Exceptions; try-Statements and Handlers

Weiss, section 2.5 (pages 47–51)
Exceptions

• Exceptions are objects.
• They are created when computations cannot be completed.
• They give information about
  – context where exceptions are created
  – nature of the problem
• The exceptions are thrown and propagated to a method that handles them.
Exceptions (cont.)

• Exceptions are thrown by constructing an object of an exception class.
  E.g., throw new ExceptionClassName();

• Codes are enclosed in a try block and caught by a catch block.
  – The catch block is a method with an argument

    try {
        // code that may generate exceptions.
    } catch (ExceptionClassName a) {
        // handle exceptions
    }
Exceptions (cont.)

• The exceptions can also be thrown after the method header.

```java
class MyException {}

public static void f() throws MyException {
    System.out.println("Throwing MyException from f()");
}

class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            f();
        } catch (MyException e) {
            System.err.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```