

# **CURS JAVA SE**

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- An Exception is an event that stops the normal execution of a program.
- Ex: A program might try to access an element outside the bounds of an array, or some file input and output operation might fail.
- you need to ensure that your Java programs can deal with exceptions without simply crashing
- When an exception occurs at run time, the method in which occurs creates an exception object. Program is aborted unless the exception is handled somewhere along the call stack.
- The method can throw the exception back to the calling method which may be better able to handle it
- The exception object includes information about the exception, such as the method in which it occurred and the cause of the exception
- If no method handles the exception, the program terminates when the exception object reaches the top of the visible call stack - the main method

- The developer should provide exception handling code within the appropriate method:

```
try {  
    //protected code  
} catch (ExceptionType e) {  
    //exception-handling code  
} catch (ExceptionType e) {  
    //exception-handling code  
}  
finally {  
    //optional - finally clause will always execute  
}
```