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A try statement is used to catch exceptions that might be thrown as your program executes. You should use a try statement whenever you use a statement that might throw an exception That way, your program won’t crash if the exception occurs.

The try statement has this general form:

**try**

**{**

**statements that can throw exceptions**

**}**

**catch ( exception-type identifier )**

**{**

**statements executed when exception**

**is thrown**

**}**

**finally**

**{**

statements that are executed whether or not exceptions occur The statements that might throw an exception within a try block. Then you catch the exception with a catch block. The finally block is used to provide

statements that are executed regardless of whether any exceptions occur.

The term exception is used to refer to the type of error that one might want to handle with a try..catch . An exception is an exception to the normal flow of control in the program. The term is used in preference to

"error" because in some cases, an exception might not be considered to be an error at all. You can sometimes

think of an exception as just another way to organize a program.

**types of exception in this section:**

**NumberFormatException** and **IllegalArgumentException** .

A NumberFormatException can occur when an attempt is made to convert a string into a number.

**Flow of try catch block**

1. If an exception occurs in try block then the control of execution is passed to the catch block from try block. The exception is caught up by the corresponding catch block. A single try block can have multiple catch statements associated with it, but each catch block can be defined for only one exception class. The

program can also contain nested try-catch-finally blocks .

2. After the execution of all the try blocks, the code inside the finally block executes. It is not mandatory to include a finally block at all, but if you do, it will run regardless of whether an exception was thrown and handled by the try and catch block**s.**