

{ +91-88474 33272 }
slack

Agenda:

1) Exception handling

2) Why to handle exceptions

3) Nested Exceptions.

* EXCEPTIONS / ERRORS

something
unusual /
unexpected
happen

Array Out Of Bound Exception.

{ List < Integer > a = _ _ _
a.get(0)
↑

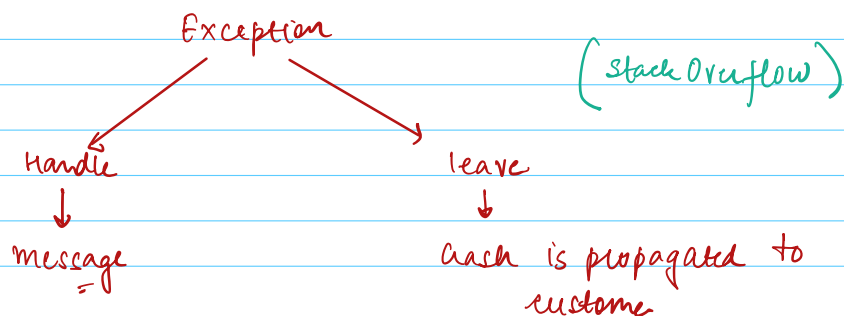
calculator

a ← input()
b ← input()
op ← division

(a/b) → [Application
crashes]

(b == 0) → division by zero

what we want instead,
is to gracefully end the
application and provide
users with some actionable
and meaningful message



①

A.I.O.B

list.get(0)

②

String s;
s.length()

N.P.E

③

Arithmetic Exception

5/0

Handling Exceptions

Why?

1> Prog should not crash

2> Clients should be informed about the same.

try... catch block.

1> Add the suspected code in try block.

2> Add a catch block that can handle exception being thrown in the try block

→ catch (Exception e)



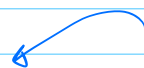
how to handle that exception

int y=0, x=0

try {

z = y/x

z = y+x



Exception thrown



Any line after the exception has been thrown won't be executed.

} catch (AIOB e) {

cout << "something went wrong"

}

AE. thrown
not graceful

error msg

→ If something goes wrong in try block,
we try to handle the errors in the catch blocks.

finally() ← block.

```
try {
```

```
    z = y/x;
```

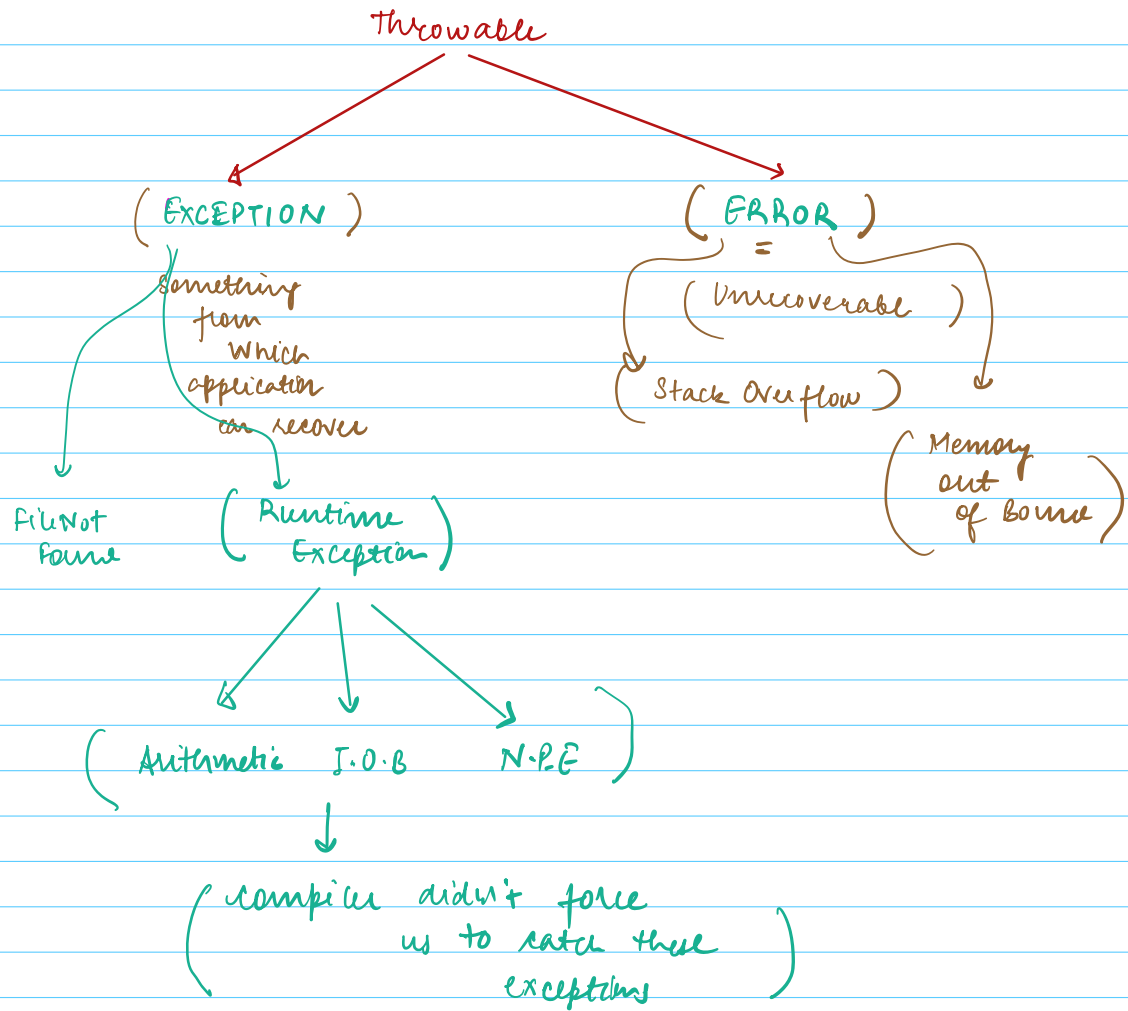
```
} catch ( ) {
```

```
} finally {  
    db.shutdown();
```

→ Executed always

```
}
```

EXCEPTION CLASS HIERARCHY



CHECKED

① some of the known issues

② { can be handled
by the function
or declared
to be thrown
further }

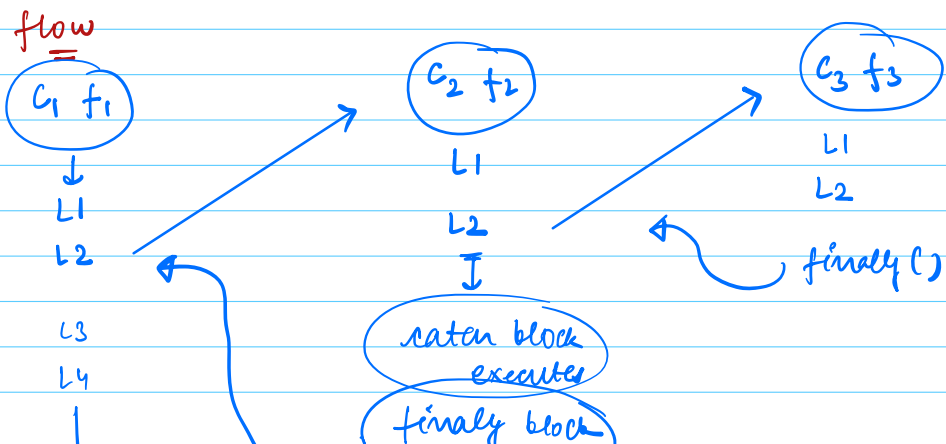
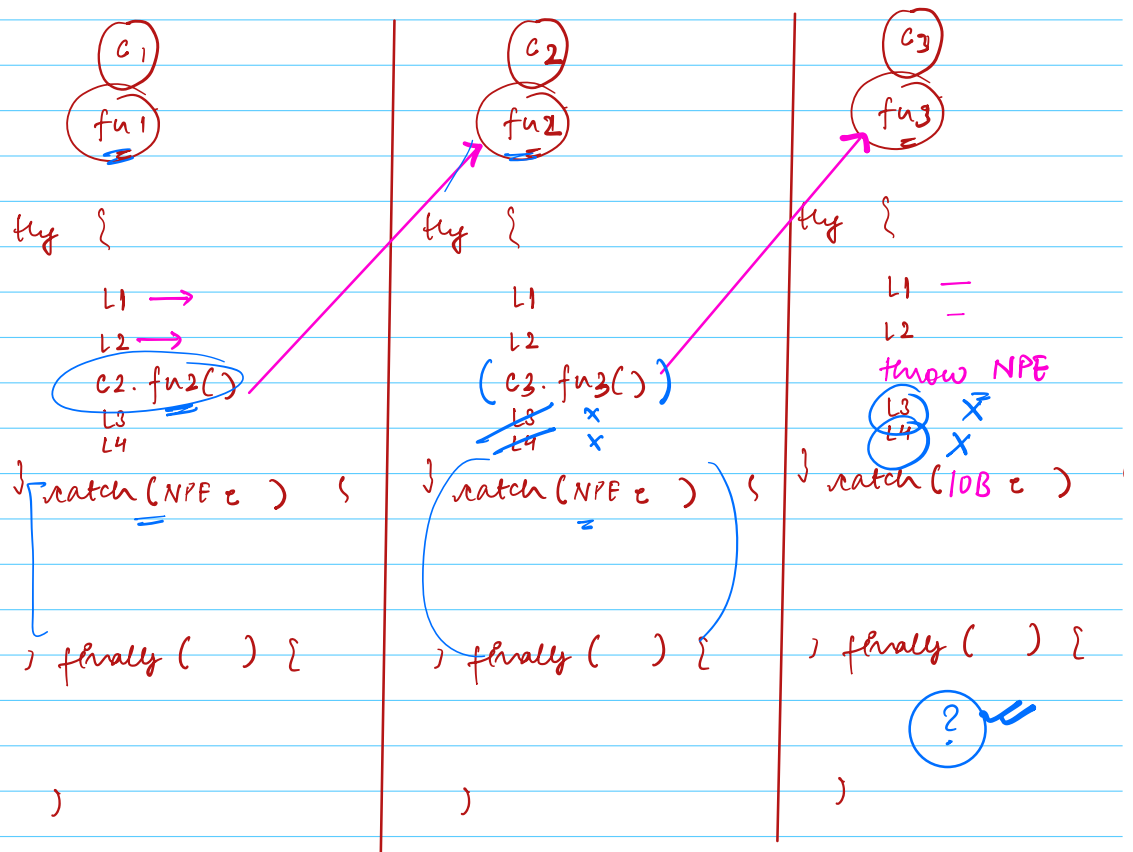
UNCHECKED

→ caused due to buggy faulty code.

Arithmetic, NPE, IOE

10:24 pm

Nested try / catch :



finny C

