**Exception Handling**

Exception:

An exception is a problem that arises during the execution of a program. An exception is a response to an exceptional circumstance that arises while a program is running, such as an attempt to divide by zero.

Exceptions provide a way to transfer control from one part of a program to another.

VB.Net **exceptions handling** is built upon four keywords: **Try, Catch, Finally** and **Throw.**

**Try**

A Try block identifies a block of code for which particular exceptions will be activated. It’s followed by one or more Catch blocks.

**Catch**

A program catches an exception with an exception handler at the place in a program where you want to handle the problem. The Catch keyword indicates the catching of an exception.

**Finally**

The Finally block is used to execute a given set of statements, whether an exception is thrown or not thrown. For example, if you open a file, it must be closed whether an exception is raised or not.

**Throw**

A program throws an exception when a problem shows up. This is done using a Throw keyword.

Syntax:

Try

[try Statements]

[Exit Try]

Catch variable As Exceptiontype [When Expression]

[catch Statements]

[Exit Try]

Catch …

[Finally

[Finally Statements]]

End Try