	Raised when interpreter detects internal error.
SystemExit	Raised by sys.exit() function.
TypeError	Raised when a function or operation is applied to an object of incorrect type.
UnboundLocalError	Raised when a reference is made to a local variable in a function or method, but no value has been bound to that variable.
UnicodeError	Raised when a Unicode-related encoding or decoding error occurs.
UnicodeEncodeError	Raised when a Unicode-related error occurs during encoding.
UnicodeDecodeError	Raised when a Unicode-related error occurs during decoding.
UnicodeTranslateError	Raised when a Unicode-related error occurs during translating.

ValueError	Raised when a function gets argument of correct type but improper value.
ZeroDivisionError	Raised when second operand of division or modulo operation is zero.

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