**Exceptions**

Exceptions are a sign that an error has occurred (Deitel, 2020).

An exception is raised at the point where the error is detected; it may be handled by the surrounding code block or by any code block that directly or indirectly invoked the code block where the error occurred. (python.org)

Exceptions usually include a traceback that indicates where the error occurred. In Python, there are built in exceptions and user defined exceptions.

* Examples of Built in Exceptions
  + ValueError -Raised when an operation or function receives an argument that has the right type but an inappropriate value
  + NameError - Raised when a local or global name is not found
  + TypeError - Raised when an operation or function is applied to an object of inappropriate type. The associated value is a string giving details about the type mismatch.

**Exception Handling**

You can write code that handles exceptions.

* The try statement specifies exception handlers and/or cleanup code for a group of statements:
* The except clause(s) specify one or more exception handlers.
* If all expressions are false, the suite of the else clause, if present, is executed.
* If the finally clause is present, it specifies a ‘cleanup’ handler.

from python.org