
WEEK THREE

Acknowledgements: Slides created based off material provided by Dr. Travis Doom and Dr. Michael Raymer

EXCEPTIONS

EXCEPTIONS & ERRORS

- Errors indicate problems that are not recoverable
- Exceptions can be handled (checked exceptions *must* be handled)
- Throws keyword
 - Acknowledges that the exception can occur
 - Does not explicitly handle the exception
 - “ducking responsibility”
- Try/Catch
 - Allows us to *do* something if the exception occurs rather than immediately crashing
 - “taking responsibility”

TRY/CATCH

- Using a try/catch block allows us to handle issues without our program crashes
- Try block
 - Should surround any of the code that could generate an exception
 - Any code that is dependent on the code above also needs to be in the try block
 - Once an exception is thrown from the try block the execution halts and jumps to the corresponding catch block
- Catch block
 - Can be more than one for different exceptions
 - Order from most specific to least specific
- Finally block
 - Executes last regardless of whether an exception is thrown

TRY/CATCH/FINALLY

```
try {  
    // code that can cause an exception  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    // code that happens if that exception occurs  
} finally {  
    // code that happens regardless of what happens above  
}
```

GENERATING EXCEPTIONS

- We can extend the Exception class to write our own exceptions
- Does not require much code

```
public class MyException extends Exception {  
    public MyException () {  
        super("This is a big problem!!!");  
    }  
}
```

THROWING A CUSTOM EXCEPTION

- Use the 'throw' keyword

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    Scanner scnr = new Scanner(System.in);  
    int num = scnr.nextInt();  
    if (num < 0) {  
        throw new MyException();  
    }  
}
```