2.9 Basic Try-Catch Block

This section will guide you to:

- Implement a try-catch block

This guide has two subsections, namely:

2.9.1 Writing a try-catch block

2.9.2 Pushing the code to your GitHub repository

Step 2.9.1: Writing a try-catch block

- Write the code given below in the main Java class:

```
class Example1 {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    int num1, num2;
    try {
      number1 = 0;
     System.out.println("Sending the Exception");
      number2 = 62 / num1;
      System.out.println(num2);
          }
    catch (ArithmeticException e) {
      /* This block will only execute if any Arithmetic exception
       * occurs in try block
       */
      System.out.println("We can’t divide any number by zero");
    }
    catch (Exception e) {
   /* This is a generic Exception handler which means it can handle
   /* all the exceptions. This will execute if the exception is not
       * handled by previous catch blocks.
       */
      System.out.println("Exception occurred");
```

```
    }
    System.out.println("Try-Catch ended.");
  }
}
```

Output:

```
Sending the Exception
We can’t divide any number by zero
Try-Catch ended.
```

Step 2.9.2: Pushing the code to your GitHub repositories

Open your command prompt and navigate to the folder where you have created your files.

cd java_program

Initialize your repository using the following command:

git init

Add all the files to your git repository using the following command:

git add .

Commit the changes using the following command:

git commit . -m “Changes have been committed.”

Push the files to the folder you initially created using the following command:

git push -u origin master