

# Python Assertions & Exceptions



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# Assertions

## 2.1 Covering Your A\*\* With Assertions

[Code is Here!](#) - [Try it Here!](#)

- ▶ Assertlerin doğru kullanımı, geliştiricilere bir programdaki **kurtarılamayan hatalar** hakkında bilgi vermektir.
- ▶ Assertions, programınız içinde dahili **kendi kendine kontroller** anlamına gelir.
- ▶ Kodunuzda bazı imkansız **koşulları** ilan ederler.

İndirim.

```
def apply_discount(product, discount):  
    price = int(product["price"] * (1 - discount))  
    assert 0 <= price <= product["price"]  
    return price  
  
shoes = {'name': 'Fancy Shoes', 'price': 14900}  
  
print(apply_discount(shoes, 0.25))  
  
# Will throw assertion error.  
# print(apply_discount(shoes, 2.0))
```

# More Assertion Examples

Listenin ortalamasını al.

```
def avg(marks):  
    assert len(marks) != 0, "List is empty."  
    return sum(marks)/len(marks)  
  
mark2 = [55,88,78,90,79]  
print("Average of mark2:",avg(mark2))  
  
mark1 = []  
print("Average of mark1:",avg(mark1))
```

How can we explain it better?

IN A TRY EXCEPT BLOCK!



**Properly doing error  
handling**



**Throwing the entire  
code in a try/catch**

# Exceptions

try:

```
    from ui.tools.logger import  
    ReadLogger
```

```
    logger = ReadLogger.getlogger()
```

```
except Exception as e:
```

```
    print ("Exception here!")
```





# Difference between Syntax Error and Exceptions

## Syntax Error

```
amount = 10000
# check if you can purchase Nike
Shoes
if(amount > 2999)
print("No =")
```

```
File "/home/ac35380186f4ca7978956ff46697139b.py", line 4
    if(amount>2999)
        ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

## Exceptions

```
# initialize the amount variable
marks = 10000
# perform division with 0
a = marks / 0
print(a)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/home/f3ad05420ab851d4bd106fffb04229907.py", line 4, in <module>
    a=marks/0
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

# Most Optimized String Formatting

There are 4 major ways to do string formatting in Python.  
Kinda unreal and go against Zen of Python for sure.

```
name = 'Bob'

print("Hello, %s", name)
# Hello, Bob
```

```
"Hello, {}".format(name)
# "Hello, Bob"
```

```
print(f'Hello, {name}!')
# 'Hello, Bob!'
```

f-strings are **better, faster, stronger**. So use them whenever you can.

# Examples

```
# Program to depict else clause with try-except
```

```
def sum_over_subtract(a , b):
```

```
    try:
```

```
        c = ((a+b) / (a-b))
```

```
    except ZeroDivisionError:
```

```
        print ("a/b result in 0")
```

```
    else:
```

```
        print (c)
```

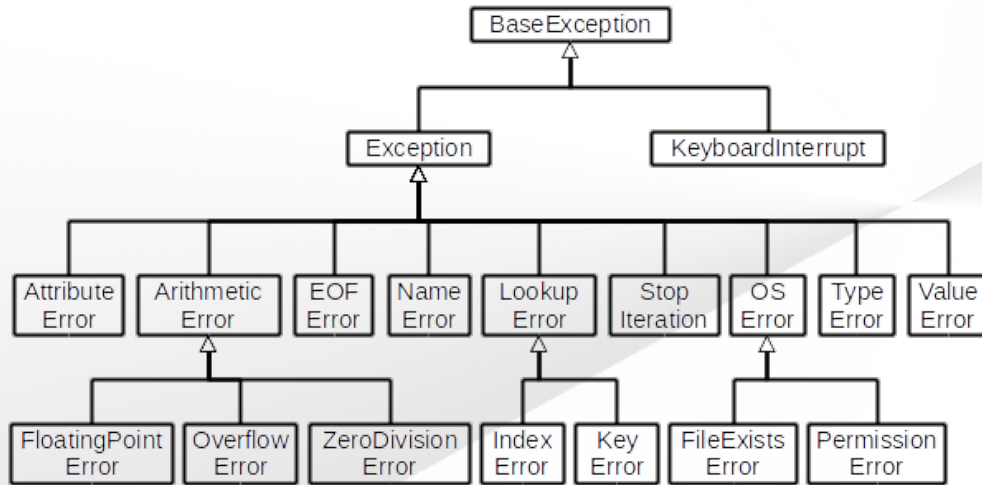
else - güvenli su

```
# Driver program to test above function
```

```
sum_over_subtract(2.0, 3.0)
```

```
sum_over_subtract(3.0, 3.0)
```

# Exception Hierarchy



## ValueError

: “We received an argument of the correct data type but an inappropriate value.”

## ZeroDivisionError

: “You cannot divide by zero”

## FileNotFoundError

: “Could not the file that’s looked for”



# Danger



```
def function():  
    try:
```

```
        f = open("demofile.txt", "r")  
        print(f.read())  
        x = 2/0  
        assert x != None, "Error"  
        print(x)
```

```
    except IOError as io:  
        print(f"Error: {io}")
```

```
    except ZeroDivisionError as zero:  
        print(f"Error: {zero}")
```

```
function()
```

