Stack Overflow is a community of 4.7 million programmers, just like you, helping each other.

Join them; it only takes a minute:

Sign up

Join the Stack Overflow community to:



Ask programming questions



Answer and help your peers



Get recognized for your expertise

Catch exception gets UnboundLocalError



I wrote a crawler to fetch information out of an Q&A website. Since not all the fields are presented in a page all the time, I used multiple try-excepts to handle the situation.

```
{\color{blue} \textbf{def} \ answerContentExtractor(\ loginSession,\ questionLinkQueue\ ,\ answerContentList):}
    while True:
        URL = questionLinkQueue.get()
         try:
                       = loginSession.get(URL,timeout = MAX_WAIT_TIME)
= response.text
             response
             raw_data
             #These fields must exist, or something went wrong...
questionId = re.findall(REGEX,raw_data)[0]
             answerId = re.findall(REGEX,raw_data)[0]
             title
                         = re.findall(REGEX,raw_data)[0]
         except requests.exceptions.Timeout ,IndexError:
             print >> sys.stderr, URL + " extraction error..."
             questionLinkQueue.task_done()
             continue
             questionInfo = re.findall(REGEX,raw_data)[0]
         except IndexError:
             questionInfo = ""
             answerContent = re.findall(REGEX,raw_data)[0]
         except IndexError:
             answerContent = ""
        result = {
    'questionId'
                                   : questionId,
                    'answerId'
                                    : answerId,
                    'title'
                                    : title,
                    'questionInfo' : questionInfo,
                    'answerContent': answerContent
        answerContentList.append(result)
        questionLinkQueue.task_done()
```

And this code, sometimes, may or may not, gives the following exception during runtime:

```
UnboundLocalError: local variable 'IndexError' referenced before assignment
```

The line number indicates the error occurs at the second except IndexError:

Thanks everyone for your suggestions, Would love to give the marks that you deserve, too bad I can only mark one as the correct answer...

python exception
edited Feb 21 '14 at 7:03



Typos, I hand typed it to striped some un-needed lines.. Edited already.. – Paul Leung Feb 21 '14 at 6:43

Related: multiple exceptions in one line (except block) – thefourtheye Feb 21 '14 at 6:50 \$\mathref{s}\$

3 Answers

I think the problem is this line:

```
except requests.exceptions.Timeout ,IndexError
```

This is equivalent to:

```
except requests.exceptions.Timeout as IndexError:
```

So, you're assigning IndexError to the exception caught by requests.exceptions.Timeout Error can be reproduced by this code:

```
try:
    true
except NameError, IndexError:
    print IndexError
    #name 'true' is not defined
```

To catch multiple exceptions use a tuple:

```
except (requests.exceptions.Timeout, IndexError):
```

And UnboundLocalError is coming because Indexerror is treated as a local variable by your function, so trying to access its value before actual definition will raise UnboundLocalError error.

```
>>> 'IndexError' in answerContentExtractor.func_code.co_varnames
True
```

So, if this line is not executed at runtime (requests.exceptions.Timeout ,IndexError) then the IndexError variable used below it will raise the UnboundLocalError . A sample code to reproduce the error:

```
def func():
    try:
        print
    except NameError, IndexError:
        pass
        [][1]
    except IndexError:
        pass
func()
#UnboundLocalError: local variable 'IndexError' referenced before assignment
```

edited Feb 21 '14 at 7:02

answered Feb 21 '14 at 6:49



It solved the problem.. Thank you for explaining all the stuffs behind the scene.. I got a much better sense about the code other than just fixing the error. Thanks again.. - Paul Leung Feb 21 '14 at 7:10

@PaulLeung Glad that helped. :) - Ashwini Chaudhary Feb 21 '14 at 7:13





When you say

```
except requests.exceptions.Timeout ,IndexError:
```

Python will except requests.exceptions.Timeout error and the error object will be IndexError. It should have been something like this

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{except} & (\texttt{requests.exceptions.Timeout} & \texttt{,IndexError}) & \textbf{as} & \texttt{e} : \\ \end{tabular}
```

answered Feb 21 '14 at 6:49



```
except requests.exceptions.Timeout ,IndexError:
```

means same as except requests.exceptions.Timeout as IndexError

You should use

```
except (requests.exceptions.Timeout, IndexError):
```

instead

answered Feb 21 '14 at 6:49

