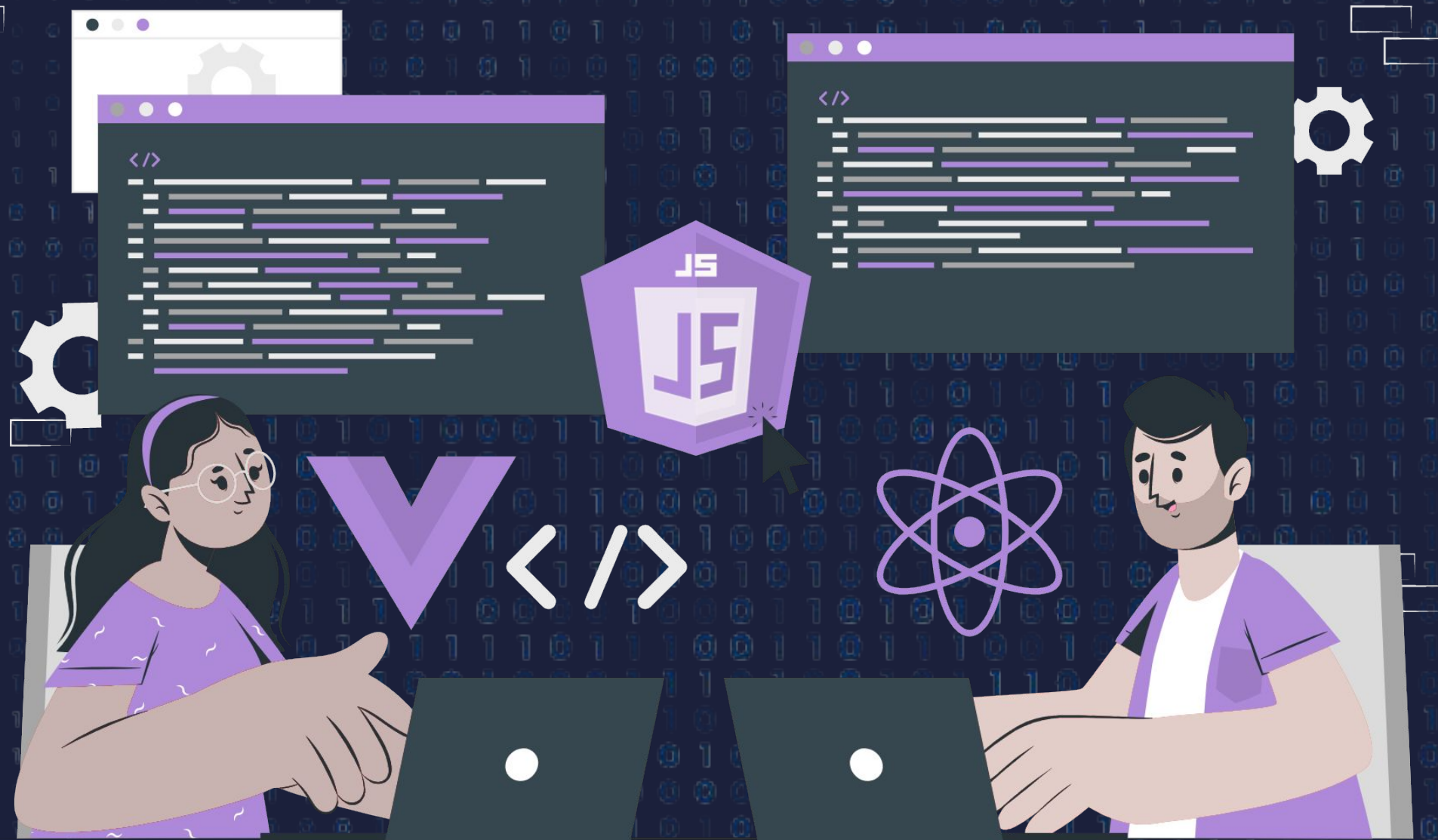




Try and Catch



Lecture CheckList

1. Introduction to exceptional handling in Javascript.
2. Introduction to try-catch.
3. Syntax & Flowchart of try-catch.
4. try-catch-finally.

Introduction to exceptional handling in Javascript

In this lecture let's look into the exceptional handling in javascript. Exception handling is a technique in programming to handle errors and exceptions that occur during the execution of a program. In JavaScript, the try-and-catch statements are used to handle exceptions.

We should always keep the complex code in a try-catch statement. The try statement and catch statement in javascript come in pairs.

Introduction to exceptional handling in Javascript

Before understanding, exception handling it is important to understand the types of errors.

There are two main types of errors in JavaScript:

1. **Syntax Errors:** occur when the code syntax is not proper and the JavaScript interpreter can't understand it. This error can't be handled with exception handling.
2. **Runtime Errors:** occur while the code is executing, such as when trying to access an undefined variable or when a function is not found. These errors can be handled using exception handling.

Only run-time errors which occur during the execution can be handled using exception handling in JavaScript.

Introduction to try-catch

Try statement

It is a piece of code that needs to be tested during the execution of code. The block of code is checked if it has any errors or not. If any errors are encountered, then the `try{}` statement passes it to the `catch{}` statement block. Once the control is handed over to the catch block the code block under `catch{}` will be executed.

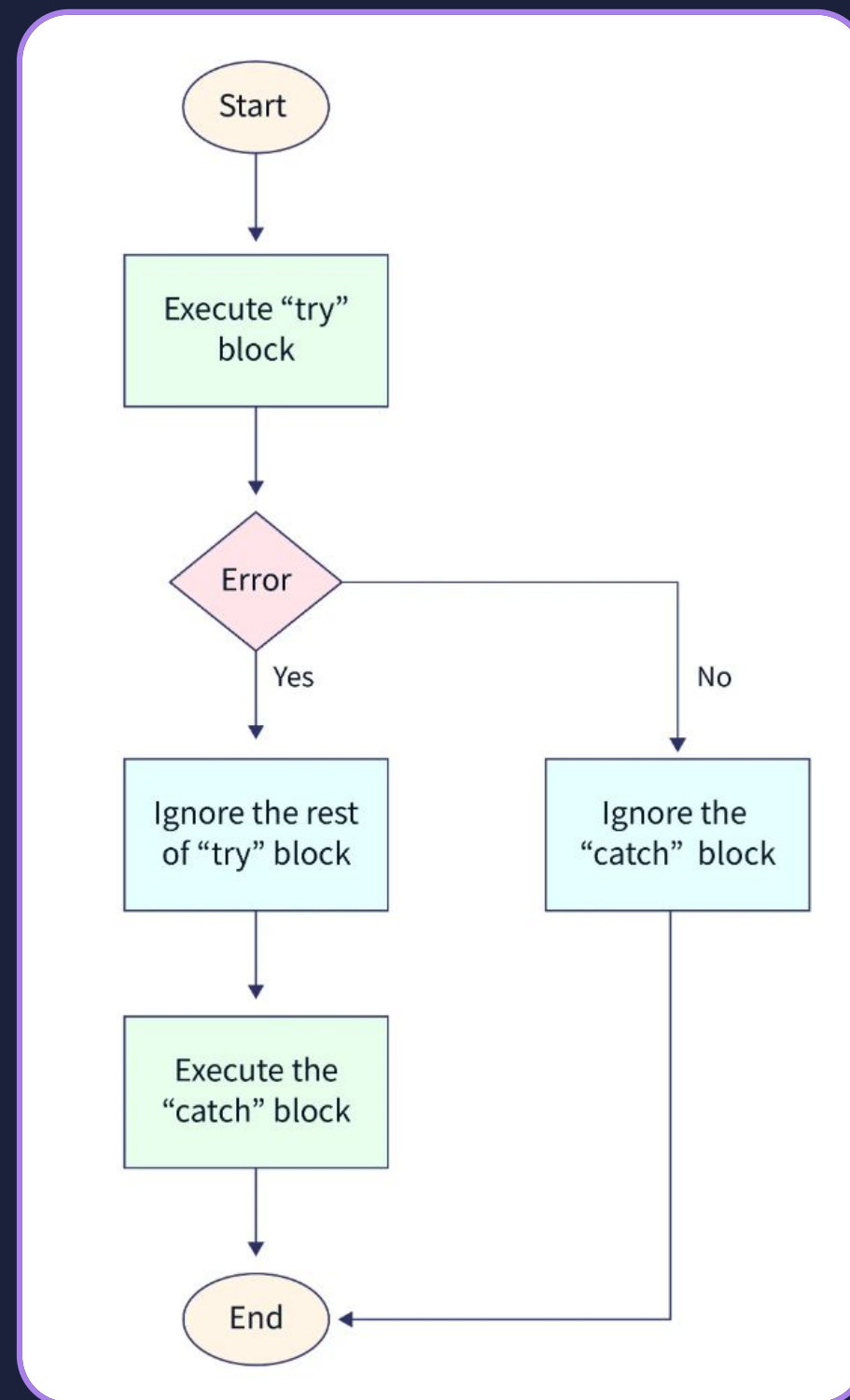
Catch Statement

The catch statement defines a block of code that gets executed when any errors are encountered within the try block. The catch block gets executed only when there is any error present in the try block and the error needs to be addressed. Otherwise, the catch block gets skipped. The catch block gets executed only after the execution of the try block.

The syntax of try-catch

```
// Syntax of try-catch
try{
    // block of code for testing.
}catch{
    // block of code for addressing errors.
}
```


Try-catch Flow Chart



try-catch-finally

In addition to the catch statement, we can also use the finally statement, which defines a block of code that will be executed regardless of whether an exception was thrown or not. This can be used to perform other actions after the try-and-catch statements have been executed.

Syntax of try-catch-finally

```
// Syntax of try-catch-finally
try{
    // block of code for testing.
}catch{
    // block of code for addressing errors.
}finally {
    // block of code to run after try-catch
}
```



▶ THANK YOU ◀