WELCOME TO MY PRESENTATION

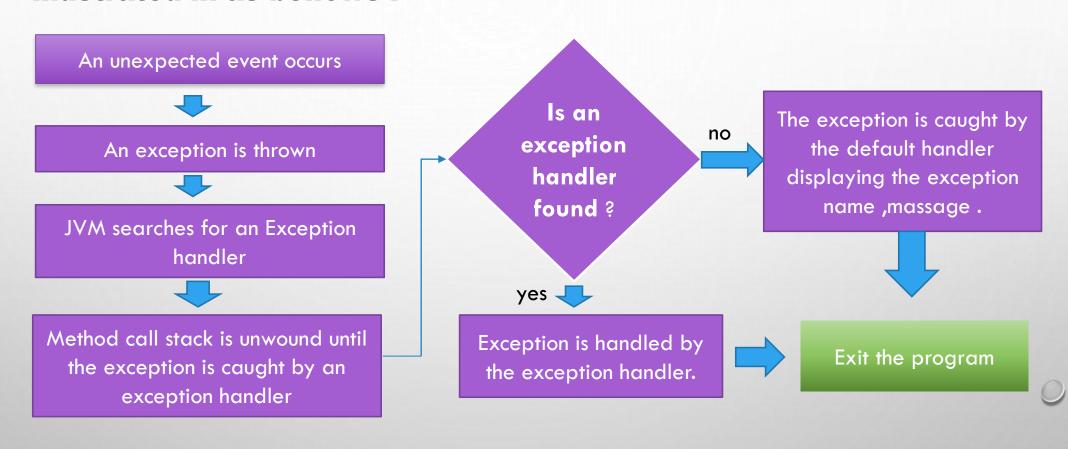
PRESENTATION ON

EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY EXCEPTION HANDLING?

- IF WE WANT TO KNOW THE EXCEPTION HANDLING, AT FIRST WE HAVE TO KNOW WHAT IS THE EXCEPTION. AN EXCEPTION IS A CONDTION THAT IS CAUSED BY A RUNTIME ERROR IN THE PROGRAM. AN OCCURRENCE OF AN EXCEPTION, DISTRUPS THE NORMAL FLOW OF INSTRUCTIONS IN A PROGRAM. ITS HELPS USER TO:
- A) NOTIFY THE ERROR.
- B) SAVE ALL WORK.
- C) ALLOW GRACEFUL TERMINATION OF A PROGRAM.
- EXCEPTIONAL HANDLING IN JAVA PROVIDES IN A MECHANISM TO MANAGE UNEXPECTED SITUATIONS IN A JAVA PROGRAM AT RUNTIME.

The Events that occur when an Exception is raised are illustrated in as bellows:





- 1.Exception—Base class for all exception objects.
- 2. SystemException-Base class for all runtime errors.
- 3.DivideByZeroException—Error by dividing a value by zero.

JAVA PROGRAMMING

The following statements are used to handle exception in a java program:

1.throw- it is used to explicitly throw an exception.

2.try- It is used to monitor the code that capable of throwing an exception.



THE THROW STATEMENT

The throw statement throws an exception. The Syntex is given below:-

Throw expression;

Here

Throw is a keyword and expression denotes a value of a class type System. Exception.

THE TRY STATEMENT

The try statement provides a mechanism for catching exception that may be caused during the execution. The three try statement is givn below:

- 1.Try-catch statement—A try block followed by one or more catch blocks.
- 2.Try-finally statement—A try block followed by a finally block.
- 3.Try-catch-finally statement—A try block followed by one or more catch blocks followed by a finally blocks.



THE SYNTAX OF TRY STATEMENT



Try-catch-finally:

```
catch(Exception Type obj)
finally
```



THANK YOU FOR WATCHING

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