

Errors

Ref Javascript

Reading error messages

When JavaScript cannot carry on, it stops and shows an error . The first word names the kind of error; the rest says what went wrong and where. Read it, then look at the line it names.

```
SyntaxError: missing ) after argument list
ReferenceError: totl is not defined
TypeError: Cannot read properties of undefined (reading 'length')
```

Error	What it means	A typical cause
SyntaxError	the code is not written correctly, so nothing runs	a missing bracket or quote
ReferenceError	a name that does not exist	a spelling mistake : totl for total
TypeError	the value is the wrong type for what you did	using .length on undefined

The exact wording can differ between browsers, but the name of the error is the same. This program catches each error so that it can print its name:

```
try {
  const total = 5;
  console.log(totl);
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e.name);           // ReferenceError
}

try {
  const pupil = undefined;
  console.log(pupil.length);
} catch (e) {
  console.log(e.name);           // TypeError
}
```

Some mistakes give no error at all, just a wrong answer: a logic error . To find one, print the values along the way with `console.log`, and check them by hand.

try, catch & throw

Code that might fail goes in a `try` block. If an error happens there, JavaScript jumps to `catch` instead of stopping, and `e` holds the error:

```
try {
  JSON.parse("{not valid}");
  console.log("parsed");           // skipped
} catch (e) {
  console.log("Could not read the data");
}
console.log("The program carries on");
```

Your own code can raise an error with `throw`. This lets a function refuse bad input clearly, instead of returning a wrong answer:

```
function average(list) {
  if (list.length === 0) {
    throw new Error("the list is empty");
  }
  return list.reduce((s, x) => s + x, 0) / list.length;
}

console.log(average([4, 6]));    // 5
try {
  average([]);
} catch (e) {
  console.log(`Error: ${e.message}`); // Error: the list is empty
}
```

- `new Error("...")` makes an error whose `message` is your text.
- Only use `try` around code that can really fail, such as reading data. Do not use it to hide mistakes in your own code.

Common mistakes

- Skipping the message. Its **first** line names the kind of error and what went wrong; start there.
- A `catch` that does nothing (`catch (e) {}`) hides the problem: at least print `e.message`.
- `throw "text"` works, but `throw new Error("text")` also records where the error happened.