Java Exception Handling

An exception is a class used to store error information.

Common Exceptions -

java.util.NoSuchElementException java.lang.NullPointerException java.lang.StringIndexOutOfBoundsException java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException java.lang.NumberFormatException java.lang.ClassCastException java.lang.ArithmeticException

Reserverd words that you need to know to use exception handling ::

try - try this section and see what happens

catch - if the try blew up catch the exception thrown

finally - this section always happens no matter what

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
   int num=32;
   if(num==32)
      throw new Exception("num==32");
}
```

This code will not compile. Why not?

RuntimeExceptions are unchecked exceptions. Exception and IOException are checked exceptions.

Parent - Exception

Child - RuntimeException extends Exception

Child - IndexOutOfBoundsException

Child – ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Child - ArithmeticException

Child - ClassCastException

Child – NullPointerException

// several more

Child – IOException extends Exception

Child - FileNotFoundException

Open exceptionone.java exceptiontwo.java

```
public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception
{
   int num=32;
   if(num==32)
      throw new Exception("num==32");
}
```

You have to have throws because you are throwing a checked Exception.

```
public static void main(String args[])
{
   int num=32;
   if(num==32)
      throw new RuntimeException("num==32");
}
```

You have to have throws because you are throwing a checked Exception.

Open exceptionthree.java exceptionfour.java

```
try{
  int num= 3/0;
}
//must have a catch or finally block
System.out.println("compsci");
```

This will not compile!!!!

```
try{
   int num=3/0;
}

//catch is optional

finally{
   System.out.println("divby0);
}
System.out.println("compsci");
```

```
try{
//code would go here
}
catch(NullPointerException e){
        System.out.println(e + "Exception");
}
catch(ClassCastException e){
        System.out.println(e + "Exception");
finally{
        System.out.println("this always happens");
}
```

Why use exception handling?

What do you gain?

What do you lose?

Open exceptionfive.java exceptionsix.java