Exceptions

Handling Exceptions

- What Is an Exception?
- Handling Exception by Using a Try/Catch Block
- Using a Finally Block
- Throwing Exceptions

What Is an Exception?

- An exception is an indication of an error or exceptional condition
- .NET provides many built-in exceptions:
 - Exception
 - SystemException
 - ApplicationException
 - NullReferenceException
 - FileNotFoundException
 - SerializationException

Handling Exception by Using a Try/Catch Block

- Use try/catch blocks to handle exceptions
- Use one or more catch blocks to catch different types of exceptions
- Let's practice this

```
try
{
}
catch (NullReferenceException ex)
{
    // Catch all NullReferenceException exceptions.
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
    // Catch all other exceptions.
}
```

Using a Finally Block

Use a finally block to run code whether or not an exception has occurred

```
try
catch (NullReferenceException ex)
  // Catch all NullReferenceException exceptions.
catch (Exception ex)
  // Catch all other exceptions.
finally
  // Code that always runs.
```

Throwing Exceptions

Use the throw keyword to throw a new exception

```
var ex =
  new NullReferenceException("The 'Name' parameter is null.");
throw ex;
```

Use the **throw** keyword to rethrow an existing exception

```
try
{
}
catch (NullReferenceException ex)
{
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
    ...
    throw;
}
```

Creating Custom Exceptions

To create a custom exception type:

- 1. Inherit from the **System.Exception** class
- 2. Implement three standard constructors:
 - base()
 - base(string message)
 - base(string message, Exception inner)
- 3. Add additional members if required

Throwing and Catching Custom Exceptions

Use the **throw** keyword to throw a custom exception

```
throw new LoyaltyCardNotFoundException();
```

Use a try/catch block to catch the exception

```
try
{
    // Perform the operation that could cause the exception.
}
catch(LoyaltyCardNotFoundException ex)
{
    // Use the exception variable, ex, to get more information.
}
```