## WEEK THREE

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# **EXCEPTIONS**

### **EXCEPTIONS & ERRORS**

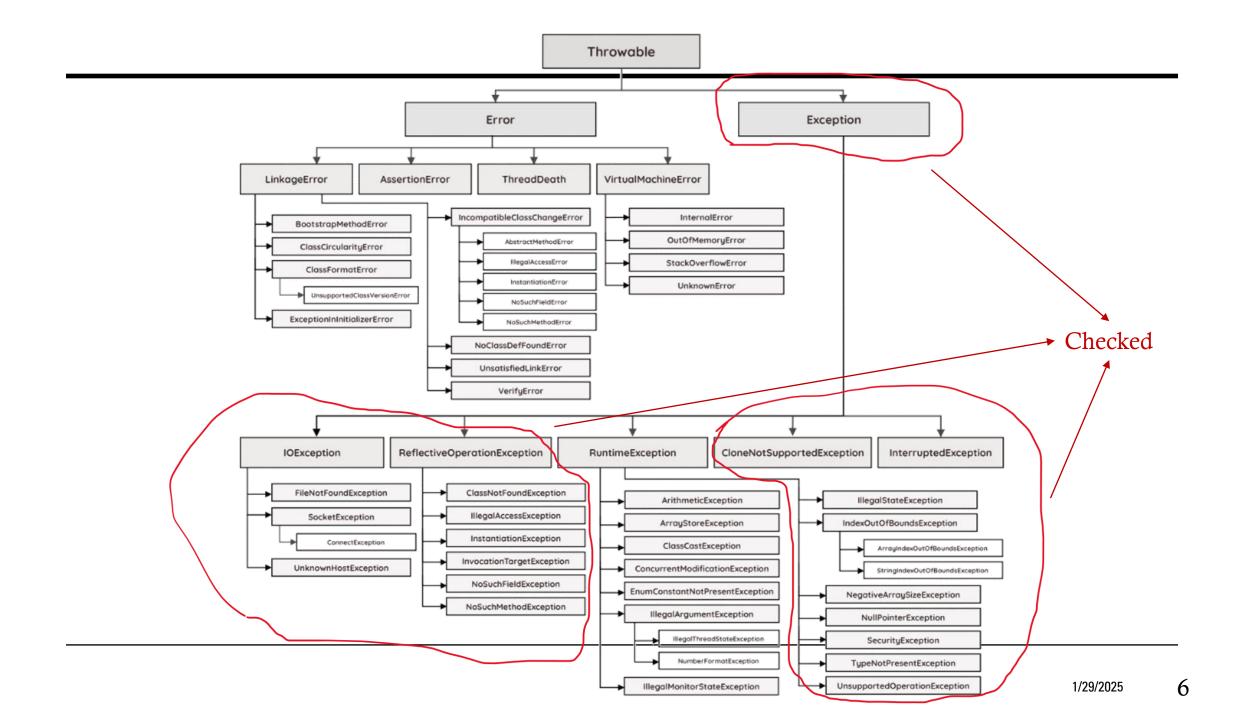
- Errors indicate problems that are not recoverable
- Exceptions can be handled (checked exceptions *must* be handled)
- Throws keyword
  - Acknowledges that the exception can occur
  - Does not explicitly handle the exception
  - "ducking responsibility"
- Try/Catch
  - Allows us to do something if 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();
    }
}</pre>
```