

CORE JAVA

With

SCJP / OCJP

Study Material

Chapter 6: Exception Handling



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EXCEPTION HANDLING AGENDA:

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Introduction

Exception: An unwanted unexpected event that disturbs normal flow of the program is called exception.

Example:

SleepingException

TyrePuncturedException

FileNotFoundException ...etc

- It is highly recommended to handle exceptions. The main objective of exception handling is graceful (normal) termination of the program.

What is the meaning of exception handling?

Exception handling doesn't mean repairing an exception. We have to define alternative way to continue rest of the program normally. This way of defining alternative is nothing but exception handling.

Example: Suppose our programming requirement is to read data from remote file locating at London. At runtime if London file is not available then our program should not be terminated abnormally.

We have to provide a local file to continue rest of the program normally. This way of defining alternative is nothing but exception handling.

Example:

```
try
{
    read data from London file
}
catch(FileNotFoundException e)
{
    use local file and continue rest of the program normally
}
```

For every thread JVM will create a separate stack at the time of Thread creation. All method calls performed by that thread will be stored in that stack. Each entry in the stack is called "Activation record" (or) "stack frame".

After completing every method call JVM removes the corresponding entry from the stack.

After completing all method calls JVM destroys the empty stack and terminates the program normally.

Example:

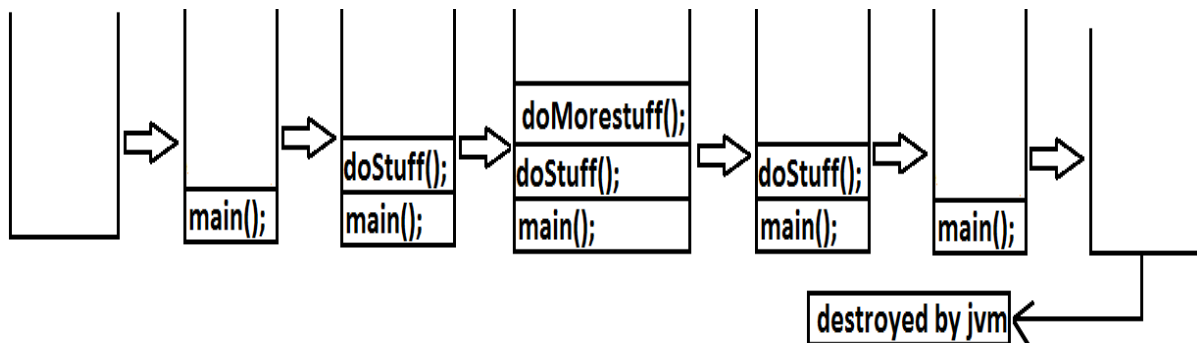
```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
doStuff();
}
public static void doStuff(){
doMoreStuff();
}
public static void doMoreStuff(){
System.out.println("Hello");
}}

```

Output:

Hello

Diagram:



Default Exception Handling in Java:

1. If an exception raised inside any method then that method is responsible to create Exception object with the following information.
 1. Name of the exception.
 2. Description of the exception.
 3. Location of the exception.(StackTrace)
2. After creating that Exception object, the method handovers that object to the JVM.
3. JVM checks whether the method contains any exception handling code or not. If method won't contain any handling code then JVM terminates that method abnormally and removes corresponding entry form the stack.
4. JVM identifies the caller method and checks whether the caller method contain any handling code or not. If the caller method also does not contain handling code then JVM terminates that caller method also abnormally and removes corresponding entry from the stack.
5. This process will be continued until main() method and if the main() method also doesn't contain any exception handling code then JVM terminates main() method also and removes corresponding entry from the stack.
6. Then JVM handovers the responsibility of exception handling to the default exception handler.

7. Default exception handler just print exception information to the console in the following format and terminates the program abnormally.

*Exception in thread "xxx(main)" Name of exception: description
Location of exception (stack trace)*

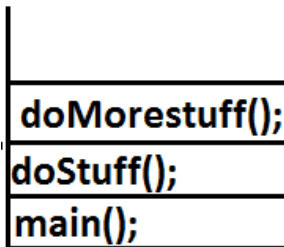
Example:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        doStuff();
    }
    public static void doStuff(){
        doMoreStuff();
    }
    public static void doMoreStuff(){
        System.out.println(10/0);
    }
}
```

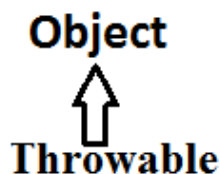
Output:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
at Test.doMoreStuff(Test.java:10)
at Test.doStuff(Test.java:7)
at Test.main(Test.java:4)
```

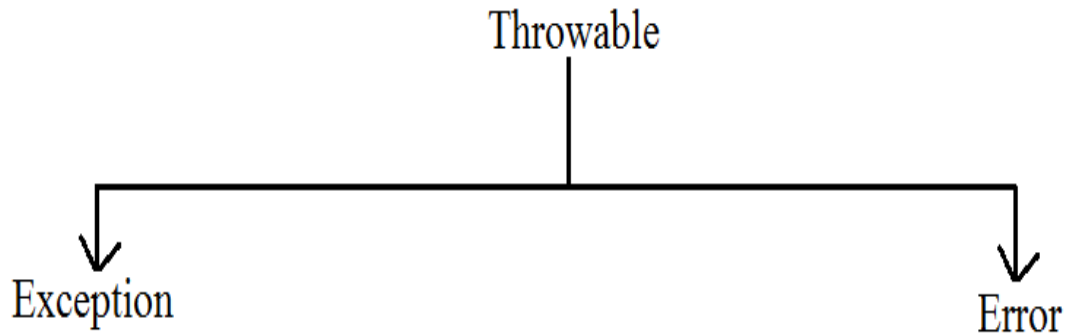
Diagram:



Exception Hierarchy:



Throwable acts as a root for exception hierarchy.
Throwable class contains the following two child classes.

**Exception:**

Most of the cases exceptions are caused by our program and these are recoverable.

Ex : If `FileNotFoundException` occurs then we can use local file and we can continue rest of the program execution normally.

Error:

Most of the cases errors are not caused by our program these are due to lack of system resources and these are non-recoverable.

Ex : If `OutOfMemoryError` occurs being a programmer we can't do anything the program will be terminated abnormally. System Admin or Server Admin is responsible to raise/increase heap memory.

Checked Vs Unchecked Exceptions:

- The exceptions which are checked by the compiler whether programmer handling or not, for smooth execution of the program at runtime, are called checked exceptions.
 1. `HallTicketMissingException`
 2. `PenNotWorkingException`
 3. `FileNotFoundException`
- The exceptions which are not checked by the compiler whether programmer handling or not, are called unchecked exceptions.
 1. `BombBlastException`
 2. `ArithmeticException`
 3. `NullPointerException`

Note: `RuntimeException` and its child classes, `Error` and its child classes are unchecked and all the remaining are considered as checked exceptions.

Note: Whether exception is checked or unchecked compulsory it should occur at runtime only and there is no chance of occurring any exception at compile time.

Fully checked Vs Partially checked :

A checked exception is said to be fully checked if and only if all its child classes are also checked.

Example:

- 1) IOException
- 2) InterruptedException

A checked exception is said to be partially checked if and only if some of its child classes are unchecked.

Example:

Exception

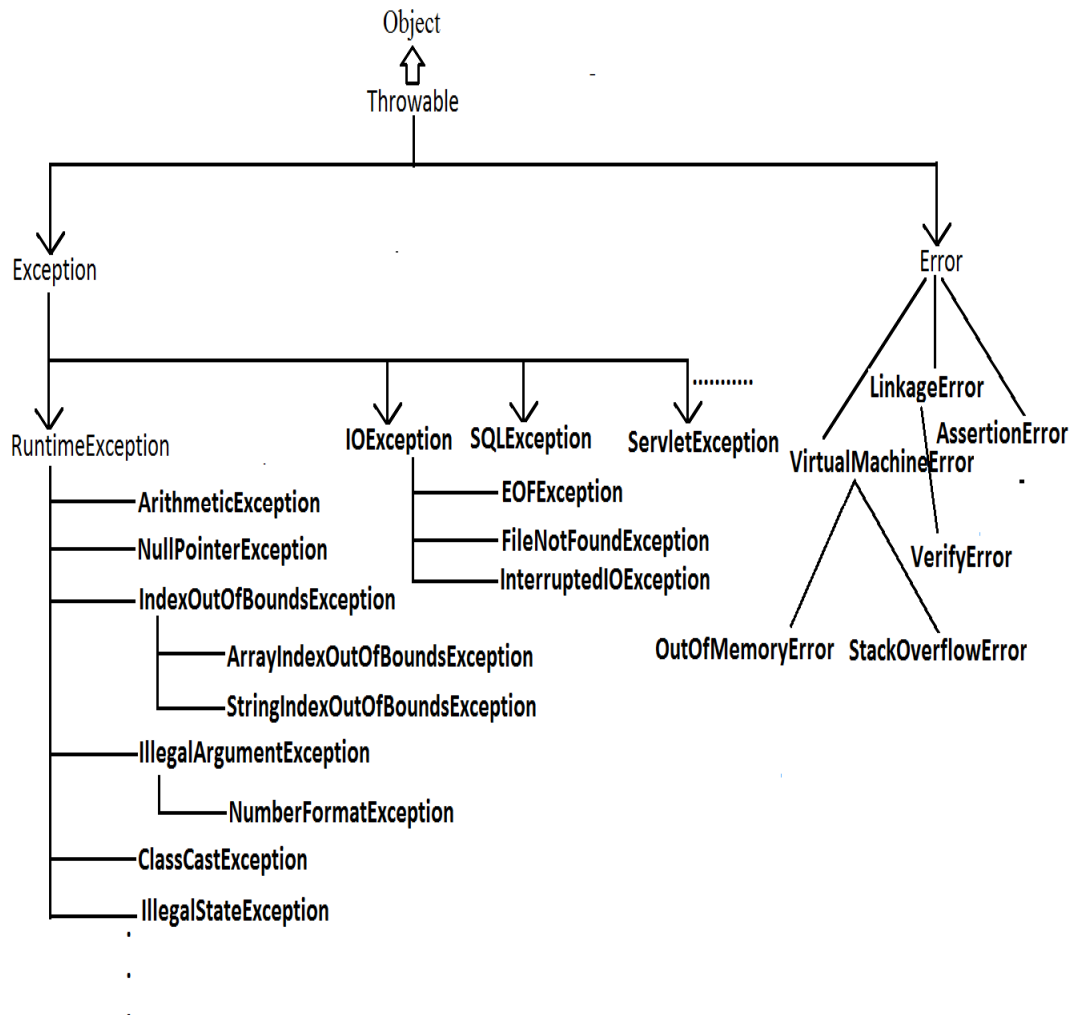
Note : The only possible partially checked exceptions in java are:

1. Throwable.
2. Exception.

Q: Describe behavior of following exceptions ?

1. RuntimeException-----unchecked
2. Error-----unchecked
3. IOException-----fully checked
4. Exception-----partially checked
5. InterruptedException-----fully checked
6. Throwable-----partially checked
7. ArithmeticException ----- unchecked
8. NullPointerException ----- unchecked
9. FileNotFoundException ----- fully checked

For unchecked exception compiler do not check whether the exception is handled by the programmer or not but for checked exception the compiler will check whether the exception is handled by the programmer as because at runtime there may be a chance of getting an exception so compiler will check whether the exception is handled by the programmer or not.

Diagram:**Customized Exception Handling by using try-catch:**

- It is highly recommended to handle exceptions.
- In our program the code which may raise exception is called risky code, we have to place risky code inside try block and the corresponding handling code inside catch block.

Example:

```

try
{
    Risky code
}
catch(Exception e)
{
    Handling code
}
  
```


Without try catch	With try catch
<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args){ System.out.println("statement1"); System.out.println(10/0); System.out.println("statement3"); } }</pre> <p>output: statement1 RE:AE:/by zero at Test.main() Abnormal termination.</p>	<pre>class Test{ public static void main(String[] args){ System.out.println("statement1"); try{ System.out.println(10/0); } catch(ArithmeticException e){ System.out.println(10/2); } } System.out.println("statement3"); }}</pre> <p>Output: statement1 5 statement3 Normal termination.</p>

Control flow in try catch:

```
try{
    statement1;
    statement2;
    statement3;
}
catch(X e) {
    statement4;
}
statement5;
```

- **Case 1:** If there is no exception.
1, 2, 3, 5 normal termination.
- **Case 2:** if an exception raised at statement 2 and corresponding catch block matched

1, 4, 5 normal termination.
- **Case 3:** if an exception raised at statement 2 but the corresponding catch block not matched

1 followed by abnormal termination.
- **Case 4:** if an exception raised at statement 4 or statement 5 then it's always abnormal termination of the program.

Note:

1. Within the try block if anywhere an exception raised then rest of the try block won't be executed even though we handled that exception. Hence we have to place/take only risk code inside try block and length of the try block should be as less as possible.

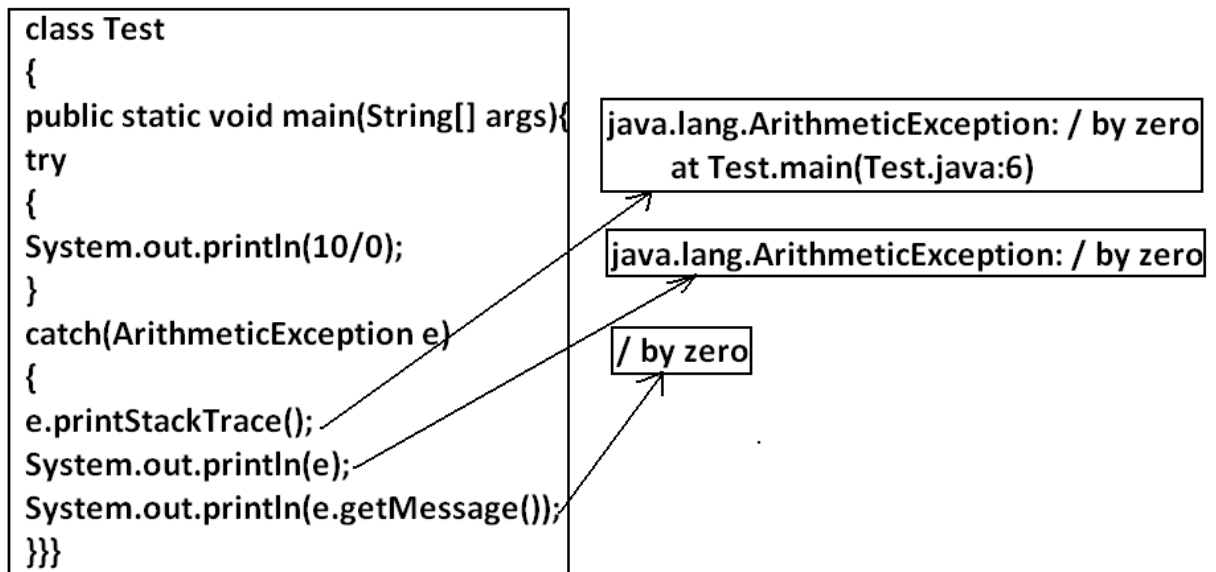
2. If any statement which raises an exception and it is not part of any try block then it is always abnormal termination of the program.
3. There may be a chance of raising an exception inside catch and finally blocks also in addition to try block.

Various methods to print exception information:

Throwable class defines the following methods to print exception information to the console.

<code>printStackTrace():</code>	This method prints exception information in the following format. <u>Name of the exception: description of exception</u> <u>Stack trace</u>
<code>toString():</code>	This method prints exception information in the following format. <u>Name of the exception: description of exception</u>
<code>getMessage():</code>	This method returns only description of the exception. <u>Description.</u>

Example:



Note: Default exception handler internally uses `printStackTrace()` method to print exception information to the console.

Try with multiple catch blocks:

The way of handling an exception is varied from exception to exception. Hence for every exception type it is recommended to take a separate catch block. That is try with multiple catch blocks is possible and recommended to use.

Example:

<pre>try { . . . } catch(Exception e) { default handler }</pre>	<pre>try { . . . catch(FileNotFoundException e) { use local file } catch(ArithmeticException e) { perform these Arithmetic operations } catch(SQLException e) { don't use oracle db, use mysqldb } catch(Exception e) { default handler }</pre>
---	---

This approach is not recommended because for any type of Exception we are using the same catch block.

This approach is highly recommended because for any exception raise we are defining a separate catch block.

- If try with multiple catch blocks present then order of catch blocks is very important. It should be from child to parent by mistake if we are taking from parent to child then we will get Compile time error saying

"exception xxx has already been caught"

Example:

<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { try { System.out.println(10/0); } catch(Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }} } CE:exception java.lang.ArithmeticException has already been caught</pre>	<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { try { System.out.println(10/0); } catch(ArithmeticException e) { e.printStackTrace(); } catch(Exception e) { e.printStackTrace(); }} } Output: Compile successfully.</pre>
--	---

Finally block:

- It is not recommended to take clean up code inside try block because there is no guarantee for the execution of every statement inside a try.
- It is not recommended to place clean up code inside catch block because if there is no exception then catch block won't be executed.
- We require some place to maintain clean up code which should be executed always irrespective of whether exception raised or not raised and whether handled or not handled. Such type of best place is nothing but finally block.
- Hence the main objective of finally block is to maintain cleanup code.

Example:

```
try
{
    risky code
}
catch(x e)
{
    handling code
}
finally
{
    cleanup code
}
```

The speciality of finally block is it will be executed always irrespective of whether the exception raised or not raised and whether handled or not handled.

Case-1: If there is no Exception:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("try block executed");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.println("catch block executed");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
try block executed
Finally block executed
```

Case-2: If an exception raised but the corresponding catch block matched:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("try block executed");
            System.out.println(10/0);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.println("catch block executed");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

Try block executed
Catch block executed
Finally block executed

Case-3: If an exception raised but the corresponding catch block not matched:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("try block executed");
            System.out.println(10/0);
        }
        catch(NullPointerException e)
        {
            System.out.println("catch block executed");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

Try block executed
Finally block executed
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
at Test.main(Test.java:8)

return Vs finally:

Even though return statement present in try or catch blocks first finally will be executed and after that only return statement will be considered. i.e. finally block dominates return statement.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("try block executed");
            return;
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.println("catch block executed");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

try block executed

Finally block executed

If return statement present try, catch and finally blocks then finally block return statement will be considered.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        System.out.println(ml());
    }
    public static int ml(){
        try
        {
            System.out.println(10/0);
            return 777;
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            return 888;
        }
        finally{
            return 999;
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

999

finally vs System.exit(0):
 =====

There is only one situation where the finally block won't be executed is whenever we are using System.exit(0) method.

When ever we are using System.exit(0) then JVM itself will be shutdown , in this case finally block won't be executed.

i.e., System.exit(0) dominates finally block.

Example:

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            System.out.println("try");
            System.exit(0);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e)
        {
            System.out.println("catch block executed");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

try

Note :

System.exit(0);



1. This argument acts as status code. Instead of zero, we can take any integer value
2. zero means normal termination , non-zero means abnormal termination
3. This status code internally used by JVM, whether it is zero or non-zero there is no change in the result and effect is same wrt program.

Difference between final, finally, and finalize:

final:

- final is the modifier applicable for classes, methods and variables.
- If a class declared as the final then child class creation is not possible.
- If a method declared as the final then overriding of that method is not possible.
- If a variable declared as the final then reassignment is not possible.

finally:

- **finally** is the block always associated with try-catch to maintain clean up code which should be executed always irrespective of whether exception raised or not raised and whether handled or not handled.

finalize:

- **finalize** is a method, always invoked by Garbage Collector just before destroying an object to perform cleanup activities.

Note:

1. **finally** block meant for cleanup activities related to try block where as **finalize()** method meant for cleanup activities related to object.
2. To maintain clean up code **finally** block is recommended over **finalize()** method because we can't expect exact behavior of GC.

Control flow in try catch finally:

Example:

```
try
{
    Stmt 1;
    Stmt-2;
    Stmt-3;
}
catch(Exception e)
{
    Stmt-4;
}
finally
{
    stmt-5;
}
Stmt-6;
```

- **Case 1:** If there is no exception. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 normal termination.
- **Case 2:** if an exception raised at statement 2 and corresponding catch block matched. 1,4,5,6 normal terminations.
- **Case 3:** if an exception raised at statement 2 and corresponding catch block is not matched. 1,5 abnormal termination.
- **Case 4:** if an exception raised at statement 4 then it's always abnormal termination but before the finally block will be executed.
- **Case 5:** if an exception raised at statement 5 or statement 6 its always abnormal termination.

Control flow in Nested try-catch-finally:

```
try
{
    stmt-1;
    stmt-2;
    stmt-3;
    try
    {
        stmt-4;
        stmt-5;
        stmt-6;
    }
    catch (X e)
    {
        stmt-7;
    }
    finally
    {
        stmt-8;
    }
    stmt-9;
}
catch (Y e)
{
    stmt-10;
}
finally
{
    stmt-11;
}
stmt-12;
```

- **Case 1:** if there is no exception. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 2:** if an exception raised at statement 2 and corresponding catch block matched 1,10,11,12 normal terminations.
- **Case 3:** if an exception raised at statement 2 and corresponding catch block is not matched 1, 11 abnormal termination.
- **Case 4:** if an exception raised at statement 5 and corresponding inner catch has matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 5:** if an exception raised at statement 5 and inner catch has not matched but outer catch block has matched. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 6:** if an exception raised at statement 5 and both inner and outer catch blocks are not matched. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 11 abnormal termination.
- **Case 7:** if an exception raised at statement 7 and the corresponding catch block matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 8:** if an exception raised at statement 7 and the corresponding catch block not matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 abnormal terminations.

- **Case 9:** if an exception raised at statement 8 and the corresponding catch block has matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 10:** if an exception raised at statement 8 and the corresponding catch block not matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 abnormal terminations.
- **Case 11:** if an exception raised at statement 9 and corresponding catch block matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 normal termination.
- **Case 12:** if an exception raised at statement 9 and corresponding catch block not matched 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 abnormal termination.
- **Case 13:** if an exception raised at statement 10 is always abnormal termination but before that finally block 11 will be executed.
- **Case 14:** if an exception raised at statement 11 or 12 is always abnormal termination.

Note:

1. if we are not entering into the try block then the finally block won't be executed. Once we entered into the try block without executing finally block we can't come out.

2. We can take try-catch inside try i.e., nested try-catch is possible

3. The most specific exceptions can be handled by using inner try-catch and generalized exceptions can be handle by using outer try-catch.

Example:

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
    try{
        System.out.println(10/0);
    }
    catch(ArithmeticException e)
    {
        System.out.println(10/0);
    }
    finally{
        String s=null;
        System.out.println(s.length());
    }
}}
```

output :

RE:NullPointerException

Note: Default exception handler can handle only one exception at a time and that is the most recently raised exception.

Various possible combinations of try catch finally:

1. Whenever we are writing try block compulsory we should write either catch or finally. i.e., try without catch or finally is invalid.
2. Whenever we are writing catch block compulsory we should write try. i.e., catch without try is invalid.
3. Whenever we are writing finally block compulsory we should write try. i.e., finally without try is invalid.

4. In try-catch-finally order is important.
5. With in the try-catch -finally blocks we can take try-catch-finally.
i.e., nesting of try-catch-finally is possible.
6. For try-catch-finally blocks curly braces are mandatory.

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
```

 ✓

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
catch (Y e) {}
```

 ✓

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
catch (X e) {} //CE:exception ArithmeticException has already been caught
```

 X

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
finally {}
```

 ✓

```
try {}
finally {}
```

 ✓

```
try {} //CE: 'try' without 'catch', 'finally' or resource declarations
```

 X

```
catch (X e) {} //CE: 'catch' without 'try'
```

 X

```
finally {} //CE: 'finally' without 'try'
```

 X

```
try {} //CE: 'try' without 'catch', 'finally' or resource declarations
System.out.println("Hello");
catch {} //CE: 'catch' without 'try'
```

 X

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
System.out.println("Hello");
catch (Y e) {} //CE: 'catch' without 'try'
```

 X

```
try {}
catch (X e) {}
System.out.println("Hello");
finally {} //CE: 'finally' without 'try'
```

 X

```
try {}
finally {}
catch (X e) {} //CE: 'catch' without 'try'
```

 X

```
try {}  
catch (X e) {}  
try {}  
finally {}
```

✓

```
try {}  
catch (X e) {}  
finally {}  
finally {} //CE: 'finally' without 'try'
```

✗

```
try {}  
catch (X e) {  
    try {}  
    catch (Y e1) {}  
}
```

✓

```
try {}  
catch (X e) {}  
finally {  
    try {}  
    catch (Y e1) {}  
    finally {}  
}
```

✓

```
try {  
    try {} //CE: 'try' without 'catch', 'finally' or resource declarations  
}  
catch (X e) {}
```

✗

```
try //CE: '{' expected  
System.out.println("Hello");  
catch (X e1) {} //CE: 'catch' without 'try'
```

✗

```
try {}  
catch (X e) //CE: '{' expected  
System.out.println("Hello");
```

✗

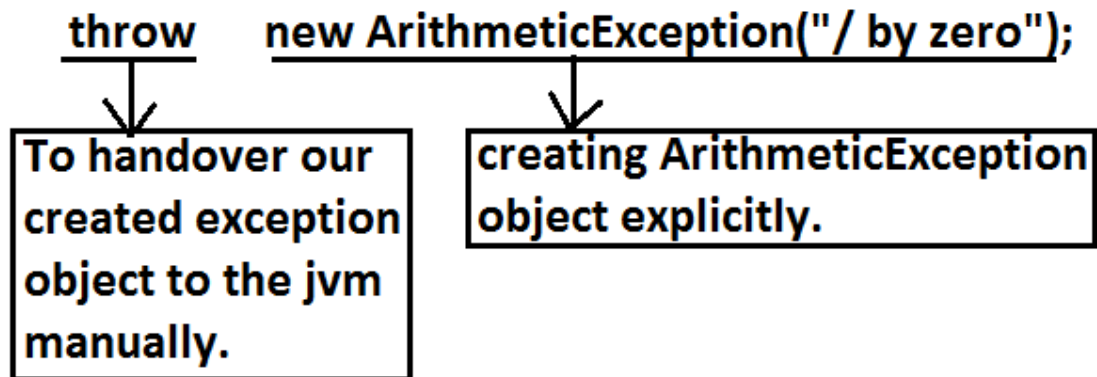
```
try {}  
catch (NullPointerException e1) {}  
finally //CE: '{' expected  
System.out.println("Hello");
```

✗

throw statement:

Sometimes we can create Exception object explicitly and we can hand over to the JVM manually by using throw keyword.

Example:



The result of following 2 programs is exactly same.

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        System.out.println(10/0);
    }
}
```

In this case creation of ArithmeticException object and handover to the jvm will be performed automatically by the main() method.

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[]
args){
throw new ArithmeticException("/
by zero");
}}
```

In this case we are creating exception object explicitly and handover to the JVM manually.

Note: In general we can use throw keyword for customized exceptions but not for predefined exceptions.

Case 1:

throw e;

If e refers null then we will get NullPointerException.

Example:

<pre>class Test3 { static ArithmeticException e=new ArithmeticException(); public static void main(String[] args){ throw e; } } Output: Runtime exception: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException</pre>	<pre>class Test3 { static ArithmeticException e; public static void main(String[] args){ throw e; } } Output: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException at Test3.main(Test3.java:5)</pre>
--	---

Case 2:

After throw statement we can't take any statement directly otherwise we will get compile time error saying unreachable statement.

Example:

<pre>class Test3 { public static void main(String[] args){ System.out.println(10/0); System.out.println("hello"); } } Output: Runtime error: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero at Test3.main(Test3.java:4)</pre>	<pre>class Test3 { public static void main(String[] args){ throw new ArithmeticException("/ by zero"); System.out.println("hello"); } } Output: Compile time error. Test3.java:5: unreachable statement System.out.println("hello");</pre>
--	--

Case 3:

We can use throw keyword only for Throwable types otherwise we will get compile time error saying incompatible types.

Example:

<pre>class Test3 { public static void main(String[] args){ throw new Test3(); } } Output: Compile time error. Test3.java:4: incompatible types found : Test3 required: java.lang.Throwable throw new Test3();</pre>	<pre>class Test3 extends RuntimeException { public static void main(String[] args){ throw new Test3(); } } Output: Runtime error: Exception in thread "main" Test3 at Test3.main(Test3.java:4)</pre>
---	--

Throws statement:

In our program if there is any chance of raising checked exception then compulsory we should handle either by try catch or by throws keyword otherwise the code won't compile.

Example:

```
import java.io.*;
class Test3
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        PrintWriter out=new PrintWriter("abc.txt");
        out.println("hello");
    }
}
```

CE :

Unreported exception java.io.FileNotFoundException; must be caught or declared to be thrown.

Example:

```
class Test3
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Thread.sleep(5000);
    }
}
```

Unreported exception java.lang.InterruptedException; must be caught or declared to be thrown.

We can handle this compile time error by using the following 2 ways.

Example:

By using try catch	By using throws keyword
<pre>class Test3 { public static void main(String[] args){ try{ Thread.sleep(5000); } catch(InterruptedException e){} } } Output: Compile and running successfully</pre>	<p>We can use throws keyword to delegate the responsibility of exception handling to the caller method. Then caller method is responsible to handle that exception.</p> <pre>class Test3 { public static void main(String[] args)throws InterruptedException{ Thread.sleep(5000); } } Output: Compile and running successfully</pre>

Note :

- Hence the main objective of "throws" keyword is to delegate the responsibility of exception handling to the caller method.
- "throws" keyword required only checked exceptions. Usage of throws for unchecked exception there is no use.
- "throws" keyword required only to convince compiler. Usage of throws keyword doesn't prevent abnormal termination of the program.

Hence recommended to use try-catch over throws keyword.

Example:

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args)throws InterruptedException{
doStuff();
}
public static void doStuff()throws InterruptedException{
doMoreStuff();
}
public static void doMoreStuff()throws InterruptedException{
Thread.sleep(5000);
}
}
```

Output:

Compile and running successfully.

In the above program if we are removing at least one throws keyword then the program won't compile.

Case 1:

we can use throws keyword only for Throwable types otherwise we will get compile time error saying incompatible types.

Example:

```
class Test3{
public static void main(String[]
args)
throws Test3
{
}
}
Output:
Compile time error
Test3.java:2: incompatible types
found   : Test3
required: java.lang.Throwable
public static void main(String[]
args)
throws
Test3
```

```
class Test3 extends RuntimeException{
public static void main(String[]
args)
throws
Test3
{
}
}
Output:
Compile and running successfully.
```


Case 2:Example:

```
class Test3{
public static void main(String[]
args){
throw new Exception();
}
}
Output:
Compile time error.
Test3.java:3: unreported exception
    java.lang.Exception;
must be caught or declared to be
thrown
```

```
class Test3{
public static void main(String[]
args){
throw new Error();
}
}
Output:
Runtime error
Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.Error
    at Test3.main(Test3.java:3)
```

Case 3:

In our program with in the try block, if there is no chance of rising an exception then we can't right catch block for that exception otherwise we will get compile time error saying **exception XXX is never thrown in body of corresponding try statement.** But this rule is applicable only for fully checked exception.

Example:

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
System.out.println("hello");
}
catch(Exception e)
{ } output:
} hello
} partial checked
```

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
System.out.println("hello");
}
catch(ArithmeticException e)
{ } output:
} hello
} unchecked
```

```
class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
System.out.println("hello");
}
catch(java.io.IOException e)
{ } output:
} compile time error
} fully checked
```

```

class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
System.out.println("hello");
}
catch(InterruptedExceptio e)
{} output:
} compile time error
} Fully checked

```

```

class Test
{
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
System.out.println("hello");
}
catch(Error e)
{} output:
} compile successfully
} unchecked

```

Case 4:

We can use throws keyword only for constructors and methods but not for classes.

Example:

```

class Test throws Exception    //invalid
{
    Test() throws Exception    //valid
    {}
    methodOne() throws Exception    //valid
    { }
}

```

Exception handling keywords summary:

1. try: To maintain risky code.
2. catch: To maintain handling code.
3. finally: To maintain cleanup code.
4. throw: To handover our created exception object to the JVM manually.
5. throws: To delegate responsibility of exception handling to the caller method.

Various possible compile time errors in exception handling:

1. Exception XXX has already been caught.
2. Unreported exception XXX must be caught or declared to be thrown.
3. Exception XXX is never thrown in body of corresponding try statement.
4. Try without catch or finally.
5. Catch without try.

6. Finally without try.
7. Incompatible types.
 found:Test
 required:java.lang.Throwable;
8. Unreachable statement.

Customized Exceptions (User defined Exceptions):

Sometimes we can create our own exception to meet our programming requirements. Such type of exceptions are called customized exceptions (user defined exceptions).

Example:

1. InsufficientFundsException
2. TooYoungException
3. TooOldException

Program:

```
class TooYoungException extends RuntimeException
{
    TooYoungException(String s)
    {
        super(s);
    }
}
class TooOldException extends RuntimeException
{
    TooOldException(String s)
    {
        super(s);
    }
}
class CustomizedExceptionDemo
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int age=Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
        if(age>60)
        {
            throw new TooYoungException("please wait some more time.... u will get best match");
        }
        else if(age<18)
        {
            throw new TooOldException("u r age already crossed....no chance of getting married");
        }
        else
        {
            System.out.println("you will get match details soon by e-mail");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
1)E:\scjp>java CustomizedExceptionDemo 61
Exception in thread "main" TooYoungException:
please wait some more time.... u will get best match
at CustomizedExceptionDemo.main(CustomizedExceptionDemo.java:21)
```

```
2)E:\scjp>java CustomizedExceptionDemo 27
You will get match details soon by e-mail

3)E:\scjp>java CustomizedExceptionDemo 9
Exception in thread "main" TooOldException:
u r age already crossed....no chance of getting married
at CustomizedExceptionDemo.main(CustomizedExceptionDemo.java:25)
```

Note: It is highly recommended to maintain our customized exceptions as unchecked by extending `RuntimeException`.
We can catch any `Throwable` type including `Errors` also.

Example:

```
try
{
    catch(Error e) valid
}
```

Top-10 Exceptions:

Based on the person who is raising exception, all exceptions are divided into two types.

They are:

- 1) JVM Exceptions:
- 2) Programmatic exceptions:

JVM Exceptions:

The exceptions which are raised automatically by the jvm whenever a particular event occurs, are called JVM Exceptions.

Example:

- 1) `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException(AIOOBE)`
- 2) `NullPointerException (NPE)`.

Programmatic Exceptions:

The exceptions which are raised explicitly by the programmer (or) by the API developer are called programmatic exceptions.

Example: 1) `IllegalArgumentException(IAE)`.

Top 10 Exceptions :

1. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:

It is the child class of **RuntimeException** and hence it is unchecked. Raised automatically by the JVM whenever we are trying to access array element with out of range index. Example:

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
int[] x=new int[10];
System.out.println(x[0]); //valid
System.out.println(x[100]); //AIOOBE
System.out.println(x[-100]); //AIOOBE
}
}
```

2. NullPointerException:

It is the child class of **RuntimeException** and hence it is unchecked. Raised automatically by the JVM, whenever we are trying to call any method on null.

Example:

```
class Test{
public static void main(String[] args){
String s=null;
System.out.println(s.length()); //R.E: NullPointerException
}
}
```

3. StackOverflowError:

It is the child class of **Error** and hence it is unchecked. Whenever we are trying to invoke recursive method call JVM will raise **StackOverFloeError** automatically.

Example:

```
class Test
{
public static void methodOne()
{
methodTwo();
}
public static void methodTwo()
{
methodOne();
}
public static void main(String[] args)
{
methodOne();
}
}
}
Output:
Run time error: StackOverFloeError
```

4. NoClassDefFoundError:

It is the child class of Error and hence it is unchecked. JVM will raise this error automatically whenever it is unable to find required .class file. Example: java Test If Test.class is not available. Then we will get NoClassDefFound error.

5. ClassCastException:

It is the child class of RuntimeException and hence it is unchecked. Raised automatically by the JVM whenever we are trying to type cast parent object to child type.

Example:

<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { String s=new String("bhaskar"); Object o=(Object)s; } <u>output:</u> } <u>valid</u></pre>	<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { Object o=new Object(); String s=(String)o; } <u>output:</u> } Runtime exception:ClassCastException</pre>	<pre>class Test { public static void main(String[] args) { Object o=new String("bhaskar"); String s=(String)o; } <u>output:</u> } <u>valid</u></pre>
--	---	--

6. ExceptionInInitializerError:

It is the child class of Error and it is unchecked. Raised automatically by the JVM, if any exception occurs while performing static variable initialization and static block execution.

Example 1:

```
class Test{
static int i=10/0;
}
```

Output:

Runtime exception:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ExceptionInInitializerError

Example 2:

```
class Test{
static {
String s=null;
System.out.println(s.length());
}}

```

Output:

Runtime exception:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ExceptionInInitializerError

7. IllegalArgumentException:

It is the child class of RuntimeException and hence it is unchecked. Raised explicitly by the programmer (or) by the API developer to indicate that a method has been invoked with inappropriate argument.

Example:

```
class Test{
```

```
public static void main(String[] args){
    Thread t=new Thread();
    t.setPriority(10);//valid
    t.setPriority(100);//invalid
}
}
Output:
Runtime exception
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.IllegalArgumentException.
```

8. NumberFormatException:

It is the child class of `IllegalArgumentException` and hence is unchecked. Raised explicitly by the programmer or by the API developer to indicate that we are attempting to convert string to the number. But the string is not properly formatted.

Example:

```
class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        int i=Integer.parseInt("10");
        int j=Integer.parseInt("ten");
    }
}
Output:
Runtime Exception
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input
string: "ten"
```

9. IllegalStateException:

It is the child class of `RuntimeException` and hence it is unchecked. Raised explicitly by the programmer or by the API developer to indicate that a method has been invoked at inappropriate time.

Example:

Once session expires we can't call any method on the session object otherwise we will get `IllegalStateException`

```
HttpSession session=req.getSession();
System.out.println(session.getId());
session.invalidate();
System.out.println(session.getId()); // illgalStateException
```

10. AssertionError:

It is the child class of `Error` and hence it is unchecked. Raised explicitly by the programmer or by API developer to indicate that Assert statement fails.

Example:
`assert(false);`

Exception/Error	Raised by
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AIOOBE 2. NPE(NullPointerException) 3. StackOverflowError 4. NoClassDefFoundError 5. CCE(ClassCastException) 6. ExceptionInInitializerError 	Raised automatically by JVM(JVM Exceptions)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IAE(IllegalArgumentException) 2. NFE(NumberFormatException) 3. ISE(IllegalStateException) 4. AE(AssertionError) 	Raised explicitly either by programmer or by API developer (Programatic Exceptions).

1.7 Version Enhancements :

As part of 1.7 version enhancements in Exception Handling the following 2 concepts introduced

1. try with resources
2. multi catch block

1.try with resources

Untill 1.6 version it is highly recommended to write finally block to close all resources which are open as part of try block.

```
BufferedReader br=null;
try{
br=new BufferedReader(new FileReader("abc.txt"));
//use br based on our requirements
}
catch(IOException e) {
// handling code
}
finally {
if(br != null)
br.close();
}
```

problems in this approach :

- Compulsory programmer is required to close all opened resources with increases the complexity of the programming
- Compulsory we should write finally block explicitly which increases length of the code and reviews readability.

To overcome these problems Sun People introduced "try with resources" in 1.7 version.

The main advantage of "try with resources" is

the resources which are opened as part of try block will be closed automatically. Once the control reaches end of the try block either normally or abnormally and hence we are not required to close explicitly so that the complexity of programming will be reduced. It is not required to write finally block explicitly and hence length of the code will be reduced and readability will be improved.

```
try(BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new FileReader("abc.txt")))
{
    use be based on our requirement, br will be closed automatically ,
    Once control reaches end of try either normally
    or abnormally and we are not required to close explicitly
}
catch(IOException e) {
    // handling code
}
```

Conclusions:

1. We can declare any no of resources but all these resources should be separated with ;(semicolon)

```
try(R1 ; R2 ; R3)
{
    -----
    -----
}
```

2. All resources should be AutoCloseable resources. A resource is said to be auto closable if and only if the corresponding class implements the java.lang.AutoCloseable interface either directly or indirectly.

All database related, network related and file io related resources already implemented AutoCloseable interface. Being a programmer we should aware and we are not required to do anything extra.

3. All resource reference variables are implicitly final and hence we can't perform reassignment with in the try block.

```
try(BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new FileReader("abc.txt"))) ;
{
    br=new BufferedReader(new FileReader("abc.txt"));
}
```

output :

CE : Can't reassign a value to final variable br

4.Untill 1.6 version try should be followed by either catch or finally but 1.7 version we can take only try with resource without catch or finally

```
try(R)
```

```
{
    //valid
}
```

5.The main advantage of "try with resources" is finally block will become dummy because we are not required to close resources of explicitly.

Multi catch block :

Until 1.6 version ,Eventhough Multiple Exceptions having same handling code we have to write a separate catch block for every exceptions, it increases length of the code and reviews readability

```
try{
    -----
    -----
}
catch(ArithmeticException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch(NullPointerException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch(ClassCastException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
catch(IOException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
```

To overcome this problem Sun People introduced "Multi catch block" concept in 1.7 version.

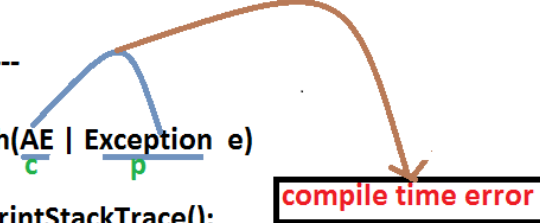
The main advantage of multi catch block is we can write a single catch block , which can handle multiple different exceptions

```
try{
    -----
    -----
}
catch(ArithmeticException | NullPointerException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch(ClassCastException | IOException e) {
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
```

In multi catch block, there should not be any relation between Exception types(either child to parent Or parent to child Or same type , otherwise we will get Compile time error)

Example:

```
try {
    -----
}
catch(AE | Exception e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```



The diagram illustrates a compile-time error. A blue bracket is drawn under the word "Exception" in the catch clause. A red arrow originates from this bracket and points to a rectangular box with a black border containing the text "compile time error".

invalid

Exception Propagation :

Within a method if an exception is raised and if that method doesn't handle that exception, then the Exception object will be propagated to the caller. Then the caller method is responsible to handle that exception. This process is called Exception Propagation.

Rethrowing an Exception :

To convert the one exception type to another exception type, we can use rethrowing exception concept.

```
class Test
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        try {
            System.out.println(10/0);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e) {
            throw new NullPointerException();
        }
    }
}
```

output:
RE:NPE