How to read an error message

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Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "test.py", line 25, in ?
     triangle()
   File "test.py", line 12, in triangle
     inc_total_height()
   File "test.py", line 8, in inc_total_height
     total_height = total_height + height
UnboundLocalError: local variable 'total_height' referenced before assignment
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "test.py", line 2, in nr
    nr = int('23.5')
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '23.5'
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "test.py", line 7, in
     main()
   File "test.py", line 5, in main
     print hello

NameError: global name 'hello' is not defined
```

Debugging tips:

- don't panic
- read from the bottom
- learn the rules (= google the error)
- use **print** statements in places where variables are created or changed

ErrorName	Example	Description (non-exhaustive)
Syntax error	1) flowers = ['rose','lily','gerbera'2) for flower in flowers print flower	Forgetting the ':' at the end of def if/elif/else when for. Forgetting to close quotes and parentheses.
ValueError	int('rose')	Assigning an innapropriate value
Attribute Error	<pre>a = 3 a.replace(3,1)</pre>	Calling an inappropriate method
TypeError	3 + 'rose'	An operation or function is applied to an object of inappropriate type
NameError	<pre>flowers = ['rose','lily','gerbera'] print fowlers</pre>	A particular variable name is not found.
KeyError	<pre>things = {'flower': 'rose', 'bodypart': 'nose'} things['car']</pre>	A dictionary key is not found in the set of existing keys
IndexError	<pre>flowers = ['rose', 'lily', 'gerbera'] print flowers[30]</pre>	When a sequence subscript is out of range.
Indentation Error	for flower in flowers: print flower	Incorrect indentation.
Semantic Error		Will not generate any error messages, but the script will not do what you wanted it to do.