

Exceptions Handling

Introduction

- ❖ The Scala programming language's exception handling mechanism is very similar to the mechanism supported by Java.

Throwing Exceptions

- ❖ In order to throw an exception we should use the `throw` keyword.
- ❖ We should instantiate an exception and throw it using the `throw` keyword.

...

```
if (num < 0)
```

```
    throw new RuntimeException("num cannot be negative")
```

...

Catching Exceptions

- ❖ In order to catch exceptions we should use the `catch` block.

```
...
try
{
    //...
}
catch
{
    case ex: SQLException => // handle...
    case ex: IOException => // handle...
    case ex: FormatException => // handle...
}
...
```

Catching Exceptions

- ❖ Unlike Java, Scala does not require you to catch checked exceptions, or declare them in a throws clause.
- ❖ It is possible to declare a throws clause. It isn't required.

The *finally* Block

- ❖ It is possible to define a finally block that will execute no matter whether an exception was thrown or not.

The *finally* Block

```
...  
try  
{  
    ...  
}  
catch  
{  
    ...  
}  
finally  
{  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Exceptions Handling

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The `finally` Block

```
...  
try  
{  
    ...  
}  
catch  
{  
    ...  
}  
finally  
{  
    ...  
}  
...
```

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