



9. Exceptions

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Objectives

- Describe the notion of exception handling
- React correctly when certain exceptions occur
- Use Java's exception-handling facilities effectively in classes and programs

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Erwartetes & Unerwartetes

- Wir erwarten einen Erfolg für
 - `int numberInStock = kb.nextInt();`
- Aber wir erwarten nicht, dass
 - ein File auf einem Laufwerk repräsentiert, die irrtümlicherweise entfernt worden ist
 - eine Netzwerk-Verbindung repräsentiert, die plötzlich ausgefallen ist
 - ein File auf einer Festplatte repräsentiert, die wegen Defekts ausgefallen ist

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Unerwartetes vom Anwender

- Wenn wir eine Zahl als Input erwarten, aber wenn
 - ein „w“ statt einer „2“ getippt wird...
 - 21-mal eine „3“ getippt wird...
- Der **Kontext**, in dem Software ausgeführt wird, ist nicht so vorhersehbar wie wir es uns wünschen.
- Gute Software ist so designed, dass sie diese unerwarteten Ereignisse und Eingaben berücksichtigt und **korrekt** darauf **reagiert**.
- Reagieren auf *Unerwartetes* ist mindestens so essentiell wie die Problemstellung per se.

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Information zum Aufrufer

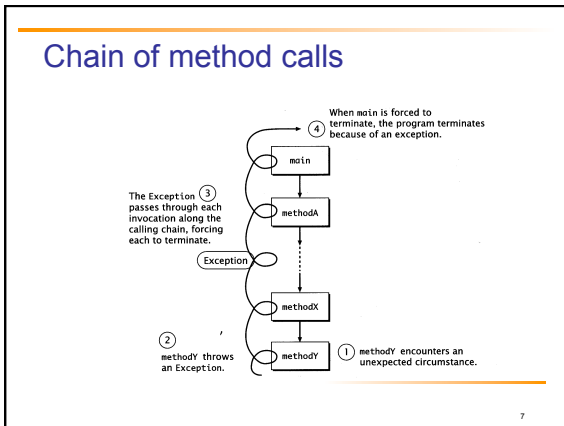
- Normalerweise über einen Return-Wert
- unerwartete Situationen könnten über einen besonderen Return-Wert an den Aufrufer kommuniziert werden
- bei `parseInt()` z.B. -999 als Return-Wert?
 - `parseInt()` retourniert aufgrund des Prototypen immer einen Return-Wert...
 - warum und wann funktioniert das also nicht?

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Werfen einer Exception

- Java stellt einen eigenen Mechanismus zur Verfügung, damit Methoden auf unerwartete Situationen reagieren können:
 - **throw** reference
 - reference ist eine Referenz auf ein Objekt einer Subklasse von Exception
 - Exception ist eine Klasse, die unerwartete Situationen repräsentiert
 - **throw new** Exception-class(String-Argument);
 - Führt eine Methode das throw Statement aus, **wirft diese eine Exception**.

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- ### Exception werfen
- Das Werfen einer *Exception* bewirkt, dass die ausführende Methode sofort terminiert.
 - Das `throw` Statement liefert jedoch weder einen Return-Wert, noch kann der Aufrufer dort fortsetzen, wo der Aufruf erfolgte.
 - Die geworfene *Exception* wird entlang der Aufrufkette weitergereicht und bewirkt, dass alle Methoden entlang dieser Kette umgehend terminieren.
 - Für jede Methode entlang dieser Kette erscheint es, als ob die jeweils von ihr aufgerufene Methode die *Exception* geworfen hätte.
 - Dies erfolgt bis zurück zur `main()` Methode.

Anzeige der Exception (error stack trace)

- Anzeige der geworfenen *Exception*:

```
SomeException
at TryThrow.method2(TryThrow.java:18)
at TryThrow.method1(TryThrow.java:15)
at TryThrow.main(TryThrow.java:12)
```

- In Zeile 12 von `main()` wurde `method1` aufgerufen, in Zeile 15 von `method1` wurde `method2` aufgerufen, in Zeile 18 von `method2` wurde die *Exception* geworfen.

Basic Exception Handling: Outline

- Exceptions in Java
- Predefined Exception Classes

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Exceptions in Java

- An exception is an object
 - Signals the occurrence of unusual event during program execution
- Throwing an exception
 - Creating the exception object
- Handling the exception
 - Code that detects and deals with the exception

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Exceptions in Java

- Consider a program to assure us of a sufficient supply of milk
 - View [possible solution](#), listing 9.1
- `class GotMilk`

```
Enter number of donuts:
2
Enter number of glasses of milk:
0
No milk!
Go buy some milk.
End of program.
```

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Exceptions in Java

- Now we revise the program to use exception-handling
- View [new version](#), listing 9.2
`class ExceptionDemo`

```
Enter number of donuts:
3
Enter number of glasses of milk:
2
3 donuts,
2 glasses of milk.
You have 1.5 donuts for each glass of milk.
End of program.

Enter number of donuts:
2
Enter number of glasses of milk:
0
Exception: No milk!
Go buy some milk.
End of program.
```

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Exceptions in Java

- Note `try` block
 - Contains code where something could possibly go wrong
 - If it does go wrong, we *throw an exception*
- Note `catch` block
 - When exception thrown, `catch` block begins execution
 - Similar to method with parameter
 - Parameter is the thrown object

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Exceptions in Java

- Note flow of control when no exception is thrown
- View [demo with no exception](#), listing 9.3
`class ExceptionDemo`

```
Enter number of donuts:
3
Enter number of glasses of milk:
2
3 donuts,
2 glasses of milk.
You have 1.5 donuts for each glass of milk.
End of program.
```

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Exceptions in Java

- Note flow of control when exception IS thrown
- View [demo with exception](#), listing 9.4
`class ExceptionDemo`

```
Enter number of donuts:
2
Enter number of glasses of milk:
0
Exception: No milk!
Go buy some milk.
End of program.
```

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Predefined Exception Classes

- Java has predefined exception classes within Java Class Library
 - Can place method invocation in `try` block
 - Follow with `catch` block for this type of exception
- Example classes
 - `BadStringOperationException`
 - `ClassNotFoundException`
 - `IOException`
 - `NoSuchMethodException`

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Predefined Exception Classes

- Example code

```
SampleClass object = new SampleClass();
try
{
    <Possibly some code>
    object.doStuff(); //may throw IOException
    <Possibly some more code>
}
catch(IOException e)
{
    <Code to deal with the exception, probably including the following:>
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
```

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Defining Your Own Exception Classes

- Must be derived class of some predefined exception class
 - Text uses classes derived from class `Exception`
- View [sample class](#), listing 9.5

```
class DivideByZeroException extends Exception
```
- View [demo program](#), listing 9.6

```
class DivideByZeroDemo
```

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Defining Your Own Exception Classes

- Different runs of the program

```
Enter numerator: 5
Enter denominator: 10
Dividing by Zero!
Try again.
Enter numerator: 5
Enter denominator: 10
5/10 = 0.5
End of program.

Enter numerator: 5
Enter denominator: 0
Dividing by Zero!
Try again.
Enter numerator: 5
Enter denominator: 0
Be sure the denominator is not zero.
I cannot do division by zero.
Since I cannot do what you want,
the program will now end.
```

Sample screen output 3

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Defining Your Own Exception Classes

- Note method `getMessage` defined in exception classes
 - Returns string passed as argument to constructor
 - If no actual parameter used, default message returned
- The type of an object is the name of the exception class

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Defining Your Own Exception Classes

Guidelines

- Use the `Exception` as the base class
- Define at least two constructors
 - Default, no parameter
 - With `String` parameter
- Start constructor definition with call to constructor of base class, using `super`
- Do not override inherited `getMessage`

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More About Exception Classes: Outline

- Declaring Exceptions (Passing the Buck)
- Kinds of Exceptions
- Errors
- Multiple Throws and Catches
- The `finally` Block
- Rethrowing an Exception
- Case Study: A Line-Oriented Calculator

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Declaring Exceptions

- Consider method where code throws exception
 - May want to handle immediately
 - May want to delay until something else is done
- Method that does not catch an exception
 - Notify programmers with `throws` clause
 - Programmer then given responsibility to handle exception

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Declaring Exceptions

- Note syntax for throws clause

```
public Type Method_Name(Parameter_List) throws List_Of_Exceptions  
Body_Of_Method
```

- Note distinction
 - Keyword **throw** used to throw exception
 - Keyword **throws** used in method heading to declare an exception

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Declaring Exceptions

- If a method throws exception and exception not caught inside the method
 - Method ends immediately after exception thrown
- A throws clause in overriding method
 - Can declare fewer exceptions than declared
 - But not more
- View [program example](#), listing 9.7
`class DoDivision`

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Kinds of Exceptions

- In most cases, exception is caught ...
 - In a **catch** block ... or
 - Be declared in **throws** clause
- But Java has exceptions you do not need to account for
- Categories of exceptions
 - Checked exceptions
 - Unchecked exceptions

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Kinds of Exceptions

- **Checked** exception
 - Must be caught in **catch** block
 - Or declared in **throws** clause
- **Unchecked** exception
 - Also called *run-time*
 - Need not be caught in **catch** block or declared in **throws**
 - Exceptions that coding problems exist, should be fixed

Kinds of Exceptions

- Examples why unchecked exceptions are thrown
 - Attempt to use array index out of bounds
 - Division by zero
- Uncaught runtime exception terminates program execution

Kinds of Exceptions

- Hierarchy of the predefined exception classes

```
graph TD; Object[Object] --> Throwable[Throwable]; Throwable --> Error[Error]; Throwable --> Exception[Exception]; Error --> AssertionError[AssertionError]; Exception --> RuntimeException[RuntimeException]; Exception --> Checked["Class for a checked exception"]; RuntimeException --> Unchecked["Class for an unchecked exception"];
```

Vererbungsstruktur der Exceptions

- Throwable
 - Error (ungeprüft)
 - LinkageError
 - VirtualMachineError
 - OutOfMemoryError
 - Exception (alle geprüft, ausser RuntimeException)
 - RuntimeException (ungeprüft)
 - ArithmeticException
 - IndexOutOfBoundsException
 - ArrayOutOfBoundsException
 - IllegalArgumentException
 - NumberFormatException
 - IOException (geprüft, dh zu behandeln)
 - FileNotFoundException
 - MalformedURLException
 - InterruptedException (geprüft)

geprüft ... vom Compiler geprüft, dh die Exception muss im Programm behandelt werden!!!

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Errors

- An *error* is an object of class **Error**
 - Similar to an unchecked exception
 - Need not catch or declare in throws clause
 - Object of class **Error** generated when abnormal conditions occur
- Errors are more or less beyond your control
 - Require change of program to resolve

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Multiple Throws and Catches

- A try block can throw any number of exceptions of different types
- Each catch block can catch exceptions of only one type
 - Order of catch blocks matter
- View [example program](#), listing 9.8
`class TwoCatchesDemo`
- View [exception class](#) used, listing 9.9
`class NegativeNumberException`

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Multiple Throws and Catches

- Note multiple sample runs

```
Enter number of widgets produced:
1000
Enter number of widgets produced:
10
Enter number of widgets produced:
1000
How many were defective?
0
Congratulations! A perfect record!
End of program.
```

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Multiple Throws and Catches

- Exceptions can deal with invalid user input
- To handle an exception thrown by a method
 - It does not matter where in the method the **throw** occurs
- Use of **throw** statement should be reserved for cases where it is unavoidable
- Text suggests separate methods for throwing and catching of exceptions
- Nested try-catch blocks rarely useful

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The **finally** Block

- Possible to add a **finally** block after sequence of **catch** blocks
- Code in **finally** block executed
 - Whether or not execution thrown
 - Whether or not required **catch** exists

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Rethrowing an Exception

- Legal to throw an exception within a `catch` block
- Possible to use contents of `String` parameter to `throw` same or different type exception

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Case Study

- A Line-Oriented Calculator
 - Should do addition, subtraction, division, multiplication
 - Will use line input/output
- User will enter
 - Operation, space, number
 - Calculator displays result

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Case Study

- Proposed initial methods
 - Method to `reset` value of `result` to zero
 - Method to `evaluate` result of one operation
 - Method `doCalculation` to perform series of operations
 - Accessor method `getResult`: returns value of instance variable `result`
 - Mutator method `setResults`: sets value of instance variable `result`

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Case Study

- View [exception class](#), listing 9.10
`class UnknownOpException`
- View first [version of calculator](#), listing 9.11
`class PrelimCalculator`

```
Calculator is on.  
Format of each line: operator space number  
For example: + 3  
To end, enter the letter e.  
result = 0.0  
+ 4  
result + 4.0 = 4.0  
updated result = 4.0  
+ 2  
result + 2.0 = 8.0  
updated result = 8.0  
e  
The final result is 8.0  
Calculator program ending.
```

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Case Study

- Final version adds exception handling
- Ways to handle unknown operator
 - Catch exception in method `evaluate`
 - Let `evaluate` throw exception, catch exception in `doCalculation`
 - Let `evaluate`, `doCalculation` both throw exception, catch in `main`
- Latter option chosen

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Case Study

- View [final version](#), listing 9.12
`class Calculator`

```
Calculator is on.  
% 4  
-2  
result - 2.0 = 78.0  
updated result = 78.0  
* 0.04  
result * 0.04 = 3.12  
updated result = 3.12  
e  
The final result is 3.12  
Calculator program ending.
```

Sample
screen
output

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Graphics Supplement: Outline

- Exceptions in GUIs
- Programming Example: a **JFrame** GUI Using Exceptions

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Exceptions in GUIs

- Not good practice to use **throws** clauses in the methods
 - In **JFrame** GUI or applet, uncaught exception does not end the program
 - However GUI may not cope correctly, user may receive sufficient instructions
- Thus most important to handle all checked exceptions correctly

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Programming Example

- A **JFrame** GUI using exceptions
- View GUI class, listing 9.13
`class ColorDemo`
- Note exception class, listing 9.14
`class UnknownColorException`
- View driver program, listing 9.15
`class ShowColorDemo`

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Programming Example

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Summary

- An exception is an object derived from class **Exception**
 - Descendants of class **Error** behave like exceptions
- Exception handling allows design of normal cases separate from exceptional situations
- Two kinds of exceptions
 - Checked and unchecked

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Summary

- Exceptions can be thrown by
 - Java statements
 - Methods from class libraries
 - Programmer use of **throw** statement
- Method that might **throw** but not **catch** an exception should use **throws** clause
- Exception is caught in **catch** block

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Summary

- A **try** block followed by one or mor **catch** blocks
 - More specific exception **catch** types should come first
- Every exception type has **getMessage** method usable to recover description of caught description
- Do not overuse exceptions
