

# exceptions

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## 0.1 Exceptions

In Python errors are managed with a special language construct called “Exceptions”. When errors occur exceptions can be raised, which interrupts the normal program flow and fallback to somewhere else in the code where the closest try-except statement is defined.

To generate an exception we can use the `raise` statement, which takes an argument that must be an instance of the class `BaseException` or a class derived from it.

```
[3]: raise Exception("description of the error")
```

```
-----  
Exception                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-3-c32f93e4dfa0> in <module>  
----> 1 raise Exception("description of the error")  
  
Exception: description of the error
```

A typical use of exceptions is to abort functions when some error condition occurs, for example:

```
def my_function(arguments):  
  
    if not verify(arguments):  
        raise Exception("Invalid arguments")  
  
    # rest of the code goes here
```

To gracefully catch errors that are generated by functions and class methods, or by the Python interpreter itself, use the `try` and `except` statements:

```
try:  
    # normal code goes here  
except:  
    # code for error handling goes here  
    # this code is not executed unless the code  
    # above generated an error
```

For example:

```
[4]: try:
      print("test")
      # generate an error: the variable test is not defined
      print(test)
    except:
      print("Caught an exception")
```

test

Caught an exception

To get information about the error, we can access the `Exception` class instance that describes the exception by using for example:

```
except Exception as e:
```

```
[5]: try:
      print("test")
      # generate an error: the variable test is not defined
      print(test)
    except Exception as e:
      print("Caught an exception:" + str(e))
```

test

Caught an exception:name 'test' is not defined