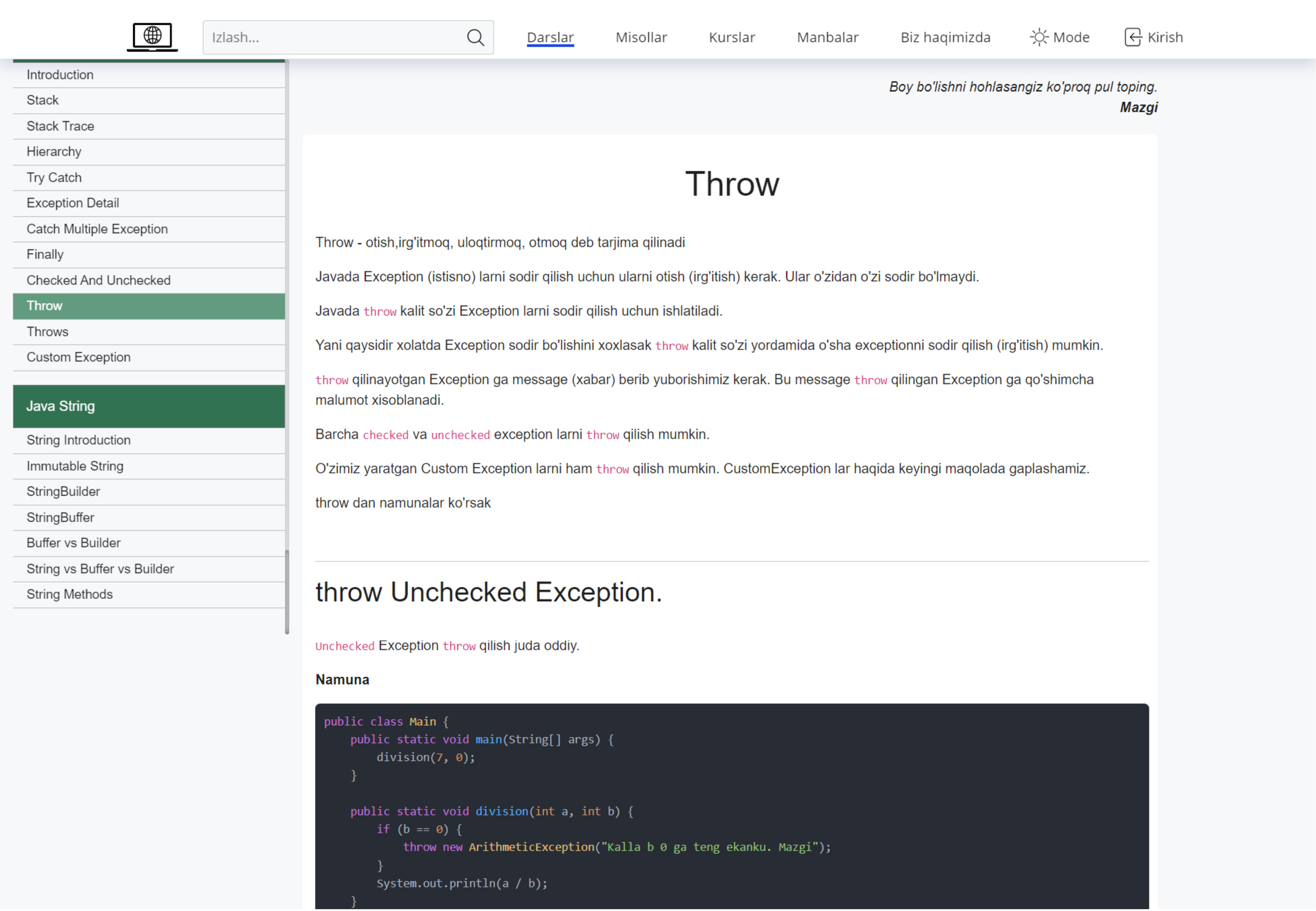

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Java String

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Boy bo'lishni hohlasangiz ko'proq pul toping.
Mazgi

Throw

Throw - otish,irg'itmoq, uloqtirmoq, otmoq deb tarjima qilinadi

Javada Exception (istisno) larni sodir qilish uchun ularni otish (irg'itish) kerak. Ular o'zidan o'zi sodir bo'lmaydi.

Javada `throw` kalit so'zi Exception larni sodir qilish uchun ishlatiladi.

Yani qaysidir xolatda Exception sodir bo'lishini xoxlasak `throw` kalit so'zi yordamida o'sha exceptionni sodir qilish (irg'itish) mumkin.

`throw` qilinayotgan Exception ga message (xabar) berib yuborishimiz kerak. Bu message `throw` qilingan Exception ga qo'shimcha malumot xisoblanadi.

Barcha `checked` va `unchecked` exception larni `throw` qilish mumkin.

O'zimiz yaratgan Custom Exception larni ham `throw` qilish mumkin. CustomException lar haqida keyingi maqolada gaplashamiz.

throw dan namunalar ko'rsak

---

throw Unchecked Exception.

`Unchecked` Exception `throw` qilish juda oddiy.

Namuna

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        division(7, 0);
    }

    public static void division(int a, int b) {
        if (b == 0) {
            throw new ArithmeticException("Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi");
        }
        System.out.println(a / b);
    }
}
```

Natija

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi
	at com.company.Main.division(Main.java:11)
	at com.company.Main.main(Main.java:6)
```

Namunada

- `division` - metodida kelgan **b** sonini **0** ga solishtirdik.
- Agar **b** ning qiymati **0** ga teng bo'lsa `ArithmeticException` istisnosini `throw` qildik
- Yani, agar **b** ning qiymati **0** ga teng bo'lsa `ArithmeticException` ni sodir qildik va unga 'Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi' deb message berib yubordik.
- `throw new ArithmeticException("Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi")` - bu Exception ni `throw` qilish. Yani istisnoni sodir qilish.
- Exception ni `throw` qilganda unga message berib yuborishimiz kerak. Hoxlagan message ni berib yuborsak boladi. So'kish shart emas.

Biz bitta joyda Exception ni `throw` qilib uni boshqa joyda `try-catch` orqali ushlab olishimiz mumkin.

Namuna 2

```java
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            division(7, 0);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }

    public static void division(int a, int b) {
        if (b == 0) {
            throw new ArithmeticException("Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi");
        }
        System.out.println(a / b);
    }
}
```

Natija

```
java.lang.ArithmeticException: Kalla b 0 ga teng ekanku. Mazgi
    at com.company.Main.division(Main.java:15)
    at com.company.Main.main(Main.java:7)
    at com.company.Main.main(Main.java:[illegible])
```

Namuanda

- `division` - metodida `ArithmeticException` sodir bo'ldi.
- Sodir bo'lgan exception ni `main` metodda ushlab oldik va konsolga malumotlarni chiqardik.

---

throw Checked Exception.

`Checked` Exception `throw` qilinayotgan bo'lsa budegani `Checked` Exception sodir bo'lishi mumkin degani.

`Checked` exception sodir bo'lishi mumkin bo'lsa uni albatta `try-catch` ga olish yokiy o'sha metodni `throws` kaliti bilan belgilash shart degani.

Yani `Checked` Exception `throw` qilinsa uni albatta `try-catch` ga olish kerak yoki o'sha metodni `throws` kalit so'zi bilan belgilash kerak.

Namuna

```java
public class Student {
    private String name;

    public int compare(Student s) {
        try {
            if (s == null) {
                throw new Exception("Kelgan s null ku.");
            }
            return this.name.compareTo(s.name);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
        return 0;
    }
}

public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Student student = new Student();

        student.compare(null);
    }
}
```

Natija

```
java.lang.Exception: Kelgan s null ku.
    at com.company.Student.compare(Student.java:9)
    at com.company.Main.main(Main.java:8)
```

Namunada

- `compare` - metodi ichida agar **s** ning qiymati **null** bo'lsa `Exception` classi `throw` qilindi.
- `Exception` classi bu `checked` class.
- Shu sababdan exception sodir bo'layotgan qatorni `try-catch` ga olishimiz yoki `compare` metodini `throws` kaliti bilan belgilashimiz kerak.
- Odatta faqat `Unchecked` Exception larni `throw` qilishadi.

Keyingi maqolada ko'rish guncha.

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← Oldingisi Keyingisi →

Izoh qoldirish

Jo'natish

Izohlarni ko'rsatish