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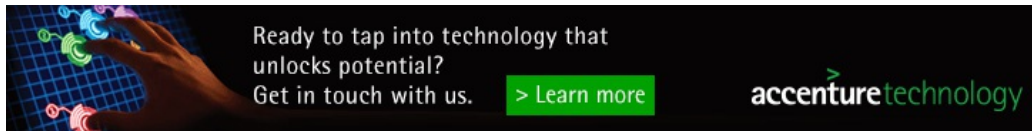


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exceptional handling is not working in python program



```
# phone_num
try:
    phone=soup.find("div", "phone-content")
    for a in phone:
        phone_result= str(a).get_text().strip().encode("utf-8")
        print "Phone information:", phone_result
    except ValueError:
        phone_result="Error"
```

My program stops when there is a uni-code error but i want to use try except to avoid terminating the program. how can i do it?

I get different types of errors. i want something which just doesnt terminate the loop no matter whatever the error. just i want to skip the part of the loop which has error

python exception-handling

edited Feb 4 '14 at 5:21

asked Feb 4 '14 at 5:00

UISO user3265370
61 1 8

well, what type of exception is the "uni-code error" you're trying to handle? – [mhlester](#) Feb 4 '14 at 5:02

put another way, what is the traceback when you run this and it doesn't work.. – [mhlester](#) Feb 4 '14 at 5:02

dup: [stackoverflow.com/questions/4990718/...](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4990718/) – [zhangxaochen](#) Feb 4 '14 at 5:05

Please understand that a robust program is not a program that is hard to kill, but one that keeps in control of what happens and handles edge situations correctly. Catching any error and continuing no matter what (without explicitly handling specific types and locations of error) is just an easy way to write **horrible** software. – [6502](#) Feb 4 '14 at 5:26

2 Answers

By using

```
try:
    ...
except:
    ...
```

You could always catch every error in your try block attempt. The problem with THAT is that you'll catch even `KeyboardInterrupt` and `SystemExit`

However, it's better to catch Errors you're prepared to handle so that you don't hide bugs.

```
try:
    ...
except UnicodeError as e:
    handle(e)
```

At a minimum, you should at least be as specific as catching the `StandardError`.
Demonstrated using your code:

```
try:
    phone=soup.find("div", "phone-content")
    for a in phone:
        phone_result= str(a).get_text().strip().encode("utf-8")
        print "Phone information:", phone_result
    except StandardError as e:
        phone_result="Error was {}".format(e)
```

See the Exception Hierarchy to help you gauge the specificity of your error handling.
<http://docs.python.org/2/library/exceptions.html#exception-hierarchy>

edited Feb 4 '14 at 5:25

answered Feb 4 '14 at 5:03



Aaron Hall

38.1k ●16 ●115 ●115

Right, which I address, you're not giving me enough time here, man. :) – Aaron Hall Feb 4 '14 at 5:06

Now it is fine. – JBernardo Feb 4 '14 at 5:07

I get different types of errors. i want something which just doesnt terminate the loop no matter whatever the error. just i want to skip the part of the loop which has error – user3265370 Feb 4 '14 at 5:18

ok, Use StandardError, I'll demonstrate, see my usage of your code, and how I show you how to log the error in your data. – Aaron Hall Feb 4 '14 at 5:24 ✎

so it will just keep printing the error no matter what is it? and wont terminate the program right? – user3265370 Feb 4 '14 at 5:36



I think you can try something like this first:

```
try:
    whatever()
except Exception as e:
    print e
```

Then you will get your desired(!) exception [if it already exists], and then change it to `except somethingelse`

Or you can go for custom exception which will look something like following, but you have `raise` it where necessary:

```
class ErrorWithCode(Exception):
    def __init__(self, code):
        self.code = code
    def __str__(self):
        return repr(self.code)
```

edited Feb 4 '14 at 5:08

answered Feb 4 '14 at 5:03



sadaf2605

2,725 ●3 ●26 ●51

I think the important part is to show OP that one may use multiple `except` clauses – JBernardo Feb 4 '14 at 5:06
