

# EXCEPTION HANDLING

Exception handling is used to change the normal flow of the code execution if a specified error (exceptional) condition occurs. This condition is called an exception.

This is what normally happens when an exception is triggered:

- The current code state is saved
- The code execution will switch to a predefined (custom) exception handler function
- Depending on the situation, the handler may then resume the execution from the saved code state, terminate the script execution or continue the script from a different location in the code

## Try, throw and catch

To avoid the error, we need to create the proper code to handle an exception.

Proper exception code should include:

1. **try** - A function using an exception should be in a "try" block. If the exception does not trigger, the code will continue as normal. However if the exception triggers, an exception is "thrown"
2. **throw** - This is how you trigger an exception. Each "throw" must have at least one "catch"
3. **catch** - A "catch" block retrieves an exception and creates an object containing the exception information

## Creating a Custom Exception Class

To create a custom exception handler you must create a special class with functions that can be called when an exception occurs in PHP. The class must be an extension of the exception class.

The custom exception class inherits the properties from PHP's exception class and you can add custom functions to it.