



erro de valor 1

# ValueError



**Example:** passing a string to `int()` that cannot be converted to an integer

```
>>> b = int("Donut")
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#4>", line 1, in <module>
    b = int("Donut")
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'Donut'
```

## Why ValueError and not TypeError?

Because `int()` can take strings, so there is **no mismatch in the types**, but in the value that was passed as the argument, which is not a valid string that can be converted to a number.

```
>>> b = int("5")
>>> b
5
```

Can take strings, but only valid strings for this function.

Este tópico é essencial para o processo de depuração. Quando há erros ou bugs em um programa (sintaxe ou erros lógicos), geralmente é possível detectá-los e corrigi-los lendo a mensagem de erro exibida. É como trabalhar como detetive. Você precisa ler a mensagem de erro, interpretá-la e tentar adivinhar o que pode estar causando o problema. É realmente muito divertido se você pensar sobre isso. Você pode consertar o programa resolvendo o “quebra-cabeça” e geralmente aprendemos muito com longas sessões de depuração. Você precisa pesquisar, experimentar, testar e corrigir, para que sejam oportunidades incríveis de aprender.

Tudo começa com uma mensagem de erro simples, e é isso que discutiremos nesta breve introdução, alguns dos diferentes tipos de mensagens de erro que você pode receber em um programa Python. Vamos começar!

## Vocabulário

- **Exceção** : uma exceção é um erro ou evento inesperado que ocorre enquanto o programa está em execução e altera o fluxo de execução.
- **Bug** : erro lógico em um programa.

- **Depuração** : o processo de encontrar e corrigir erros no seu código.

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Este é um exemplo com uma tupla:

## IndexError



**a = (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)**

Index 40?!

```
>>> a = (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)
>>> a[40]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#3>", line 1, in <module>
    a[40]
IndexError: tuple index out of range
```

## ► TypeError

Um TypeError é uma exceção criada quando uma operação é aplicada a um valor de um tipo inadequado.

Por exemplo, você poderá ver essa exceção se passar um argumento do tipo de dados errado para uma função interna do Python, como na imagem abaixo, onde erro de valor 1

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**Example: passing a number to the built-in function len()**

```
>>> len(5)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#6>", line 1, in <module>
    len(5)
TypeError: object of type 'int' has no len()
```

Aqui você pode ver um exemplo dessa exceção quando tentamos concatenar um número inteiro com uma tupla. O tipo de dados do operando não é apropriado para a operação.



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permitido.

### De acordo com a documentação do Python:

"Gerado quando uma operação ou função recebe um argumento que tem o tipo certo, mas um valor inadequado, e a situação não é descrita por uma exceção mais precisa, como IndexError".

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/exceptions.html#ValueError>

Por exemplo, na imagem abaixo, vemos essa exceção porque passamos a string "Donut" para a função interna int(). Você pode perguntar, por que não obtemos um TypeError? Isso ocorre porque a função int() pode receber cadeias de caracteres, mas essas cadeias precisam representar números para serem convertidos (convertidos) em números inteiros (por exemplo, "56"). Nesse caso, a sequência (valor) não é válida.

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```
>>> name, age, address = ["Amy", 5]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#15>", line 1, in <module>
    name, age, address = ["Amy", 5]
ValueError: not enough values to unpack (expected 3, got 2)
```

## ▶ NameError

This exception, `NameError`, is raised when a local or global variable is used or accessed without being defined first, when you are trying to access it before it even exists in the scope.

### According to the Python documentation:

“Raised when a local or global name is not found. This applies only to unqualified names. The associated value is an error message that includes the name that could not be found.” <https://docs.python.org/3/library/exceptions.html#NameError>

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**Not following Python syntax rules**

```
>>> * 5 6
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

Eu realmente espero que você tenha gostado deste tutorial e tenha sido útil 🙏. Por favor, não hesite em perguntar nos fóruns de discussão ou logo abaixo deste post se tiver alguma dúvida. Os ATs da comunidade e seus colegas de classe estarão lá para ajudá-lo. 🙌

Stephanie.

Relacionado a: [Palestra 8 / Vídeo: Exceções](#)  
Esta postagem é visível para todos.

1 resposta



leonnold\_bernard\_leo

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Lendo

Vídeo: Variáveis Globais

Leitura 1

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