

## Ch-5 - Exception Handling in Java

\* Explain Exception Handling  
use try, catch and Finally  
Block.

=> For Handle the exception  
we have to use try, catch  
and Finally Block.

1 Try :

Try Block is the block of code  
in which exception can  
occur.

The Try block is always  
followed by a catch block.

2 Catch :

Catch block includes the  
code that is exception  
inside the try block.

### 3 Finally :

Finally block is always execute whether an exception is handled or not.

Finally block is use to print exception related information.

#### - Syntax :

```
try
{
    // code
}
catch (Exception name e)
{
    // code
}
finally
{
    // code
}
```

Ex. class java

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



```
int dividebyzero = 5/0;  
}  
catch (Arithmetic Exception e)  
{  
    System.out.println("Arithmetic  
    Exception " + e.getMessage());  
}  
Finally  
{  
    System.out.println("Zero  
    can not divide any &  
    number");  
}  
}
```

\* Exception handling Using only try and catch block.

- Syntax:

```
try :  
{  
    // code  
}  
catch  
{  
    // code  
}
```

Ex. class java

{

public static void main  
(String, args[])

{

try

{

int dividebyzero = 5/0;

}

catch (ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.println("Arithmetic  
Exception" + e.getMessage());

}

}

\* Exception Handling Using  
Throws keyword.

- Syntax:

returnType methodName()

throws Exception name

{

// code

}



Ex. class java

{

void dividebyzero throws  
ArithmeticException

{

System.out.println("Zero  
can not divide any  
number");

}

public static void main  
(String, args[])

{

dividebyzero();

}

}