Python Workshop 11: Exception Handling

Part 1

- 1. How many except statements can a try-except block have?
 - a) zero
 - b) one
 - c) one or more
 - d) none of the above
- 2. When will the else part of try-except-else be executed?
 - a) always

try:

- b) when an exception occurs
- c) when no exception occurs
- d) when an exception occurs in to except block
- 3. Is the following Python code valid?

```
# Do something

except:

# Do something

finally:

# Do something

try:

print("naomi")

except:

print("nao")

finally:

print('naomi')
```

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\M naomi naomi

- a) no, there is no such thing as finally
- b) no, finally cannot be used with except
- c) no, finally must come before except
- d) yes
- 4. Is the following Python code valid?

```
try:
# Do something
except:
# Do something
else:
# Do something
```

- a) no, there is no such thing as else
- b) no, else cannot be used with except
- c) no, else must come before except
- d) yes
- 5. When is the finally block executed?
 - a) when there is no exception
 - b) when there is an exception
 - c) only if some condition that has been specified is satisfied
 - d) always

Part 2

1. Using try...except, showcase the ZeroDivisionError.

```
try:
    result=1/0

except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print("error: cnnot divide by zero")

except ZeroDivisionError as e

Run:    excep ×

    C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsA
    error: cnnot divide by zero
```

2. Create a simple list containing five elements and try to print the sixth element of the list. [use IndexError exception]

```
lists=[1,2,3,4,5]

try:

print(lists[5])

except IndexError as e:

print("error: Index out of range")

except IndexError as e

Run: excep ×

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Wire
error: Index out of range

Process finished with exit code 0
```

3. Try printing a variable without declaring it first. [use NameError exception]

```
try:
print(i)
except NameError as e:
print("error: no declaration or variable.")

except NameError as e

Run:
except NameError as e

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps
error: no declaration or variable.
```

4. The 'else' in try...except...else statements is used to run the code on the else block if there are no exceptions in the 'except' block. Show an example.

```
id = [1, 2, 8, 3, 9]

try:

print(id[4])

#if error then except block of code will be executed except IndexError as e:

print("error: index out of range")

else: #It will execute after the try statement is true

print("no exceptions were raised.")

else

Run: excep ×

C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.

no exceptions were raised.
```

5. In Python, we can choose to throw an exception if a condition occurs. To throw the exception, we use 'raise' keyword. Show an example.

#initialize the variables A 12 🗶 a=1 b=0#check if b is equal to zero if b==0: #raise an exception with an error messaage raise ZeroDivisionError("error! cannot divide by zero") #try to divide a by b result = a/b #pass the ZeroDivisionError 10 dexcept ZeroDivisionError as e: 11 12 #print the error message print(e)

Part 3

1. Ask the user for the numerator and denominator value; and perform division. If the user enters a number, the program will evaluate and produce the result.

If the user enters a non-numeric value then, the try block will throw a ValueError exception, and we can catch that using a first catch block 'except ValueError' by printing the message 'Entered value is wrong'.

And suppose the user enters the denominator as zero. In that case, the try block will throw a ZeroDivisionError, and we can catch that using a second catch block by printing the message 'Can't divide by zero'.

```
⇔while True:
      Ф
           try:
               num = int(input("enter the numerator: "))
               den = int(input("enter the denominator: "))
               result = num/den
               print("result: ", result)
               break
      Φ
           #incase of value error
           except ValueError:
      φ
               print('entered value is wrong')
               #incase of division error
11
           except ZeroDivisionError:
12
               print("cannot be divided by zero")
13
Run:
     excep X
        C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.
        enter the numerator: 2
        enter the denominator: 1
        result: 2.0
        Process finished with exit code 0
```

2. Ask the user to enter an amount of money. In the try block, run a condition to check if the input value is less than 10 thousand; in which case raise a ValueError and print your message inside it. In the except block, catch the ValueError we previously raised and print the message inside it.

```
⇔while True:
           try:
               ask = int(input('enter salary: '))
               if ask >=10000:
                    raise ValueError
               else:
      ₽
                    print("your salary: ", ask)
                    break
      ♤
           except ValueError:
                print('salary must be less than 10,000.')
10
while True > except ValueError
Run:
     🧼 excep 🗙
        C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps\python3.
        enter salary: 20000
        salary must be less than 10,000.
        enter salary: 2000
        your salary:
                      2000
```

3. An EOFError is raised when built-in functions like input() hits an end-of-file condition (EOF) without reading any data. The file methods like readline() return an empty string when they hit EOF. Show an example.

