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Mentoring Partner

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EXCEPTIONS IN PYTHON

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Introduction :

❑Python uses exceptions to communicate errors and anomalies

❑ *exception* is an object that indicates an error or anomalous condition

❑code explicitly raise an exception by executing a **raise** statement.

❑ If a program does not handle an exception, it terminates with an error traceback message

The try Statement

- The try statement provides Python's exception-handling mechanism

- It is a compound statement

- It can take one of two different forms:

  1) try clause followed by one or more except clauses

  2) A try clause followed by exactly one finally clause

1)try/except

<u>Syntax:</u>

try:

   statement(s)

except [*expression* [*, target*]]:

   statement(s)

[else:

   statement(s)]

Contd….

- The body of each except clause is known as an *exception handler*

2) **try/finally**

Syntax:

try:

   statement(s)

finally:

   statement(s)

◼▶ The finally clause establishes what is known as a *clean-up handler*

Example :

```
f = open(someFile, "w")
try:
    do_something_with_file(f)
finally:
    f.close(  )
```

Built-In Exception classes

- **BaseException**

  mother of all exceptions

- Exception :

    StandardError(base class for all built in exception)

            ArithmeticError

                FloatingPointError
                OverflowError

                ZeroDivisionError

AttributeError (On attribute reference or assignment failure)

EnvironmentError (On error outside Python)

IOError

OSError

WindowsError

ImportError (On failure of import to find module or name.)

LookupError

base class for IndexError, KeyError

– **IndexError**

On out-of-range sequence subscript

- **KeyError**

On reference to a non-existent mapping (dict) key

NameError

UnBoundLocalError

On reference to an unassigned local variable

SyntaxError

On parser encountering a syntax error

– **IndentationError**

On parser encountering an indentation syntax error

--TabError

On improper mixture of spaces and tabs

Example:
```
try:
    con = psycopg2.connect(database='testdb', user='shafeequemonp' )
    cur = con.cursor()
    print "Connecting to database\n        ->%s" % (con)
    cur.execute("""INSERT INTO tbl_user(vchr_username)
    VALUES(%s)""",(ins_login_base.str_name))
    con.commit()
except psycopg2.DatabaseError, e:
    if con:
            con.rollback()
            print 'Error %s' % e
            sys.exit(1)
finally:
    if con:
    con.close()
    return
```

THANKS

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