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Lesson Plan 6

C#

1. What is an excepton?
2. An exception is a PL/SQL error that is raised during program execution, either implicitly by TimesTen or explicitly by your program. Handle an exception by trapping it with a handler or propagating it to the calling environment
3. What happens in a try block if the program executes without errors?
4. A TRY…CATCH construct catches all execution errors that have a severity higher than 10 that do not close the database connection. If there are no errors in the code that is enclosed in a TRY block, when the last statement in the TRY block has finished running, control passes to the statement immediately after the associated END CATCH statement. All statements run with no complications
5. How does the catch mechanism work for unhandled exeptions?
6. When an error occurs, an exception is raised. That is, normal execution stops and control transfers to the exception-handling part of your PL/SQL block or subprogram. Internal exceptions are raised implicitly (automatically) by the run-time system. User-defined exceptions must be raised explicitly by RAISE statements, which can also raise predefined exceptions.
7. What happens in a program if an exeption block fails to handle an articular error?
8. What is the parent class for all exeptions? How does this work?
9. How do you determine the type of an error?
10. Based off of the diplay or lack of display and where is displays the error
11. What is the purpose of integer checking?
12. Validates input error
13. What does the finally block do?