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I learned the topic Exception Handling in last class. it handles runtime errors. Exception is an unexpected event which occurs during program execution, that interrupt normal flow of the code. Using try-catch mechanism we can handle those errors/problems, and this is the simplest method to handling exceptions. Try statement helps to define a block of code to be tested for errors while running the program. Catch statement helps to define a code of block to run the program, if any error occurs in the try block. Both try and catch keywords come in pairs in program.

For example:

Public class myArray{

Public static void main(String[ ] args){

Int [ ] myValues = {2,4,6,8};

System.out.println(myValues[5]);

The above code throws the following error:

*Exception in thread “main”Java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsExpection:5 at Main.myArray.*

because myValues[5] does not exist here.

We also discussed AirthemeticException and NullPointerException in the last class.