

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



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UNIT V

MULTITHREADING IN JAVA

Exception handling in try catch finally in Java

- 1. Control flow in try-catch clause OR try-catch-finally clause
 - Case 1: Exception occurs in try block and handled in catch block
 - Case 2: Exception occurs in try-block is not handled in catch block
 - Case 3: Exception doesn't occur in try-block

2. try-finally clause

- **Case 1:** Exception occurs in try block
- Case 2: Exception doesn't occur in try-block
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CONTROL FLOW IN TRY-CATCH OR TRY-CATCH-FINALLY

1. Exception occurs in try block and handled in catch block: If a statement in try block raised an exception, then the rest of the try block doesn't execute and control passes to the **corresponding** catch block. After executing the catch block, the control will be transferred to finally block(if present) and then the rest program will be executed.

• Control flow in try-catch:

// Java program to demonstrate control flow of try-catch clausewhen exception occur in try block
// and handled in catch block

class GFG

```
public static void main (String[] args)
```

```
{
```

{

```
// array of size 4.
int[] arr = new int[4];
try
{
```

inti = arr[4];

// this statement will never execute
// as exception is raised by above statement
System.out.println("Inside try block");

```
}
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex)
{
    System.out.println("Exception caught in Catch block");
}
// rest program will be executed
System.out.println("Outside try-catch clause");
}
```

Output

Exception caught in Catch block Outside try-catch clause

• Control flow in try-catch-finally clause :

```
// Java program to demonstrate control flow of try-catch-finally clausewhen exception occur in try
//blockand handled in catch block
class GFG
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  ł
    // array of size 4.
     int[] arr = new int[4];
     try
     {
       inti = arr[4];
       // this statement will never executeas exception is raised by above statement
       System.out.println("Inside try block");
     }
          catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex)
     ł
       System.out.println("Exception caught in catch block");
     }
     finally
     ł
       System.out.println("finally block executed");
     }
     // rest program will be executed
     System.out.println("Outside try-catch-finally clause");
  }
}
```

Output

Exception caught in catch block finally block executed Outside try-catch-finally clause

2. Exception occurred in try-block is not handled in catch block: In this case, the default handling mechanism is followed. If finally block is present, it will be executed followed by the default handling mechanism.

• try-catch clause :

```
// Java program to demonstrate
// control flow of try-catch clause
// when exception occurs in try block
// but not handled in catch block
class GFG
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  ł
     // array of size 4.
     int[] arr = new int[4];
     try
     {
       inti = arr[4];
       // this statement will never execute
       // as exception is raised by above statement
       System.out.println("Inside try block");
     }
     // not a appropriate handler
     catch(NullPointerException ex)
     {
       System.out.println("Exception has been caught");
     }
     // rest program will not execute
     System.out.println("Outside try-catch clause");
   }
}
```

Run Time Error:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4 atGFG.main(GFG.java:12)

• try-catch-finally clause :

// Java program to demonstrate control flow of try-catch-finally clausewhen exception occur in try //
// blockbut not handled in catch block

```
class GFG
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
     // array of size 4.
     int[] arr = new int[4];
     try
     {
       inti = arr[4];
       // this statement will never execute
       // as exception is raised by above statement
       System.out.println("Inside try block");
     }
     // not a appropriate handler
     catch(NullPointerException ex)
     {
       System.out.println("Exception has been caught");
     }
     finally
     {
       System.out.println("finally block executed");
     }
     // rest program will not execute
     System.out.println("Outside try-catch-finally clause");
  }
}
Output :
finally block executed
Run Time error:
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
atGFG.main(GFG.java:12)
```

3. Exception doesn't occur in try-block: In this case catch block never runs as they are only meant to be run when an exception occurs. finally block(if present) will be executed followed by rest of the program.

• try-catch clause :

// Java program to demonstrate try-catch

```
// when an exception doesn't occurred in try block
class GFG
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
     try
     {
       String str = "123";
       intnum = Integer.parseInt(str);
       // this statement will execute
       // as no any exception is raised by above statement
       System.out.println("Inside try block");
     }
     catch(NumberFormatException ex)
     {
       System.out.println("catch block executed...");
     }
     System.out.println("Outside try-catch clause");
  }
}
```

Output

Inside try block Outside try-catch clause

• try-catch-finally clause

```
// Java program to demonstrate try-catch-finally
// when exception doesn't occurred in try block
class GFG
{
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
  try
  {
     String str = "123";
     intnum = Integer.parseInt(str);
     // this statement will execute
     // as no any exception is raised by above statement
     System.out.println("try block fully executed");
  }
  catch(NumberFormatException ex)
  {
     System.out.println("catch block executed...");
```

```
}
finally
{
   System.out.println("finally block executed");
}
System.out.println("Outside try-catch-finally clause");
}
```

Output

{

try block fully executed finally block executed Outside try-catch-finally clause

Control flow in try-finally

In this case, no matter whether an exception occurs in try-block or not **finally will always be executed.** But control flow will depend on whether an exception has occurred in the try block or not.

1. Exception raised: If an exception has occurred in the try block then the control flow will be finally block followed by the default exception handling mechanism.

 $\prime\prime$ Java program to demonstrate control flow of try-finally clause when exception occur in try block class GFG

```
public static void main (String[] args)
{
```

```
// array of size 4.
int[] arr = new int[4];
try
{
    inti = arr[4];
    // this statement will never execute
    // as exception is raised by above statement
    System.out.println("Inside try block");
}
finally
{
    System.out.println("finally block executed");
}
// rest program will not execute
```

```
System.out.println("Outside try-finally clause");
```

```
Output :
finally block executed
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException: 4
atGFG.main(GFG.java:11)
```

2. Exception not raised: If an exception does not occur in the try block then the control flow will be finally block followed by the rest of the program

 $\prime\prime$ Java program to demonstrate control flow of try-finally when exception doesn't occur in try block class GFG

```
{
```

```
public static void main (String[] args)
```

```
try
```

{

}

}

```
{
```

```
String str = "123";
```

intnum = Integer.parseInt(str);

```
// this statement will execute
```

```
// as no any exception is raised by above statement
```

```
System.out.println("Inside try block");
```

}

ł

}

}

finally {

```
System.out.println("finally block executed");
```

```
// rest program will be executed
```

```
System.out.println("Outside try-finally clause");
```

Output

Inside try block finally block executed Outside try-finally clause