

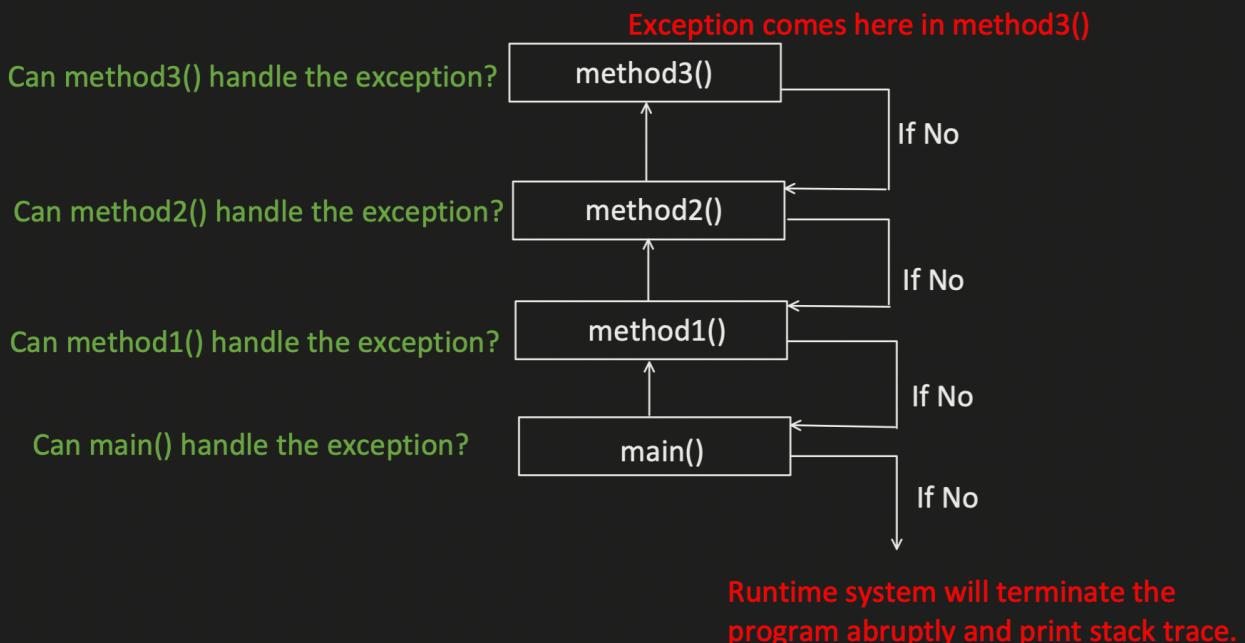
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Java: Exception Handling

"Concept && Coding" YT Video Notes

What is Exception?

- It's an event, that occurs during the execution of the program.
- It will disrupt your program normal flow.
- It Creates the Exception Object, which contain information about the Error like
 - o Its Type of Exception and Message
 - o Stack trace etc.
- Runtime system use this Exception Object and find the class which can handle it.



```

1  public class Main {
2
3
4  ►   public static void main(String[] args) {
5      Main sampleObj = new Main();
6      sampleObj.method1();
7  }
8
9  ►   private void method1(){
10     method2();
11 }
12
13  ►   private void method2(){
14     method3();
15 }
16
17  ►   private void method3(){
18     int b = 5/0;
19 }
20

```

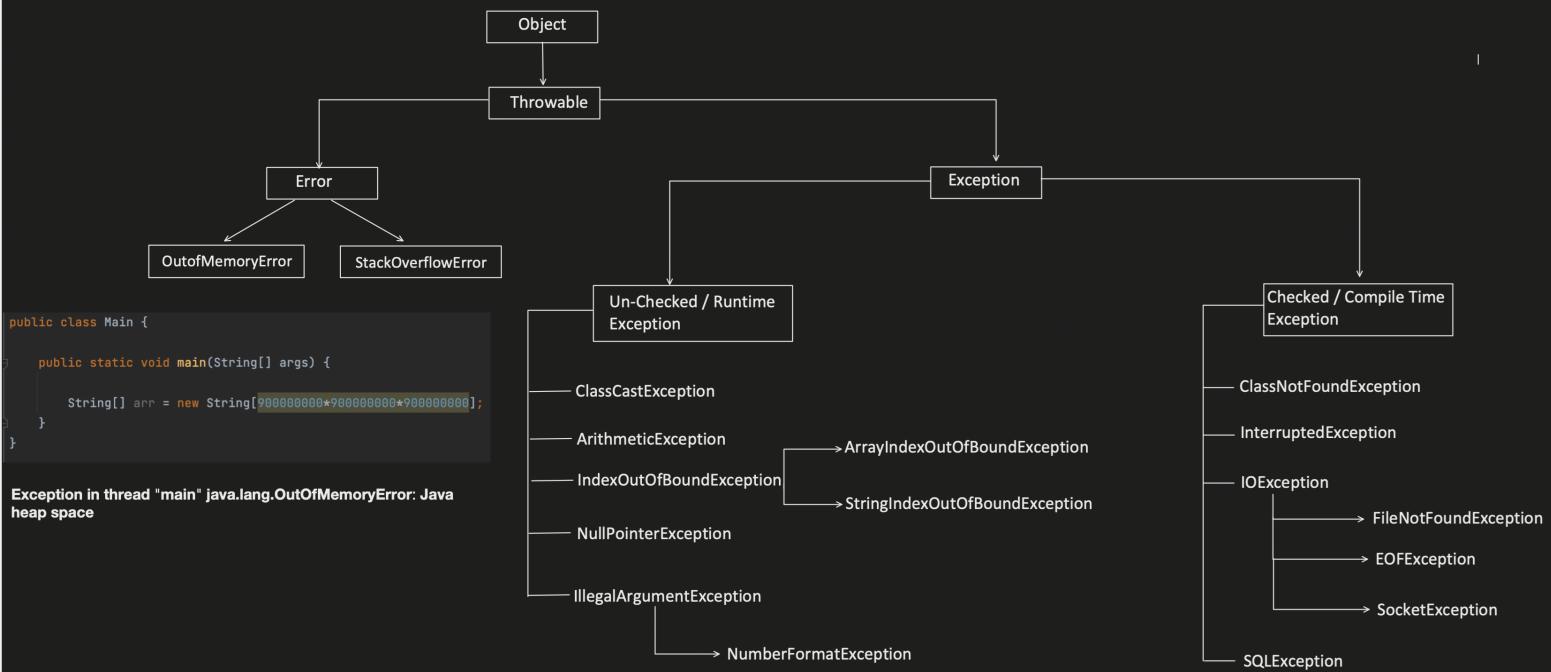
Output:

```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmaticException Create breakpoint : / by zero
    at Main.method3(Main.java:18)
    at Main.method2(Main.java:14)
    at Main.method1(Main.java:10)
    at Main.main(Main.java:6)

```

Lets Understand the Exception Hierarchy:



Un-Checked / Runtime Exception:

These are the exceptions which occurs during runtime and compiler not forcing us to handle them.

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        method1();  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() {  
        throw new ArithmeticException();  
    }  
}
```

ClassCastException:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        Object val = 0;  
        System.out.println((String)val);  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ClassCastException Create breakpoint : java.lang.Integer cannot be cast to java.lang.String  
at Main.main(Main.java:8)
```

ArithmaticException:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int val = 5 / 0;  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmaticException Create breakpoint : / by zero  
at Main.main(Main.java:5)
```

IndexOutOfBoundsException:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int[] val = new int[2];  
        System.out.println(val[3]);  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException Create breakpoint : 3  
at Main.main(Main.java:6)
```

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String val = "hello";  
        System.out.println(val.charAt(5));  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException Create breakpoint : String index out of range: 5  
at java.lang.String.charAt(String.java:658)  
at Main.main(Main.java:6)
```

NullPointerException:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        String val = null;  
        System.out.println(val.charAt(0));  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException Create breakpoint  
at Main.main(Main.java:6)
```

IllegalArgumentException:

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int val = Integer.parseInt("abc");  
    }  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NumberFormatException Create breakpoint : For input string: "abc"  
at java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:65)  
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:580)  
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:615)  
at Main.main(Main.java:5)
```

Checked / Compile time Exception:

Compiler verifies them during the compile time of the code and if not handled properly, code compilation will fail.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        method1();  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(){  
        throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
    }  
}
```

```
Main.java:9: error: unreported exception ClassNotFoundException; must be caught or declared to be thrown  
    throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
           ^  
1 error
```

Lets try to Handle the Exception using "throws":

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        method1();  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
    }  
}
```

"throws" tells hat, this method **MIGHT** throw this exception (or might not), so pls caller you handle it appropriately.

Caller class need to then take care

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        method1();  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
    }  
}
```

Lets try to Handle the Exception using "try/catch" block:

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        method1();  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(){  
        try {  
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
        }  
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exceptionObject){  
            //handle this exception scenario like logging  
            exceptionObject.printStackTrace();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

OR

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exceptionObj){  
            //handle it  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
    }  
}
```

Let's talk about now, how to handle the exception

Using: try, catch, finally, throw, throws

1. Try/Catch:

- Try block specify the code which can throw exception.
- Try block is followed either by Catch block or finally block.
- Catch block is used to catch all the exception which can be thrown in the try block.
- Multiple catch block can be used.

```

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        try {
            method1( name: "dummy");
        }
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exceptionObject){
            //handle it
        }
        catch (InterruptedException exceptionObject){
            //handle it
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException exceptionObject){ ←
            //handle this exception
        }
    }

    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException, InterruptedException {
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();
        }
        else if(name.equals("interrupted")) {
            throw new InterruptedException();
        }
    }
}

```

Catch block, can only catch exception which can be thrown by try block.

Catch all Exception Object

```

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        try {
            method1( name: "dummy");
        }
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exp){
        }
        catch (Exception exp){
        }
    }

    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException, InterruptedException {
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();
        }
        else if(name.equals("interrupted")) {
            throw new InterruptedException();
        }
    }
}

```



```

public class Main {

    public static void main(String[] args){
        try {
            method1( name: "dummy");
        }
        catch (Exception exp){ ←
        }
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exp){ ←
            Already Caught above
        }
    }

    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException, InterruptedException {
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();
        }
        else if(name.equals("interrupted")) {
            throw new InterruptedException();
        }
    }
}

```



Catch Multiple Exceptions in One Catch Block

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        try {  
            method1( name: "dummy");  
        }  
        catch (ClassNotFoundException | InterruptedException exp){  
  
        }  
        catch (Exception exp){  
  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException, InterruptedException {  
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {  
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
        }  
        else if(name.equals("interrupted")) {  
            throw new InterruptedException();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

2. Try/catch/finally Or try/finally block

- Finally block can be used after try or after catch block.
- Finally block will always get executed, either if you just return from try block or from catch block.
- At most, we can add only 1 finally block.
- Mostly used for closing the object, adding logs etc.
- If JVM related issues like out of memory, system shut down or our process is forcefully killed. Then finally block do not get executed.

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        try {  
            method1( name: "dummy");  
        }  
        catch (ClassNotFoundException exp){  
            //handle the exception here.  
        }  
        finally {  
            //do something there  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException {  
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {  
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
Or  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        try {  
            method1( name: "dummy");  
        }  
        finally {  
            //do something there  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(String name) throws ClassNotFoundException {  
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {  
            throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
Or  
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        try {  
            method1( name: "dummy");  
        }  
        finally {  
            //do something there  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(String name) throws ArithmeticException {  
        if(name.equals("dummy")) {  
            throw new ArithmeticException();  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args){  
        try {  
            method1( name: "dummy1");  
            return;  
        }  
        finally {  
            System.out.println("inside finally");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1(String name) {  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
inside finally  
Process finished with exit code 0
```

3. Throw:

- It is used to throw a new exception or
- To re-throw the exception.

```
public class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws ClassNotFoundException {  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (ClassNotFoundException e){  
            throw e;  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() throws ClassNotFoundException{  
        throw new ClassNotFoundException();  
    }  
}
```

Creating custom/ user-defined Exception class

```
public class MyCustomException extends Exception {  
  
    MyCustomException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Main {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        try {  
            method1();  
        }  
        catch (MyCustomException e){  
            //handle it  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void method1() throws MyCustomException{  
  
        throw new MyCustomException("some issue arise");  
    }  
}
```

At last, lets ask ourself, why we need to handle the Exception:

- It makes our code clean by separating the error handling code from regular code.
- It allows program to recover from the error.
- It allow us to add more information, which support debugging
- Improves security, by hiding the sensitive information

```
public void myMethod(int schoolClassNumber) {  
  
    int noOfStudents = getStudentCapacityofClass(schoolClassNumber);  
    String[] names = new String[noOfStudents];  
    names[0] = "new value";  
}
```

**Without Exception handling, we have to do this:
notice 2 things : readability and error code need to be returned**

```
public int myMethod(int schoolClassNumber) {  
  
    int errorCode = 0; // 0 means no success  
  
    if (schoolClassNumber > 0 && schoolClassNumber <= 12) {  
        int noOfStudents = getStudentCapacityofClass(schoolClassNumber);  
        if (noOfStudents != 0) {  
            String[] names = new String[noOfStudents];  
            if (names != null && names.length > 0) {  
                names[0] = "new value";  
            } else {  
                return -3;  
            }  
        } else {  
            return -2;  
        }  
    } else {  
        errorCode = -1;  
    }  
    return errorCode;  
}
```

With Exception handling:

```
public void myMethod(int schoolClassNumber) {  
  
    try {  
        int noOfStudents = getStudentCapacityofClass(schoolClassNumber);  
        String[] names = new String[noOfStudents];  
        names[0] = "new value";  
    }  
    catch (IndexOutOfBoundsException expObj){  
        //do something  
    }  
    catch (Exception expObj){  
        //do something  
    }  
}
```

But remember, exception handling is little expensive, if stack trace is huge and it is not handled or handled at parent class.

```
public int myMethod(int a, int b) {  
    int val;  
    try{  
        val = a/b;  
    } catch (ArithmeticException exp){  
        val = -1;  
    }  
    return val;  
}  
  
public int myMethod2(int a, int b) {  
  
    if(b == 0){  
        return -1;  
    }  
  
    int val = a/b;  
    return val;  
}
```

**Try to avoid using exception handling, if you can.
Like in this example, its not required**



