

Exception Handling

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Outline

- Exception as objects
- Exception hierarchy
- try block
- catch block

- finally block
- throw, throws keywords
- User defined

exceptions

What is an exception?

- An Exception is an **unwanted event that interrupts the normal flow of the program**
- When an exception occurs program execution gets terminated and we get a system generated error message.
- The good thing about exceptions is that they can be handled in Java.

- **Exception handling** means providing a meaningful message to the user about the issue rather than a system generated message, which may not be understandable to a user.

Why an exception occurs?

- There can be several reasons that can cause a program to throw exception.
- For example:
 - Opening a non-existing file in your program
 - Network connection problem
 - Bad input data provided by user etc.

Exception Handling

- If an exception occurs, which has not been handled by

programmer then program execution gets terminated and a system generated error message is shown to the user.

- An exception generated by the system is given below

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero at ExceptionDemo.main(ExceptionDe
ExceptionDemo : The class name
main : The method name
ExceptionDemo.java : The filename
java:5 : Line number
```

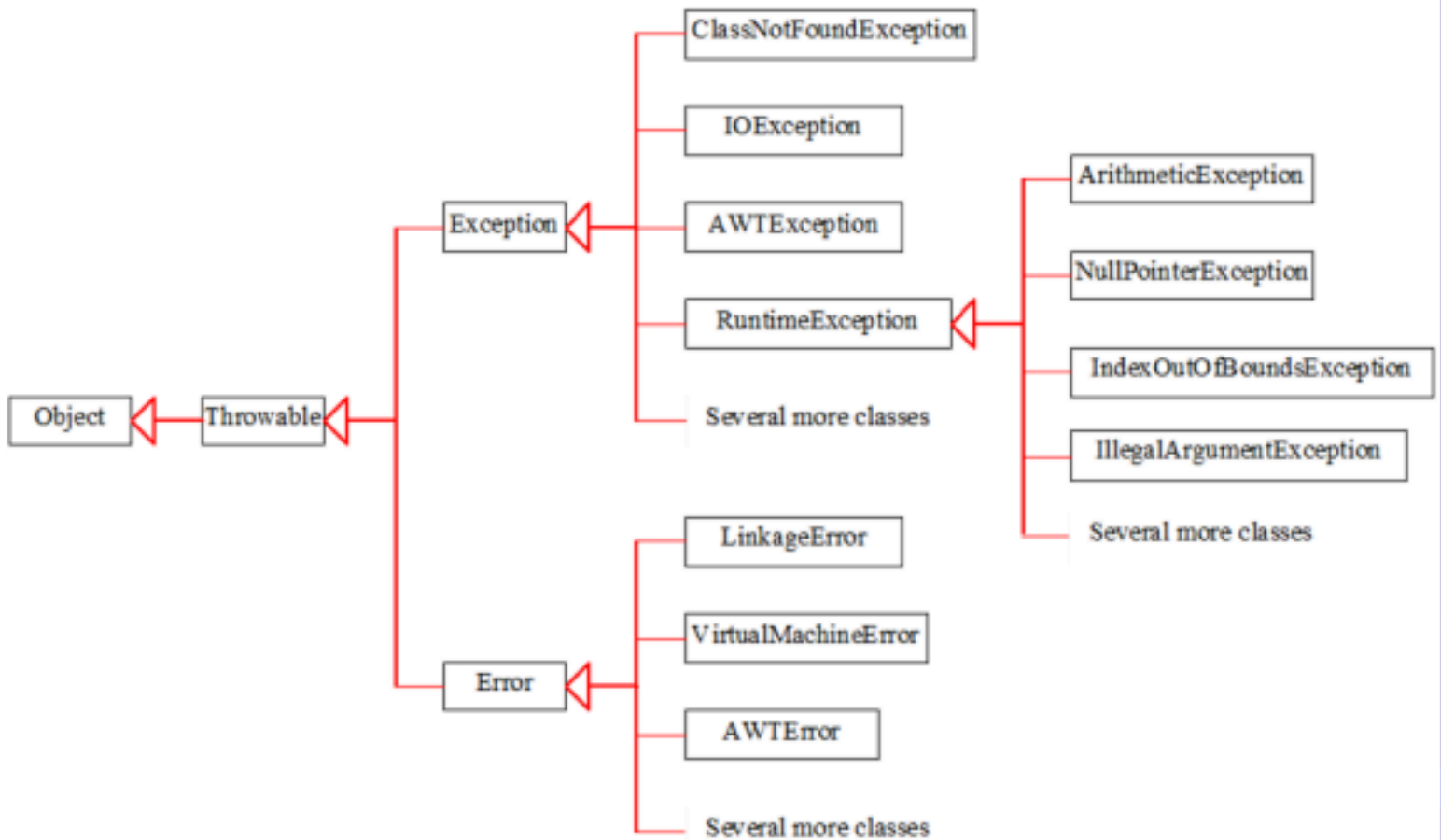
- Thus, **exception handling** allows to handle such exceptions by printing user friendly warning message so that programmer can correct it

Advantage: Exception handling

- Ensures that the flow of the program doesn't break when an exception occurs

- For example:
 - If a program has bunch of statements and an exception occurs mid way after executing certain statements then the statements after the exception will not execute and the program will terminate abruptly.
 - By handling exceptions, we make sure that all the statements execute and the flow of program doesn't break.

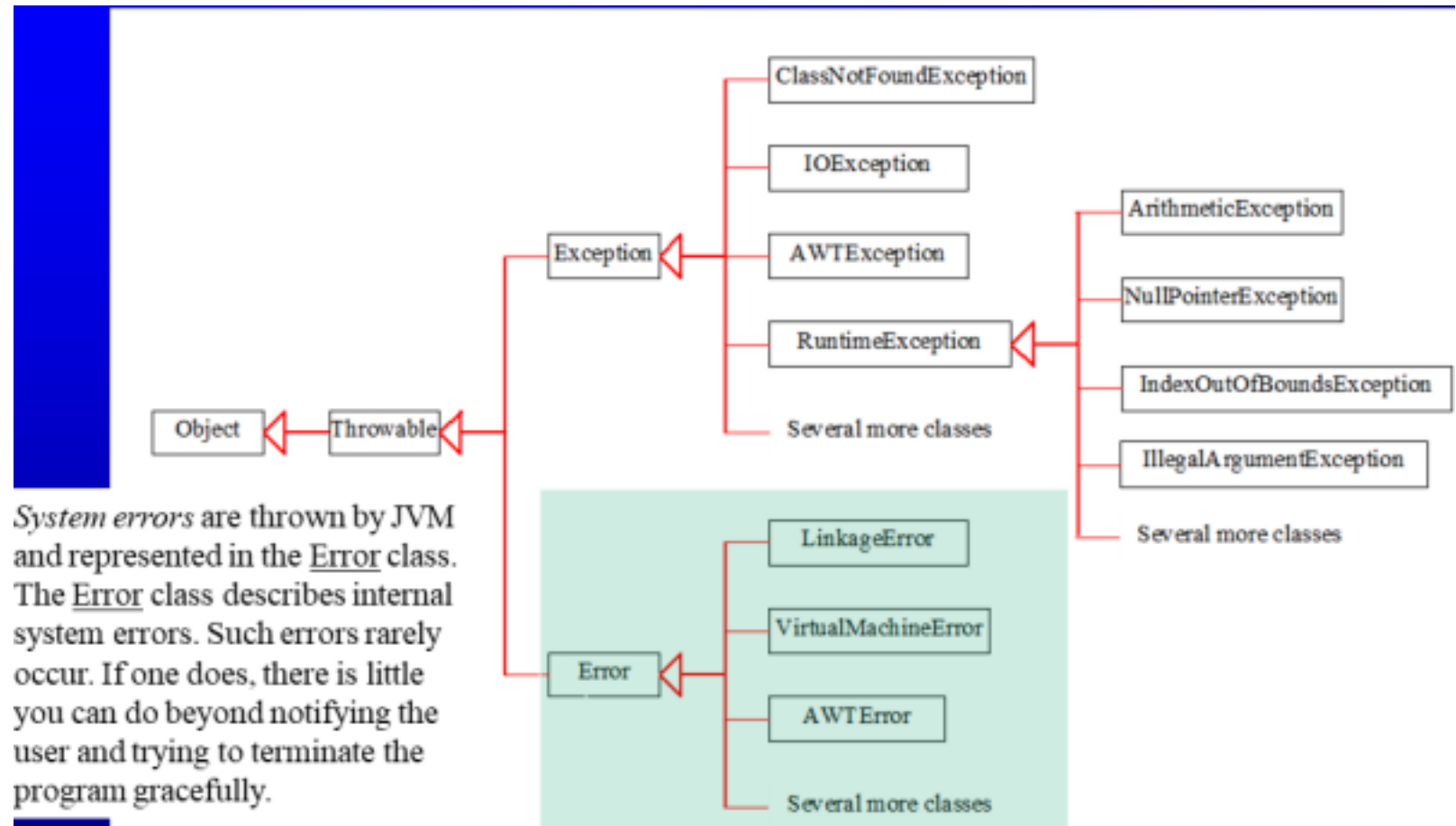
Exception Hierarchy





Exception Hierarchy: System

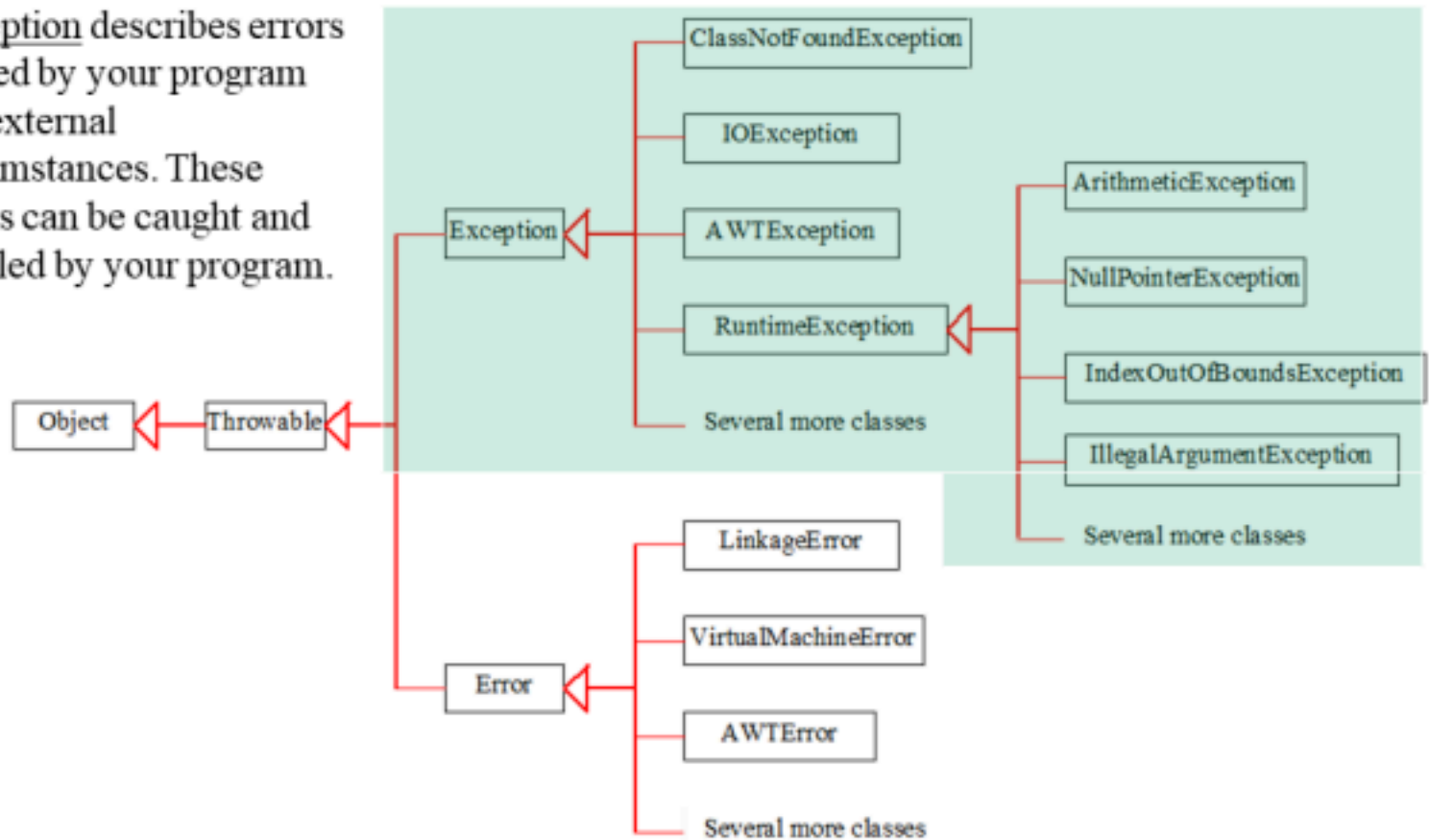
Errors





Exception Hierarchy: Exceptions

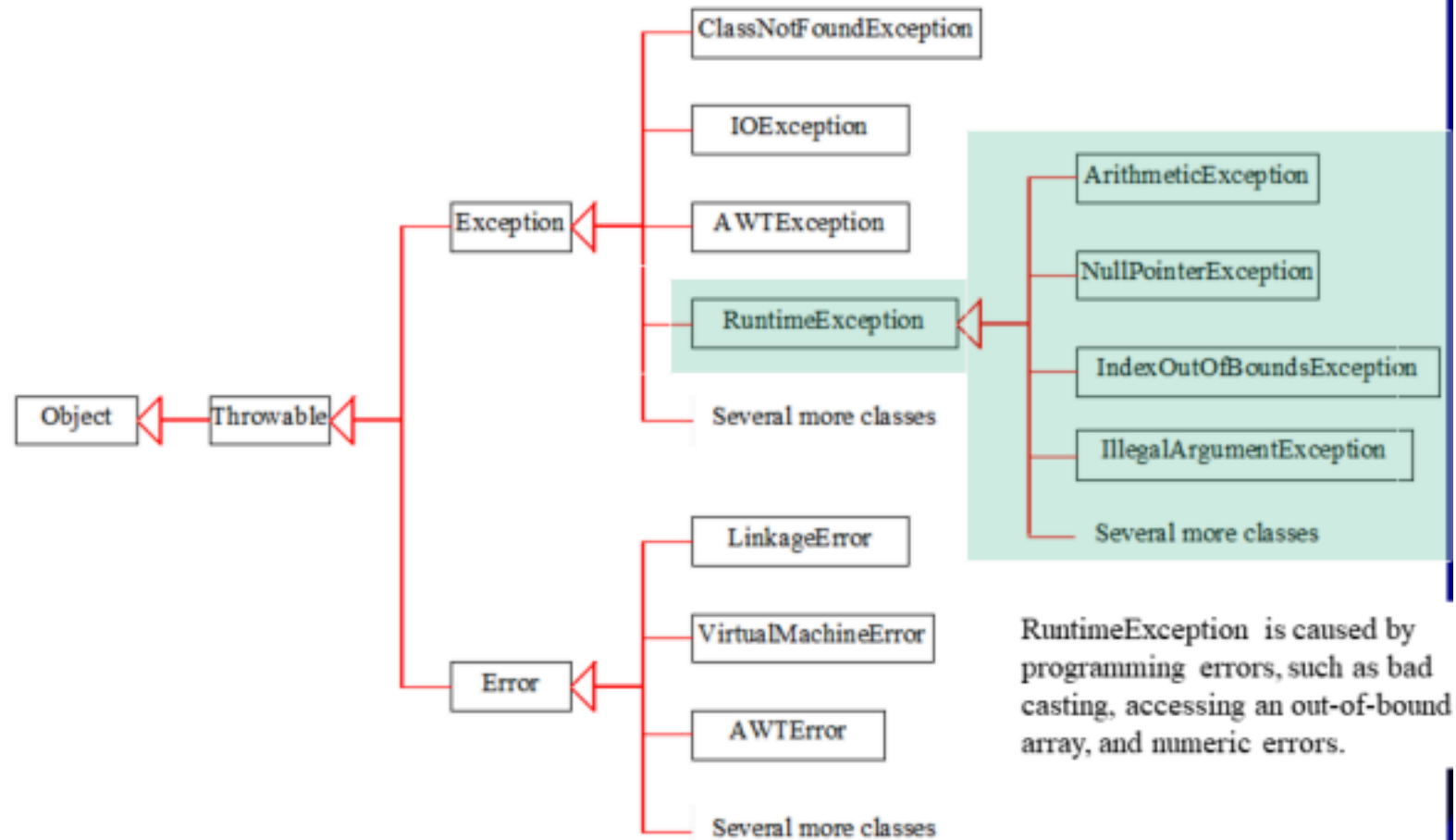
Exception describes errors caused by your program and external circumstances. These errors can be caught and handled by your program.





Exception Hierarchy: Runtime

Exceptions





Types of Exceptions

1. Checked Exceptions:

- All exceptions other than Runtime Exceptions are known as Checked exceptions as the compiler checks them during compilation to see whether the programmer has handled them or not.
- If these exceptions are not handled/declared in the program, you will get compilation error.
- Example:
 - SQLException
 - IOException
 - ClassNotFoundException etc.

Types of Exceptions

2. Unchecked Exceptions:

- These exceptions are not checked at compile-time so

compiler does not check whether the programmer has handled them or not but it's the responsibility of the programmer to handle these exceptions and provide a safe exit.

- **Error, Runtime Exceptions and their subclasses** are known as Unchecked Exceptions
- Example –
 - ArithmeticException
 - NullPointerException
 - ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException etc

Try Catch in Java

Try block

- The try block contains set of statements where an exception can occur.
- A try block is always followed by a catch block, which handles

the exception that occurs in associated try block.

- A try block must be followed by catch blocks or finally block or both.
- **can't use try block alone**
- **Syntax of try block**

```
try{
```

```
//statements that may cause an exception }
```

Try Catch in Java (contd.)

Catch block

- A catch block is where you handle the exceptions, this block must follow the try block.
- A single try block **can have several catch blocks** associated with it.
- You can catch different exceptions in different catch blocks. •

When an exception occurs in try block, the corresponding catch block that handles that particular exception executes. • For

example if an arithmetic exception occurs in try block then the statements enclosed in catch block for arithmetic exception executes.

- can't use catch block alone

Syntax for try catch in java

try

{

//statements that may cause an exception }

catch (exception(type) e(object))

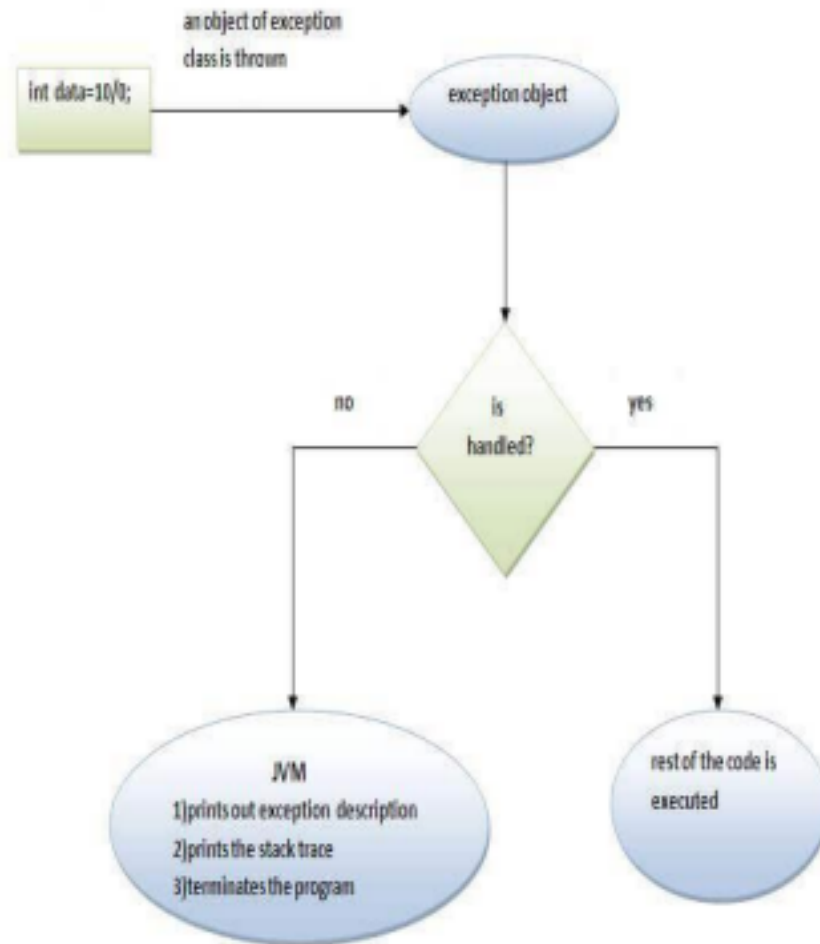
{

//error handling code

}

Example:

```
1 public class JavaExceptionExample
2 {
3     public static void main(String args[]){
4         try{
5             //code that may raise exception..
6             int data=100/0;
7         }
8         catch(ArithmeticException e)
9         {
10             System.out.println(e);
11         }
12         //rest code of the program...
13         System.out.println("rest of the code...");
14     }
```



```
java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
rest of the code...
```

Common Scenarios of Java Exceptions

1. A scenario where ArithmeticException occurs • occurs when an attempt is made to divide two numbers and the number in the denominator is zero

• **Ex:**

```
int a=50/0; //ArithmeticException
```

1. Arithmetic Exception Example

```
1 public class MyClass {  
2     public static void main(String args[]) {  
3         try{  
4             int data = 50/0;  
5             System.out.println("rest of code");  
6         }  
7         catch(Exception e)  
8         {  
9             System.out.println(e);  
10        }  
11    }  
12 }  
13 }
```

```
java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
```

1. Arithmetic Exception Example(custom message)

```
1 public class MyClass {  
2     public static void main(String args[]) {  
3         try{  
4             int data = 50/0; //may throw exception  
5             System.out.println("rest of code");  
6         }  
7         //handling exception  
8         catch(Exception e)  
9         {  
10            System.out.println("Cannot be divided by zero");  
11        }  
12    }  
13 }  
14
```



Common Scenarios of Java Exceptions

2. A scenario where NullPointerException occurs •

NullPointerException is thrown when program attempts to use an object reference that has the null value

- Invoking a method from a null object.
- Accessing or modifying a null object's field.
- Taking the length of null, as if it were an array.
- Accessing or modifying the slots of null object, as if it were an array.

```
String s=null;
```

```
System.out.println(s.length()); //NullPointerException
```

2. NullPointerExceptionExample



Common Scenarios of Java

Exceptions

3. A scenario where `NumberFormatException` occurs



NumberFormatException Example



NumberFormatExceptionExample



Common Scenarios of Java Exceptions

4. A scenario where **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException** occurs •

The `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` occurs whenever we are trying to access any item of an array at an index which is not

present in the array.

- In other words, the index may be negative or exceed the size of an array.

```
int a[]=new int[5];
```

```
a[10]=50; //ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
```

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException Example



ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Example Solution



Multiple catch blocks in Java

- A single try block can have any number of catch blocks.
- A generic catch block can handle all the exceptions. **Whether it is**

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException or ArithmeticException or NullPointerException or any other type of exception, this handles all of them.

- If no exception occurs in try block then the catch blocks are completely ignored.
- Corresponding catch blocks execute for that specific type of exception:
 - catch(ArithmeticException e) is a catch block that can handle ArithmeticException
 - catch(NullPointerException e) is a catch block that can handle NullPointerException

Example: 1



Example: 2 (more specific to general)



Example:3 (general to more specific)



Nested try catch block in Java

- When a try catch block is present in another try block then it is called the nested try catch block.
- Each time a try block does not have a catch handler for a particular exception, then the catch blocks of parent try block are inspected for that exception, if match is found that that catch block executes.
- If neither catch block nor parent catch block handles exception then the system generated message would be shown for the exception, similar to what we see when we don't handle exception.

Syntax: Nested try catch block

Main try block

```
try { statement 1;
```

```
    //try-catch block inside another try block
```

```
    try {
```

```
        statement 3;
```

//try-catch block inside nested try block

```
try {  
    statement 5;  
}  
catch(Exception e2) { //Exception Message  
}
```

```
}  
catch(Exception e1) { //Exception Message  
}
```

```
}
```

//Catch of Main(parent) try block

```
catch(Exception e3) { //Exception Message  
}
```

Example:



Java Finally block

- Contains all the **crucial statements that must be executed whether exception occurs or not.**
- The statements present in this block will always execute regardless of whether exception occurs in try block or not such as closing a connection, stream , file etc.
- **Syntax:**

```
try {  
    //Statements that may cause an exception }  
catch {  
    //Handling exception  
}  
finally {  
    //Statements to be executed  
}
```

Working of java finally block



Example: 1



Example: 2



Example: 3



Important points regarding finally block

1. **A finally block must be associated with a try block, you cannot use finally without a try block.** You should place those statements in this block that must be executed always.
2. Finally block is optional, however if you place a finally block then it will always run after the execution of try block.
3. In normal case when there is no exception in try block then the finally block is executed after try block. However if an exception occurs then the catch block is executed before finally block.
4. The statements present in the **finally block** execute even if the try block contains control transfer statements like return, break or continue.

throw keyword

- In Java we have already defined exception classes such as ArithmeticException, NullPointerException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException exception etc.

- We can define our **own set of conditions or rules and throw an exception explicitly using throw keyword.**
- For example, we can throw ArithmeticException when we divide number by 0, or any other numbers, what we need to do is just set the condition and throw any exception using throw keyword.
- Throw keyword can also be used for throwing custom exceptions
- **Syntax of throw keyword:**

throw new exception_class("error message");

Example:1



Example:2



User-defined Custom Exception in Java

- In Java, we can create our own exceptions that are derived classes of the Exception class. Creating our own Exception is known as custom exception or user-defined exception. Basically, Java custom exceptions are used to customize the exception according to user need.
- Using the custom exception, we can have your own exception and message.
- Here, we have to passed a string to the constructor of superclass i.e. Exception class that can be obtained using getMessage() method on the object we have created.

Why use custom exceptions?

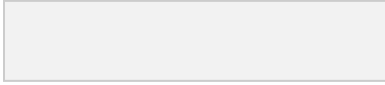
- Java exceptions cover almost all the general type of exceptions that may occur in the programming. However, we sometimes need to create custom exceptions.
- Following are few of the reasons to use custom exceptions: •

To catch and provide specific treatment to a subset of existing Java exceptions.

- Business logic exceptions: These are the exceptions related to business logic and workflow. It is useful for the application users or the developers to understand the exact problem.
- In order to create custom exception, we need to extend Exception class that belongs to java.lang package.









Difference between throw and throws

<p>Java throw keyword is used to throw an exception explicitly in the code, inside the function or the block of code.</p>	<p>Java throws keyword is used in the method signature to declare an exception which might be thrown by the function while the execution of the code.</p>
<p>The throw keyword is followed by an instance of Exception to be thrown.</p>	<p>The throws keyword is followed by class names of Exceptions to be thrown.</p>
<p>throw is used within the method.</p>	<p>throws is used with the method signature.</p>
<p>We are allowed to throw only one exception at a time i.e. we cannot throw multiple exceptions.</p>	<p>We can declare multiple exceptions using throws keyword that can be thrown by the method. For example, main() throws IOException, SQLException.</p>

