

## Multi-Catch Block.

```

try {
    int a = SC.nextInt();
    // a/b b=0
} catch (ArithmeticException e) {
    // 8 line
} catch (InputMismatchException e) {
    // 9 line
} catch (Exception e) {
    // 10 line
}
    
```

① → int a = SC.nextInt();  
② → a/b b=0

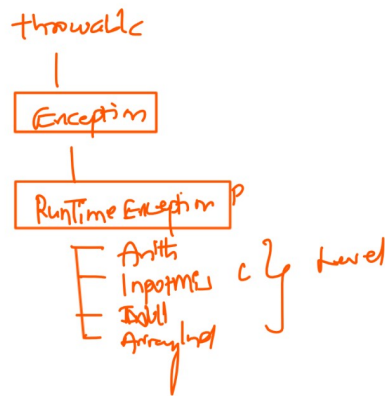
— 1.7 JDK. — shorthand

```

try {
    // ①
} catch (ArithmeticException | InputMismatchException |
        // ②
        ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
    // ③
    if (e.name == "ArithmeticException") {
        // 4
    }
}
    
```

## Notes

- In multicatch block we can catch multiple exceptions in a single catch block as given in above
- This approach is usually used when multiple exceptions have the same handling code
- The exceptions written within this catch block parenthesis should not have "is-A" relation

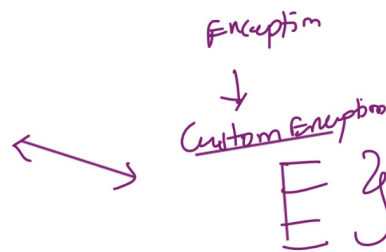


P ↔ C

IOException | FileNotFoundException

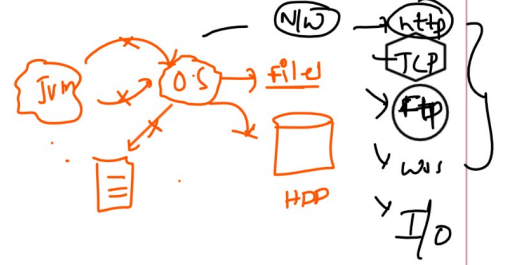
RuntimeException | ArithmeticException

ArithmeticException | Exception



finally

-1.7



class Alpha {

public static void main(String args[]) {

① → FileReader reader = null;

try {

reader = new FileReader("c:/Desktop/a.txt");

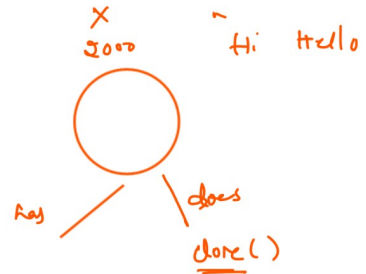
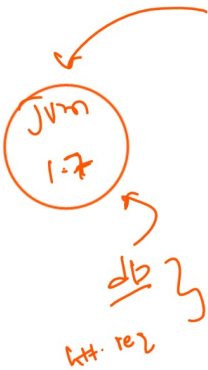
} catch (FileNotFoundException e) {

finally {

if (reader != null) {  
reader.close();

}

}



Try with Resource

> 1.7

class Alpha {

public static void main(String args[]) throws FileNotFoundException {

try { FileReader reader = new FileReader("c:/Desktop/a.txt");

} catch (Exception e) {

}

}

try {  
}  
try {  
}

Student

implements  
AutoCloseable  
close()  
}

Notes (intuition → reason)

→ within try with resource block we can create the object of only such class which have implemented autoCloseable

Interface

Notes:

→ We can create multiple resources in a given try block

try (R1; R2; R3; R4;) {

} catch (Exception e) {

}

```

try {
  ...
} catch ( ) {
  ...
}
  
```

# Cheat sheet

- possibilities

X

① try {  
    ≡  
}

② try {  
    ≡  
try {  
    ≡  
} catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
}

③ catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
}

④ try {  
    } finally {  
    }  
    } finally {  
    }  
}

⑫ try ( ) {  
    ≡  
    ≡  
    ≡  
}

④ try {  
    try {  
    }

    } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
        catch ( \*\* e ) {  
        }

⑤ catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
} finally {  
    ≡  
}

⑨ try {  
    try {  
    } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    }

    } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
    } finally {  
        try {  
        } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
        } finally {  
        }

⑬ try {  
    ≡  
} catch ( FileNotFoundExeption | IOException ) {  
    ≡  
}

⑥ try {  
    ≡  
} catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
} finally ( \*\* e ) {  
    ≡  
}

⑦ try {  
    } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    } finally {  
    }

⑩ try {  
    } finally {  
    }

⑪ try ( ) {  
    } catch ( \*\* e ) {  
    }

## Some Common Exception List

- 1) InputMismatchException (unchecked)
- 2) ArithmeticException (unchecked)
- 3) NullPointerException (unchecked) — H.W
- 4) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException (unchecked)
- 5) StringIndexOutOfBoundsException (unchecked)
- 6) NumberFormatException (unchecked)

Integer.parseInt("abc")  $\xrightarrow{10}$  ← "10"  
↑ illegal argument

- 7) IllegalArgumentException (unchecked) [parent of NumberFormatException]

- 8) ClassNotFoundException (H.W)

java A



- 9) ClassCastException (H.W)

Object o = new Object();  
String s = (String) o

String s = new String("ABC");

Object o = (Object) s

Parent ← child

child ← Parent

- 10) FileNotFoundException

- 11) IOException

- 12) SQLException

- 13) StackOverflowError

- 14) OutOfMemoryError

} (checked)

class A {

static void add() {  
s.o.pl("add is called")

}

}



A obj = null;

obj.add();