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Department of Computer Applications

Course Code: 23CAT606

Course Name: Java Programming

Unit I: Java Fundamentals

Topic 7: Exception Handling



Introduction- Exception handling

Bug



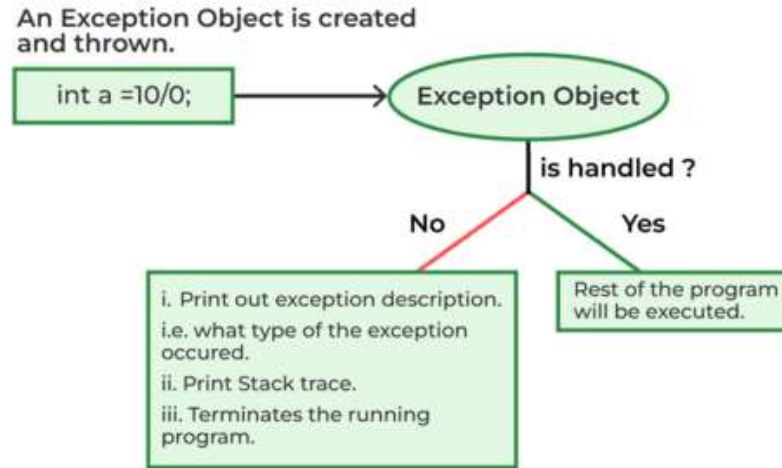
Debug



Exception Handling

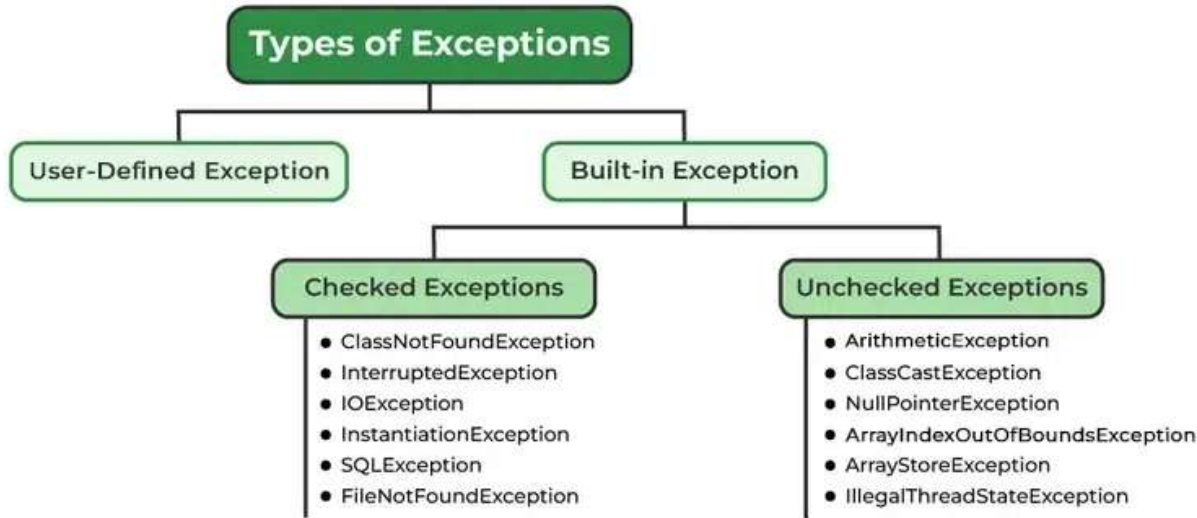


1. An Exception is an event that occurs during the execution of a program and it interrupts the normal flow of program executions.
2. Exception Handling is a mechanism to handle runtime errors such as ClassNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException, RemoteException, etc.





Two types of exceptions:





1) Checked Exception

The classes which directly inherit Throwable class except RuntimeException and Error are known as checked

exceptions e.g. IOException, SQLException etc. Checked exceptions are checked at compile-time.

2) Unchecked Exception

The classes which inherit RuntimeException are known as unchecked exceptions e.g. ArithmeticException, NullPointerException, ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException etc. Unchecked exceptions are not checked at compile-time, but they are checked at runtime.

Some common problems which may cause exception

1. Creating array object with negative size.
2. Accessing index of array which is not available
3. Dividing an integer value with zero.
4. Invoking instance members with null reference.
5. Recursive method invocation without conditional check.

Exception handling - Types

- 1. Synchronous Exception** – Errors such as “**Out-of-range index**” and “**Over-flow**” belong to the synchronous type exception.
- 2. Asynchronous Exception** – The errors that are caused by events beyond the control of the program that is called Asynchronous Exception.

Error handling code that performs the following tasks:

1. Find the exception
2. Throw the exception
3. Catch the exception
4. Handle the exception



Exception Handling Mechanism

Exception Handling mechanism is basically built upon three keywords namely:

1. Try
2. Throw
3. Catch

Syntax of Exception Handling:

```
.....  
.....  
try  
{  
statement; // generates an exception  
throw exception; // throws an  
exception  
.....  
}  
catch(Exception-type e)  
{  
statement; // processes the exception  
}  
.....  
.....
```

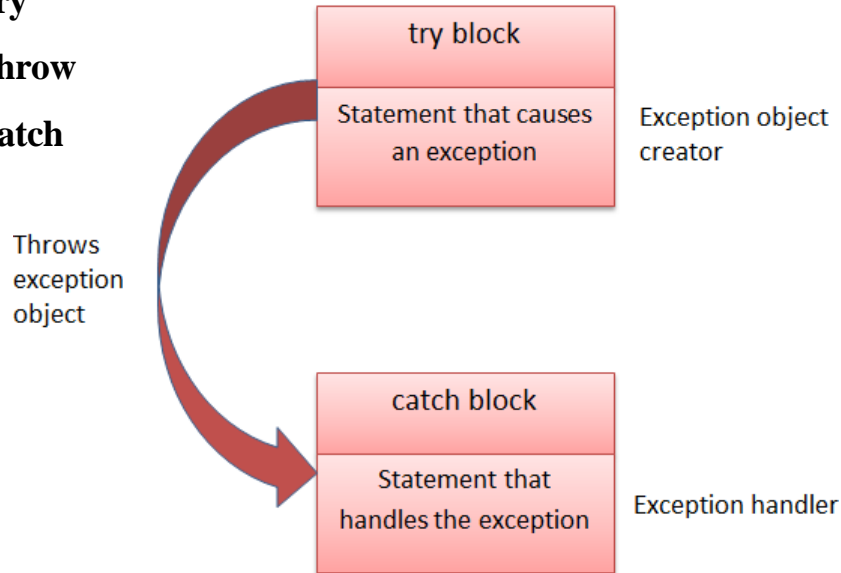


Fig: Exception Handling Mechanism





```
public class JavaExceptionExample{  
    public static void main(String args[])  
    {  
        try{  
            //code that may raise exception int  
            data=100/0;  
        }catch(ArithmeticException e){System.out.println(e);}  
        //rest code of the program  
        System.out.println("rest of the code...");  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
Exception in thread main java.lang.ArithmeticException:/ by  
zero  
rest of the code...
```



A scenario where `ArithmeticException` occurs

If we divide any number by zero, there occurs an `ArithmeticException`.

```
int  
a=50/0;//ArithmeticException
```

A scenario where `NullPointerException` occurs

If we have a null value in any variable, performing any operation on the variable throws a `NullPointerException`.

```
String s=null;  
System.out.println(s.length());//NullPointerException
```

A scenario where `NumberFormatException` occurs

The wrong formatting of any value may occur `NumberFormatException`. Suppose I have a string variable that has characters, converting this variable into digit will occur `NumberFormatException`.

```
String s="abc";  
int i=Integer.parseInt(s);//NumberFormatException
```

A scenario where `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` occurs If you are inserting any value in the wrong index, it would result in `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` as shown below:

```
int a[]=new int[5];  
a[10]=50;  
//ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
```

Reference

1. Herbert Schildt “ The Complete Reference Java 2, 8th edition , Tata McGraw Hill, 2011
2. Ralph Bravaco, Shai Simonson, “Java Programming: From the Ground up Tata McGraw Hill, 2012
3. <https://www.javatpoint.com/try-catch-block>

*Thank
you*

A close-up image of a fountain pen nib, showing the gold-colored metal and the black ink reservoir.

Summary

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