

# Defining terms



Error handling



Debugging

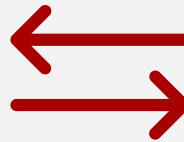
# Error types



Syntax errors



Runtime errors



Logic errors

# Syntax errors

```
# This code won't run at all
x = 42
y = 206
if x == y
    print('Success!!')
```

```
# output
File "syntax.py", line 3
    if x == y
           ^
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

# Runtime errors

# This code will fail when run

```
x = 42
```

```
y = 0
```

```
print(x / y)
```

```
# output
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "runtime.py", line 3, in <module>
```

```
    print(x / y)
```

```
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

# Catching runtime errors

```
try:
    print(x / y)
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    # Optionally, log e somewhere
    print('Sorry, something went wrong')
except:
    print('Something really went wrong')
finally:
    print('This always runs on success or failure')
```

```
# output
Sorry, something went wrong
```

# When to use try/except/finally

## When something might go wrong

- User input

- Accessing an external system

  - REST call

  - File system

## You can act upon the error

- Logging

- Graceful exit

# Some final words on try/except/finally

Not used to find bugs

Debugging, not error handling

You don't have to catch all errors

Let it bubble up

Someone else will deal with it

The application will crash

Sometimes, this is exactly what you want to happen

# Logic errors

# This code won't run at all

```
x = 206
```

```
y = 42
```

```
if x < y:
```

```
    print(str(x) + ' is greater than ' + str(y))
```

```
# output
```



# Figuring out what went wrong

## Stack trace

- Last calls are on the top
- Your code is likely on the bottom
- Seek out line numbers

## Finding your mistake

- Reread your code
- Check the documentation
- Search the internet
- Take a break
- Ask someone for help