




Welcome to the CoGrammar Lecture: Exception Handling

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.



Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
(Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly - **ask them!**
- There are **Q&A sessions** midway and at the end of the session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions. Moderators are going to be answering questions as the session progresses as well.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: [Questions](#)

Full Stack Web Development Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all **non-academic questions**, please submit a query:
www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a **safeguarding** incident:
www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: [Feedback on Lectures](#)

Skills Bootcamp

8-Week Progression Overview

Fulfil 4 Criteria to Graduation

✓ Criterion 1: Initial Requirements

Timeframe: First 2 Weeks

Guided Learning Hours (GLH):

Minimum of 15 hours

Task Completion: First four tasks

Due Date: 24 March 2024

✓ Criterion 2: Mid-Course Progress

60 Guided Learning Hours

Data Science - **13 tasks**

Software Engineering - **13 tasks**

Web Development - **13 tasks**

Due Date: 28 April 2024

Skills Bootcamp Progression Overview

✓ Criterion 3: Course Progress

Completion: All mandatory tasks,
including Build Your Brand and
resubmissions by study period end
Interview Invitation: Within 4 weeks
post-course
Guided Learning Hours: Minimum of
112 hours by support end date
(10.5 hours average, each week)

✓ Criterion 4: Demonstrating Employability

Final Job or Apprenticeship
Outcome: Document within 12
weeks post-graduation
Relevance: Progression to
employment or related
opportunity

A background image showing three people in a professional setting. A man with glasses and a striped shirt is pointing at a laptop screen. A woman with braided hair is looking at the screen. Another woman is seated in the foreground, looking down. The image is dark and serves as a background for the text.

**SKILLS
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Exception Handling

March 2024

Lecture Overview

- Try
- Catch
- Finally
- Resource Management
- Custom Exceptions



What are Exceptions in JavaScript?

- ❖ **Exceptions** are unexpected or exceptional **events** that occur during the **execution** of a program.
- ❖ In JavaScript, exceptions can be thrown **explicitly** using the **throw statement** or can occur **implicitly** due to runtime **errors**.
- ❖ Exception handling allows programmers to gracefully **manage** errors and **prevent** program crashes.

The throw Statement

- ❖ The **throw** statement in JavaScript is used to explicitly **raise** an exception.
- ❖ It **interrupts** the normal flow of the program and sends control to the nearest enclosing **try** block's **catch** clause.

```
throw new Error("We can throw errors on our own too yeeeh.");
```

The try-catch Statement

- ❖ The **try-catch** statement is used to **handle** exceptions in JavaScript.
- ❖ Code that **may** potentially throw an exception is placed inside the **try block**.
- ❖ If an exception occurs within the **try block**, it's caught by the **catch block**, allowing for error **handling**.

```
try {  
    // Code that may throw an exception  
    console.log(`sdfdsf${dfds}`);  
} catch (error) {  
    // Handle the error  
    console.log("Error caught:", error.message);  
}
```

The finally Block

- ❖ The **finally** block is **optional** and is used to **execute** code regardless of **whether** an exception is **thrown** or **caught**.
- ❖ It's typically **used** for cleanup tasks, such as releasing resources or closing connections.

```
try {  
    // Code that may throw an exception  
    console.log(`Name: ${personName}`);  
} catch (error) {  
    // Handle the error  
    console.log("Error caught:", error.message);  
} finally {  
    console.log("Byeeeeee!");  
}
```

Resource Management

- ❖ **Exception handling** is crucial for managing resources efficiently in JavaScript applications.
- ❖ Resources such as **file** handles, **network** connections, or **database** connections should be properly released to **prevent** resource leaks.
- ❖ Using the **finally** block ensures that resources are **released** even if an exception occurs.

Propagating Exceptions

- ❖ Exceptions can be **propagated** up the call stack if they're not caught locally.
- ❖ This allows for **centralized** error handling at higher levels of the application.
- ❖ Uncaught exceptions in JavaScript can lead to program **termination**, so it's essential to handle or propagate them appropriately.

Propagating Exceptions

```
function foo() {  
  throw new Error("An error occurred in foo.");  
}  
  
function bar() {  
  foo();  
}  
  
try {  
  bar();  
} catch (error) {  
  console.log("Error caught:", error);  
}
```


Let's Breathe!

Let's take a small break
before moving on to
the next topic.



Handling Different Types of Errors

- ❖ JavaScript supports different types of errors, such as **SyntaxError**, **ReferenceError**, **TypeError**, and custom errors.
- ❖ Each **type** of error provides specific information about the nature of the problem, aiding in **debugging** and **resolution**.

```
try {  
    // Code that may throw an error  
} catch (error) {  
    if (error instanceof SyntaxError) {  
        console.log("Syntax error:", error.message);  
    } else if (error instanceof ReferenceError) {  
        console.log("Reference error:", error.message);  
    } else {  
        console.log("Other error:", error.message);  
    }  
}
```



Custom Exceptions

- ❖ JavaScript allows developers to define **custom** exception types for specific use cases.
- ❖ **Custom exceptions** can provide additional **context** and **semantics** to error handling.
- ❖ They're created by **extending** the built-in Error object.



Custom Exceptions

```
class MyCustomError extends Error {  
  constructor(message) {  
    super(message);  
    this.name = "MyCustomError";  
  }  
}
```

```
try {  
  throw new MyCustomError("An error occurred.");  
} catch (error) {  
  console.log("Error caught:", error.name, "-", error.message);  
}
```


Questions and Answers



Thank you for attending



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