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JavaScript Throw Statement

The [throw](#) statement allows you to create an exception. If you use this statement together with the try...catch statement, you can control program flow and generate accurate error messages. The exception can be a string, integer, Boolean or an object.

The example determines the value of a variable called x. A proper error message is displayed if the value of x is

- lower than or equal to 0,
- not a number, or
- not an integer.

If the value is a real number, only the integer part is extracted.

```
<html>
<body>
<script type="text/javascript">
no = prompt( "Enter an integer > 0:" );
try {
  if ( no <= 0 )
    throw "Err1";
  else if ( isNaN( no ) )
    throw "Err2";
  else if ( no.indexOf( '.', 0 ) != -1 ) {
    alert( "Error! not an integer" );
    arr = no.split( '.' );
    document.write( "The integer is " + arr[0] );
  }
  else
    document.write( "The integer is " + no );
}
catch( er ) {
  if ( er == "Err1" )
    alert( "Error! too low" );
  if ( er == "Err2" )
    alert( "Error! not a number" );
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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- The [isNaN](#) function evaluates an argument to determine if it is not a number. It is a top-level function and is not associated with any object.

- The method `split([separator][, limit])` of the object `String` splits a string into an array of strings by separating the string into substrings where
 - `separator` specifying the character for separating the string.
 - `limit` specifying a limit on the number of splits to be found.

Demonstration

The following demonstration shows how the script of HTML and JavaScript is displayed on the Web.

Display the HTML Reset

```
<html>
<head>
  <script type="text/javascript">
    function myprog( ) {
      var a = 10;
      var b = 0;
      try {
        if ( b == 0 )
          throw( "Divide by zero error." );
        else
          var c = a / b;
      }
      catch ( e ) {
        alert( "Error: " + e );
      }
    }
  </script>
</head>
```

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