

# Exception Handling

An example of Try catch in Java

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class TryCatchEx1 {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int num1, num2;
        try {
            num1 = 0;
            num2 = 62 / num1;
            System.out.println("Try block message");
        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.println("Error: Don't divide a number by
zero");
        }
        System.out.println("I'm out of try-catch block in Java.");
    }
}
```

```
package com.javabykiran;
```

```
public class ExceptionEx1 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int[] array = { 1, 2 };
        try {
            System.out.println("The 10th value of Array is : " +
array[10]);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("The Error : " + e);
        }
    }
}
```

## A try block can have any number of catch blocks

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class MultiCatchBlock {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            int a[] = new int[7];
            a[4] = 30 / 0;
            System.out.println("First print statement in try block");
        } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
            System.out.println("Warning: ArithmaticException");
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

            System.out.println("Warning:
ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");

        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Warning: Some Other exception");
        }
        System.out.println("Out of try-catch block...");
    }
}
```

## Nested try catch example – explanation

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class NestedTryCatch {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        // outer try block
        try {
            // Inner try block1
            try {
                System.out.println("Inside block1");
                int b = 45 / 0;
                System.out.println(b);
            } catch (ArithmaticException e1) {
                System.out.println("Exception: e1");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    // Inner try block2
    try {
        System.out.println("Inside block2");
        int b = 45 / 0;
        System.out.println(b);
    } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e2) {
        System.out.println("Exception: e2");
    }
    System.out.println("Just other statement");
} catch (ArithmaticException e3) {
    System.out.println("Arithmatic Exception");
    System.out.println("Inside parent try catch block");
} catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e4) {
    System.out.println("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");
    System.out.println("Inside parent try catch block");
} catch (Exception e5) {
    System.out.println("Exception");
    System.out.println("Inside parent try catch block");
}
System.out.println("Next statement..");
}
}

```

## Example of throws Clause

```

package com.javabykiran;

class ThrowEx1 {

    static void throwMethod() throws NullPointerException {
        System.out.println("Inside throwMethod");
        throw new NullPointerException("Demo");
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            throwMethod();
        } catch (NullPointerException exp) {

```

```
        System.out.println("The exception get caught" + exp);
    }
}
```

## Throws keyword

```
package com.javabykiran;

import java.io.IOException;

public class ThrowEx2 {

    void mymethod(int num) throws IOException,
ClassNotFoundException {
        if (num == 1)
            throw new IOException("Exception Message1");
        else
            throw new ClassNotFoundException("Exception
Message2");
    }
}
```

```
package com.javabykiran;

class ThrowEx2Test {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            ThrowEx2 obj = new ThrowEx2();
            obj.mymethod(1);
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            System.out.println(ex);
        }
    }
}
```

## How to throw your own exception explicitly using throw keyword

```
package com.javabykiran;

class MyOwnException extends Exception {
    public MyOwnException(String msg) {
        super(msg);
    }
}
```

```
package com.javabykiran;

class MyOwnExceptionEmployeeTest {

    static void employeeAge(int age) throws MyOwnException {
        if (age < 0) {
            throw new MyOwnException("Age can't be less than
zero");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Input is valid!!!");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            employeeAge(-2);
        } catch (MyOwnException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

## How to throw an already defined exception using throw keyword

```
package com.javabykiran;

class ExceptionEx3 {

    static int sum(int num1, int num2) {
        if (num1 == 0) {
            throw new ArithmeticException("First parameter is not
valid");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Both parameters are correct!!!");
            return num1 + num2;
        }
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int res = sum(0, 12);
        System.out.println(res);
        System.out.println("Continue Next statements");
    }
}
```

Using “throw keyword” we can throw checked, unchecked and user - defined exceptions.

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class ThrowEx3 {
    static void checkEligibility(int stuage, int stuweight) {
        if (stuage < 12 && stuweight < 40) {
            throw new ArithmeticException("Student is not eligible
for registration");
        } else {
            System.out.println("Entries Valid!!!");
        }
    }

    public static void main(String args[]) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Welcome to the Registration process!!");
        checkEligibility(10, 39);
        System.out.println("Have a nice day..");
    }
}
```

### Multiple Catch block:

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class MultiCatchEx2 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int array[] = { 20, 10, 30 };
        int num1 = 15, num2 = 0;
        int sum = 0;
        try {
            sum = num1 / num2;
            System.out.println("The result is : " + sum);
            for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
                System.out.println("The value of array are" +
array[i]);
            }
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
            System.out.println("Error 1 : " + e);
        } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
            System.out.println("Error 2 : " + e);
        }
    }
}
```

## Create your Own Exception in Java

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class OwnException extends Exception{
    public OwnException(int msg) {
        super(String.valueOf(msg));
    }

    public OwnException(float msg) {
        super(String.valueOf(msg));
    }

    public OwnException(char msg) {
        super(String.valueOf(msg));
    }

    public OwnException(String msg) {
        super(msg);
    }
}
```

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```
package com.javabykiran;

public class OwnExceptionMain {
    public static void intFn() throws OwnException {
        System.out.println("Throwing OwnException from intFn()");
        throw new OwnException(10);
    }

    public static void floatFn() throws OwnException {
        System.out.println("Throwing OwnException from floatFn()");
        throw new OwnException((float) 111.111);
    }

    public static void charFn() throws OwnException {
        System.out.println("Throwing OwnException from charFn()");
        throw new OwnException('A');
    }
}
```

```
public static void StringFn() throws OwnException {  
    System.out.println("Throwing OwnException from StringFn()");  
    throw new OwnException("Java World..");  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        intFn();  
    } catch (OwnException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
    try {  
        floatFn();  
    } catch (OwnException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
    try {  
        charFn();  
    } catch (OwnException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
    try {  
        StringFn();  
    } catch (OwnException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```

## Finally Block in Java

```
package com.javabykiran;  
  
public class FinallyBlock {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        try {  
            System.out.println("The Value :");  
            for (int i = 1; i <= 3; i++) {  
                System.out.println(i);  
            }  
        } catch (Exception e) {  
            e.printStackTrace();  
        } finally {  
            System.out.println("Finally Block");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        System.out.println(i);
    }
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} finally {
    System.out.println("The finally block always executes..");
}

}
```

## **Example of User defined exception in Java**

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class CustomExceptionEx1 extends Exception {

    String str1;

    CustomExceptionEx1(String str2) {
        str1 = str2;
    }

    public String toString() {
        return ("Output String = " + str1);
    }
}
```

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class CustomExceptionEx2 {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            throw new CustomExceptionEx1("Custom");
            // I'm throwing user defined custom exception above
        } catch (CustomExceptionEx1 exp) {
            System.out.println("Hi this is my catch block");
            System.out.println(exp);
        }
    }
}
```

```
        }
    }
}
```

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class CustomExceptionEx3 {
    public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
        CustomExceptionEx3 es = new CustomExceptionEx3();
        es.displayMymsg();
    }

    public void displayMymsg() throws CustomExceptionEx1 {
        for (int j = 8; j > 0; j--) {
            System.out.println("j= " + j);
            if (j == 7) {
                throw new CustomExceptionEx1("This is my own
Custom Message");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

### Example 1: Arithmetic exception

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class ArithmeticExceptionEx {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            int num1 = 30, num2 = 0;
            int output = num1 / num2;
            System.out.println("Result = " + output);
        } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
```

```
        System.out.println("Arithmetic Exception: You can't  
divide an integer by 0");  
    }  
}  
}
```

### Example 2: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException Exception

```
package com.javabykiran;  
  
public class ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsEx {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        try {  
            int a[] = new int[10];  
            // Array has only 10 elements  
            a[11] = 9;  
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
            System.out.println("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

### Example 3: NumberFormatException

```
package com.javabykiran;  
  
public class NumberFormatEx {  
  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        try {  
            int num = Integer.parseInt("XYZ");  
            System.out.println(num);  
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
        System.out.println("Number format exception occurred");
    }
}
```

#### Example 4: StringTokenizer Exception

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class StringTokenizerEx {

    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            String str = "easysteps2buildwebsite";
            System.out.println(str.length());
            char c = str.charAt(0);
            c = str.charAt(40);
            System.out.println(c);
        } catch (StringIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
            System.out.println("StringIndexOutOfBoundsException!!!");
        }
    }
}
```

#### Example 5: NullPointerException

```
package com.javabykiran;

public class NullPointerExceptionEx {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        try {
            String str = null;
            System.out.println(str.length());
        }
    }
}
```

```
        } catch (NullPointerException e) {  
            System.out.println("NullPointerException..");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Homework

- Solve test on jbktutorial.com for exception
- Read interview questions
  - <https://www.jbktutorials.com/core-java-interview-questions/exception-interview-questions.php#gsc.tab=0>
- Read jbktutorials.com
  - <https://www.jbktutorials.com/corejava/exception-in-java.php#gsc.tab=0>

## Download – Not Recommended

- <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1y7MWJfCjXGconHAF6qnTqW1qxGG9tsKb?usp=sharing>