



# Exceptions



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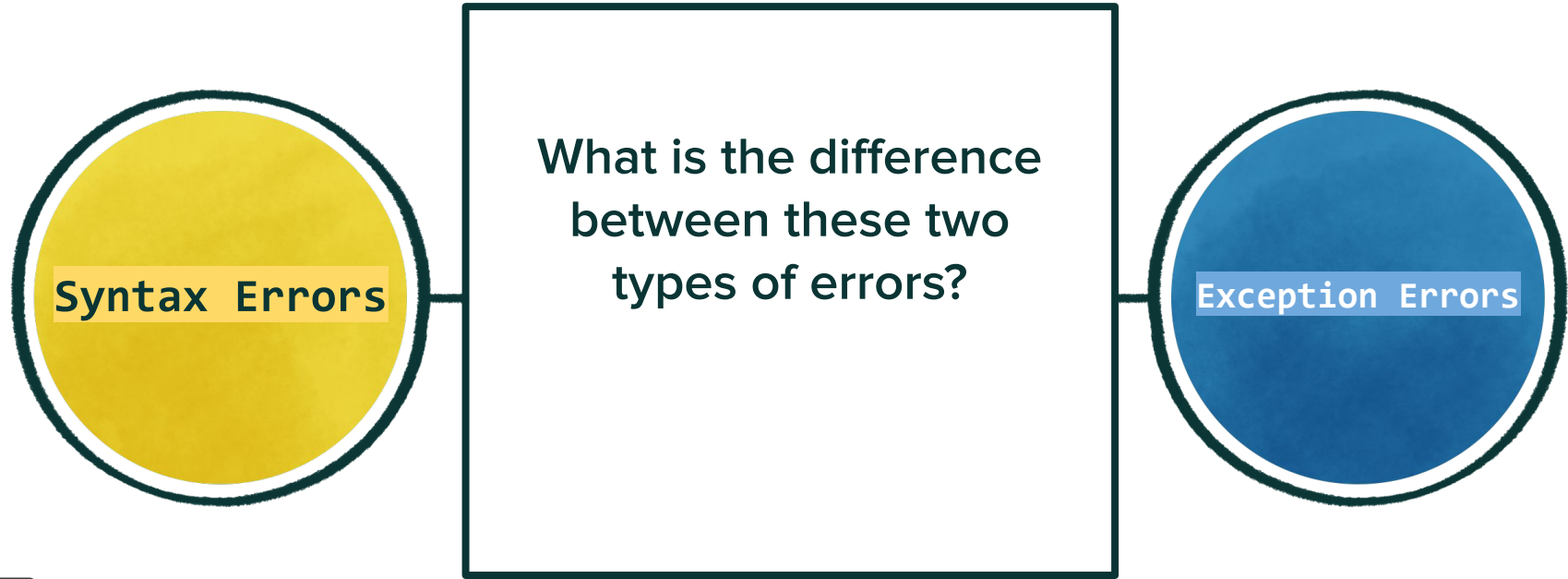


- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Common Exceptions



# 1 Introduction

# What is the difference?



Students, write your response!



# Introduction (review)

Syntax Error	Exception Error
These types of errors are detected during <b>compiling</b> the program into byte-code.	These types of errors are detected during the program execution ( <b>interpretation</b> ) process.



# Introduction (review)

- Now, let's examine the following example :

```
1 print('Here we go!')
2 print('I will be the second text')
3 a = '3'
4 b = 5
5 print('It is time for an error message :(')
6 print(a + b)  # it won't be printed
7 print("Sorry, but I won't be printed")  # it won't ve printed
```



# Introduction (review)

- Now, let's examine the following example :

```
1 print('Here we go!')
2 print('I will be the second text')
3 a = '3'
4 b = 5
5 print('It is time for an error message :(')
6 print(a + b)  # it won't be printed
7 print("Sorry, but I won't be printed")  # it won't ve printed
```

```
1 Here we go!
2 I will be the second text
3 It is time for an error message :(
4 Traceback (most recent call last):
5   File "code.py", line 6, in <module>
6     print(a + b)
7   TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```



# Introduction (review)

- ▶ Exceptions also have explanatory “associated value” at the last line of the error message.

```
1 Here we go!  
2 I will be the second text  
3 It is time for an error message :(  
4 Traceback (most recent call last):  
5   File "code.py", line 6, in <module>  
6     print(a + b)  
7 TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

Explanatory text value of the  
error message. It's known as  
**“associated value”**







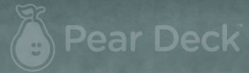
2

# Common Exceptions

Can you  
summarize the  
**common**  
**exceptions?**



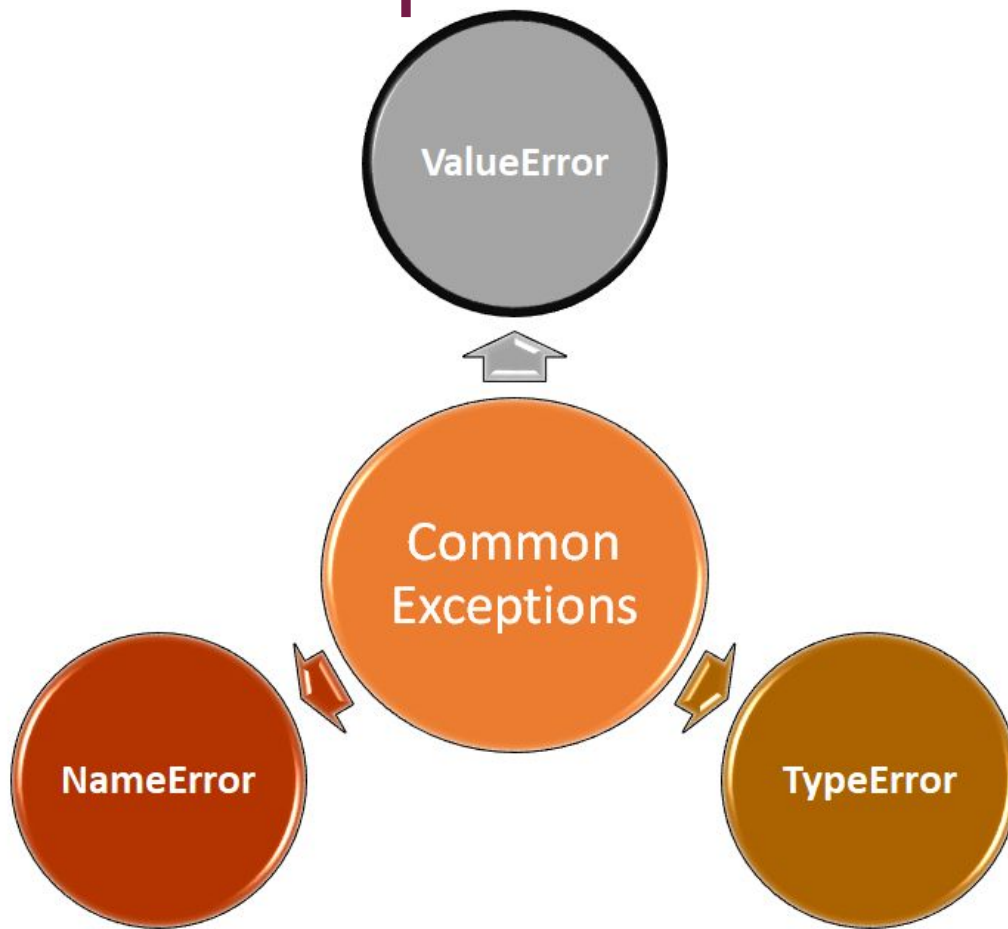
Students, write your response!



Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar



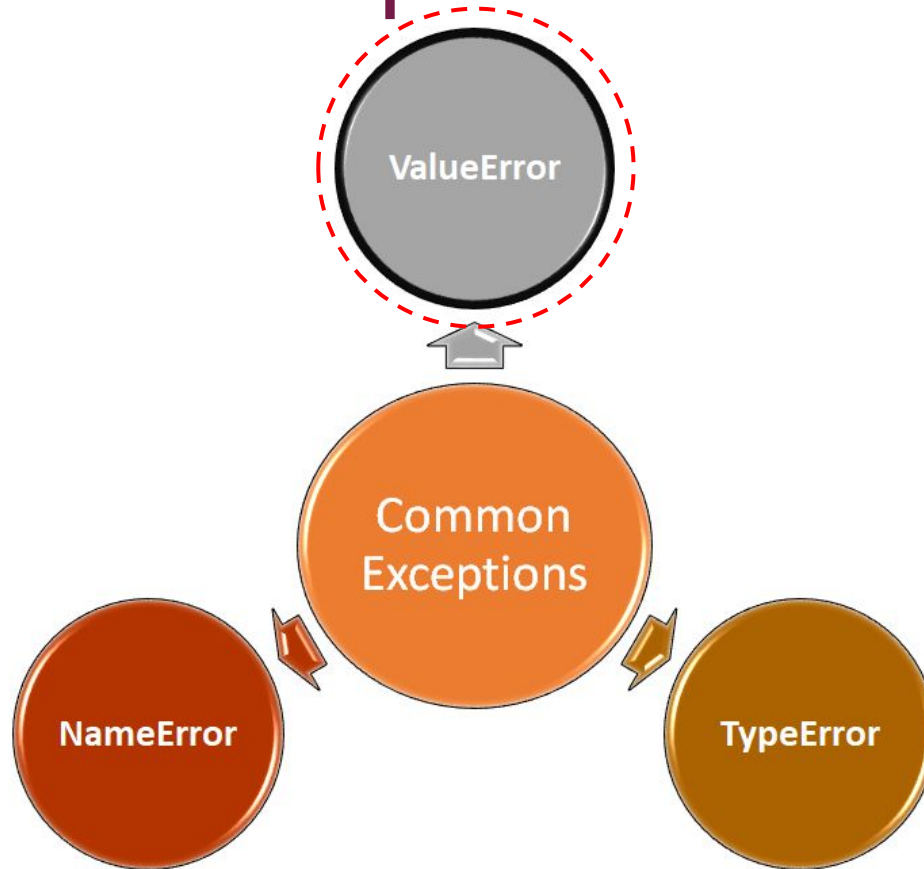
# Common Exceptions (review)



# Common Exceptions (review)

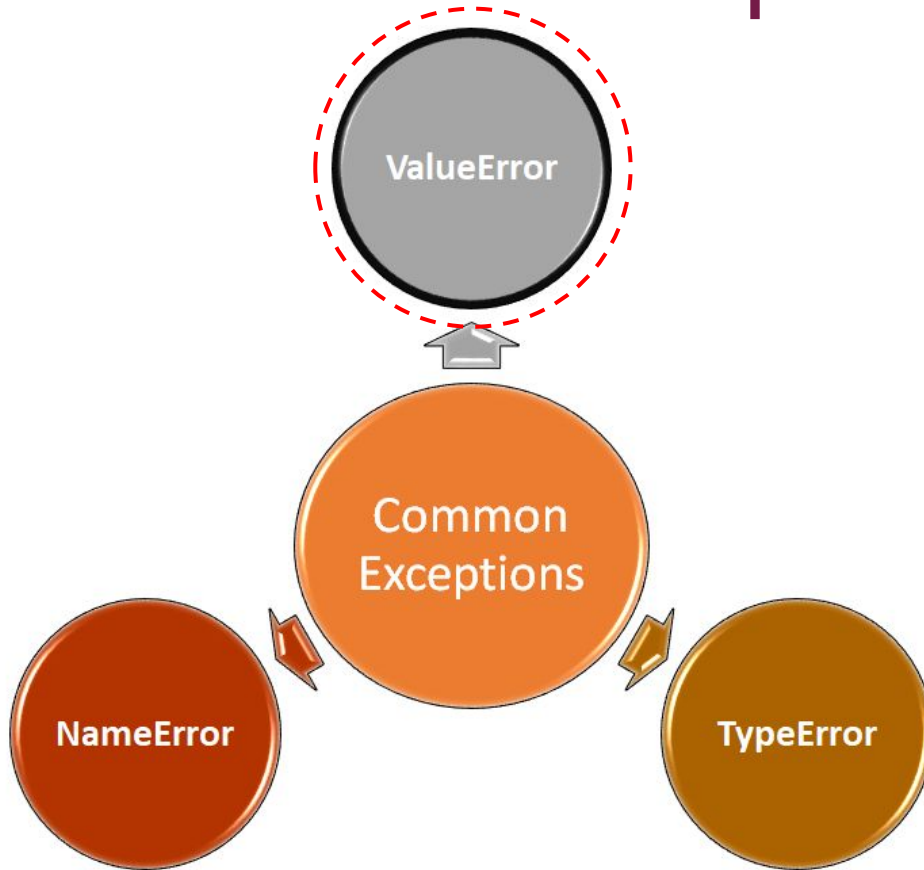


**ValueError**

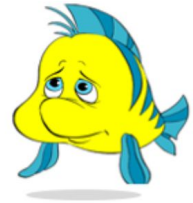


# Common Exceptions (review)

**ValueError**



Is laying an egg enough to live here?

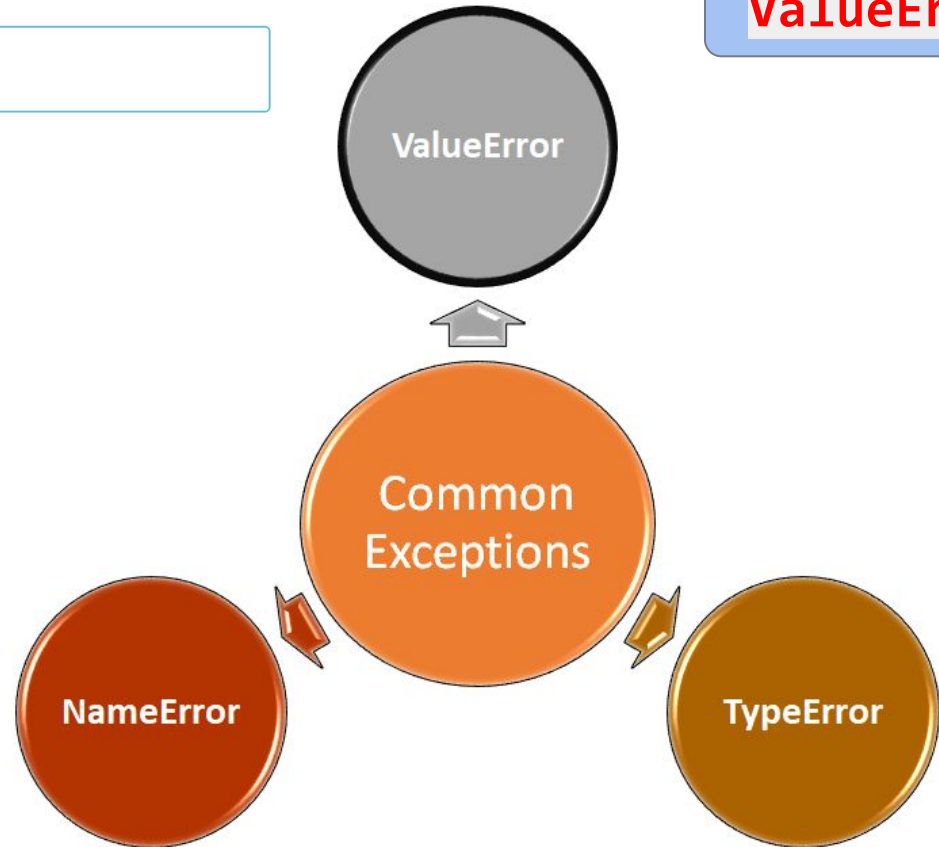


# Common Exceptions (review)



**ValueError**

```
1 print(int('ten'))  
2
```



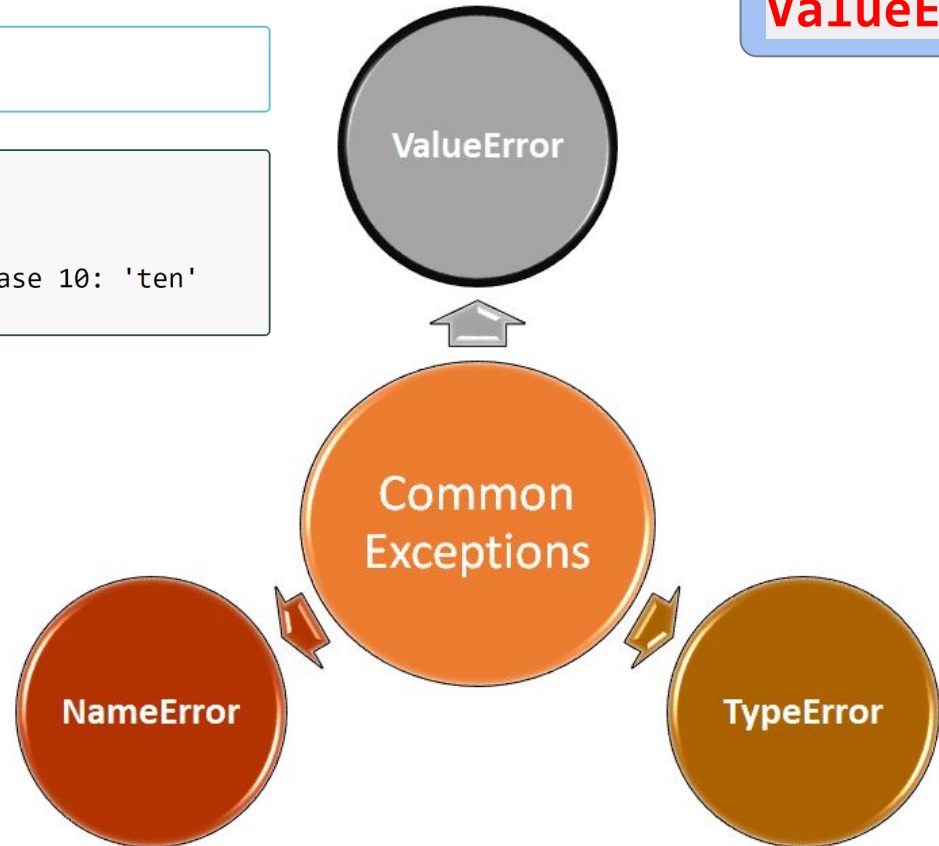
# Common Exceptions (review)



**ValueError**

```
1 print(int('ten'))  
2
```

```
1 Traceback (most recent call last):  
2   File "code.py", line 1, in <module>  
3     print(int('ten'))  
4   ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'ten'  
5
```





# Common Exceptions



**ValueError**

## ► Task :

- Try to set a code to raise `ValueError` intentionally using the `math` module.



# Common Exceptions



ValueError

- ▶ A **sample** of the code can be as follows :

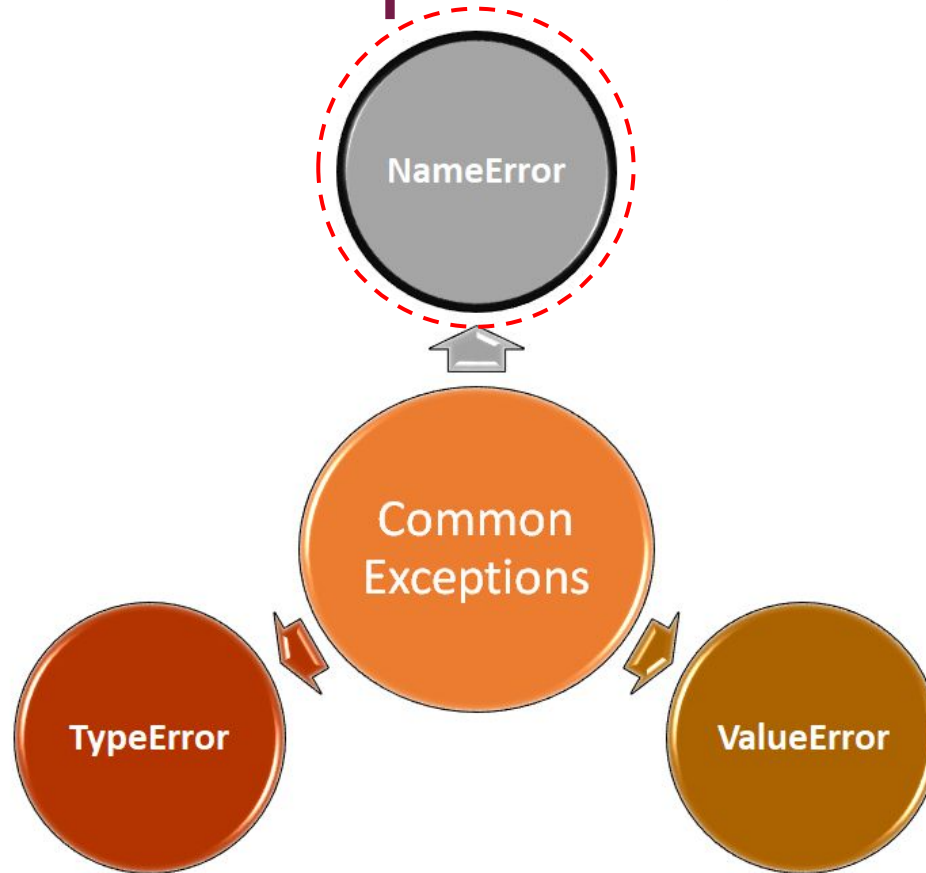
```
1 import math
2 print("I am trying to get the square root of a negative number.")
3 print(math.sqrt(-10))
4
```

## Output

```
I am trying to get the square root of a negative number.
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "code.py", line 3, in <module>
    print(math.sqrt(-10))
ValueError: math domain error
```

# Common Exceptions (review)

**NameError**

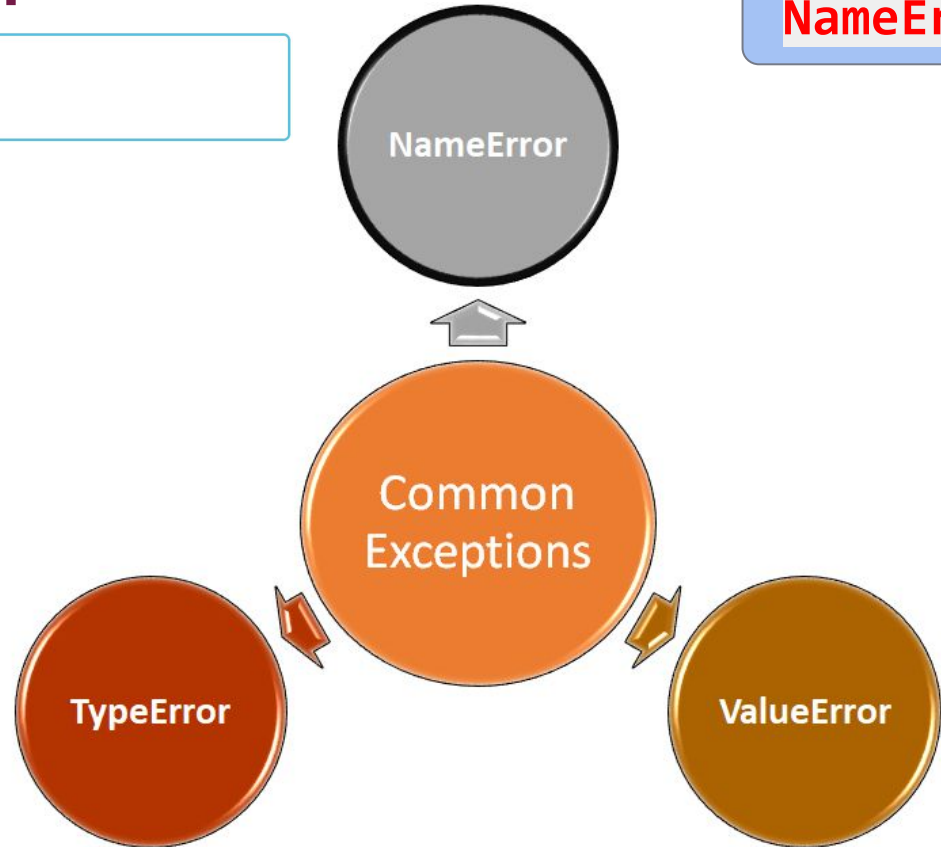


# Common Exceptions (review)



**NameError**

```
1 print(variable)
2 variable = "Don't ever give up!"
```



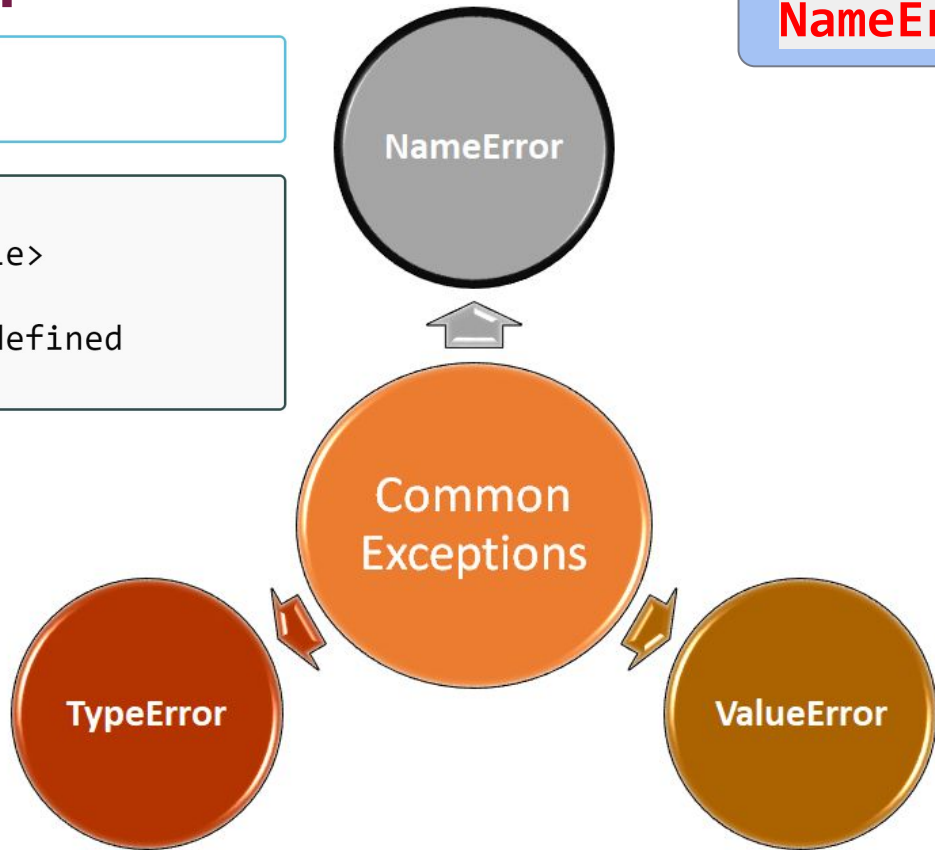
# Common Exceptions (review)



**NameError**

```
1 print(variable)
2 variable = "Don't ever give up!"
```

```
1 Traceback (most recent call last):
2   File "code.py", line 1, in <module>
3     print(variable)
4 NameError: name 'variable' is not defined
5
```



# Common Exceptions (review)



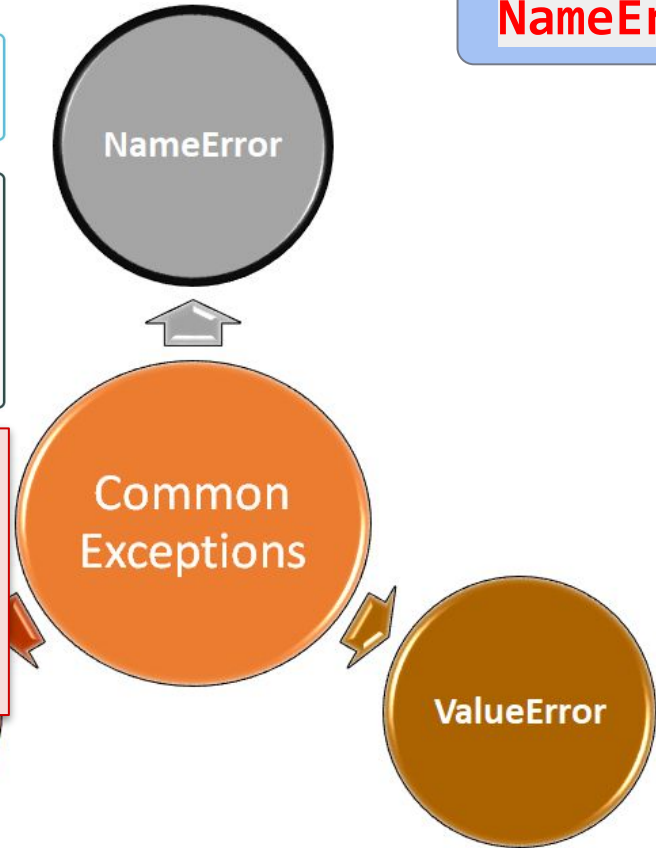
**NameError**

```
1 print(variable)
2 variable = "Don't ever give up!"
```

```
1 Traceback (most recent call last):
2   File "code.py", line 1, in <module>
3     print(variable)
4 NameError: name 'variable' is not defined
5
```

## ⚠ Attention :

- Note that the NameError often raises due to the lack of attention to these two things: **case-sensitivity** of Python and **pre-defines** of the variables.





# Common Exceptions



**NameError**

## ► Task :

- Try to set a code to raise `NameError` intentionally.

# Common Exceptions



**NameError**

- ▶ A **sample** of the code can be as follows :

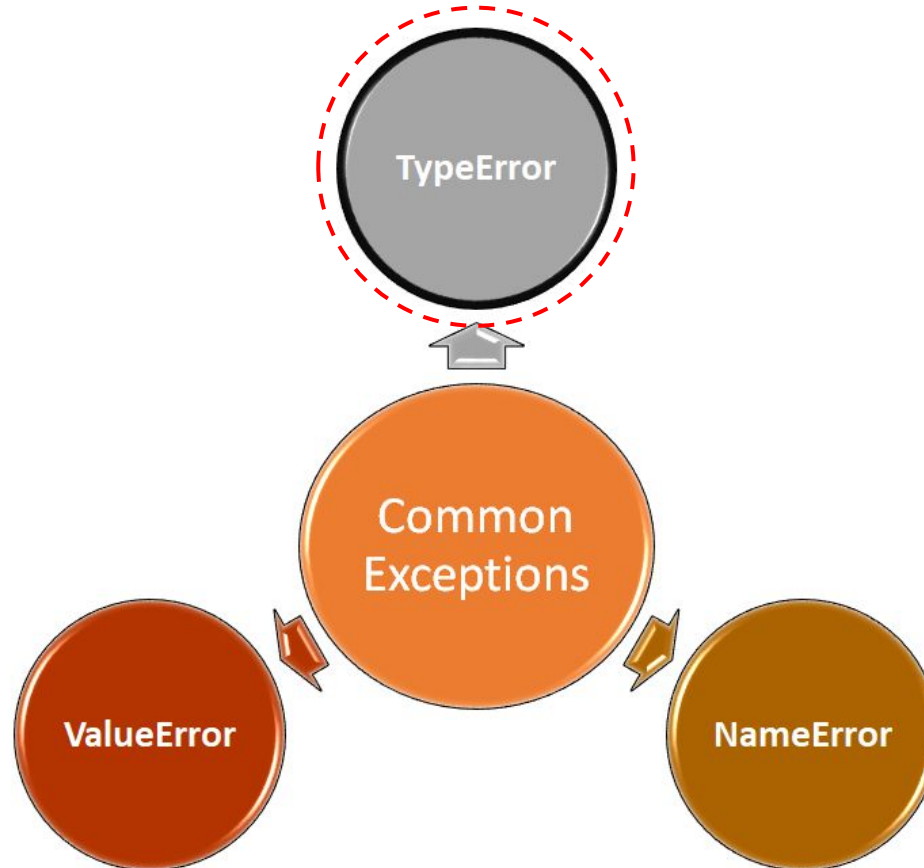
```
1 b = "string value 1"
2 c = "string value 2"
3 print(b)
4 print(C)
5
```

## Output

```
string value 1
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "code.py", line 4, in <module>
    print(C)
NameError: name 'C' is not defined
```

# Common Exceptions (review)

**TypeError**

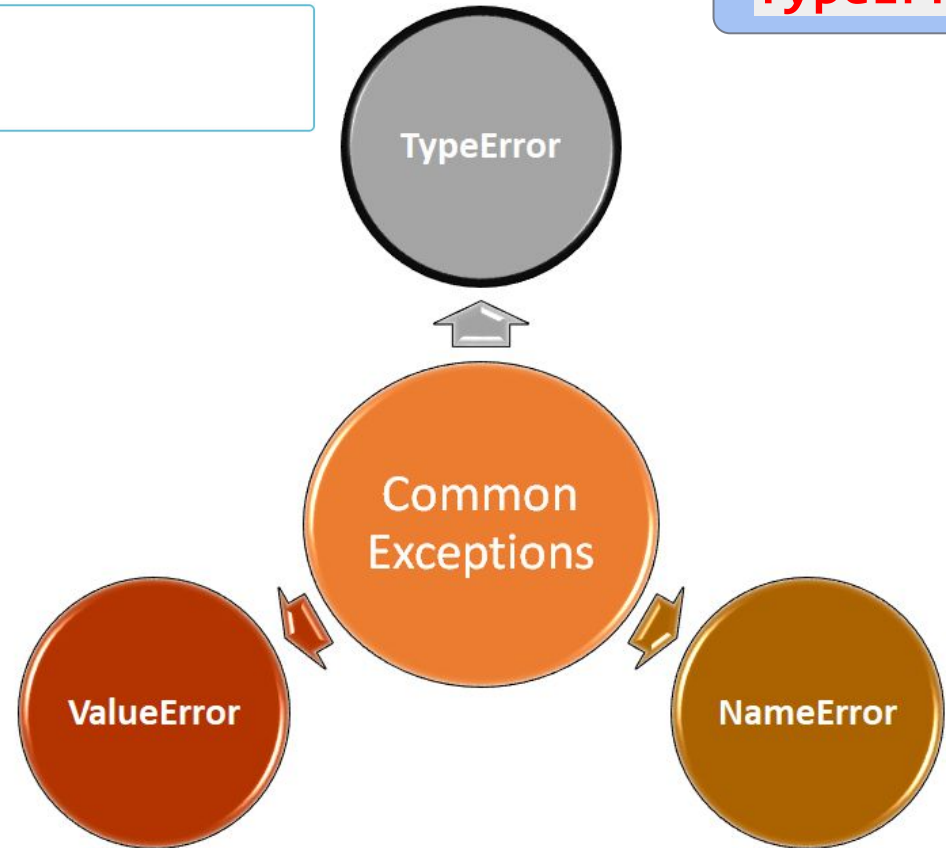




# Common Exceptions (review)

**TypeError**

```
1 for i in range('x'):  
2     print(i)  
3
```

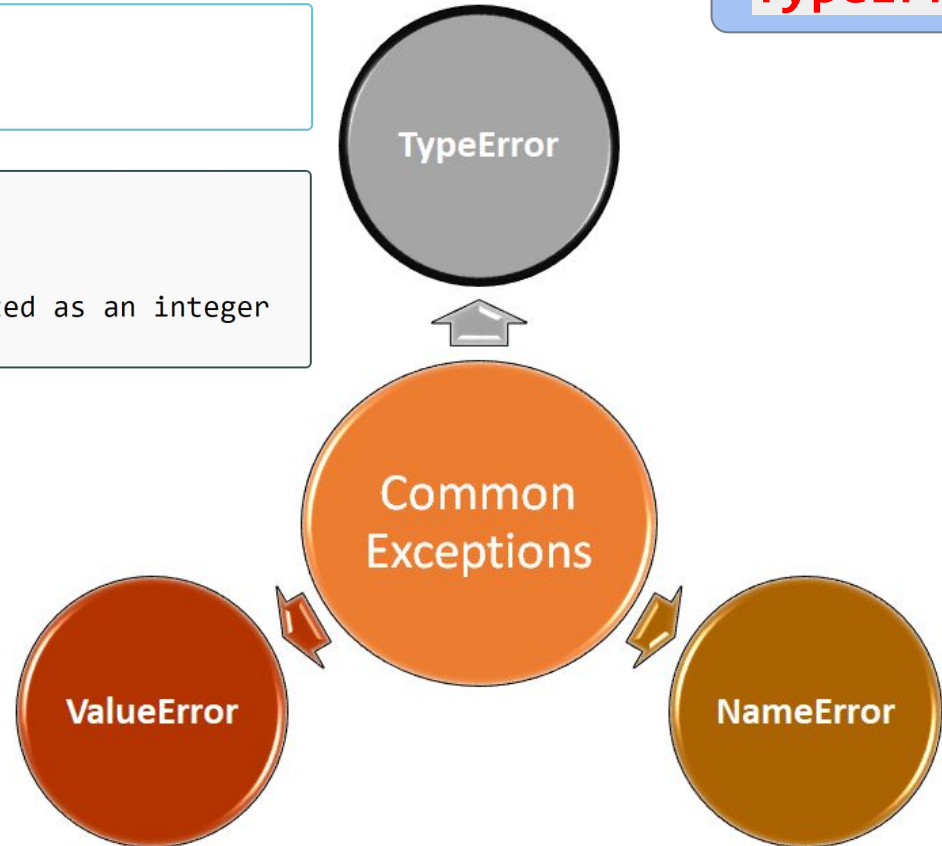


# Common Exceptions (review)

**TypeError**

```
1 for i in range('x'):  
2     print(i)  
3
```

```
1 Traceback (most recent call last):  
2   File "code.py", line 1, in <module>  
3     for i in range('x'):  
4   TypeError: 'str' object cannot be interpreted as an integer  
5
```





# Common Exceptions



**TypeError**

## ► Task :

- Try to set a code to raise `TypeError` intentionally.

# Common Exceptions



**TypeError**

- ▶ A **sample** of the code can be as follows :

```
1 print(2 + "2")  
2
```

## Output

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "code.py", line 1, in <module>  
    print(2 + "2")  
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'
```

# Common Exceptions (review)



## Tips:

- The most useful way you can do about all the errors you can't deal with yourself is to search for the error message on the internet search engine.
- You can make sure that the errors that you will encounter and their solutions have been experienced by someone previously.



# THANKS!

## End of the Lesson

(Exceptions)

**next Lesson**



## Exception Handling

**click above**

