



Python Try Except

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

The `try` block lets you test a block of code for errors.

The `except` block lets you handle the error.

The `finally` block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.

Exception Handling

When an error occurs, or exception as we call it, Python will normally stop and generate an error message.

These exceptions can be handled using the `try` statement:

Example

The `try` block will generate an exception, because `x` is not defined:

```
try:  
    print(x)  
except:  
    print("An exception occurred")
```

[Run example »](#)

Since the try block raises an error, the except block will be executed.

Without the try block, the program will crash and raise an error:

Example

This statement will raise an error, because `x` is not defined:

```
print(x)
```

Run example »

Many Exceptions

You can define as many exception blocks as you want, e.g. if you want to execute a special block of code for a special kind of error:

Example

Print one message if the try block raises a `NameError` and another for other errors:

```
try:
    print(x)
except NameError:
    print("Variable x is not defined")
except:
    print("Something else went wrong")
```

Run example »

Else

You can use the `else` keyword to define a block of code to be executed if no errors were raised:

Example

In this example, the `try` block does not generate any error:

```
try:
    print("Hello")
except:
    print("Something went wrong")
else:
    print("Nothing went wrong")
```

[Run example »](#)

Finally

The **finally** block, if specified, will be executed regardless if the try block raises an error or not.

Example

```
try:
    print(x)
except:
    print("Something went wrong")
finally:
    print("The 'try except' is finished")
```

[Run example »](#)

This can be useful to close objects and clean up resources:

Example

Try to open and write to a file that is not writable:

```
try:
    f = open("demofile.txt")
    f.write("Lorum Ipsum")
except:
    print("Something went wrong when writing to the file")
finally:
    f.close()
```

[Run example »](#)

The program can continue, without leaving the file object open.

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

COLOR PICKER



HOW TO

- Tabs
- Dropdowns
- Accordions
- Side Navigation
- Top Navigation
- Modal Boxes
- Progress Bars
- Parallax
- Login Form
- HTML Includes
- Google Maps
- Range Sliders
- Tooltips
- Slideshow
- Filter List
- Sort List

SHARE



CERTIFICATES

HTML
CSS
JavaScript
PHP
jQuery
Bootstrap
XML

[Read More »](#)

[REPORT ERROR](#)

[PRINT PAGE](#)

[FORUM](#)

[ABOUT](#)

Top 10 Tutorials

HTML Tutorial
CSS Tutorial
JavaScript Tutorial
How To Tutorial
W3.CSS Tutorial
Bootstrap Tutorial
SQL Tutorial
PHP Tutorial
jQuery Tutorial
Python Tutorial

Top 10 References

HTML Reference
CSS Reference
JavaScript Reference
W3.CSS Reference
Bootstrap Reference
SQL Reference
PHP Reference
HTML Colors
jQuery Reference
Python Reference

Top 10 Examples

- HTML Examples
- CSS Examples
- JavaScript Examples
- How To Examples
- W3.CSS Examples
- Bootstrap Examples
- PHP Examples
- jQuery Examples
- Angular Examples
- XML Examples

Web Certificates

- HTML Certificate
- CSS Certificate
- JavaScript Certificate
- jQuery Certificate
- PHP Certificate
- Bootstrap Certificate
- XML Certificate

W3Schools is optimized for learning, testing, and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and basic understanding. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness of all content. While using this site, you agree to have read and accepted our terms of use, cookie and privacy policy. Copyright 1999-2019 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.

Powered by W3.CSS.

