## Употреба finally команде

Ако је потребно имплементирати неку акцију за чишћење кода после његовог извршења, то се може извршити употребом finally команде.

```
try:
                          Run this code
   except:
                      Execute this code when
                       there is an exception
    else:
                     No exceptions? Run this
                             code.
    finally:
                       Always run this code.
0247 Употреба finally
import sys
def linux interakcija():
    assert ('linux' in sys.platform), "Funkcija se izvrsava samo na Linux
OS."
    print('Radi nesto.')
try:
    linux_interakcija()
except AssertionError as greska:
    print(greska)
else:
    try:
        with open("fajl.log") as file:
             read.data = file.read()
    except FileNotFoundError as fnf_error:
         print(fnf_error)
finally:
    print("Izvrsava se u svakom slucaju.")
```

Funkcija se izvrsava samo na Linux OS.

Izvrsava se u svakom slucaju.

Сада, све што се налази у finally делу ће се реализовати пошто није битно да ли се десио изузетак унутар try или else блока.

## Врсте изузетака

Рб.	Назив изузетка и опис
1	Exception Base class for all exceptions
2	StopIteration Raised when the next() method of an iterator does not point to any object.
3	SystemExit Raised by the sys.exit() function.
4	StandardError Base class for all built-in exceptions except StopIteration and SystemExit.
5	ArithmeticError Base class for all errors that occur for numeric calculation.
6	OverflowError Raised when a calculation exceeds maximum limit for a numeric type.
7	FloatingPointError Raised when a floating point calculation fails.
8	ZeroDivisionError Raised when division or modulo by zero takes place for all numeric types.
9	AssertionError Raised in case of failure of the Assert statement.
10	AttributeError Raised in case of failure of attribute reference or assignment.
11	EOFError Raised when there is no input from either the raw_input() or input() function and the end of file is reached.
12	ImportError Raised when an import statement fails.
13	KeyboardInterrupt Raised when the user interrupts program execution, usually by pressing Ctrl+c.
14	LookupError Base class for all lookup errors.
15	IndexError Raised when an index is not found in a sequence.
16	<b>KeyError</b> Raised when the specified key is not found in the dictionary.
17	NameError

	Raised when an identifier is not found in the local or global namespace.
18	UnboundLocalError Raised when trying to access a local variable in a function or method but no value has been assigned to it.
19	EnvironmentError Base class for all exceptions that occur outside the Python environment.
20	IOError Raised when an input/ output operation fails, such as the print statement or the open() function when trying to open a file that does not exist.
21	IOError Raised for operating system-related errors.
22	SyntaxError Raised when there is an error in Python syntax.
23	IndentationError Raised when indentation is not specified properly.
24	SystemError Raised when the interpreter finds an internal problem, but when this error is encountered the Python interpreter does not exit.
25	SystemExit Raised when Python interpreter is quit by using the sys.exit() function. If not handled in the code, causes the interpreter to exit.
26	TypeError Raised when an operation or function is attempted that is invalid for the specified data type.
27	ValueError Raised when the built-in function for a data type has the valid type of arguments, but the arguments have invalid values specified.
28	RuntimeError Raised when a generated error does not fall into any category.
29	NotImplementedError Raised when an abstract method that needs to be implemented in an inherited class is not actually implemented.