Video Name:

Topics:

- try/catch blocks
- FileNotFoundException
- NumberFormatException

Java Class(es): files_exceptions package, FileTotal

Use a try/catch block

```java
try {
    // code that might generate an error
} catch (SomeTypeOfException e) {
    // do something meaningful here
    // can use methods of e
}
```

Compiler will generate an error if any checked exception is not handled (either with throws clause OR with try/catch)

You may need to declare some variables prior to the try/catch block, so that they are accessible in the catch block OR after the try/catch. Notice FileReader and Scanner declarations in sumFileValues().

Stack Trace: shows what functions have been called leading up to error. In Eclipse, can click on exception in console to navigate immediately to line where the exception was thrown. Software engineering: stack trace is useful for debugging, but NOT friendly for users. Do not leave stack traces in your production code!

You can have one try block with multiple catch statements. Which catch is executed will depend on which exception was thrown. See sumFileValues2().

It’s possible to continue after an exception. If in a loop, then put the try/catch within the loop block. See sumFileValues3().

If the program should end, need to specify in catch block: return; OR System.exit();