

POLYTECHNIC
OF PORTO
SUPERIOR SCHOOL
OF
MEDIA ARTS
AND DESIGN



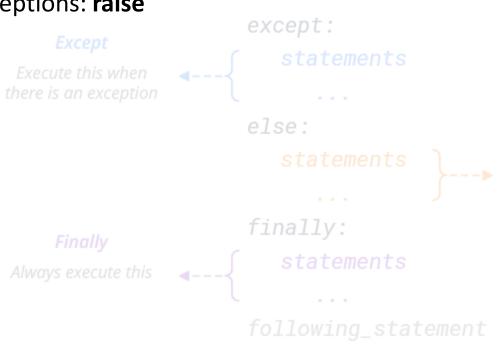
ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES

EXCEPTIONS

TECHNOLOGIES AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR THE WEB

1.Exceptions

- Exceptions
- try-exception
- Multiple exceptions
- A keyword else
- A keyword finally
- Set exceptions: raise



try:



Exceptions

- ☐ When executing the code, different errors may occur:
 - ☐ Coding errors made by the programmer (syntax or logic)

```
1 while True
2 print('Hello world')
```

☐ Errors due to incorrect data entry

- ☐ Unpredictable errors due to external factors
 - ☐ For exemple, a removed file, a non-existing folder, ...

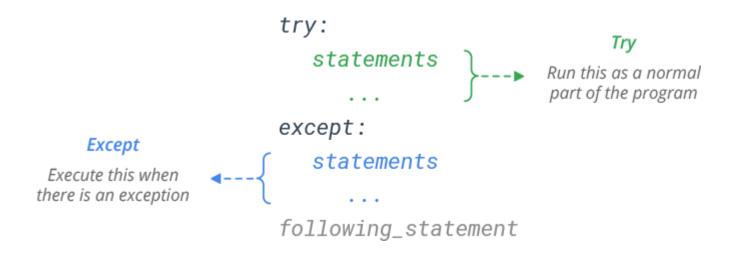


Exceptions

- ☐ Correct expressions or statements may cause an error
 - ☐ e.g. a division by a variable without content or with a value of 0
- ☐ When an error or exception occurs, python normally stops the execution and generates an error message.
- ☐ These exceptions can be handled using the structures try—except
- ☐ The objective is to <u>capture execution errors</u>, treat them, and not allow the program to crash.

try-except

- ☐ Python executes the block included in try clause as a normal part of the program code
- ☐ When an error occurs during this execution, the instructions included in try statement are cancelled, and the code included in the except clause is executed

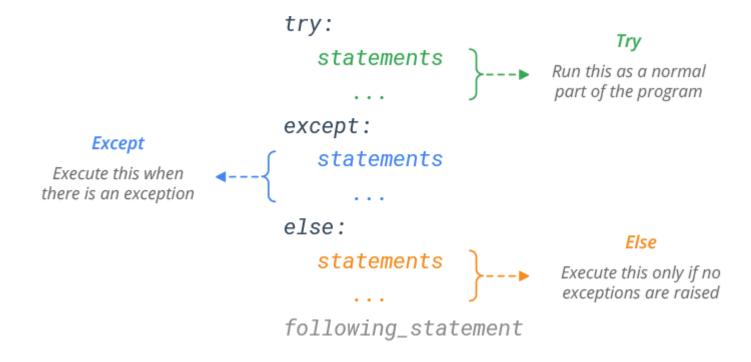


try-except-except...

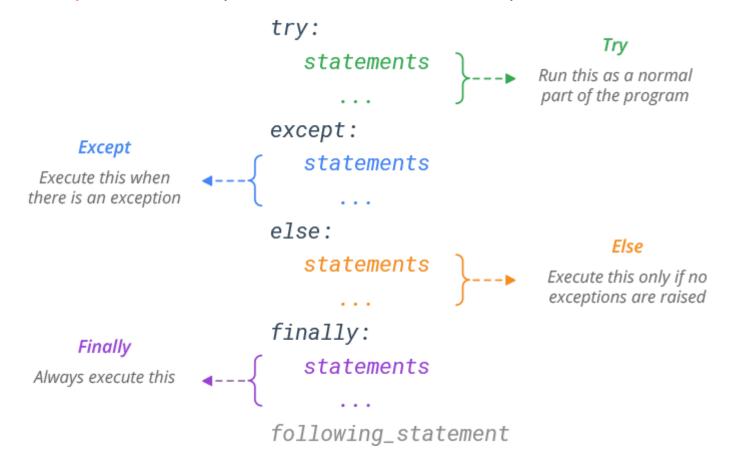
■ We can define several exception blocks, to capture and deal with specific errors / exceptions, giving more objective information to the user



- try-except-else
- ☐ The else clause is optional
- ☐ The else clause is executed only when no exception (error) occurs



- try-except-else-finally
- ☐ The finally clause is also optional
- ☐ The finally clause is always executed, whether an exception occurred or not



- try-except-else-finally
- ☐ The finally clause is also optional
- ☐ The finally clause is always executed, whether an exception occurred or not
- ☐ We use the finally clause to define actions that must be performed in any situation, such as closing a file

```
# finally clause is always executed
                                        # Exception handling during file manipulation
                                        f = open('myfile.txt')
try:
    x = 1/0
                                        try:
                                            print(f.read())
except:
    print('Something went wrong')
                                        except:
finally:
                                            print("Something went wrong")
    print('Always execute this')
                                        finally:
                                            f. close()
# Prints Something went wrong
# Prints Always execute this
```



try-except-else-finally

☐ List of standard exceptions in Python:

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/standard exceptions.htm

https://docs.python.org/3/library/exceptions.html#concrete-exceptions

| Exceptions | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| ValueError | Data with invalid content for the typeof data |
| ZeroDivisionError | Attempt to divide by zero |
| TypeError | Invalid operation for data type |
| IOError | Attempt to open a file that does not exist |
| IndexError | When a specified index is not valid |
| ImportError | When it is not possible to import a certain module |
| ArithmeticError | When the specified arithmetic operation is not possible to perform |



```
Exceptions.py > ...

try:

numero = int(input("Número: "))

except ValueError:

print("0 valor é incorreto")

except:

print("0correu um erro na inserção de dados")

print("código a seguir ao tratamento de erro!")

print("código a seguir ao tratamento de erro!")
```





```
try:
    numero = int(input("Número: "))
    divisor = int(input("Divisor: "))
                                                    C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
    quociente = numero / divisor
                                                   Número: 10
    print(quociente)
                                                   Divisor: 2
except ValueError:
                                                   5.0
    print("O número inserido está incorreto")
                                                   código a seguir ao try-except
except ZeroDivisionError:
    print("Não é possível dividir por 0!")
except:
    print("Erro no cálculo!")
print("código a seguir ao try-except")
```



```
🕏 Exveptions1.py > ...
      try:
          numero = int(input("Número: "))
          divisor = int(input("Divisor: "))
          quociente = numero / divisor
          print(quociente)
                                                           C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
      except ValueError:
 6
                                                         Número: 120
          print("O número inserido está incorreto")
                                                         Divisor: 0
      except ZeroDivisionError:
                                                         Não é possível dividir por 0!
          print("Não é possível dividir por 0!")
                                                         código a seguir ao try-except
 9
10
      except:
          print("Erro no cálculo!")
11
12
      print("código a seguir ao try-except")
13
```



```
try:
    numero = int(input("Número: "))
    divisor = int(input("Divisor: "))
    quociente = numero / divisor
    print(quociente)
                                                C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
except ValueError:
    print("O número inserido está incorreto") Número: 10
                                               Divisor: 3
except ZeroDivisionError:
                                                3.3333333333333333
    print("Não é possível dividir por 0!")
                                               códogo executado!
except:
                                               código a seguir ao try-except
    print("Erro no cálculo!")
finally:
    print("códogo executado!")
print("código a seguir ao try-except")
```



```
try:
    f = open("teste.txt")
    f.write("teste de escrita em ficheiro")
except:
    print("Erro na abertura do ficheiro!")
finally:
    if f.closed == False:
        f.close()
```



- ☐ It is possible to define our own exceptions, defining conditions for the occurrence of these exceptions
- ☐ To throw (define) an exception use the keyword raise

```
Exp3.py > ...

1
2   try:
3     numero = int(input("indique um Número positivo:"))
4     if numero < 0:
5          raise ValueError()
6     except:
7     print("valor incorreto")
8
9
10   input()
11</pre>
C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
indique um Número positivo:-1
valor incorreto
```



- ☐ It is possible to define our own exceptions, defining conditions for the occurrence of these exceptions
- ☐ To define an exception we use the keyword raise



- ☐ It is possible to define our own exceptions, defining conditions for the occurrence of these exceptions
- ☐ To throw (define) an exception we use the keyword raise

```
try:
    numero = int(input("\n indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: "))
    if numero < 0 or numero > 20:
        raise ValueError()
except ValueError:
    print("O número inserido está incorreto!")
except:
                                         C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
    print("Ocorreu um erro!")
                                         indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: a12
                                        O número inserido está incorreto!
input()
```



- ☐ It is possible to define our own exceptions, defining conditions for the occurrence of these exceptions
- ☐ To throw (define) an exception we use the keyword raise

```
valido=False
while not valido:
    try:
        numero = int(input("\n indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: "))
        if numero < 0 or numero > 20:
            raise ValueError()
                                                          C:\WINDOWS\py.exe
    except ValueError:
        print("O número inserido está incorreto!")
                                                          indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: a12
                                                         O número inserido está incorreto!
    except:
        print("Ocorreu um erro!")
                                                          indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: 21
    else:
                                                         O número inserido está incorreto!
        valido = True
                                                          indique um Número entre [0 e 20]: 15
input()
```