## Exception Handling: Takeaways 🖻

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## **Syntax**

• Handling an exception using a try-except block:

```
try:
    impossible_value = int("Not an integer")
except ValueError:
    print("Cannot convert string to integer")
```

• Catching multiple types of exceptions:

```
try:
    f = open("data.txt", "r")
    s = f.readline()
    i = float(s)
except ValueError:
    print("Cannot convert data to floating point value")
except IOError:
    print("Could not read file")
```

## Concepts

- Errors can be quite useful to us because they tell us what went wrong with our code.
- Exception handling comes into play when we want to handle errors gracefully so our program doesn't crash.
- An exception is a broad characterization of what can go wrong with a program. Exceptions occur during the execution of a program whereas syntax errors will cause your code not to run at all.
- In a try except block, Python will attempt to execute the try section of the statement. If Python raises an exception, the code in the except statement will execute.

• While you have the ability to catch any exception without specifying a particular error in the except: section, not specifying an error is sometimes dangerous as you won't be able to execute exception-specific logic.

## Resources

- Why a try-except block is useful in Python
- Errors and Exceptions



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