

# Java Exception Handling examples

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In this tutorial, we will see examples of few frequently used exceptions. If you looking for exception handling tutorial refer this complete guide: [Exception handling in Java](#).

## Example 1: Arithmetic exception

Class: `Java.lang.ArithmeticException`

This is a built-in-class present in `java.lang` package. This exception occurs when an integer is divided by zero.

```
class Example1
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            int num1=30, num2=0;
            int output=num1/num2;
            System.out.println ("Result: "+output);
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e){
            System.out.println ("You Shouldn't divide a number by zero");
        }
    }
}
```

**Output of above program:**

```
You Shouldn't divide a number by zero
```

**Explanation:** In the above example I've divided an integer by a zero and because of this `ArithmeticException` is thrown.

## Example 2: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException Exception

Class: `Java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

This exception occurs when you try to access the array index which does not exist. For example, If array is having only 5 elements and we are trying to display 7th element then it would throw this exception.

```
class ExceptionDemo2
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            int a[]=new int[10];
            //Array has only 10 elements
            a[11] = 9;
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
    catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
        System.out.println ("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");
    }
}
}

```

**Output:**

`ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

In the above example the array is initialized to store only 10 elements indexes 0 to 9. Since we are try to access element of index 11, the program is throwing this exception.

## Example 3: NumberFormat Exception

Class: `Java.lang.NumberFormatException`

This exception occurs when a string is parsed to any numeric variable.

For example, the statement `int num=Integer.parseInt("XYZ");` would throw `NumberFormatException` because String “XYZ” cannot be parsed to int.

```

class ExceptionDemo3
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            int num=Integer.parseInt ("XYZ") ;
            System.out.println(num);
        }catch(NumberFormatException e){
            System.out.println("Number format exception occurred");
        }
    }
}

```

**Output:**

`Number format exception occurred`

## Example 4: StringIndexOutOfBounds Exception

Class: `Java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException`

- An object of this class gets created whenever an index is invoked of a string, which is not in the range.
- Each character of a string object is stored in a particular index starting from 0.
- To get a character present in a particular index of a string we can use a [method charAt\(int\)](#) of [java.lang.String](#) where int argument is the index.

E.g.

```
class ExceptionDemo4
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            String str="beginnersbook";
            System.out.println(str.length());
            char c = str.charAt(0);
            c = str.charAt(40);
            System.out.println(c);
        }catch(StringIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
            System.out.println("StringIndexOutOfBoundsException!!");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
13
StringIndexOutOfBoundsException!!
```

Exception occurred because the referenced index was not present in the String.

## Example 5: NullPointerException

Class: `Java.lang.NullPointerException`

An object of this class gets created whenever a member is invoked with a "null" object.

```
class Exception2
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try{
            String str=null;
            System.out.println (str.length());
        }
        catch(NullPointerException e){
            System.out.println("NullPointerException..");
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
NullPointerException..
```

Here, `length()` is the function, which should be used on an object. However in the above example `String` object `str` is null so it is not an object due to which `NullPointerException` occurred.