Name: ____________________________
Net ID _______________________

There are 2 sections, the first section is worth 50 points and the second section is worth 50 points, for a total of 100. Answer all 4 questions in Section 1. Answer 2 questions from Section 2. **This practice test will have 4 possible questions, but the actual midterm will only have 3.**

It is essential that you **PUT YOUR NAME AND NET ID ON ALL TEST MATERIALS.** It can be difficult to identify the author of an unsigned test and it would be better to avoid this problem.

There will be 2 packets on the inline test. For purposes of the practice test, we have combined these two into one file. The first booklet includes:

1. Section 1 questions with boxes to fill in your answers. Extra boxes/extra space is provided to allow room for cross-outs and corrections. You can use any part of the test (other than the boxes) for scrap paper. However, please note that the backs of pages will not be scanned into Gradescope and therefore not considered for credit–so do not include answers on the backs of pages. Please do not remove any pages from the test and please do not add any pages. Extra scrap paper is available if you need it.

2. Additional pages for answering Section 2 questions. **Remember that there will be 4 section 2 questions on the sample, but only 3 on the actual test.** Each part 2 question is followed by blank pages, labeled with the question that they are intended for. Please make an effort to use these pages to answer the corresponding questions. You can use the back of pages as scrap paper, but the backs of pages will not be scanned in to Gradescope. If for some reason, you need to write an answer in a non-obvious place, please indicate this with a clear note, somewhere in the question, e.g., **see pages marked for question 7** could be a note indicating that the rest of an answer (for question 5 or 6) is found in the space allocated for question 7.

**It is important that you do not remove any pages from this section. Removing pages may prevent Gradescope from working properly.**

The second booklet on the test contains:

1. Section 2 questions

2. **A GLOSSARY OF TERMS** – Please feel free to look up some of the basics in this glossary. I will also answer any reasonable look-up style questions as I am more interested in your ability to reason than your ability to memorize.

In this practice test, these sections are placed at the end.

**Section 1:** (50 points) Each example consists of Python code, followed by questions and places to fill in answers. Please read all questions carefully and answer them as precisely as possible. Assume that there are no bugs in the code that will make the system crash, although the code may not solve a problem perfectly. If you find anything that you think is a bug, there is either a typo (and I should fix it for everyone) or you are mistaken.

**Sample Question A:**

```python
output = '1'+'1'
```

Answer:

Note: Attention to detail is important. The quotes indicate that it is a string. Partial credit is possible. For example, leaving out the quotes would have resulted in a small deduction, but answering 2, would have resulted in an incorrect answer.
Question 1

def turtle_setup2():
    global my_screen
    global turtle1
    global turtle2
    my_screen = turtle.Screen()
    turtle1 = turtle.Turtle()
    turtle2 = turtle.Turtle()

    def move_both_turtles(distance):
        turtle1.fd(distance)
        turtle2.fd(distance)

    def turn_turtles_opposite(degrees):
        turtle1.left(degrees)
        turtle2.left(degrees+180)

    def square(turtle, side):
        for rep in range(4):
            turtle.fd(side)
            turtle.left(90)

    def turtle_square_eight():
        turtle_setup2()
        turtle1.pd()
        turtle2.pd()
        turn_turtles_opposite(45)
        square(turtle1,40)
        square(turtle2,40)
        turtle1.pu()
        turtle2.pu()

    def main():
        turtle_square_eight()

    main()

Question: In first answer box, draw (approximately) the configuration that would be drawn by the turtle program. If you make an error, cross out the incorrect answer and redraw the answer in the second box.

Answer:

Answer:
Question 2

```python
def get_sequence_pairs_from_string(string):
    output = ''
    for character1 in string:
        for character2 in string:
            if character1 != character2:
                output = output + character1 + character2 + ' '
    return(output[:-1])

def main():
    output = get_sequence_pairs_from_string('abc')
    print(output)

main()
```

Question: What is the value of the local variable `output` when it is printed out during the execution of the `main` function?

Answer: 3
def breeding_rabbits(generations):
    ## this function simulates the population growth in rabbits
    ## when there are no predators
    total1 = 0
    total2 = 0
    for number in range(1, generations + 1):
        if total1 == 0:
            total1 = 1
            ## We buy one pair of baby rabbits
        elif total2 == 0:
            total2 = 1
            ## After one month they mature and are ready to mate
        elif total1 <= total2:
            total1 = total1 + total2
            ## Afterwards there are always some rabbits that are too
            ## young to reproduce and all the other rabbits do reproduce.
            ## Thus rather than doubling, you simply add the 2 previous totals.
            ## The lower total is the number that can reproduce and the higher total
            ## is the total number of rabbits (including the immature ones).
        else:
            total2 = total1 + total2
        if total1 > total2:
            return(total1)
        else:
            return(total2)

def main():
    ## from a previous test
    output = breeding_rabbits(10)
    print(output)

main()

Question: What is the value of the local variable output when it is printed out during the execution of the main function?

Answer: 4
Question 4

def p_latin_ify(word):
    if (len(word)>=3) and (word[2:] == 'qu'):
        return(word[2:]+word[2]+'ay')
    elif (len(word)>=2) and (word[0] in 'aeiou'):
        return(word+'yay')
    else:
        vowel_position = 0
        found = False
        while (vowel_position < len(word)) and (not found):
            if word[vowel_position] in 'aeiou':
                found = True
            else:
                vowel_position = vowel_position + 1
        if vowel_position < (len(word)-1):
            return(word[vowel_position:]+word[vowel_position]+'ay')
        else:
            return(word)

def main():
    output = []
    for word in ['pickle','queen','clam','banana','earth']:
        output.append(p_latin_ify(word))
    print(output)

main()

Question: What is the value of the local variable output when it is printed out during the execution of the main function?

Answer:
Section 2 (50 points): On the actual test, you will be instructed to answer 2 of the 3 questions in this section. This practice test includes 4 rather than 3 questions (For practice, it may make sense to do all 4). For each question, you do, write a Python program as specified. Please include the code in the pages allocated to that question, e.g., answer question 7 on the pages marked Question 7. Cross out any code that you do not want counted. In the actual test, if you do 3 (rather than 2) questions, cross out the question that you do not want to be counted.

Question 5: Page 1
Question 5:

```python
>>> items = [['plutifier', ['Q4545', 300], ['Q4547', 400], ['P5151', 375], ['Q4545', 290]],
           ['tripod', ['C2422', 75], ['C2424', 125], ['F3539', 170], ['F3545', 250]],
           ['strainer', ['P4332', 200], ['P4335', 220], ['P5001', 500], ['P6001', 700], ['P3001', 20]],
           ['Booster', ['Q347', 20]],
           ['Video Enhancer', ['R1234', 1400], ['R1234', 75], ['R1234', 200]]

>>> estimate_budget(items)
Most Expensive Items: [['Q4547', 400], ['F3545', 250], ['P6001', 700], ['Q347', 20], ['R1234', 1400]]
Least Expensive Items: [['Q4545', 290], ['C2422', 75], ['P3001', 20], ['Q347', 20], ['R1234', 75]]
minimum 480
maximum 2770
```

Write a program like `estimate_budget`, demonstrated above. It should take a list like `items` as a parameter. The list is a list of lists, each of these lists referring to a record about an item that is part of some project. Each record consists of: the name of the item followed by a list of serial numbers and prices for different models of this item. For example, there are 4 tripods listed with prices ranging from model 'C2422', which cost $75 to model 'F3545', which costs $250. For each item, the program finds the model costing the maximum and the minimum amounts and records them in two lists (printed above). Then it totals up the maximum and minimum amounts (printed above), giving the user some idea of how much they should expect the project to cost.
**Question 6:** Write a program that uses the turtle module to draws a parallelogram. It should take the length of two of the sides and the measure of one of the angles as input parameters. For example, `draw_parallelogram(30,100,72)` would produce the following picture:

```
   /
  / 
```

Hint: Opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal. Two adjacent angles sum to 180 degrees.

Extra Credit: Write a program `flower` that takes 3 parameters: `number_of_pedals`, `short_side` and `long_side`. It should produce a flower-like design made of several parallelograms with the same dimensions. The variable `number_of_pedals` indicates the number of parallelograms, each of which should be derived by calls to `draw_parallelogram` (part 1 of the question). The variables `short_side` and `long_side` indicate two of the variables for `draw_parallelogram`. The remaining variable, `angle` should be calculated automatically so that the parallelograms are arranged evenly around the center. For example, an angle of 72 degrees would be used if `number_of_pedals` is set to 5, since $5 \times 72 = 360$. Therefore, `flower(5,30,100)` would produce the following picture:
Question 7: Write a program in which the user plays a card game against the computer. The deck of cards is represented by the variable `deck_of_cards`, defined as follows:

```python
deck_of_cards = [
    ['2', 'C'], ['2', 'D'], ['2', 'H'], ['2', 'S'], 
    ['3', 'C'], ['3', 'D'], ['3', 'H'], ['3', 'S'], 
    ['4', 'C'], ['4', 'D'], ['4', 'H'], ['4', 'S'], 
    ['5', 'C'], ['5', 'D'], ['5', 'H'], ['5', 'S'], 
    ['6', 'C'], ['6', 'D'], ['6', 'H'], ['6', 'S'], 
    ['7', 'C'], ['7', 'D'], ['7', 'H'], ['7', 'S'], 
    ['8', 'C'], ['8', 'D'], ['8', 'H'], ['8', 'S'], 
    ['9', 'C'], ['9', 'D'], ['9', 'H'], ['9', 'S'], 
    ['10', 'C'], ['10', 'D'], ['10', 'H'], ['10', 'S'], 
    ['J', 'C'], ['J', 'D'], ['J', 'H'], ['J', 'S'], 
    ['Q', 'C'], ['Q', 'D'], ['Q', 'H'], ['Q', 'S'], 
    ['K', 'C'], ['K', 'D'], ['K', 'H'], ['K', 'S'], 
    ['A', 'C'], ['A', 'D'], ['A', 'H'], ['A', 'S']
]
```

The computer and the user will play 5 rounds of a card game. Whoever wins 3 or more rounds wins the game. In each round, the computer and the user are randomly given 2 cards. The set of two cards is called a “hand”. The cards should be removed from the deck when they are dealt, so they cannot be chosen again in subsequent rounds. Suggestion: use the method `.pop` with a random number that is less than the length of the list, e.g.,

```python
new_card = deck_of_cards.pop(randint(0, len(deck_of_cards) - 1))
```

would assign `['5', 'D']` to the variable `new_card` and remove the card from the deck. Use `random.randint` to select the random number.

Each card consists of a face value (the first item in the list) and a suit (the second item). Possible face values include: '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', 'J', 'Q', 'K', 'A'. These are listed in order of value, i.e., 'A' is the most valuable card, 'K' is the second most valuable, ..., and '2' is the least valuable. Possible suits include: 'C', 'D', 'H' or 'S'.

The computer and player’s hands are compared as follows, to see which is better. If the face value of two cards are the same, it is called a pair, e.g., if the first position in both cards is an 'A', than the two cards as a set, are a pair of 'A's. A pair will always beat a non-pair, e.g., the computer would win a hand, if it had the hand `[['2', 'C'], ['2', 'D']]` and the user had the hand `[['K', 'D'], ['Q', 'C']]`. If both players have a pair or both players have a non-pair, then the hand with the highest valued card wins, e.g., the hand `[['K', 'D'], ['2', 'C']]` would beat the hand `[['Q', 'C'], ['J', 'H']]`. If the top cards are tied, the lower cards are compared, e.g., `[['K', 'H'], ['8', 'C']]` would beat `[['K', 'D'], ['2', 'C']]`. Finally, in cases of a tie, that round is repeated with new cards (unless there are no more cards left).

For determining the value of a card: First determine the face value by virtue of the order of the face in the list:

```python
face_card_order = ['2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', 'J', 'Q', 'K', 'A']
```

which can be derived by the method `.index`, e.g., `face_card_order.index('2')` equals 0, whereas `face_card_order.index('J')` equals 9. Therefore a 'J' is more valuable than a '2'. If the two cards have the same face values, the cards are assumed to have the same value. Thus ties are possible. When comparing two non-pair hands, you should separate each hand into a high card and a low card. The high cards should be compared first, then if the two high cards are tied, the low cards should be compared.
**Question 8:** Write two related functions as follows: `record_number_sets` and `print_averages`.

**Question 8a** The function `record_number_sets` should take a single parameter, an output .tsv file. When called with this parameter, this function should solicit multiple sets of numbers from the user. The program should write each set of numbers to a separate line in the output file. The numbers in each set should be separated by tabs. A interaction with a sample `record_number_sets` function follows:

```python
>>> record_number_sets('Sample_number_sets.tsv')
Would you like to record a new number set? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 1
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 2
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 3
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 57
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? no
Would you like to record a new number set? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 100
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 200
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 10000
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? yes
Give me a number. 45
Would you like to add another number? Yes or No? no
Would you like to record a new number set? Yes or No? no

The result of this sample session would be the creation of the file `Sample_number_sets.tsv`. That file would contain the following lines, the spaces between words represent tabs:

```
1 2 3 57
100 200 10000 45
```

**Question 8b** The `print_averages` function should take one parameter, an input .tsv file containing only numbers, basically, the kind created by `record_number_sets`. For each line in the file, it should print out an average of the numbers on that line. For example, this is a sample run of the program, given the file `Sample_number_sets.tsv` described in the **Question 8a** example. Of course the program should work for any number of lines (not just 2, like in this example).

```python
>>> print_averages('Sample_number_sets.tsv')
The average of line 1 is 15.75
The average of line 2 is 2586.25
```
Glossary for Python Test

1. Some Basics

- **return(X)** causes the current function to exit and cause the expression represented by the function call to evaluate as X. For example given the following steps, the value of output would be 5:

```python
def add(num1, num2):
    return(num1 + num2)
output = add(2, 3)
```

- **print(X)** prints X to the screen. This is only for the benefit of the user. It is not useful for having programs interact.

- The parameters of a function are the local variables inside of the parentheses in the function definition. They are useful when you have functions call functions.

- **input(prompt)** is used to ask a human being a question so that a program can interact with a human being. This is useful when you want a human being to enter information interactively. input statements should be used only when human interaction is appropriate. input statements return a string corresponding to what the user typed in. It may be necessary to convert this string to some other data type, e.g., an integer (with `int`) or a float (with `float`).

- The operator + will add two numbers or concatenate two strings

- The operator * will multiple two numbers or repeat a string some number of times.

- The operator ** will represent exponents, e.g., 5**2 == 25.

2. Division and Modulus

- 5 // 2 == 2
- 5/2 == 2.5
- 5%2 == 1

3. More Math

- round(4.5) == 4, round(4.6) == 5, round(-4.5) == -4, round(-4.6) == -5
- round(2/3,2) == .67 ## The second argument of round indicates number of decimal places. The default is to round to the nearest whole number.

- math.floor(4.9) == 4, math.floor(-4.9) == 5
- math.ceil(4.9) == 5, math.ceil(-4.9) == -4
- math.trunc(4.9) == 4, math.trunc(-4.9) == -4
- math.pi == 3.141592653589793 – a variable for the value of pi

4. sequences

- object made up of other objects in an order
- the function len(sequence) returns the number of items in the sequence
- the operator in tests for membership in sequence, e.g., ('a' in 'abc') would have the value True.
- sequences are used in for loops (see below)
- indices and slices
  - Indices in a sequence are numbers from zero to the length of the sequence. Zero refers to the position before the first item in the string and the length of the string refers to the position following the last item. Thus each item in the sequence are between two consecutive indices. For example, the subscripted numbers indicate indices for the string *The book: '0T₁h₂e₃ 4b₅o₆o₇k₈'. Similarly, the indices in [0 'The', 1 'book', 2 'is', 3 'there'] indicate positions in the list ['The', 'book', 'is', 'there'].
– negative indices can be used to count positions from the end. Thus -1 is equivalent to the position at one less than the length of the string; -2 is equivalent to the position at two less than the length of the string; etc. The negative positions around *The book* would be labeled as follows: `'_{8}T_{7}h_{6}e_{5}_{4}o_{3}a_{2}k`.

– sequence[num] indicates an element in a sequence beginning at num (a number from zero to one less than the length of the string), e.g., 'The book'[4] evaluates to 'b'; ['The', 'book', 'is', 'here'][0] evaluates to 'The'. The negative indices can be similarly applied, e.g., 'The book'[-1] evaluates to 'k', the last character in the string.

– sequence[num1:num2] indicates a subsequence beginning at position num1 and ending at num2, e.g., 'The book'[4:6] evaluates to 'bo'; ['The', 'book', 'is', 'here'][0:2] evaluates to ['The', 'book'].

– Leaving out the number before the colon suggests that a subsequence begins at the beginning of the sequence and leaving out the number after the colon suggests that the subsequence ends at the end of the list. Thus 'The book'[:3] evaluates as 'The' and ['The', 'book', 'is', 'here'][2:] evaluates as ['is', 'here'].

**• ranges** define a sequence of numbers based on the length of a sequence starting from 0. If given 2 arguments, the second argument is the length of a sequence starting from 0 and the first argument is a starting point within that sequence.

– **range(5)** is approximately equivalent to [0,1,2,3,4]

– **range(1,5)** is approximately equivalent to [1,2,3,4]

**• Strings**

– an empty string has zero characters "

– strings are sequences of characters, e.g., 'Hello World!' consists of the items ['H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ' ', 'W', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd', '!']

– string1.strip(string2) – removes instances of string2 from beginning and end of string. For example, '***Hello World***'.strip('*') will return 'Hello World'.

– string.split(character) – creates a list by dividing a string at each instances of character. For example, 'Hello World'.split(' ') will return the list ['Hello', 'World'].

– string.lower() converts string to lower case; string.upper() converts a string to upper case.

– string.index(item) returns the position index item occurs in the list – it is an error if the item is not in the string. This works with both characters and substrings.

**• Lists**

– A list is represented by square brackets surrounding a list of objects, divided by commas, e.g., ['A','List','of','Strings']

– Lists are mutable. Methods and functions can modify existing lists. Several operations may apply to the same list, each one causing that list to be different in some way. This contrasts with immutable objects like strings (see append and extend below). New strings are created by applying functions to old strings. These new strings can then be used, e.g., 'abc'.upper() creates a new list 'ABC'.

– You can add an object to the end of a list using the `append` method. For example, suppose `my_list = ['a','b','c']`. Then `my_list.append('d')` will add 'd' to the end of `my_list`, setting it to ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'].

– You can pop an item off the end of a list with the `pop` method. `pop` will return the removed item. For example, if `my_list` is set to ['a','b','c','d'], then `my_list.pop()` will return 'd' and shorten the list to ['a','b','c'].

– You can pop an item at a particular position if you use pop with an index. For example, suppose `my_list = ['a','b','c']`, then `next_letter = my_list.pop(1)` would result in `next_letter` being equal to 'b' and `my_list` being set to ['a', 'c'].
You can add a list of items to a list via `extend`. For example, suppose `my_list = ['a','b','c']`. Then `my_list.extend(['d','e'])` will add the items in the 2nd list to the end of the first one, setting it to `['a','b','c','d','e']`.

Other list methods: `list.reverse()` – turns a list backwards; `list.sort()` – puts a list in sort order; etc.

5. `print`

   - `sep` – separator between items
   - `end` – printed at the end of print statement

6. `for loops`

   - First Line: `for VARIABLE in SEQUENCE:`
   - VARIABLE is set to each item in the sequence one at a time
   - The Indented body repeats once for each item in sequence (for each setting of VARIABLE).
   - It is common to exit a loop of any kind by using a `break`. After a break, the statement after the loop executes.
   - It is common to exit a loop of any kind by using a `return` – this also exits the function.
   - It is common to initialize a variable outside a loop (called an accumulator) that then gets incremented inside the loop.

7. `while loops`

   - First line `While (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):`
   - The loop keeps executing the indented body until BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION evaluates as `False`.
   - If BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION is always `True`, the loop is endless.
   - Typically BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION contains one or more variable(s), such that some values of these variables (or this variable) cause BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION to evaluate as `True` and other values cause it to evaluate as `False`.
   - The body of the loop can change these variables. The loop starts when BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION is `True`. Then, under most circumstances, BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION eventually evaluates as `False` and the loop halts. For example, if the BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION is `stop == False`, setting `stop` to `True` inside the loop, will cause the loop to finish.
   - It is common to use accumulator variables in a similar manner as with `for loops`.
   - `break` and `return` behave the same way for `while` loops as they do with `for` loops.

8. `if statements`

   - The first line of an `if` statement consists of `if BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION:`
   - The body of text indented under the first line is executed if the BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION evaluates to `True`
   - The `if` statement can be followed by optional `elif` statements of the same form, except that the first line begins with `elif`. Each `elif` statement is only evaluated if the BOOLEAN expressions in the `if` and `elif` statements leading up to this one are False.
   - The block of `if` and optional `elif` statements can end with an optional `else` statement. The first line is simply `else:`. The body of text under `else` executes if the Boolean expressions for all previous `if` and `elif` statements in the sequence evaluate to `False`.

9. `logical operators`

   - `X and Y` returns `True` only if both `X` and `Y` are `True`
• X or Y returns True only if X is True, Y is True or both are True
• X in Sequence returns True if X is in a member of a sequence, e.g., 'a' in 'abcdefg' would return True
• X == Y returns True if X and Y are the same
• X != Y returns True if X and Y are the different
• X < Y returns True if X is less than Y
• X >= Y returns True if X is greater than Y
• Not X returns True if X is False

10. Turtles

• Screen and Turtle objects are created using the commands turtle.Screen() and turtle.Turtle().
• The turtle is initially in the center of the screen facing rightward.
• my_turtle.left(degrees) – rotates the my_turtle degrees left (from its perspective).
• my_turtle.fd(distance) – moves the my_turtle distance units forward.
• my_turtle.pu() – picks the pen up
• my_turtle.pd() – puts the pen down (ready to write)
• my_turtle.circle(radius) – creates a circle with radius radius. The circle will be above the direction the turtle was facing when it started drawing. The turtle will move left and up in a circle and end up in the same place as before.
• my_turtle.setposition(X,Y) – moves the turtle to the position with coordinates (X,Y). A straight line is drawn from the current position to that position if the pen is down.

11. time.sleep(sec) – pauses for sec seconds (requires the module sleep to be imported)

12. random – the random module

• random.random() returns a number between 0 and 1
• random.randint(num1,num2) returns a number between num1 and num2 (inclusive).
• random.choice(sequence) returns member of sequence.

13. File Input/Output

• os – module including global variables like os.linesep (end of line strings: '\n' or '\r\n') and os.sep (path separators – forward slash '/' or backward slash '\'). The os module also includes functions that interact with the operating system. os.getcwd() returns the current working directory. os.listdir(PATH) returns a list of files in PATH; os.path.isdir(PATH) returns True if PATH is a directory and False otherwise; os.path.isfile(PATH) returns True if PATH is the name of an existing file and False otherwise.
• Streams – Python objects used for reading files and writing to files.
• instream = open('my_file.txt','r') sets the variable instream to the contents of the file 'my_file.txt'. for loops will treat instream as a list of strings, each ending with os.linesep. For most applications, it makes sense to remove these.
• outstream = open('my_file.txt','w') sets the variable outstream to an object that will ultimately be saved as the file my_file.txt. The method outstream.write(string) will write a string to that file. It is a good idea to include \n anywhere you would like a line break in the file as end of lines are not automatic. \n should be used, rather than os.linesep, even in Windows.
• `stream.close()` will close an opened stream. This ends the connection between Python and a file. In the case of output streams (like `outstream`), the content of the stream is written to the file.

• `with open(file,'r') as instream:` or `with open(file,'w') as outstream:` starts a block in which a stream is opened. The body of code indented under these statements can read from or write to the stream. After the block ends, the stream is closed.

14. Error Handling

• `raise Exception(STRING)` – raises an exception (causes an error) and prints out STRING.

• `Try/Except` – Two key words that begin blocks, similar to IF/Else statements. If the code indented under `Try:` does not cause any error, then the following `Except` statements are ignored. If an error is raised, the `Except` statements can “catch” an error. Rather than error, the code indicated under `Except` executes.