

Lecture 32:

HANDLING EXCEPTIONS

CSC111: Introduction to CS through Programming

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Announcements 1/3

- Additional office hours this week:
 - ✓ Wednesday from 2 to 4
 - Friday (today) from 1:30 to 3
- (16 to 0 for talking about projects instead of the midterm)

Announcements 2/3

interested in
CS Grad School & REUs?

TODAY!

Friday
Nov. 30th
4pm
Ford 241
Panel+Chat+Cookies



Alvitta Ottley
WashU



Shannon Roberts
UMass



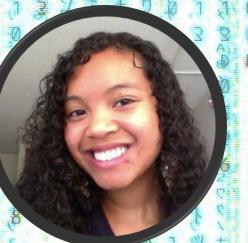
Angus Forbes
UCSC



Samantha Williams
UVM



Charles Perin
U. Victoria



Leilani Battle
UMD



Lane Harrison
WPI

Announcements 3/3



Thanksgiving Welcome Back Game Night

Friday, 11/30 7-9pm

Gaming Lab Hillyer 326 (meet in Hillyer Atrium)

TONIGHT!

Having a rough semester and need an extra break after Thanksgiving?
Want to bond with students and get to know the CS community better?
Come by our Game Night and have a heartwarming time with us!

Smithies
in
CS

Coming up

- ✓ Announcements
- ✓ Final Project Proposal Recap
- ✓ Working with files
 - ✓ what is a file?
 - ✓ reading data in
 - ✓ writing data out
- ✓ Intro to Algorithms
- **Recap of Lab: Sorting**
- Handling Exceptions
- Final Project Workshop

Discussion

What part of Lab 10 was
the most challenging?



Takeaways from Lab 10

- Algorithmic thinking is **hard** on multiple levels
 - Figuring out how to **describe** the process
 - Translating that **process** into code
 - Recognizing when the code **isn't doing what you want**
 - Evaluating **efficiency**
 - ...and much more...
- Yesterday was just a **small taste** (it's okay if you didn't finish)
- Many more opportunities to master this skill, will be a **recurring theme** in future courses
 - CSC212
 - CSC250
 - CSC252

Coming up

- ✓ Announcements
- ✓ Final Project Proposal Recap
- ✓ Working with files
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 - ✓ reading data in
 - ✓ writing data out
- ✓ Intro to Algorithms
- ✓ Recap of Lab: Sorting
- **Handling Exceptions**
- Final Project Workshop

Lecture 10: some problems are obvious

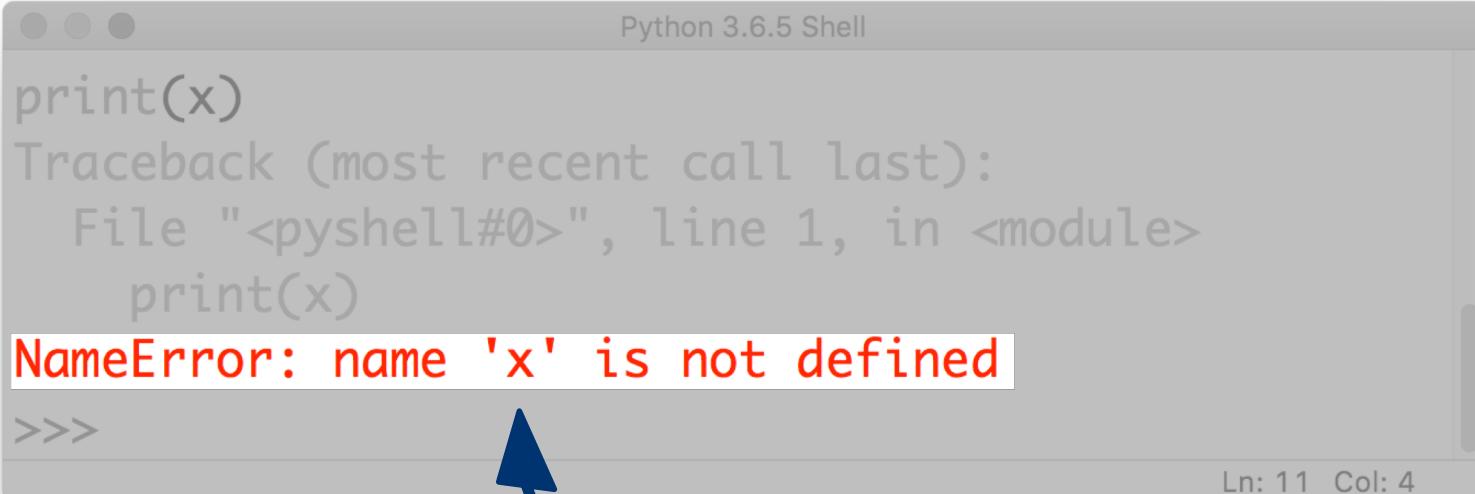
this is called
an **Exception**



```
Python 3.6.5 Shell
print(x)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#0>", line 1, in <module>
    print(x)
NameError: name 'x' is not defined
>>>
```

Ln: 11 Col: 4

Lecture 10: some problems are obvious



Python 3.6.5 Shell

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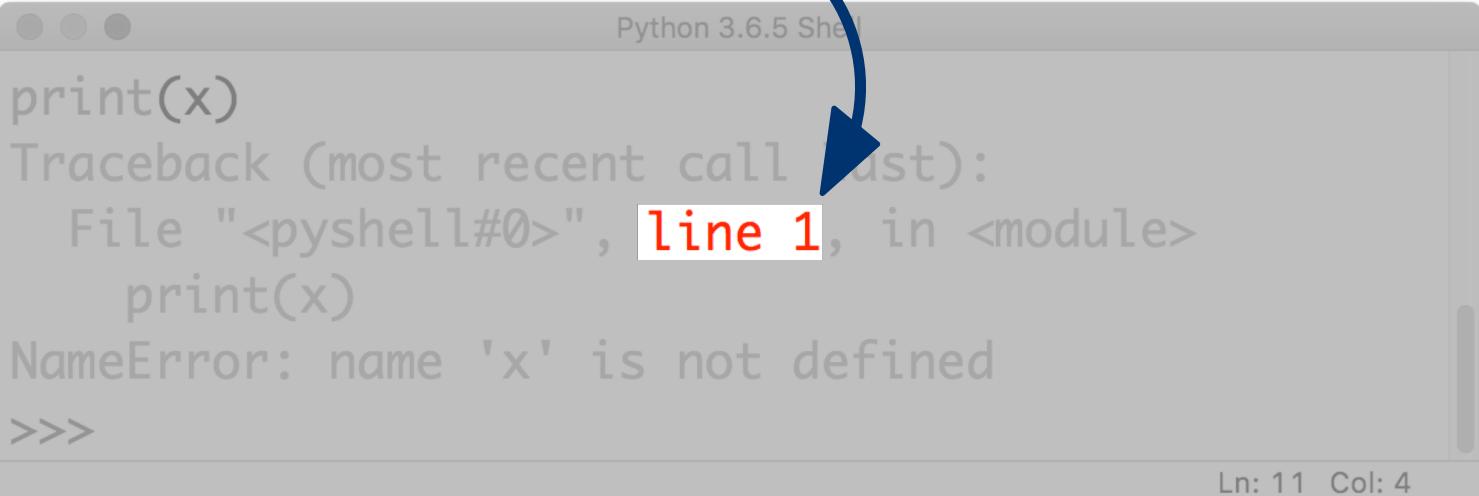
Ln: 11 Col: 4



the kind of error gives you
a **clue** about what the problem is

Lecture 10: some problems are obvious

it also tells you **where** the problem is
(but be careful!)



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    print(x)
NameError: name 'x' is not defined
>>>
```

Ln: 11 Col: 4

Discussion

But there's a drawback to when your
program throws an **Exception**...



An example



```
exceptionHandling.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course Material/CSC111/CSC111/demos/exceptionHandling.py (3.6.5)
import math
def main():

    x = int(input("Enter a number greater than 0: "))
    print("The log is:", math.log(x))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

Ln: 5 Col: 37
```

What happens if the user enters
a **negative** number?

An example

What happens if the user enters a **string**?



```
*exceptionHandling.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course Material/CSC111/CSC111/demos/exceptionHandling.py (3.6.5)*
import math
def main():

    x = int(input("Enter a number greater than 0: "))

    if x > 0:
        print("The log is:", math.log(x))
    else:
        print(x, "is out of range, sorry. Try again.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

Ln: 5 Col: 37
```

The `try...except` block

- There are some cases where avoiding an **Exception** isn't possible
- In this case, we want tell Python:
 - what we **want** to happen
 - how to **handle** it if things go wrong

An example

```
exceptionHandling.py - /Users/jcrouser/Google Drive/Teaching/Course Material/CSC111/CSC111/demos/exceptionHandling.py (3.6.5)
import math
def main():

    try:
        x = int(input("Enter a number greater than 0: "))
        print("The log is:", math.log(x))

    except ValueError:
        print("Not a valid input.")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

Ln: 6 Col: 36
```

Takeaways

- Even if you can't avoid all errors, you can design your program to **fail gracefully**
- You can handle multiple different kinds of **Exceptions**, and you can handle them differently
- Think about **edge cases** to provide specific feedback about what went wrong