

Syntax

This lesson briefs the syntax of using exceptions using try/catch blocks.

Suppose we have been given the first integer as **4** and the other as **0**. In situations like this the compiler don't know what to do. The system may hang. To overcome these types of situations (*exceptions (runtime errors)*) exception handling methods were implemented.

For the purpose of Exception handling we will use 4 key words. They are **try**, **catch**, **throw**, **finally**. In this 4 key words try key word is used to monitor the exceptions which are there in our code.

The **try** key word contains the body. This block will be called as **try** block. We use to write our code in try block which may generates the exceptions.

The try block will be as follows.

```
try
{
    /*Statement 1;
    Statement 2;
    - - - - -
    - - - - -
    - - - - -*/
}
```



The statements which are in the **try** block is called as **body** of the try block. When it monitors the exceptions then those exception will be thrown. Then the exceptions will be caught by **catch** block.

catch block follows the **try** block. This block can be the optional.

A try block can have zero or more number of catch blocks.

The catch block syntax will be as follows.

```
catch (parameters)
{
    /*Exception statement 1;
    Exception statement 2;
    - - - - -
    -----*/
}
```



Now let's go through the examples of exceptions in C# !