## Exceptions

Announcements

## Exceptions

## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways

## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type


## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available


## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in non-standard ways

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available
- A network connection is lost in the middle of data transmission


## Today's Topic: Handling Errors

Sometimes, computer programs behave in nonstandard ways

- A function receives an argument value of an improper type
- Some resource (such as a file) is not available
- A network connection is lost in the middle of data transmission


Grace Hopper's Notebook, 1947, Moth found in a Mark II Computer

## Exceptions

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting
Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

```
Exceptions
A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions
Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting
Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace
Mastering exceptions:
```


## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting
Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

Mastering exceptions:
Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors.

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting
Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

Mastering exceptions:
Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors.
They enable non-local continuation of control

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting
Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

## Mastering exceptions:

Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors.
They enable non-local continuation of control
If $\mathbf{f}$ calls $\mathbf{g}$ and $\mathbf{g}$ calls $\mathbf{h}$, exceptions can shift control from h to f without waiting for g to return.

## Exceptions

A built-in mechanism in a programming language to declare and respond to exceptional conditions

Python raises an exception whenever an error occurs
Exceptions can be handled by the program, preventing the interpreter from halting Unhandled exceptions will cause Python to halt execution and print a stack trace

## Mastering exceptions:

Exceptions are objects! They have classes with constructors.
They enable non-local continuation of control
If $\mathbf{f}$ calls $\mathbf{g}$ and $\mathbf{g}$ calls $\mathbf{h}$, exceptions can shift control from h to f without waiting for g to return.
(Exception handling tends to be slow.)

Raising Exceptions

## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```
assert <expression>, <string>
```


## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the "-0" flag; "0" stands for optimized

## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the "-0" flag; "0" stands for optimized

```
python3 -0
```


## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the "-0" flag; "0" stands for optimized
python3 -0

Whether assertions are enabled is governed by a bool __debug_

## Assert Statements

Assert statements raise an exception of type AssertionError

```
assert <expression>, <string>
```

Assertions are designed to be used liberally. They can be ignored to increase efficiency by running Python with the " -0 " flag; "0" stands for optimized
python3 -0

Whether assertions are enabled is governed by a bool __debug_
(Demo)

## Raise Statements

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement
raise <expression>

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
NameError -- A name wasn't found

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
NameError -- A name wasn't found
KeyError -- A key wasn't found in a dictionary

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
NameError -- A name wasn't found
KeyError -- A key wasn't found in a dictionary
RecursionError -- Too many recursive calls

## Raise Statements

Exceptions are raised with a raise statement

## raise <expression>

<expression> must evaluate to a subclass of BaseException or an instance of one

Exceptions are constructed like any other object. E.g., TypeError('Bad argument!')

TypeError -- A function was passed the wrong number/type of argument
NameError -- A name wasn't found
KeyError -- A key wasn't found in a dictionary
RecursionError -- Too many recursive calls

Try Statements

Try Statements

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
        <except suite>
```

...

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
        <except suite>
```


## Execution rule:

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
        <except suite>
```

...

## Execution rule:

The <try suite> is executed first

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
```

"••

## Execution rule:

The <try suite> is executed first
If, during the course of executing the <try suite>, an exception is raised that is not handled otherwise, and

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
```

! $\cdot$

## Execution rule:

The <try suite> is executed first

If, during the course of executing the <try suite>,
an exception is raised that is not handled otherwise, and

If the class of the exception inherits from <exception class>, then

## Try Statements

Try statements handle exceptions

```
try:
    <try suite>
except <exception class> as <name>:
    <except suite>
```

-••

## Execution rule:

The <try suite> is executed first

If, during the course of executing the <try suite>,
an exception is raised that is not handled otherwise, and

If the class of the exception inherits from <exception class>, then

The <except suite> is executed, with <name> bound to the exception

## Handling Exceptions

## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating
>>> try:

## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
    x = 1/0
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
    x = 1/0
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
    x = 1/0
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
        print('handling a', type(e))
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
    x = 1/0
except ZeroDivisionError as e:
    print('handling a', type(e))
    x = 0
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
            x = 1/0
        except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            print('handling a', type(e))
            x = 0
handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
            x = 1/0
        except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            print('handling a', type(e))
            x = 0
handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
>>> x
0
```


## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
            x = 1/0
        except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            print('handling a', type(e))
            x = 0
handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
>>> x
0
```

Multiple try statements: Control jumps to the except suite of the most recent try statement that handles that type of exception

## Handling Exceptions

Exception handling can prevent a program from terminating

```
>>> try:
            x = 1/0
        except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            print('handling a', type(e))
            x = 0
handling a <class 'ZeroDivisionError'>
>>> x
0
```

Multiple try statements: Control jumps to the except suite of the most recent try statement that handles that type of exception

## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?


## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
```



## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
```



## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
>>> try:
```


## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
>>> try:
... invert_safe(0)
```


## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
>>> try:
... invert_safe(0)
... except ZeroDivisionError as e:
```



## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
>>> try:
... invert_safe(0)
... except ZeroDivisionError as e:
... print('Hello!')
```


## WWPD: What Would Python Display?

How will the Python interpreter respond?

```
def invert(x):
    inverse = 1/x # Raises a ZeroDivisionError if x is 0
    print('Never printed if x is 0')
    return inverse
def invert_safe(x):
    try:
            return invert(x)
    except ZeroDivisionError as e:
            return str(e)
>>> invert_safe(1/0)
>>> try:
... invert_safe(0)
... except ZeroDivisionError as e:
... print('Hello!')
>>> inverrrrt_safe(1/0)
```


## Example: Reduce

## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    ||||
```


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    ||||
f is ...
    a two-argument function
```

```
Reducing a Sequence to a Value
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
f is ...
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
```

```
Reducing a Sequence to a Value
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    ||||
f is ...
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
f is ...
    a two-argument function
S is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```

reduce(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)

## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
f is ...
    a two-argument function
S is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    pow
a value that can be the first argument
```

```
reduce(pow, [1, 2, 3, 4], 2)
```


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
f is ..,
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
S is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
$s$ is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
$s$ is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    |IIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """'Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    64
    IIIII
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    6 4
    |III
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    6 4
    |III
```

f is ...
a two-argument function
s is ...
a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
a value that can be the first argument


## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    6 4
    |III
f is ...
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```



## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    6 4
    |IIII
f is ...
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```



## Reducing a Sequence to a Value

```
def reduce(f, s, initial):
    """Combine elements of s pairwise using f, starting with initial.
    E.g., reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1) is equivalent to mul(mul(mul(1, 2), 4), 8).
    >>> reduce(mul, [2, 4, 8], 1)
    6 4
    |IIII
f is ...
    a two-argument function
s is ...
    a sequence of values that can be the second argument
initial is ...
    a value that can be the first argument
```



