

# Try...catch

## Syntax

```
try {  
  // Code  
}  
catch (err) {  
  // Error handling  
}  
finally {  
  // Executed always, regardless if there is any error. And is always last  
  // It is also executed right before you return if you decide to return/throw from try and catch  
}
```

Keep in mind that `try...catch` works synchronously, so if you have asynchronous code and it throws an error after the execution of the `try...catch` block, then the error will not be caught.

In order to catch some exception in an asynchronous code, the `try...catch` must be inside the asynchronous function.

## Error object

After an error has occurred inside the `try...catch` object, JavaScript generates an object containing the details about it

- `name`: Name of the error that has occurred
- `message`: Textual message about error details
- `stack`: The current call stack

By default, if you print the `err` object, it will print all three of these information, `name`, `message`, and `stack`.

## Throwing our own errors

We can use the `throw` operator to generate our own error.

Technically we can throw anything as the error object, like primitives, numbers or strings, but is better if you throw an object.

```
let error = new Error(message);
```

```
try {  
  throw error;  
}  
catch (err) {  
  console.log(err);  
}
```

There are many built-in constructors for standard errors: `Error`, `SyntaxError`, `ReferenceError`

## Writing custom errors

To write your own custom error classes you can extend the `Error` with your own class

```
class CustomError extends Error {  
  constructor(message) {  
    super(message); // must be first line  
    this.name = "CustomError";  
  }  
}  
  
function test() {  
  throw new CustomError("Custom test error thrown");  
}  
  
try {  
  test();  
}  
catch (err) {  
  console.log(err); // CustomError: Custom test error thrown + stack trace.  
}
```

You can further extend your `CustomError` to be more specific errors and you can check if those extended errors are part of the `CustomError` by doing `if (err instanceof CustomError)`, if it is an error extended from `CustomError` then the result will be `true` otherwise, `false`.

## Wrapping exceptions

Lower level exceptions can be re-raised as a more general exception under one category of exception and the real cause of the exception will be stored in it as a property `err.cause`.

This technique is widespread is commonly used.

---

Revision #6

Created 28 December 2022 17:39:36 by Tamarine

Updated 28 December 2022 22:57:53 by Tamarine