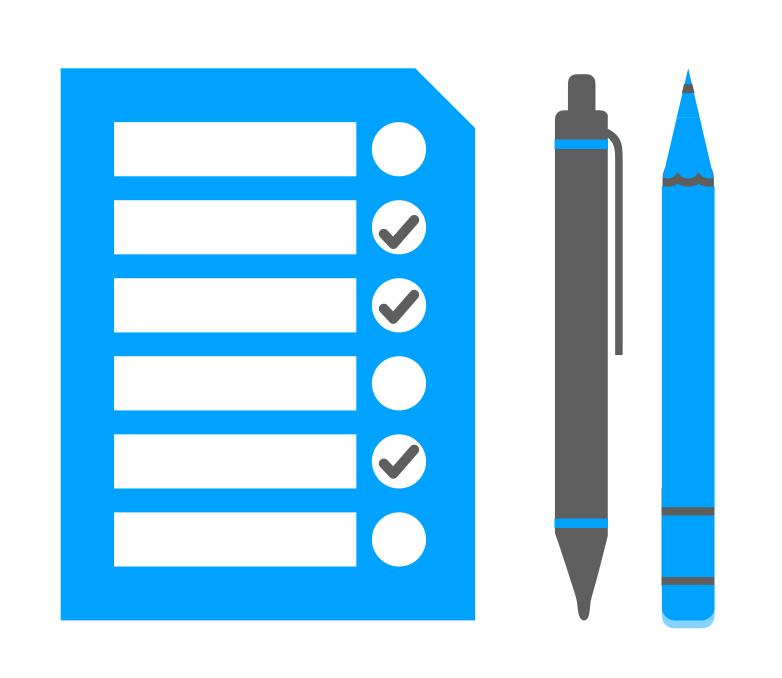
Exceptions in Java



- Errors vs Exceptions
- Understanding Exceptions
- Exception handling
- Exceptions hierarchy
- Checked and Unchecked Exceptions
- · try, catch, finally blocks



After today's session you should be able to:



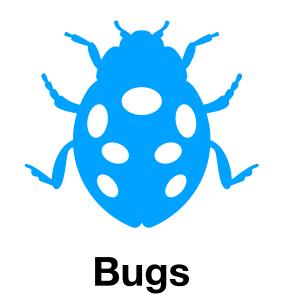
- Understand what are exceptions
- Apply Exception handling techniques
- Know the hierarchy of Exceptions

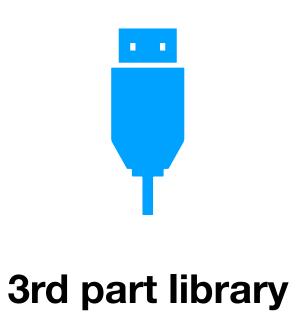


Things WILL Fail



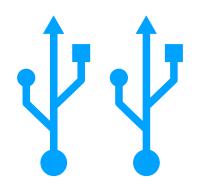
Source of Errors







3rd part library



Network issue



Wrong user input



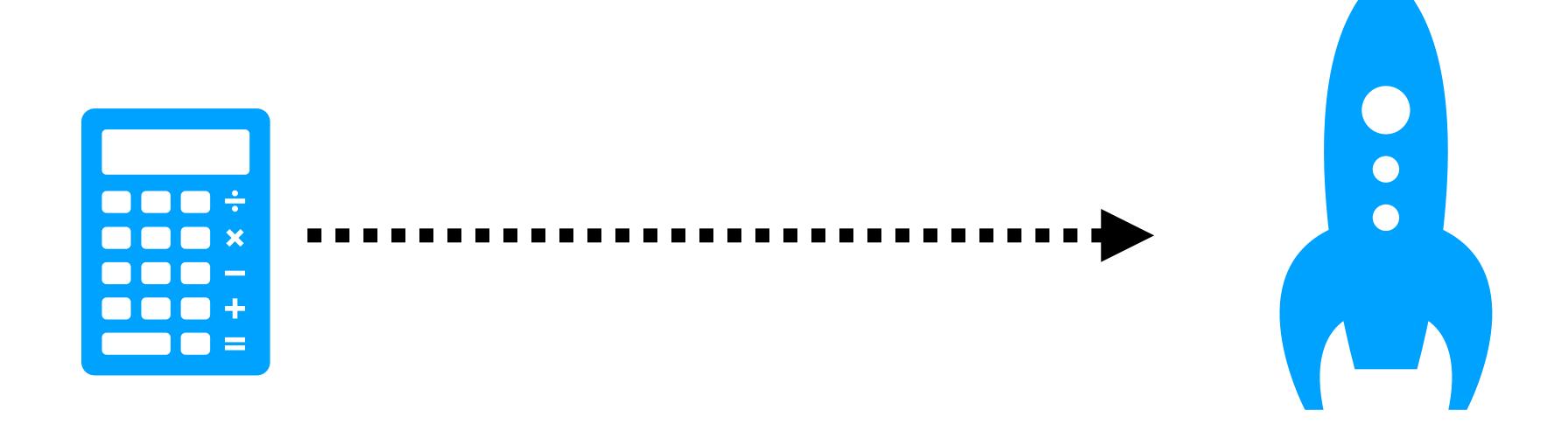
Hard drive failure



Exceptions are Object

Just like everything else in java

Exceptions are everywhere





Two categories of code



May Fail



Don't expect to fail



Two categories revisited



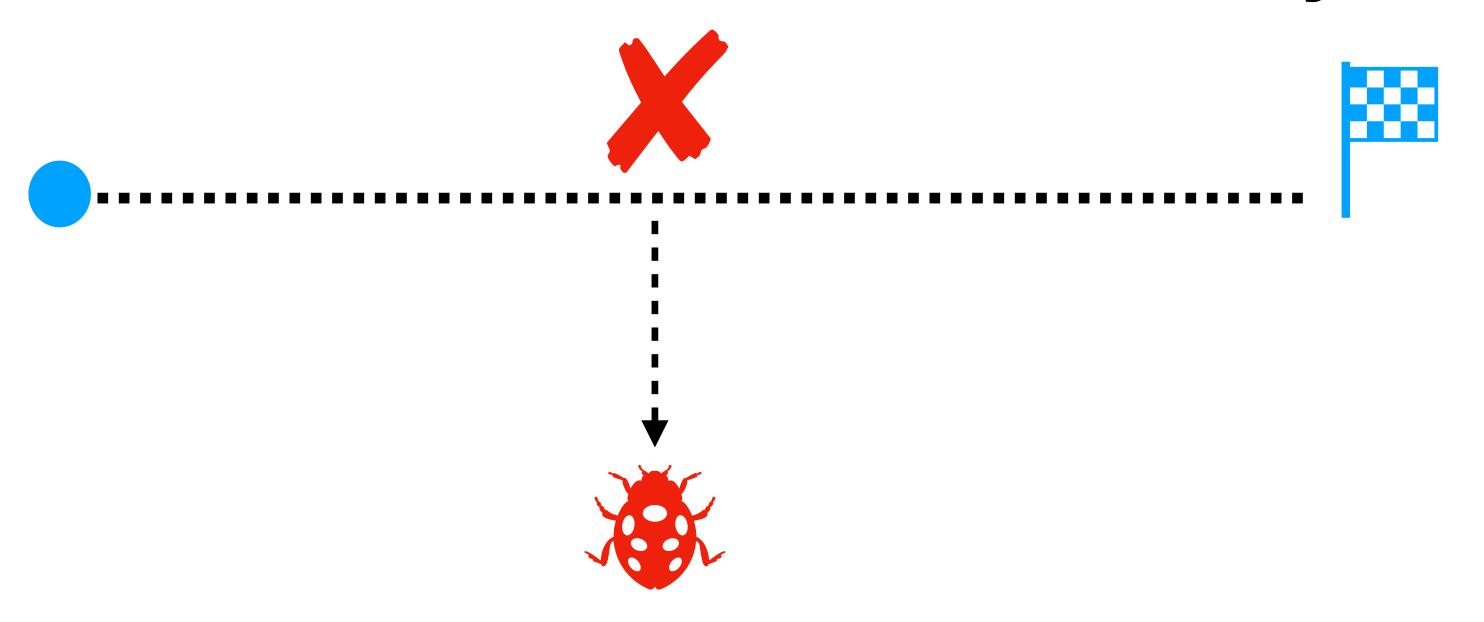
Expected





Exception Defined

Non-typical, exceptional condition that signal a Piece of code could not execute normally



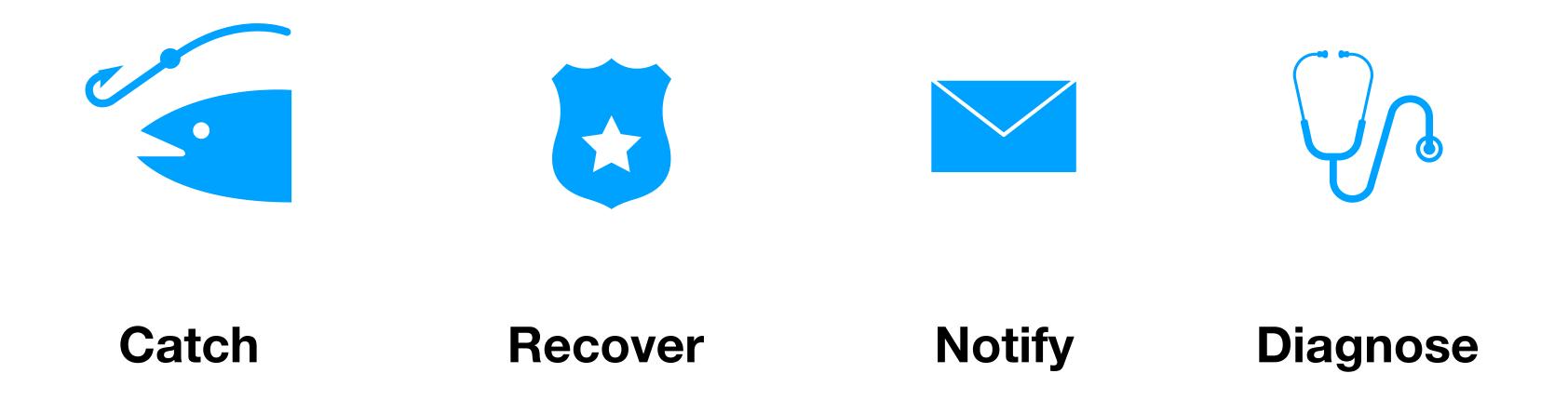


Exception Handling

Any type of action to process any kind of error



Exception Handling





try catch block

```
try {
    // some code that might throw exception
} catch (Exception e) {
    // TODO: handle exception
}
```



try catch finally block

```
try {
   // some code that might throw exception
  } catch (Exception e) {
   // TODO: handle exception
  }finally {
    // actions regardless of exception thrown or not
```



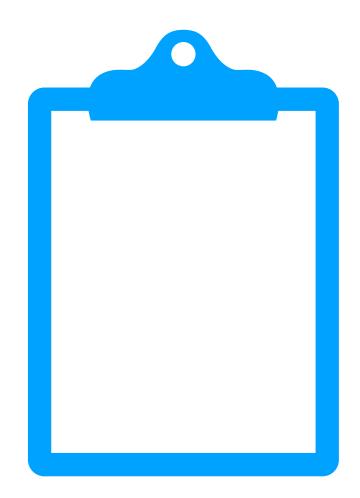
Multi try catch block

```
try {
 // some code that might throw exception
 } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
 // TODO: handle exception
  } catch (NullpointerException e) {
 // TODO: handle exception
  } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
  // TODO: handle exception
```



Categories of Exception

Must be handled Compile time



CHECKED EXCEPTION

Run time



UNCHECKED EXCEPTION



Most important 3 classes

Exception

RuntimeException

Error



Categories of Exception

Inheritance is used to categorize different type of Exceptions



Exception Hierarchy

