Exception Handling – Try-Catch Block

Agenda

1   **Try-Catch Block**

2   **Multiple Catch Block**

3   **Nested Try Block**

Try-Catch Block

Try-Catch Block

- Any part of the code that can generate an error should be put in the **try** block

- Any error should be handled in the **catch** block defined by the **catch** clause

- This block is also called the **catch block**, or the **exception handler**

- The corrective action to handle the exception should be put in the **catch** block

How to Handle exceptions?

```java
class ExceptDemo{
   public static void main(String args[]){
      int x, a;
      try{
          x = 0;
          a = 22 / x;
          System.out.println("This will be bypassed.");
      }
      catch (ArithmeticException e){
          System.out.println("Division by zero.");
      }
      System.out.println("After catch statement.");
   }
}
```

Quiz

- What will be the result, if we try to compile and execute the following code as java Ex1 Wipro Bangalore

```
Class Ex1 {
    public static void main(String[] xyz){
        for(int i=0;i<=args.length;i++)
            System.out.println(args[i]);
    }
}
```

Compile but throws exception during runtime!
Why this exception is thrown?

Multiple Catch Block

Multiple Catch Statements

- A single block of code can raise more than one exception

- You can specify two or more **catch** clauses, each catching a different type of execution

- When an exception is thrown, each **catch** statement is inspected in order, and the first one whose type matches that of the exception is executed

- After one **catch** statement executes, the others are bypassed, and execution continues after the **try/catch** block

Multiple Catch Statements (Contd.).

```java
class MultiCatch{
  public static void main(String args[]){
    try{
        int l = args.length;
        System.out.println("l = " +l);
        int b = 42 / l;
        int arr[] = { 1 };
        arr[22] = 99;
    }
    catch(ArithmeticException e){
        System.out.println("Divide by 0: "+ e);
    }
```

Multiple Catch Statements (Contd.).

```java
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
    System.out.println("Array index oob: "+e);
}
System.out.println("After try/catch blocks.");
    }
}
```

Quiz

- What will be the result, if we try to compile and execute the following code as java Ex2 100

```java
class Ex2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int i= Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
            System.out.println(i);
        }
        System.out.println("Wipro");        // is there any problem?
        catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```

It will throw compilation Error

Multiple Catch Statements involving Exception Superclasses & Subclasses

- When you use multiple catch statements, it is important to remember that exception subclasses must come before any of their exception superclasses

- This is because a catch statement that uses a superclass will catch exceptions of that type as well as exceptions of its subclasses

- Thus, a subclass exception would never be reached if it came after its superclass that manifests as an **unreachable code error**

Quiz

- **What will be the result, if we try to compile and execute the following code as java Ex2 100**

```
class Ex2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int i= Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
            System.out.println(i);
        }
        catch(RuntimeException e) {
            System.out.println(e);
        }
        catch(NumberFormatException e) {
            System.out.println(e);}
        }
}
```

It will throw compilation Error

Nested Try Block

Nested try Statements

- The **try** statement can be nested

- If an inner **try** statement does not have a **catch** handler for a particular exception, the outer block's catch handler will handle the exception

- This continues until one of the **catch** statement succeeds, or until all of the nested **try** statements are exhausted

- If no catch statement matches, then the Java runtime system will handle the exception

Syntax

```
try
{
    statement 1;
    statement 2;
    try
    {
        statement 1;
        statement 2;
    }
    catch(Exception e)
    {
    }
}
catch(Exception e)
{
}
```

Example for nested try

```java
class Nested_Try{
 public static void main(String args[]){
  try{
        try{
           System.out.println("Arithmetic Division");
           int b =39/0;
        }catch(ArithmeticException e){
             System.out.println(e);
        }
        try{
           int a[]=new int[5];
           System.out.println("Accessing Array Elements");
            a[5]=4;
        } catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)    {
             System.out.println(e);
        }
          System.out.println ("Inside Parent try");
        } catch(Exception e) {
          System.out.println("Exception caught");
        }
     System.out.println("Outside Parent try");
  }
 }
```

Quiz

1. Debug the code

```java
public class Tester {
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        System.out.println("A");
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        System.out.println("B");
    }
    catch (ArithmeticException a)      {
        System.out.println("C");
    }
}
}
```

Summary

In this session, you were able to :

- Learn about try-catch block
- Learn about multiple catch block
- Learn about nested try block

Assignment

Thank You