# Catching multiple exceptions

If multiple blocks match the exception type, the first block that matches the type of the exception catches it.

public class HelloThere {  
  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
   
 int repeat;  
   
 try {  
 // possible NumberFormatException and ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException  
 repeat = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);   
   
 // possible ArithmeticException  
 int n = 2/repeat;  
   
 // possible StringIndexOutOfBoundsException  
 String s = args[0].substring(5);  
 }  
 catch (NumberFormatException e) {  
 // print an error message  
 System.err.println("Usage: java HelloThere repeat\_count" );  
 System.err.println(  
 "where repeat\_count is the number of times to say Hello" );  
 System.err.println("and given as an integer like 1 or 7" );  
 return;  
 }  
 catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
 // pick a default value  
 repeat = 1;  
 }  
 catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
 // ignore it  
 }  
 catch (Exception e) {  
 // print an error message and exit  
 System.err.println("Unexpected exception");  
 e.printStackTrace();  
 return;  
 }  
   
 for (int i = 0; i < repeat; i++) {  
 System.out.println("Hello");  
 }  
   
 }  
  
}

It's rare to catch a generic Error or Throwable because it's really hard to clean up after them in the general case.

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