

Programarea calculatoarelor si limbaje de programare II

# Exceptii

Universitatea Politehnica din București

# Sumar



- Rolul exceptiilor**
- Codificare cu exceptii
- Instructiunea *try/except/else*
- Instructiunea *try/finally*
- Instructiunea *try/except/finally*
- Instructiunea *raise*
- Instructiunea *assert*
- Manageri de context cu *with/as*

# Notiuni de baza



- Exceptiile in Python:
  - Permit modificarea ordinii de executie dintr-un program
  - Sunt declansate automat la producerea de erori
  - Pot fi declansate si interceptate in codul utilizatorului
- Instructiuni de procesare a exceptiilor:
  - **try/except** – interceptare si tratare a exceptiilor declansate de Python sau in codul nostru
  - **try/finally** – operatii efectuate, daca se produc exceptii sau nu
  - **raise** – declanseaza o exceptie in codul Python
  - **assert** – declanseaza o exceptie daca o conditie este falsa
  - **with/as** – implementeaza manageri de context

# Rolul exceptiilor



- Exceptia permite saltul la un cod de tratare a exceptiei, abandonandu-se toate apelurile de functii ulterioare clauzei *try*. Se revine la starea de dinainte de *try*, urmand tratarea erorii
- Rolul exceptiilor in Python:
  - **Tratarea erorilor** – netratate, incheie executia cu un mesaj
  - **Notificarea evenimentelor** – e.g. declansarea unei exceptii in loc de returnarea unui rezultat cu o valoare anume
  - **Codificarea cazurilor speciale** – pentru conditii rare care nu justifica verificari multiple, cu exceptie in loc
  - **Incheierea actiunilor** – cu un cod ce se executa chiar daca a avut loc o exceptie (cu *try/finally*)
  - **Emularea saltului** – cu *raise*, din interiorul mai multor instructiuni repetitive

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# Tratamentul implicit al erorilor



- Se afiseaza un mesaj de eroare, care indica eroarea produsa si include si informatii despre stiva de executie curenta, iar un script Python este terminat:

```
>>> def fetcher(obj, index):  
...     return obj[index]  
...  
>>> x = 'spam'  
>>> fetcher(x, 3) # Ca x[3]  
'm'
```

```
>>> fetcher(x, 4) # Implicit – in terminal
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
File "<stdin>", line 2, in fetcher
```

```
IndexError: string index out of range
```

```
>>> def fetcher(obj, index):  
...     return obj[index]  
...  
>>> x = 'spam'  
>>> fetcher(x, 4) # Implicit – cu IDLE  
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
fetcher(x, 4) # Default handler - IDLE GUI  
interface
```

```
File "<pyshell#2>", line 2, in fetcher
```

```
return obj[index]
```

```
IndexError: string index out of range
```

```
6 File "<pyshell#4>", line 1, in <module>
```

# Interceptarea exceptiilor



- Se face prin includerea portiunii de cod susceptibila de producerea unei erori in instructiunea compusa **try**, a carei clauza **except** cuprinde codul de tratare a erorii:

```
try:
    fetcher(x, 4)
except IndexError: # Numele exceptiei de
    interceptat
    print('got exception')
got exception

def catcher():
    try:
        fetcher(x, 4)
    except IndexError:
        print('got exception')
        print('continuing')
>>> catcher()
got exception
continuing
```

- Programul continua dupa instructiunea **try**,  
7 de tratare a erorii

# Declansarea exceptiilor



- Se face cu instructiunea ***raise***, din program, iar interceptia este la fel ca atunci cand Python declanseaza exceptia:

```
>>> try:
    raise IndexError # Exceptie declansata
    manual
except IndexError:
    print('got exception')
got exception
```

```
>>> raise IndexError # Exceptie tratata implicit
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#18>", line 1, in <module>
    raise IndexError
IndexError
```

- Exceptie declansata cu instructiunea ***assert***:

```
>>> assert False, 'Nobody expected the
    coronavirus!'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#31>", line 1, in <module>
8 assert False, 'Nobody expected the
```

```
    coronavirus!'
AssertionError: Nobody expected the
    coronavirus!
```



# Exceptii definite de utilizator



- Sunt create cu clase, de obicei derivate din clasa predefinita ***Exception***:

```
>>> class AlreadyGotOne(Exception): pass #  
      Exceptie definita de utilizator  
  
>>> def grail():  
      raise AlreadyGotOne() # Declanseaza o  
      instanta a clasei
```

```
>>> try:  
      grail()  
except AlreadyGotOne: # Interceptie cu numele  
      clasei  
      print('got exception')  
  
got exception
```

```
>>> class Career(Exception): # Cu mesaj de  
      eroare ales de utilizator  
      def __str__(self): return 'So I became a  
      waiter...  
  
>>> raise Career()
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "<pyshell#48>", line 1, in <module>  
    raise Career()  
Career: So I became a waiter...
```

# Cod final



- Cu clauza ***finally*** se poate preciza cod care se va executa intotdeauna, cand fie se produce fie nu se produce exceptia:

```
>>> try: # Eventuala eroare netratata se  
        propaga la tratamentul implicit  
        fetcher(x, 7)
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print('after fetch')
```

```
after fetch
```

```
IndexError: string index out of range
```

```
>>> try:
```

```
    fetcher(x, 7)
```

```
except IndexError: # Eroare captata
```

```
    print('Index error!!')
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print('after fetch')
```

```
Index error!!
```

```
after fetch
```

```
>>> try: # Fara eroare
```

```
    fetcher(x, 3)
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print('after fetch')
```

```
'm'
```

```
after fetch
```

# Cod...



- O eroare netratata se propaga la un *try* anterior sau la tratamentul implicit, dar blocul *finally* se executa inainte de propagare:

```
>>> def after():
    try:
        fetcher(x, 7)
    finally:
        print('after fetch')
    print('after try?')
>>> after()
after fetch
IndexError: string index out of range
```

```
>>> def after():
    try:
        fetcher(x, 3)
    finally:
        print('after fetch')
    print('after try?')
>>> after()
after fetch
after try?
```

# Cod...



- Managementul de context se poate face cu instructiunea ***with/as***:

```
>>> # Fisierul va fi intotdeauna inchis                Directory of c:\Users\Dan\Desktop
>>> with open('lumberjack.txt', 'w') as file:
        file.write('The larch!\n')                    03/20/2020 04:40 PM      12
                                                lumberjack.txt
                                                1 File(s)      12 bytes
11
>>> import os
>>> for i in os.popen( 'dir lumberjack.txt' ):
        print(i, end="")
0 Dir(s) 180,123,619,328 bytes free
```

Volume in drive C has no label.

Volume Serial Number is 1C54-9759

# Sumar



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- Instructiunea *try/finally*
- Instructiunea *try/except/finally*
- Instructiunea *raise*
- Instructiunea *assert*
- Manageri de context cu *with/as*

# Instructiunea *try/except/else*



- Incepand cu Python v2.5, clauza ***finally*** poate fi de asemenea prezenta. Sintaxa:

**try:**

*statements* # Cod de executat mai intai

**except** *name1*:

*statements* # Cod de executat daca exceptia *name1* se produce

**except** (*name2*, *name3*):

*statements* # Cod de executat daca exceptiile *name2* sau *name3* se produc

**except** *name4 as var*:

*statements* # Cod de executat daca exceptia *name4* se produce, var = instanta

**except:**

*statements* # Cod de executat pentru toate celelalte exceptii

**else:**

*statements* # Cod de executat daca nici o exceptie nu se produce

# Instructiunea...

---



- Executia:

- Se memoreaza contextul programului la inceputul lui *try*
- Se executa instructiunile din blocul *try*
- Daca se produce o exceptie desemnata in *try*, atunci se reconstituie contextul lui *try* si se executa instructiunile corespunzatoare exceptiei dupa ce in prealabil se asigneaza obiectul exceptie variabilei din clauza *as* – daca este prezenta. Apoi executia continua dupa intreaga instructiune *try*.
- Daca se produce o exceptie diferita, atunci exceptia este propagata catre o instructiune *try* anterioara care o poate trata. In lipsa, se ajunge la nivelul cel mai de sus al programului, unde Python afiseaza un mesaj de eroare si termina executia.
- Daca nu se produce nici o exceptie, se executa instructiunile din blocul *else*, daca prezent, si apoi se continua dupa intreaga instructiune *try*.

# Instructiunea...



- Clauzele din instructiunea *try*:
  - Oricate clauze *except*, dar cel putin una asa incat clauza *else* sa fie permisa
  - O singura clauza *finally* si o singura clauza *else*

Clauza	Rol
<b>except:</b>	Intercepteaza toate (celelalte) exceptii
<b>except <i>name</i>:</b>	Intercepteaza o singura exceptie
<b>except <i>name as value</i>:</b>	Intercepteaza exceptia si o asigneaza
<b>except (<i>name1, name2</i>):</b>	Intercepteaza exceptiile listate
<b>except (<i>name1, name2</i>) as <i>value</i>:</b>	Intercepteaza exceptiile si o asigneaza
<b>else:</b>	Se executa daca nici o exceptie
<b>finally:</b>	Se executa intotdeauna



# Instructiunea...



- Interceptarea oricarei exceptii listate si a tuturor exceptiilor:
  - **except (e1, e2, e3):** se intercepteaza oricare dintre exceptiile listate
  - daca exceptia nu este tratata atunci se propaga la un *try* inconjurator sau este tratata implicit (mesaj+terminare)

```
try:
    action()
except NameError:
    ...
except IndexError:
    ...
except KeyError:
    ...
except (AttributeError, TypeError, SyntaxError):
    ...
else: ... # Nici o exceptie!
```

# Instructiunea...



- **except:** se intercepteaza toate exceptiile nelistate anterior in *try*
- Interceptarea oricarei exceptii:

```
try:
    action()
except NameError: # Trateaza NameError
    ...
except IndexError: # Trateaza IndexError
    ...
except: # Trateaza toate celelalte exceptii
    ...
else: # Cazul nici unei exceptii
    ...
```

```
try:
    action()
except: # Tratarea oricarei exceptii
    ...

try:
    action()
except Exception: # Se trateaza orice exceptie in afara de iesirea din program (e.g. Ctrl/C)
    ...
```

# Instructiunea...



- Clauza *try else*:
  - Rezolva ambiguitatile:

**try:**

*...executa cod...*

**except IndexError:**

*...trateaza exceptia...*

*# Oare try a ratat sau nu ?*

**try:**

*...executa cod...*

**except IndexError:**

*...trateaza exceptia...*

**else:**

*...fara exceptie...*

**try:**

*...executa cod...*

*...fara exceptie...*

**except IndexError:**

*...trateaza exceptia...*

- Nu este acelasi lucru, pentru ca si codul "fara exceptie" poate declansa exceptia

# Instructiunea...



- Exemplu, comportament implicit (mesaj+terminat):

```
# Fisier bad.py:
```

```
def gobad(x, y):  
    return x / y
```

```
def gosouth(x):  
    print(gobad(x, 0))
```

```
gosouth(1)
```

```
C:\Users\Dan\Desktop>py -3 bad.py
```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "C:/Users/Dan/Desktop/bad.py", line 7,  
in <module>

gosouth(1)

File "C:/Users/Dan/Desktop/bad.py", line 5,  
in gosouth

print(gobad(x, 0))

File "C:/Users/Dan/Desktop/bad.py", line 2,  
in gobad

return x / y

ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

# Instructiunea...



- Exemplu, interceptarea exceptiilor predefinite:

```
# Fisier kaboom.py:
```

```
def kaboom(x, y):
```

```
    print(x + y) # Declanseaza TypeError
```

```
try:
```

```
    kaboom([0, 1, 2], 'spam') # Concatenare  
    doar a secventelor de acelasi tip!!
```

```
except TypeError: # Intercepteaza+tratatare  
    exceptie
```

```
    print('Hello world!')
```

```
print('resuming here') # Continuare, fie exceptie  
sau nu
```

```
C:\Users\Dan\Desktop>py -3 kaboom.py
```

```
Hello world!
```

```
resuming here
```

# Instructiunea *try/finally*



- Sintaxa:

**try:**

*statements # Cod de executat mai intai*

**finally:**

*statements # Cod executat intotdeauna, la urma*

- Executia:

- Se memoreaza contextul, se executa instructiunile din blocul *try*
- Daca nu se produce vreo exceptie atunci se executa blocul din clauza *finally* si apoi se continua dupa intreaga instructiune *try*.
- Daca se produce o exceptie, intai se executa blocul din clauza *finally* si apoi exceptia este propagata la un *try* anterior sau la tratamentul implicit

- Se foloseste pentru a fi siguri ca o actiune se va produce, indiferent de exceptie

# Instructiunea...



- Exemplu, cod final cu *try/finally*:

```
class MyError(Exception): pass

def stuff(file):
    raise MyError()

file = open('data', 'w') # Deschidere fisier pentru scriere

try:
    stuff(file) # Declanseaza o exceptie
finally:
    file.close() # Fisierul este inchis intotdeauna (salvare pe disc)
    print('not reached') # Aici se ajunge numai daca nu s-ar fi produs o exceptie
```

- *Desi garbage collection* inchide fisierele automat in CPython, este mai sigur cu *try/finally*, deoarece alte versiuni de Python (Jython, PyPy) pot avea implementari diferite.

# Instructiunea *try/except/finally*



- Incepend cu Python v2.5, clauza *finally* poate apare impreuna cu *except* si *else*. Sintaxa:

**try:** # Combinatie

*main-action*

**except Exception1:**

*handler1*

**except Exception2:** # Interceptare exceptii

*handler2*

...

**else:** # Nici o exceptie

*else-block*

**finally:** # Ultima clauza

*finally-block*



# Instructiunea...

---



- Executia:

- Codul din blocul *try* se executa primul
  - Eventualele exceptii se trateaza, iar daca nici o exceptie nu se produce atunci se executa blocul din clauza *else*
  - Blocul din clauza *finally* se executa (chiar daca alta exceptie a fost declansata cu ocazia tratarii exceptiilor).
  - Daca o exceptie este activa, ea este propagata. Altfel se continua dupa intrega instructiune *try*
- Blocul *finally* este executat intotdeauna:
    - Daca o exceptie s-a produs si a fost tratata
    - Daca o exceptie s-a produs si nu a fost tratata
    - Nici o exceptie nu s-a produs
    - O exceptie noua a fost declansata in cursul tratamentului

# Instructiunea...



- Sintaxa unificata:

- *try -> except -> else -> finally*

**try:** # *Formatul 1*

*statements*

**except [type [as value]]:** # *[type [, value]] in Python 2.X*

*statements*

**[except [type [as value]]:**  
*statements]\**

**[else:**

*statements]*

**[finally:**

*statements]*

**try:** # *Formatul 2*

*statements*

**finally:**

*statements*

- Macar un *except* este necesar pentru ca *else* sa fie prezent

# Instructiunea...



- Combinarea lui *finally* si *except* prin incluziune:

**try:** # Cod echivalent, cu includere (try in try)

**try:**

*main-action*

**except Exception1:**

*handler1*

**except Exception2:**

*handler2*

...

**else:**

*no-error*

**finally:**

*cleanup*

# Instructiunea...



- Exemplu, try/except/else/finally:

```
# Fisier mergedexc.py: (Python v3.X + v2.X)
```

```
sep = '-' * 45 + '\n'
```

```
print(sep + 'EXCEPTION RAISED AND CAUGHT')
```

```
try:
```

```
    x = 'spam'[99]
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    print('except run')
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print('finally run')
```

```
print('after run')
```

```
print(sep + 'NO EXCEPTION RAISED')
```

```
28try:
```

```
    x = 'spam'[3]
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    print('except run')
```

```
    print('finally run')
```

```
print('after run')
```

```
print(sep + 'NO EXCEPTION RAISED, WITH  
ELSE')
```

```
try:
```

```
    x = 'spam'[3]
```

```
except IndexError:
```

```
    print('except run')
```

```
else:
```

# Instructiunea...



```
print('else run')
finally:
    print('finally run')
print('after run')

print(sep + 'EXCEPTION RAISED BUT NOT
CAUGHT')
```

```
try:
    x = 1 / 0
except IndexError:
    print('except run')
finally:
    print('finally run')
print('after run')
```

## ▪ Rezultat:

```
c:\code> py -3 mergedexc.py
```

```
-----
EXCEPTION RAISED AND CAUGHT
except run
finally run
after run
```

```
NO EXCEPTION RAISED
finally run
after run
```

```
-----
NO EXCEPTION RAISED, WITH ELSE
else run
finally run
```

# Instructiunea...



after run

-----

EXCEPTION RAISED BUT NOT CAUGHT

finally run

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "mergedexc.py", line 39, in <module>

x = 1 / 0

ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

# Instructiunea *raise*



- Se foloseste la declansarea unei exceptii. Sintaxa:
  - `raise instance` # Declanseaza instanta unei clase
  - `raise class` # Creeaza o instanta a clasei (fara argumente) si apoi o declanseaza
  - `raise` # Redeclanseaza exceptia cea mai recenta
- Exceptiile sunt intotdeauna instante ale unei clase.
- Exemple:

```
raise IndexError # Clasa (instanta este creata)
```

```
raise IndexError() # Instanta (creata pe loc)
```

```
excs = [IndexError, TypeError]
```

```
raise excs[0]
```

```
exc = IndexError() # Creare instanta in prealabil
```

```
raise exc
```

# Instructiunea...



- Instanta transmisa de *raise* poate fi asignata unei variabile:

```
try:  
    ...  
except IndexError as X: # Lui X i se asigneaza  
    obiectul instanta  
    ...
```

```
class MyExc(Exception): pass  
...  
raise MyExc('spam') # Instanta creata cu  
    argument(e)  
...
```

```
try:  
    ...  
except MyExc as X: # Atributele instantei sunt  
    accesibile la tratarea exceptiei  
    print(X.args)
```



# Instructiunea...



- Domeniul variabilelor din clauza *except*
  - sunt **locale** blocului *except* in Python v3.x (nu in v2.x)

```
>>> try:
    1 / 0
except Exception as X:
    print(X)
division by zero
```

```
>>> X
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#11>", line 1, in <module>
    X
NameError: name 'X' is not defined
```

```
>>> X = 99
{'a', 's', 'p', 'm'}
>>> {X for X in 'spam'} # La fel si in colectii
iterative!
99
```

```
>>> try:
    1 / 0
except Exception as X:
    print(X)
Saveit = X # Pentru folosire ulterioara
```

```
division by zero
>>> X
NameError: name 'X' is not defined
>>> Saveit # Exista!
ZeroDivisionError('division by zero')
```

# Instructiunea...



- *raise* poate propaga o exceptie, in formatul fara argument:

```
>>> try:                                propagating
    raise IndexError('spam')             Traceback (most recent call last):
except IndexError:                        File "<pyshell#31>", line 2, in <module>
    print('propagating')                 raise IndexError('spam')
    raise                                 IndexError: spam
```

- Inlantuirea (cauzelor) exceptiilor cu sintaxa ***raise from***:

```
>>> try:                                ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
    1 / 0                                The above exception was the direct cause of the
except Exception as E:                   following exception:
    raise TypeError('Bad') from E        Traceback (most recent call last):
Traceback (most recent call last):       File "<pyshell#4>", line 4, in <module>
    File "<pyshell#4>", line 2, in <module> raise TypeError('Bad') from E
Type: TypeError: Bad
```

# Instructiunea...



- Inlantuirea (cauzelor) exceptiilor se face automat daca se produce o eroare in interiorul codului care trateaza o exceptie:

```
>>> try:
    1 / 0
except:
    badname
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#11>", line 2, in <module>
    1 / 0
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
During handling of the above exception, another
exception occurred:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#11>", line 4, in <module>
    badname
NameError: name 'badname' is not defined
```

- Inlaturile (cauzelor) exceptiilor pot fi oricat de lungi:

```
>>> try:
    try:
        raise IndexError()
    except Exception as E:
        raise TypeError() from E
except Exception as E:
    raise SyntaxError() from E
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#26>", line 3, in <module>
    raise IndexError()
```

# Instructiunea...



IndexError

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "<pyshell#26>", line 5, in <module>
    raise TypeError() from E
```

TypeError

>>> **try:** # Cauze implicite:

**try:**

1 / 0

**except:**

badname

**except:**

open('nonexistent')

Traceback (most recent call last):

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "<pyshell#26>", line 7, in <module>
    raise SyntaxError() from E
File "<string>", line None
```

SyntaxError: <no detail available>

```
File "<pyshell#32>", line 3, in <module>
    1 / 0
```

ZeroDivisionError: division by zero

During handling of the above exception, another exception occurred:

Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "<pyshell#32>", line 5, in <module>
    badname
```

# Instructiunea...



```
NameError: name 'badname' is not defined      File "<pyshell#32>", line 7, in <module>
During handling of the above exception, another  open('nonesuch')
exception occurred:                             FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or
Traceback (most recent call last):              directory: 'nonesuch'
```

- Suprimarea afisarii lantului de cauze se poate face cu instructiunea:  
raise newexception from None

# Instructiunea *assert*



- Se foloseste la depanarea programelor, reprezentand o instructiune *raise* conditionala. Sintaxa:

**assert** *test*, *data* # *data* este optional      Echivalent cu:

if `__debug__`:

    if not *test*:

        raise AssertionError(*data*)

- Cu **python -O main.py** se elimina (optimizeaza) instructiunile *assert* (`__debug__` devine *False* din cauza parametrului **-O**)
- Exemplu, detectarea constrangerilor definite de utilizator:

```
>>> def f(x):  
    assert x < 0, 'x must be negative'  
    return x ** 2
```

```
>>> f(1)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<pyshell#45>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
f(1)
```

```
File "<pyshell#44>", line 2, in f
```

```
assert x < 0, 'x must be negative'
```

```
AssertionError: x must be negative
```

# Instructiunea...



- *assert* este inutil pentru erori de programare, care sunt detectate automat de catre Python:

```
def reciprocal(x):
```

```
    assert x != 0 # Un assert inutil!
```

```
    return 1 / x # Python verifica diviziunea la  
zero in mod automat
```

# Manageri de context cu *with/as*



- Instructiunea ***with*** impreuna cu clauza optionala ***as*** opereaza asupra obiectelor de tip manager de context – care suporta un protocol cu metode (asemanator cu obiectele iterative)
  - In Python v2.5 este optionala, necesita:
    - `from __future__ import with_statement`
- Sintaxa:
  - with*** *expression* [***as*** *variable*]:  
*with-block*
  - *expression* returneaza un obiect ce suporta managementul de context
  - Obiectul poate returna o valoare ce se asigneaza lui *variable* daca clauza ***as*** este prezenta



# Manageri...



- Obiectul poate executa un cod initial inainte de executia blocului *with-bloc* si un cod final dupa terminarea blocului, indiferent daca s-a produs sau nu o exceptie.
- Obiecte predefinite in Python, e.g. fisierele, suporta managementul de context – fisierul este inchis automat la sfarsitul blocului:

```
with open(r'C:\misc\data') as myfile:
```

```
    for line in myfile:
```

```
        print(line)
```

```
        ...etc...
```

```
# Cod echivalent:
```

```
myfile = open(r'C:\misc\data')
```

```
try:
```

```
    for line in myfile:
```

```
        print(line)
```

```
        ...etc...
```

```
finally:
```

```
    myfile.close()
```

# Manageri...



- Alt exemplu, firele de executie:

```
import threading
lock = threading.Lock()
with lock:
    # Regiune critica
    ...acces la resurse partajate...
```

- Alt exemplu, modulul ***decimal***:

```
import decimal
with decimal.localcontext() as ctx: # Contextul decimal (precizia, rotunjirea) este restaurat dupa
    blocul lui with
    ctx.prec = 2
    x = decimal.Decimal('1.00') / decimal.Decimal('3.00')
```

# Manageri...



- Protocolul managementului de context:

- Se bazeaza pe clase cu operatorii predefiniti `__enter__` si `__exit__`
- Executia instructiunii *with expression [as variable]*:
  1. Se evalueaza *expression* rezultand un manager de context cu metodele `__enter__` si `__exit__`
  2. Se apeleaza metoda `__enter__` iar rezultatul sau este atribuit lui *variable* daca clauza **as** este prezenta
  3. Codul din blocul *with-block* este executat
  4. Daca se produce o exceptie, atunci se apeleaza:  
`__exit__(type, value, traceback)` – vezi `sys.exc_info()`
    - daca rezultatul este False, exceptia este redeclansata – normal.
  5. Daca nu se produce nici o exceptie, atunci se apeleaza:  
`__exit__(None, None, None)`

# Manageri...



## ▪ Exemplu:

```
class TraceBlock:
    def message(self, arg):
        print('running ' + arg)
    def __enter__(self):
        print('starting with block')
        return self # Poate fi si alt obiect
    def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_value,
exc_tb):
        if exc_type is None:
            print('exited normally\n')
        else:
            print('raise an exception! ' +
```

```
str(exc_type))
        return False # Propagare
        (oricum None este False)
if __name__ == '__main__': # Autotestare
    with TraceBlock() as action:
        action.message('test 1')
        print('reached')
    with TraceBlock() as action:
        action.message('test 2')
        raise TypeError
        print('not reached')
```

# Manageri...



➤ Rezultat:

```
C:\code>py -3 withas.py
```

```
starting with block
```

```
running test 1
```

```
reached
```

```
exited normally
```

```
starting with block
```

```
running test 2
```

```
raise an exception! <class 'TypeError'>
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
  File "withas.py", line 21, in <module>
```

```
    raise TypeError
```

```
TypeError
```

# Manageri...



- Manageri de context multipli, sintaxa cu virgula:

```
with open('data') as fin, open('res', 'w') as fout:
    for line in fin:
        if 'some key' in line:
            fout.write(line)
```

- Cod echivalent:

```
with A() as a, B() as b:
    ...instructiuni...
```

```
with A() as a:
    with B() as b:
        ...instructiuni...
```

- Exemplu, scanare in paralel a doua fisiere:

```
>>> with open('script1.py') as f1,
      open('script2.py') as f2:
        for pair in zip(f1, f2):
            print(pair)
```

```
('import sys          # Incarca un modul de
biblioteca, sys denumit.\n',
'print(sys.path)\n')
('print(sys.platform)\n', 'x = 2\n')
('print(2 ** 100)     # Ridica 2 la putere(a
32)\n', 'print(x ** 32)\n')
```

46('# Un prim script Python\n', 'import sys\n')

# Manageri...



- Varianta, cu *enumerate*:

```
with open('script1.py') as f1, open('script2.py') as f2:
    for (linenum, (line1, line2)) in enumerate(zip(f1, f2)):
        if line1 != line2:
            print('%s\n%r\n%r' % (linenum, line1, line2))
```

- Varianta, si mai simpla:

```
for pair in zip(open('script1.py'), open('script2.py')): # Acelasi efect, fisiere inchise automat
    print(pair)
```

- Exemplu, cu continuare dupa eroare, fara *with*:

```
fin = open('script2.py')
fout = open('upper.py', 'w')
try:
    for line in fin:
        fout.write(line.upper())
finally:
    fin.close()
    fout.close()
```