Exception Handling

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Python Programing

Exception Handling

Types of Errors

- Compile Time
- Logical
- Runtime Error

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Exception Handling

Types of Statements

a=25
b=5

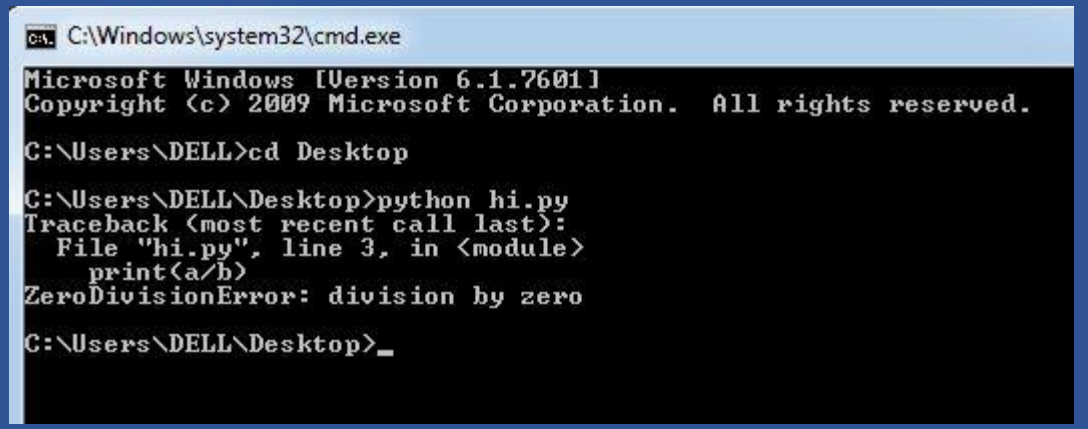
Normal Statement

c=a/b → Critical Statement

Exception Handling

Runtime Error Example

```
a=25
b=0
print(a/b)
```



Exception Handling

Runtime Error Example

```
a=5
b=0

try:
        print(a/b)
except Exception:
        print("You cannot divide a number by zero")

print("bye")
```

Exception Handling

Try/Except/finally

```
a=5
b=2

try:
        print("Calculation mode started")
        print(a/b)

except Exception:
        print("You cannot divide a number by
zero")

finally:
        print("Calculation mode closed")
```

Exception Handling

Handling Specific Errors

```
a=5
b=2

try:
        print("Calculation mode started")
        print(a/b)

except ZeroDivisonError:
        print("You cannot divide a number by
zero")

finally:
        print("Calculation mode closed")
```

Multi Threading

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Python Programing

Multi Threading

Multi Threading

```
from threading import *
from time import sleep
class hello(Thread):
        def run(self):
                for i in range(0,50):
                        print("hello")
                        sleep(1)

class hi(Thread):
        def run(self):
                for i in range(0,50):
                        print("hi")
                        sleep(1)

t1=hello()
t2=hi()

t1.start()
sleep(0.2)
t2.start()
```

Concept of Join

Multi Threading

```
from threading import *
from time import sleep
class hello(Thread):
        def run(self):
                for i in range(0,10):
                        print("hello")
                        sleep(1)

class hi(Thread):
        def run(self):
                for i in range(0,10):
                        print("hi")
                        sleep(1)

t1=hello()
t2=hi()

t1.start()
sleep(0.2)
t2.start()

t1.join()
print("bye")
```

File Handling

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Python Programing

File Handling

Opening a file in Python

open(“filename”,”mode”)

"r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for reading, error if the file does not exist

"a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the file if it does not exist

"w" - Write - Opens a file for writing, creates the file if it does not exist

"x" - Create - Creates the specified file, returns an error if the file exists

File Handling

Reading Complete file

```
f=open("hello.txt","r")
print(f.read())
```

File Handling

Reading bits of a file

```
f=open("hello.txt","r")
print(f.read(6))
```

File Handling

Reading one line at a time

```
f=open("hello.txt","r")
print(f.readline())
print(f.readline())
```

Reading Bits of a line

File Handling

```
f=open("hello.txt","r")
print(f.readline())
print(f.readline(4))
```

Writing a file

File Handling

```
f=open("hello.txt","w")
f.write("hi who are
you??")
```

Append to a file

File Handling

```
f=open("hello.txt",“a")
f.write("hi who are you??")
```

File Handling

Using for loop with file handler

```
f=open("hello.txt","r")

f1=open("hi.txt","a")

for i in f:
        f1.write(i)
```

Removing a file

File Handling

```
import os
os.remove("hi.txt")
```

File Handling

Removing a file

```
import os

if os.path.exists("hello.txt"):
        os.remove("hello.txt")
else:
        print("no file")
```

DJANGO

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Python Programing

What is Django

Django is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of Web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It’s free and open source.

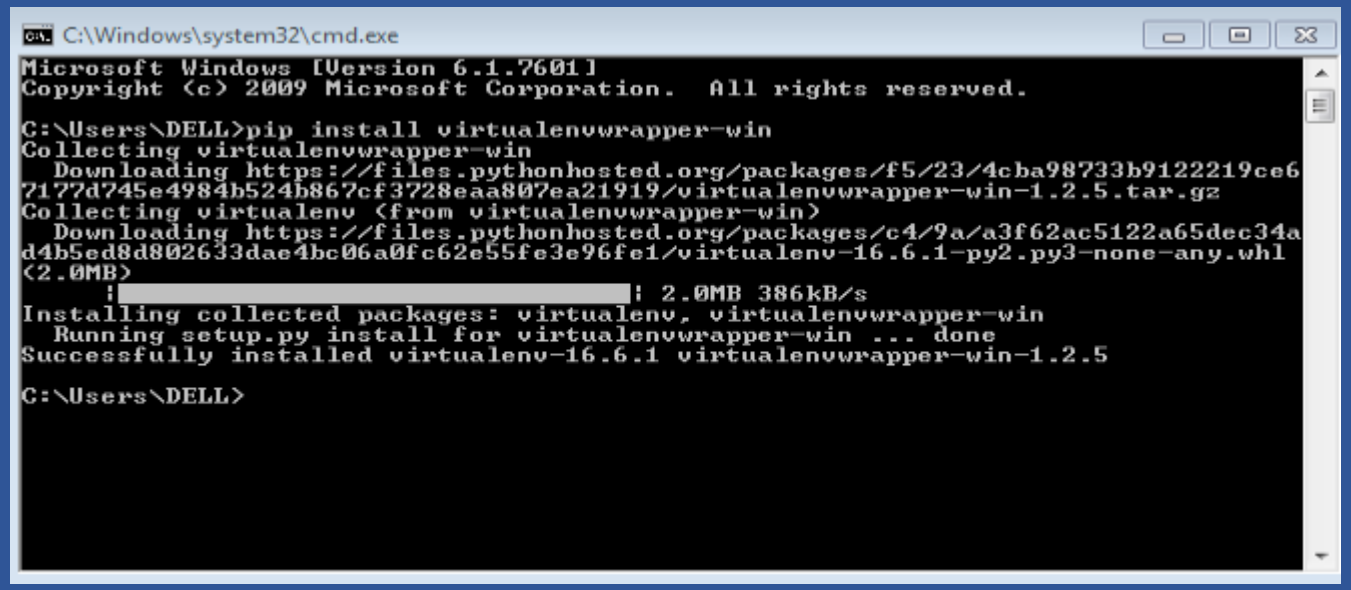
Why Django

- Fast
- Secure
- Scalable

Firstly we will install virtual environment wrapper

pip install virtualenvwrapper-win

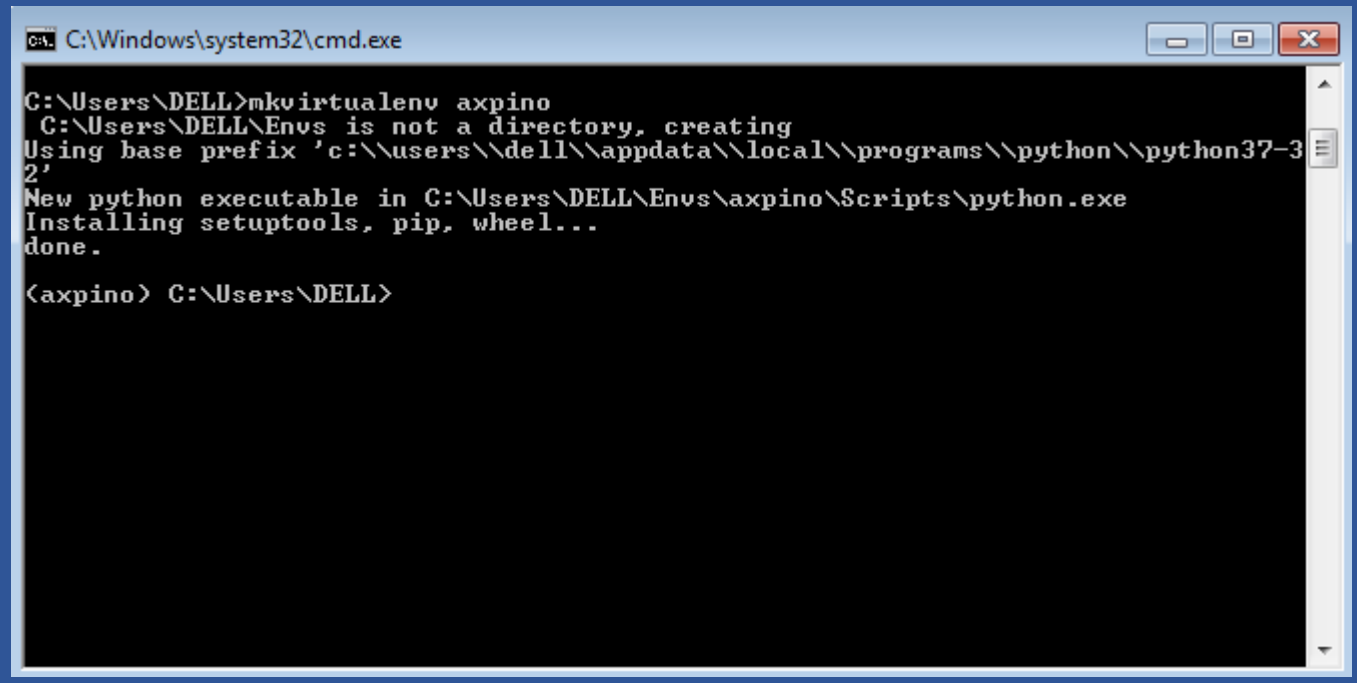
Installation



Firstly we will create a virtual environment for Django

mkvirtualenv axpino

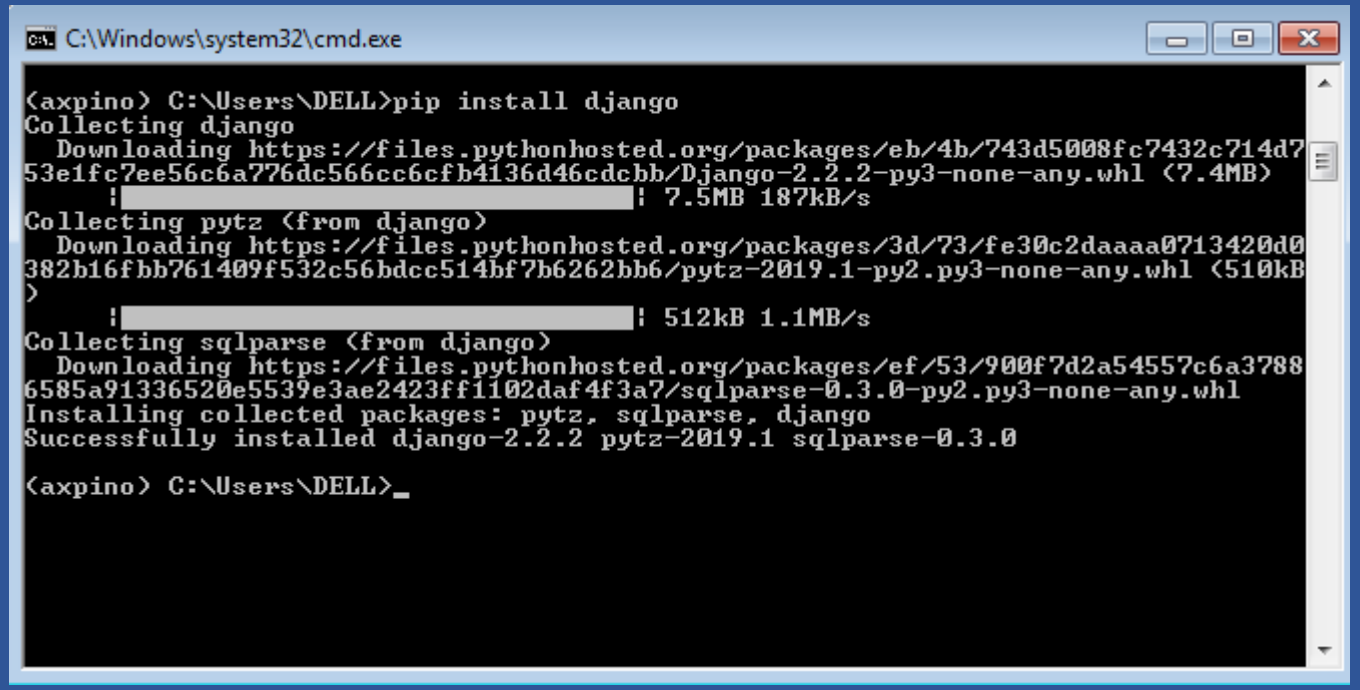
Installation



Now we will install Django into our Environment

pip install django

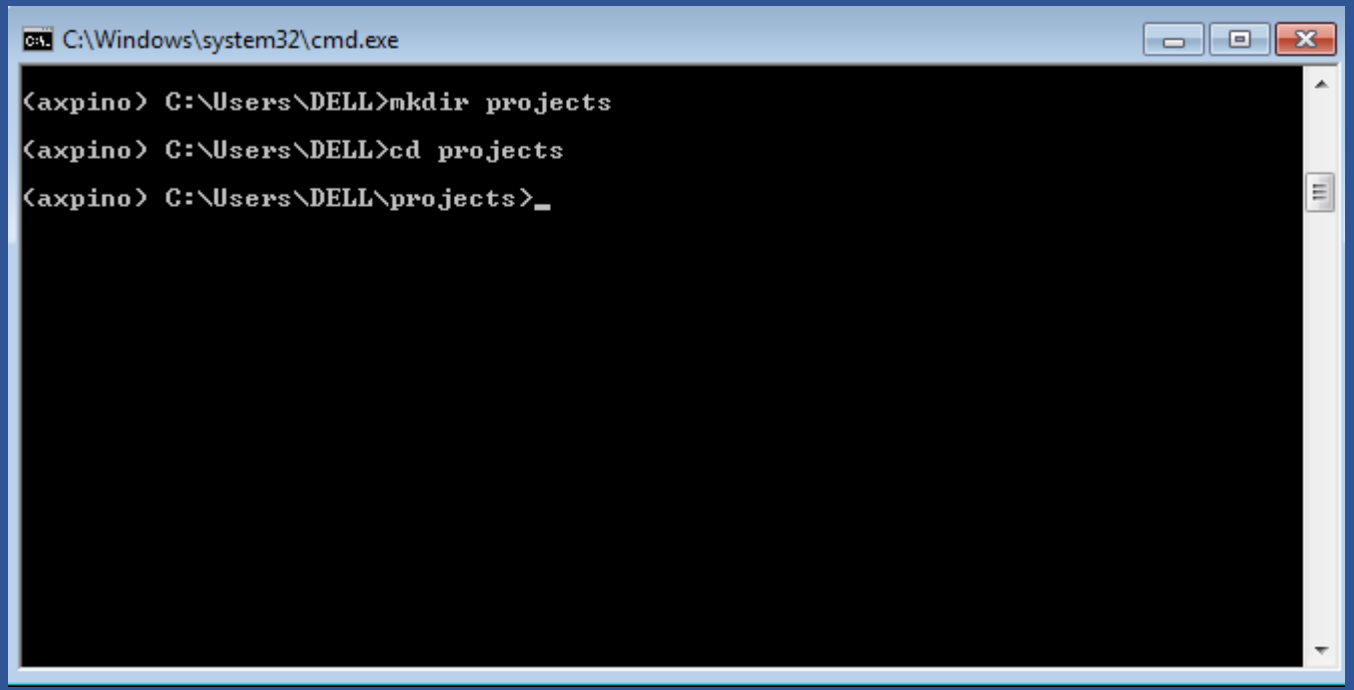
Installation



Installation

Now we will create a folder to store our projects and navigate to it

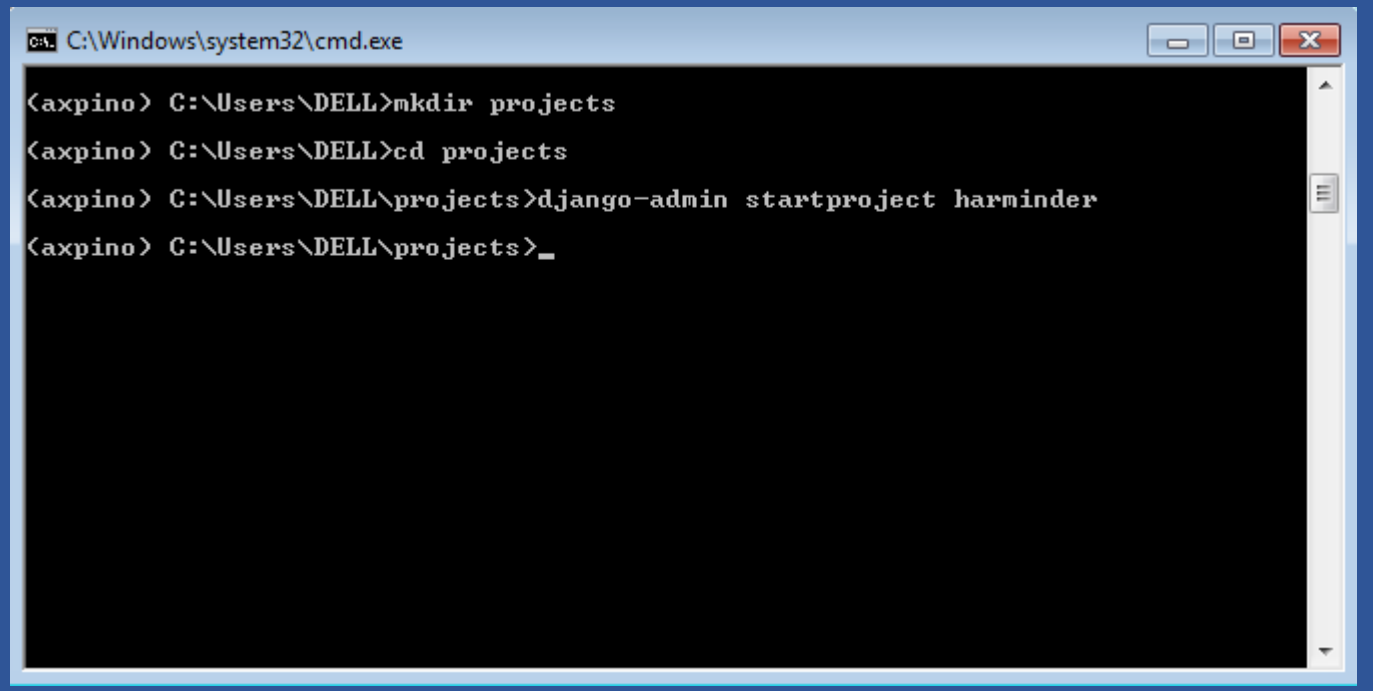
```
mkdir projects
cd projects
```



Installation

Now we will create our first project

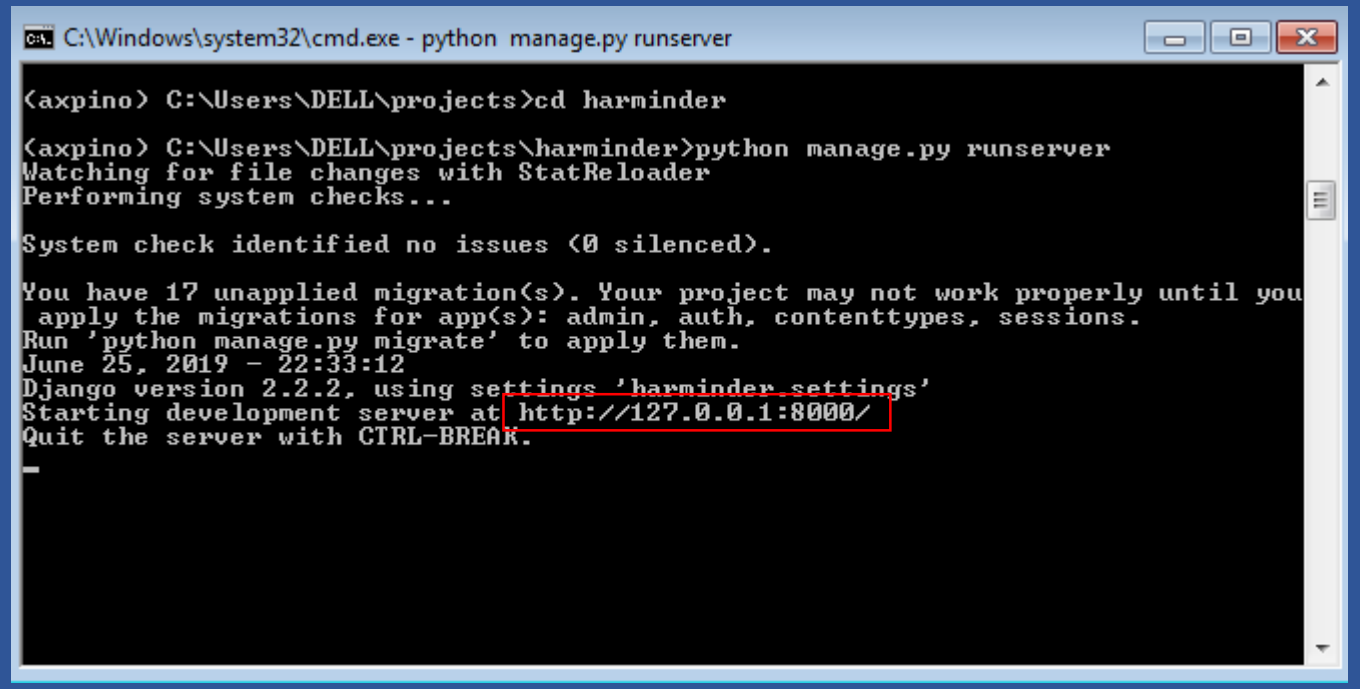
django-admin startproject projectname



Installation

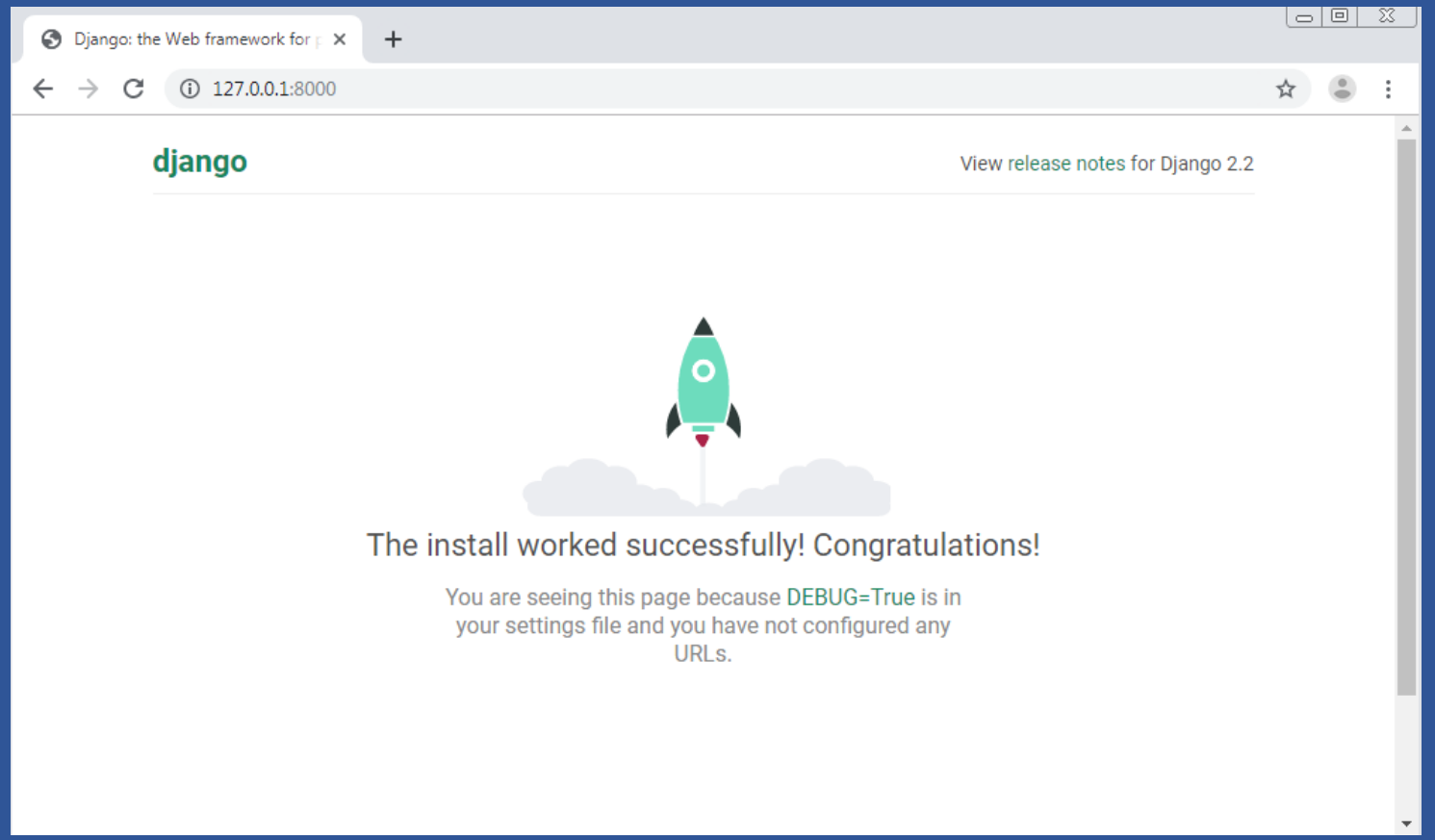
Navigate to project folder and start server

```
cd projectname
python manage.py runserver
```



Now lets access the main url of project

Installation



Creating views

Firstly we will create a app inside our project

Select the Environment using command

>>workon env_name

Navigate to projects folder

>>cd projects

Navigate to your project

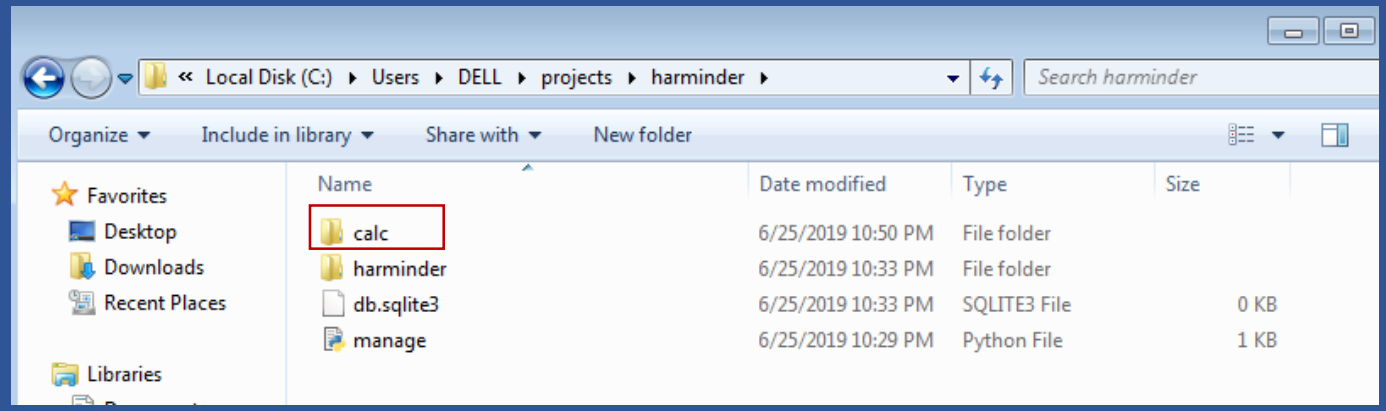
>>cd project_name

Create a app using command

>>python manage.py startapp app_name

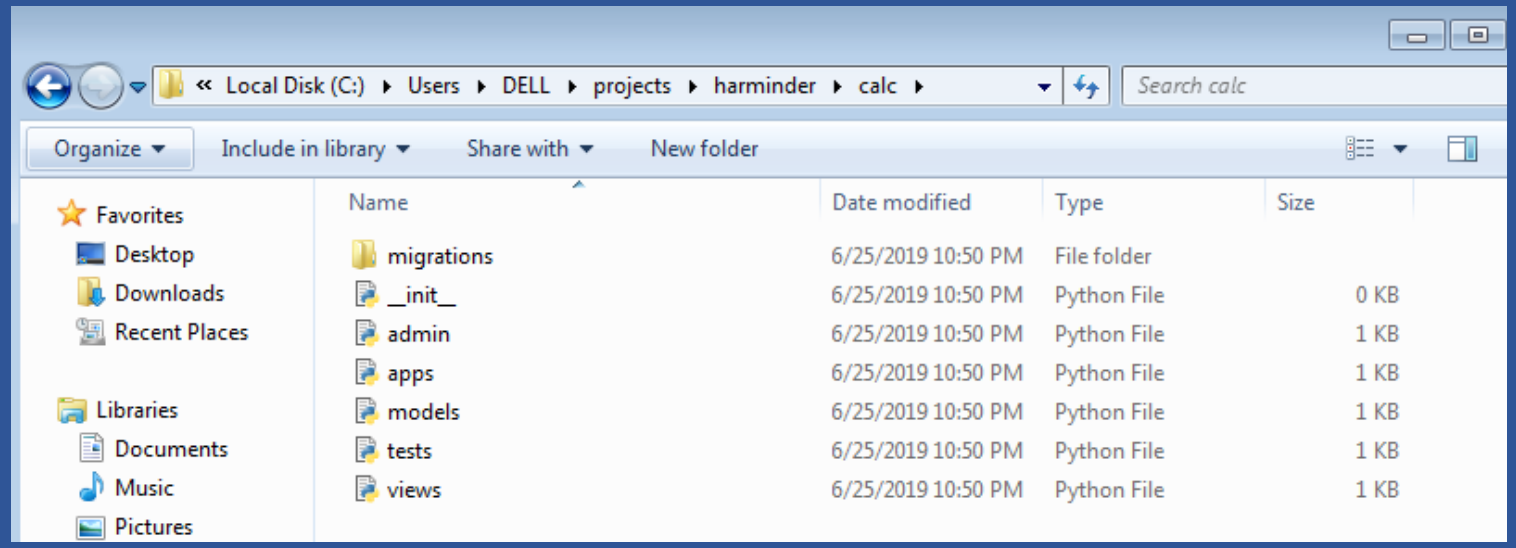
Lets check our app folder

Creating views



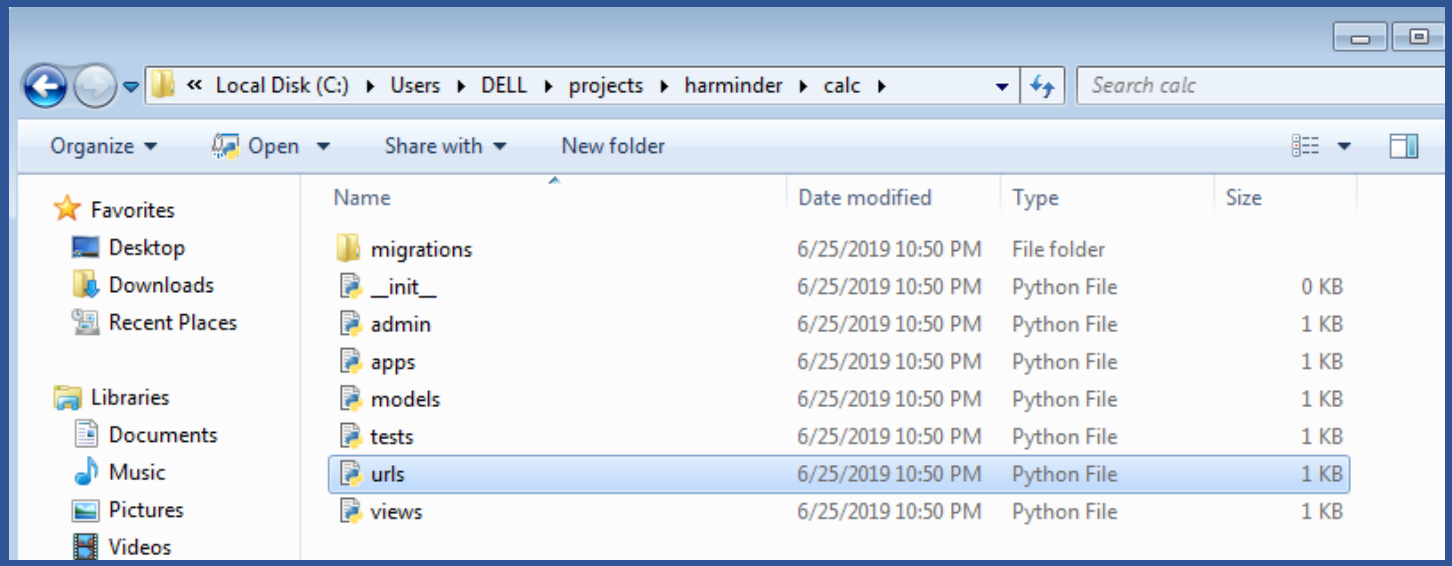
Lets check our app folder

Creating views



To create a url we need to create a file with name urls in our app folder

Creating views



Let us add a path in urls file in our app

Creating views

```
from django.urls import path
from . import views

urlpatterns = [
        path('',views.home,name="home")
]
```

Let create a view function

Creating views

```
from django.shortcuts import render
from django.http import HttpResponse
# Create your views here.
def home(request):
        return HttpResponse("This is my webpage")
```

Creating views

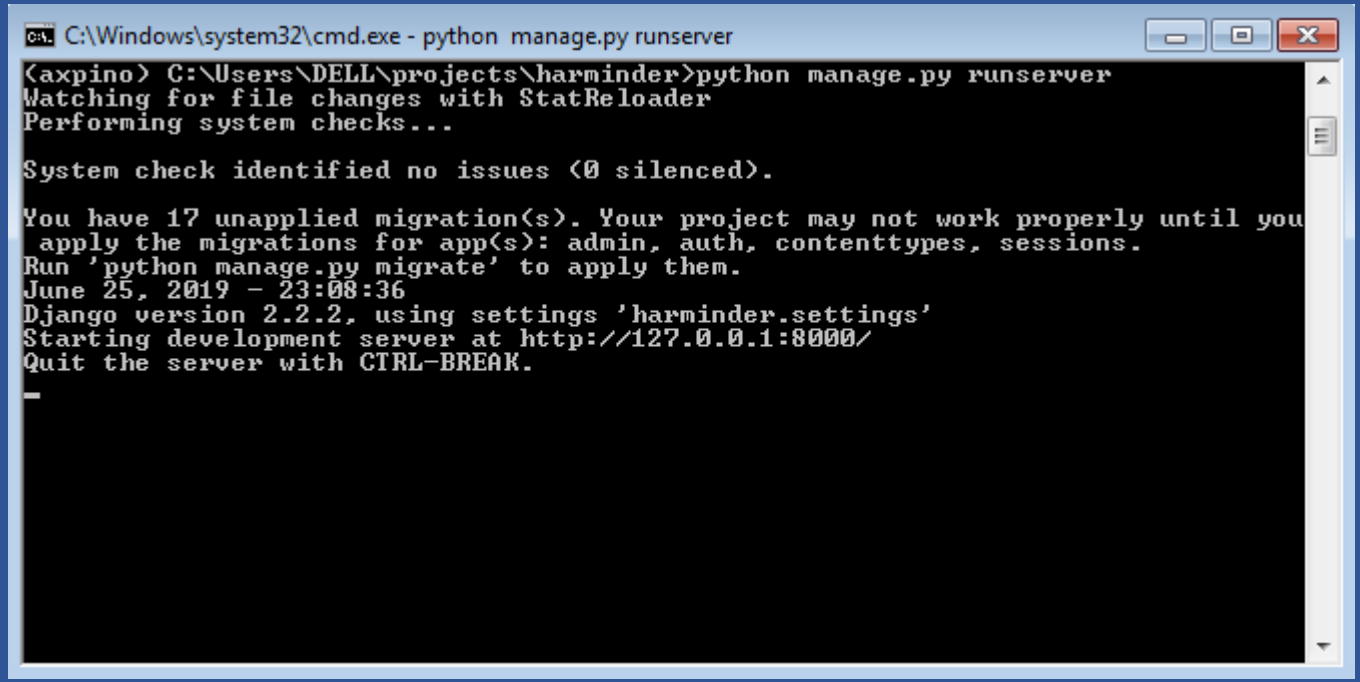
Let add path in main project url

```
from django.contrib import admin
from django.urls import path,include

urlpatterns = [
        path('',include('calc.urls')),
    path('admin/', admin.site.urls),
]
```

Restart the Server

Creating views



Access the project using browser

Creating views