tuple. This tuple usually contains the error string, the error number, and an error location.

Example

Following is an example for a single exception:

```
#!/usr/bin/python



# Define a function here.

def temp_convert(var):

    try:

        return int(var)

    except ValueError, Argument:

        print "The argument does not contain numbers\n", Argument



# Call above function here.

temp_convert("xyz");
```

This produces the following result:

```
The argument does not contain numbers

invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'xyz'
```

Raising an Exception

You can raise exceptions in several ways by using the raise statement. The general syntax for the **raise** statement is as follows.

Syntax

```
raise [Exception [, args [, traceback]]]
```

Here, *Exception* is the type of exception (For example, NameError) and *argument* is a value for the exception argument. The argument is optional; if not supplied, the exception argument is None.