Java Exception Handling

Dealing with errors using Java's exception handling mechanism

Approaches For Dealing With Error Conditions

Use conditional statements and return values

Use Java's exception handling mechanism

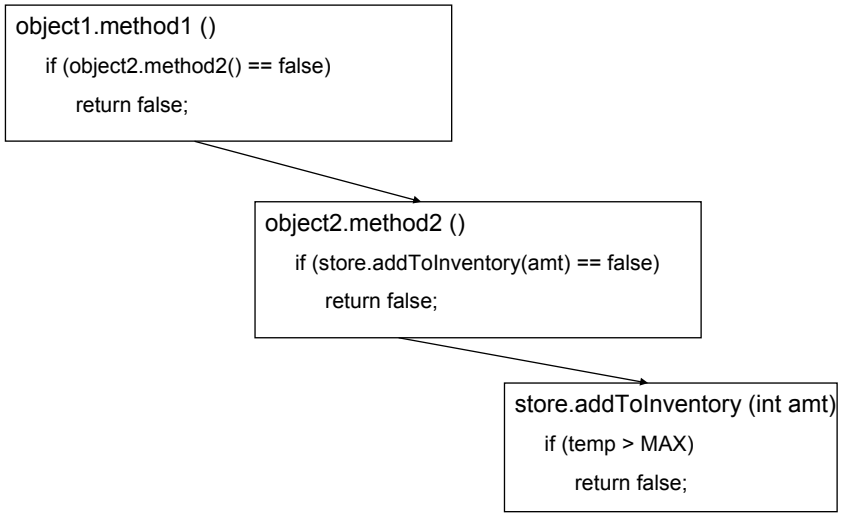
Class Inventory: An Earlier Example

```
class Inventory
{
   private int stockLevel = 0;
   public boolean addToInventory (int amount)
   {
      final int MAX = 100;
      int temp;
       temp = stockLevel + amount;
       if (temp > MAX)
       {
          System.out.print("Adding " + amount + " item will cause stock ");
          System.out.println("to become greater than " + MAX + " units
             (overstock)");
          return false;
       }
```

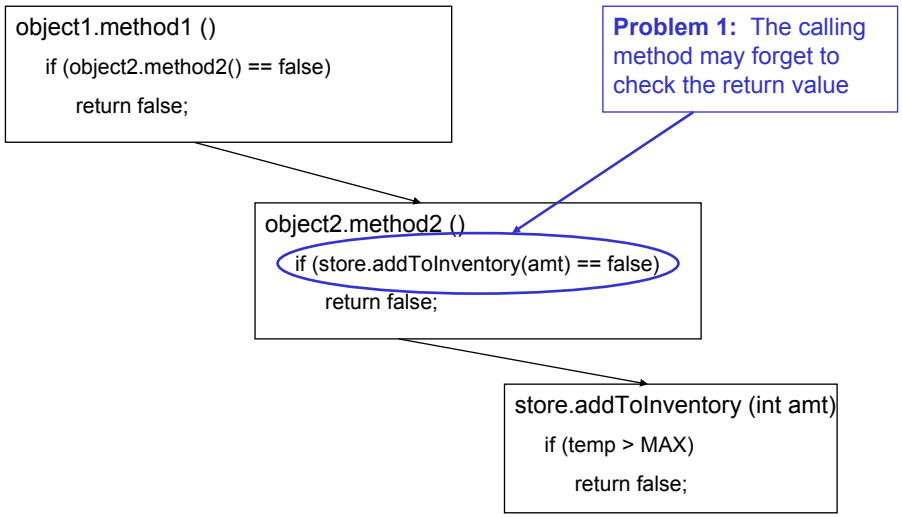

Class Inventory: An Earlier Example (2)

```
       else
       {
          stockLevel = stockLevel + amount;
          return true;
       }
   } // End of method addToInventory
   :
```

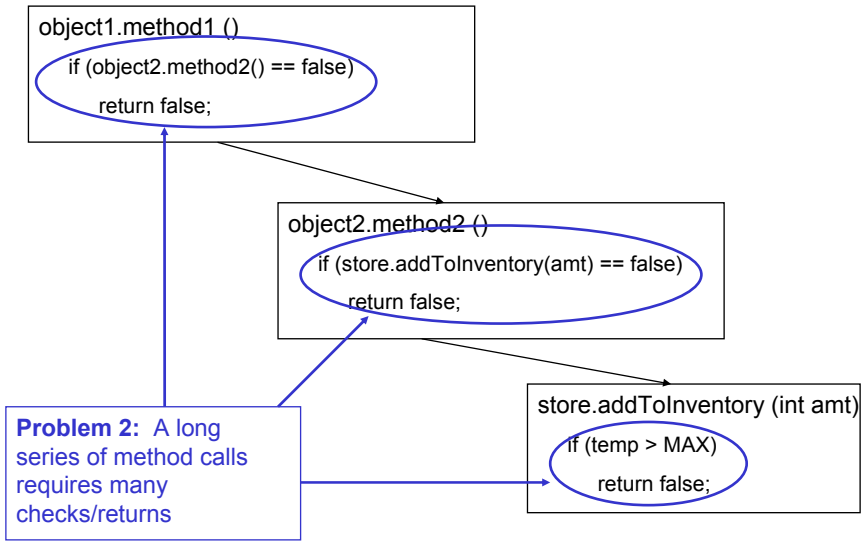
Some Hypothetical Method Calls: Condition/Return



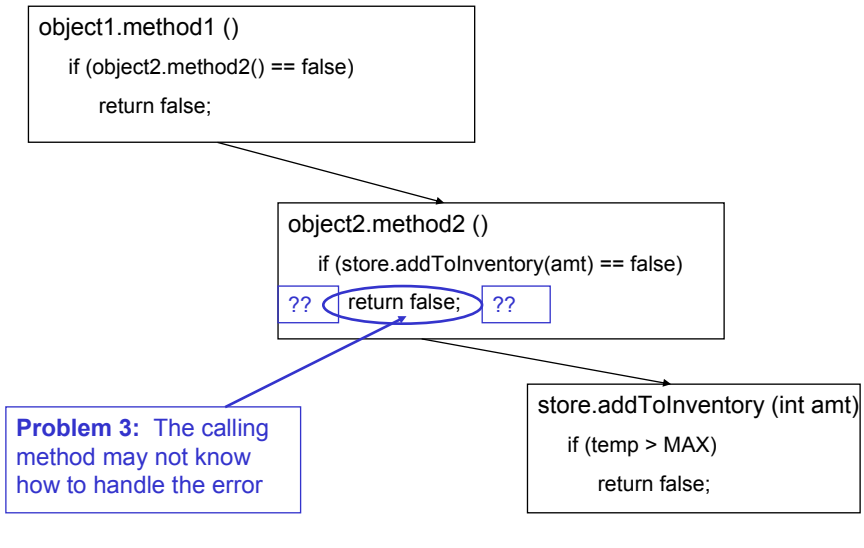
Some Hypothetical Method Calls: Condition/Return



Some Hypothetical Method Calls: Condition/Return



Some Hypothetical Method Calls: Condition/Return



Approaches For Dealing With Error Conditions

Use conditional statements and return values

Use Java's exception handling mechanism

Handling Exceptions

Format:

```
try
{
   // Code that may cause an error/exception to occur
}
catch (ExceptionType identifier)
{
   // Code to handle the exception
}
```

Handling Exceptions: Reading Input

The complete program can be found in the directory:
/home/233/examples/exceptions/handlingExceptions/inputExample

```
import java.io.*;

class Driver
{
   public static void main (String [] args)
   {
      BufferedReader stringInput;
      InputStreamReader characterInput;
      String s;
      int num;
      characterInput = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
      stringInput = new BufferedReader(characterInput);
```


Handling Exceptions: Reading Input (2)

```
      try
      {
         System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
         s = stringInput.readLine();
         System.out.println("You typed in..." + s);
         num = Integer.parseInt (s);
         System.out.println("Converted to an integer..." + num);
      }
      catch (IOException e)
      {
         System.out.println(e);
      }
      catch (NumberFormatException e)
      {
           :          :          :
      }
   }
}
```

Handling Exceptions: Where The Exceptions Occur

```
try
{
   System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
   s = stringInput.readLine();
   System.out.println("You typed in..." + s);
   num = Integer.parseInt (s);
   System.out.println("Converted to an integer..." + num);
}
```


Handling Exceptions: Result Of Calling ReadLine ()

```
try
{
   System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
   s = stringInput.readLine();
   System.out.println("You typed in..." + s);
   num = Integer.parseInt (s);
   System.out.println("Converted to an integer..." + num);
}
```

The first exception can occur here

Where The Exceptions Occur In Class BufferedReader

For online documentation for this class go to:
http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.1/docs/api/java/io/BufferedReader.html

```
Class BufferedReader
{
      public BufferedReader (Reader in);
      public BufferedReader (Reader in, int sz);
      public String readLine () throws IOException;
            :
}
```


Handling Exceptions: Result Of Calling ParseInt ()

```
try
{
   System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
   s = stringInput.readLine();
   System.out.println("You typed in..." + s);
   num = Integer.parseInt (s);
   System.out.println("Converted to an integer..." + num);
}
```

The second exception can occur here

Where The Exceptions Occur In Class Integer

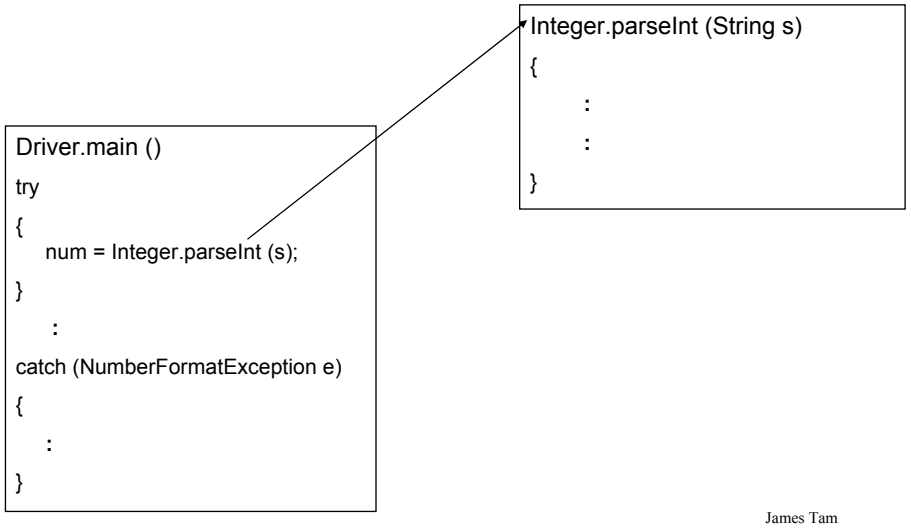
For online documentation for this class go to:
http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.4.1/docs/api/java/lang/Integer.html

```
class Integer
{
      public Integer (int value);
      public Integer (String s) throws NumberFormatException;
            :                              :
      public static int parseInt (String s) throws NumberFormatException;
            :                              :
}
```

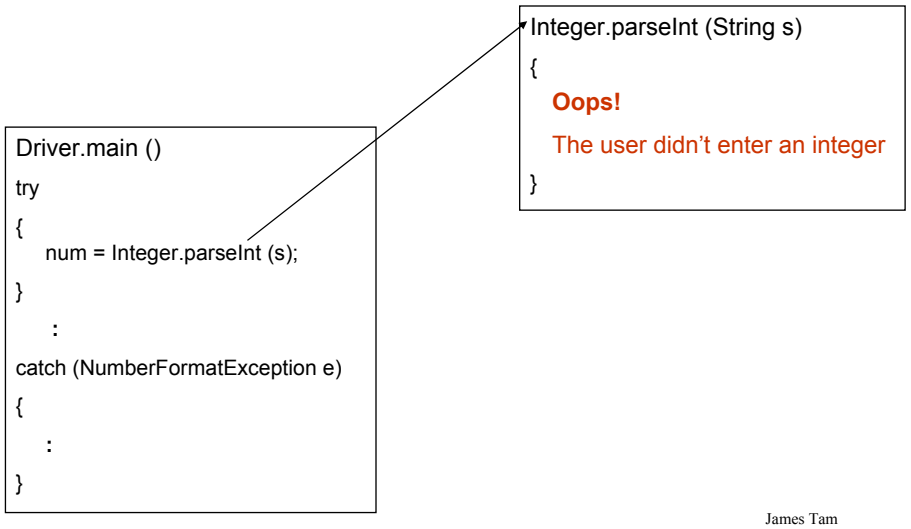

Handling Exceptions: The Details

```
      try
      {
         System.out.print("Type an integer: ");
         s = stringInput.readLine();
         System.out.println("You typed in..." + s);
         num = Integer.parseInt (s);
         System.out.println("Converted to an integer..." + num);
      }
       catch (IOException e)
      {
         System.out.println(e);
      }
      catch (NumberFormatException e)
      {
            :          :          :
      }
   }
}
```

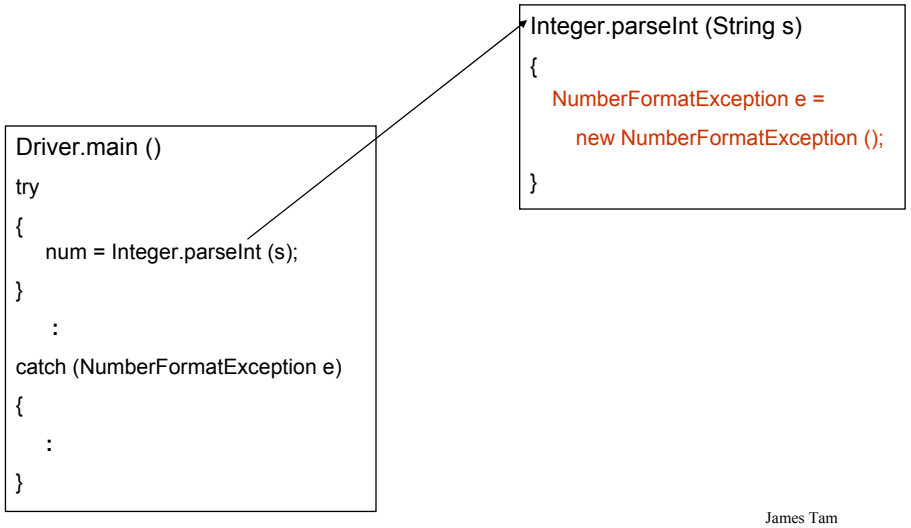
Handling Exceptions: Tracing The Example



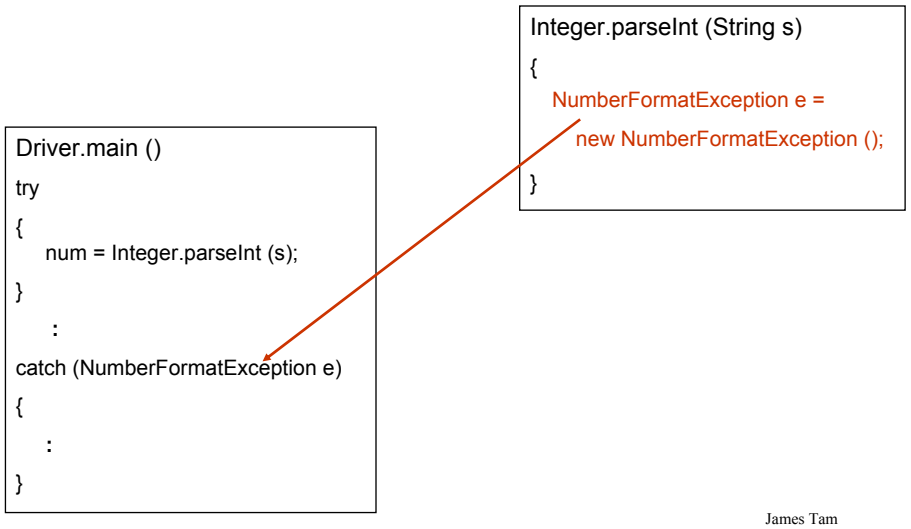
Handling Exceptions: Tracing The Example



Handling Exceptions: Tracing The Example



Handling Exceptions: Tracing The Example



Handling Exceptions: Tracing The Example

```
Integer.parseInt (String s)
{



}
```

```
Driver.main ()
try
{
    num = Integer.parseInt (s);
}
    :
catch (NumberFormatException e)
{
   Exception must be dealt with here
}
```


Handling Exceptions: Catching The Exception

```
        catch (NumberFormatException e)
        {
           System.out.println(e);
        }
    }
}
```

Catching The Exception: Error Messages

```
        catch (NumberFormatException e)
        {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
           System.out.println(e);
           e.printStackTrace();
        }
     }
}
```


Catching The Exception: Error Messages

```
        catch (NumberFormatException e)
        {
           System.out.println(e.getMessage());
           System.out.println(e);
           e.printStackTrace();
        }
     }
}
```

For input string: "james tam"

java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "james tam"

java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "james tam"
at java.lang.NumberFormatException.forInputString(NumberFormatException.java:48)
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:426)
at java.lang.Integer.parseInt(Integer.java:476)
at Driver.main(Driver.java:39)

Categories Of Exceptions

- Unchecked exceptions
- Checked exception

Characteristics Of Unchecked Exceptions

- The compiler doesn't require you to handle them if they are thrown.
  - *No try-catch block required by the compiler*
- They can occur at any time in the program (not just for a specific method)
- Typically they are fatal runtime errors that are beyond the programmer's control
  - Use conditional statements rather than the exception handling model.
- Examples:
  - NullPointerException,IndexOutOfBoundsException, ArithmeticException…

Common Unchecked Exceptions: NullPointerException

```
int [] arr = null;
arr[0] = 1;

arr = new int [4];
int i;
for (i = 0; i <= 4; i++)
   arr[i] = i;

arr[i-1] = arr[i-1] / 0;
```

NullPointerException

Common Unchecked Exceptions: ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

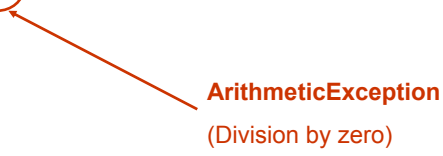
```
int [] arr = null;
arr[0] = 1;

arr = new int [4];
int i;
for (i = 0; i <= 4; i++)
   arr[i] = i;

arr[i-1] = arr[i-1] / 0;
```

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

(when i = 4)

Common Unchecked Exceptions: ArithmeticExceptions

```
int [] arr = null;
arr[0] = 1;

arr = new int [4];
int i;
for (i = 0; i <= 4; i++)
   arr[i] = i;

arr[i-1] = arr[i-1] / 0;
```



Checked Exceptions

Must be handled if the potential for an error exists

- You must use a try-catch block

Deal with problems that occur in a specific place

- When a particular method invoked enclose it within a try-catch block

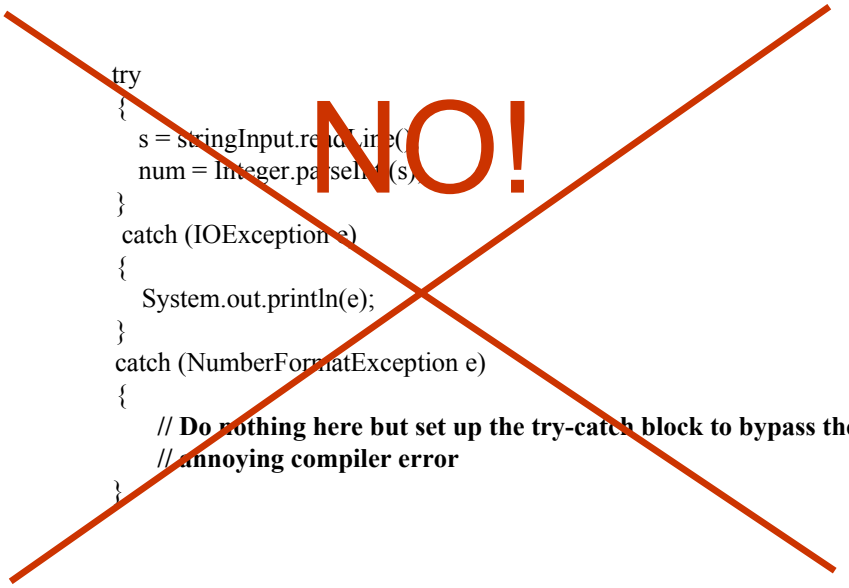
Example:

- NumberFormatException, IOException

Avoid Squelching Your Exceptions

```
try
{
   s = stringInput.readLine();
   num = Integer.parseInt (s);
}
 catch (IOException e)
{
   System.out.println(e);
}
catch (NumberFormatException e)
{
     // Do nothing here but set up the try-catch block to bypass the
     // annoying compiler error
}
```


Avoid Squelching Your Exceptions




```
try
{
   s = stringInput.readLine();
   num = Integer.parseInt (s);
}
 catch (IOException e)
{
   System.out.println(e);
}
catch (NumberFormatException e)
{
     // Do nothing here but set up the try-catch block to bypass the
     // annoying compiler error
}
```

The Finally Clause

- An additional part of Java's exception handling model (try-catch-*finally*).
- Used to enclose statements that must always be executed whether or not an exception occurs.

The Finally Clause: Exception Thrown

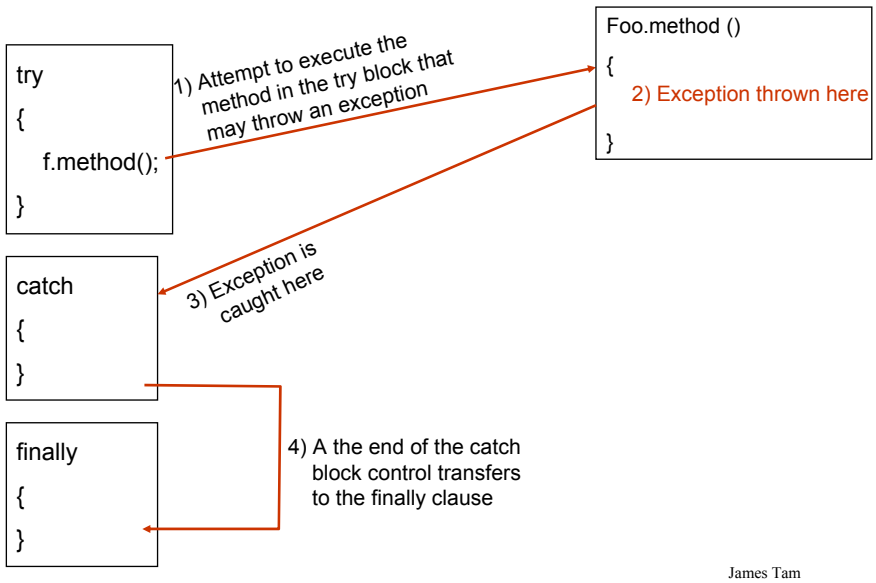
```
try
{
   f.method();
}
```

```
catch
{
}
```

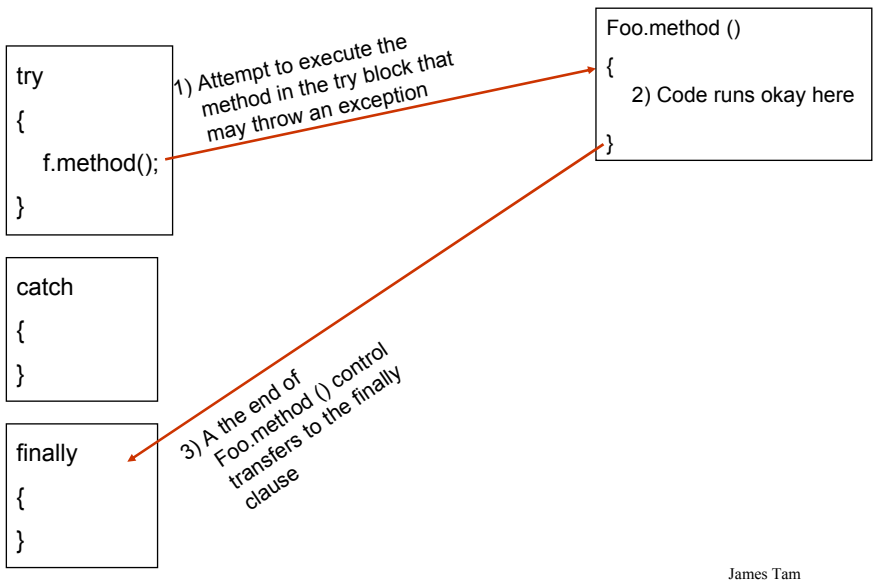
```
finally
{
}
```

```
Foo.method ()
{


}
```

The Finally Clause: Exception Thrown



The Finally Clause: No Exception Thrown



Try-Catch-Finally: An Example

The complete program can be found in the directory:
/home/233/examples/exceptions/handlingExceptions/
  tryCatchFinallyExample

```
class Driver
{
   public static void main (String [] args)
   {
      TCFExample eg = new TCFExample ();
      eg.method();
   }
}
```

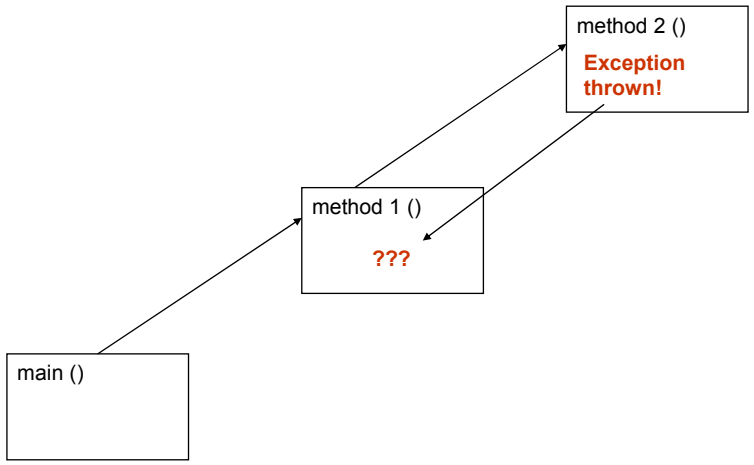

Try-Catch-Finally: An Example (2)

```
class TCFExample
{
   public void method ()
   {
      BufferedReader br;
      String s;
      int num;
      try
      {
         System.out.print("Type in an integer: ");
         br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
         s = br.readLine();
         num = Integer.parseInt(s);
         return;
      }
```

Try-Catch-Finally: An Example (3)

```
        catch (IOException e)
        {
           e.printStackTrace();
           return;
        }
        catch (NumberFormatException e)
        {
           e.printStackTrace ();
           return;
        }
        finally
        {
           System.out.println("<<<This code will always execute>>>");
           return;
        }
     }
}
```


When The Caller Can't Handle The Exceptions



When The Caller Can't Handle The Exceptions: An Example

The complete program can be found in the directory:
/home/233/examples/exceptions/handlingExceptions/
delegatingExceptions

```
class Driver
{
   public static void main (String [] args)
   {
      TCExample eg = new TCExample ();
      try
      {
         eg.method();
      }
```


When The Caller Can't Handle The Exceptions: An Example (2)

```
      catch (IOException e)
      {
         e.printStackTrace();
      }
      catch (NumberFormatException e)
      {
         e.printStackTrace();
      }
   }
}
```

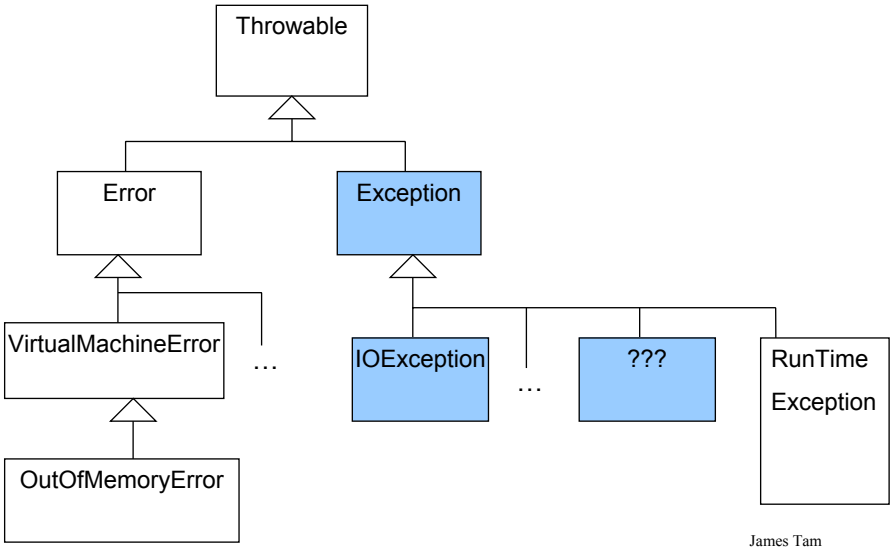
When The Caller Can't Handle The Exceptions: An Example (3)

```
import java.io.*;

class TCExample
{

   public void method () throws IOException, NumberFormatException
   {
      BufferedReader br;
      String s;
      int num;

      System.out.print("Type in an integer: ");
      br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
      s = br.readLine();
      num = Integer.parseInt(s);
   }
}
```


When The Main () Method Can't Handle The Exception

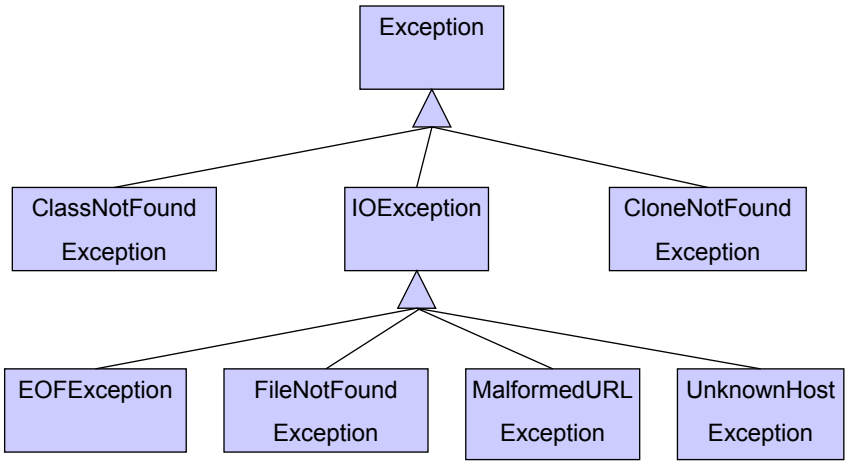
```
class Driver2
{
  public static void main (String [] args) throws IOException,
      NumberFormatException
   {
      TCExample eg = new TCExample ();
      eg.method();
   }
}
```

Creating Your Own Exceptions



James Tam

Class Exception: The Local Inheritance Hierarchy



James Tam

Writing New Exceptions: An Example

The full example can be found in the directory:
/home/233/examples/exceptions/writingExceptions/inventoryExample

Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class

```
class Driver
{
   public static void main (String [] args)
   {
      Inventory chinookInventory = new Inventory ();
      char menuOption;
      int amount;
      boolean temp;
      do
      {
         System.out.println("\n\nINVENTORY PROGRAM: OPTIONS");
         System.out.println("\t(A)dd new stock to inventory");
         System.out.println("\t(R)emove stock from inventory");
         System.out.println("\t(D)isplay stock level");
         System.out.println("\t(C)heck if stock level is critical");
         System.out.print("\t(Q)uit program");
         System.out.println();
```

Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class (2)

```
System.out.print("Selection: ");
menuOption = (char) Console.in.readChar();
Console.in.readLine();
System.out.println();

switch (menuOption)
{
    case 'A':
        System.out.print("No. items to add: ");
        amount = Console.in.readInt();
        Console.in.readChar();
```


Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class (3)

```
try
{
    chinookInventory.addToInventory(amount);
}
catch (InventoryOverMaxException e)
{
    e.printStackTrace();
}
finally
{
    chinookInventory.displayInventoryLevel();
    break;
}
```

Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class (4)

```
case 'R':
    System.out.print("No. items to remove: ");
    amount = Console.in.readInt();
    Console.in.readChar();
    try
    {
       chinookInventory.removeFromInventory(amount);
    }
    catch (InventoryBelowMinException e)
    {
       e.printStackTrace();
    }
    finally
    {
       chinookInventory.displayInventoryLevel();
       break;
    }
```


Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class (5)

```
case 'D':
    chinookInventory.displayInventoryLevel();
    break;

 case 'C':
    temp = chinookInventory.inventoryTooLow();
    if (chinookInventory.inventoryTooLow())
       System.out.println("Stock levels critical!");
    else
       System.out.println("Stock levels okay");
    chinookInventory.displayInventoryLevel();
    break;

 case 'Q':
    System.out.println("Quitting program");
    break;
```

Writing New Exceptions: The Driver Class (6)

```
            default:
                System.out.println("Enter one of A, R, D, C or Q");
        }
      } while (menuOption != 'Q');
   }
}
```


The Inventory Class

```
class Inventory
{
   public final static int CRITICAL = 10;
   public final static int MIN = 0;
   public final static int MAX = 100;
   private int stockLevel;

   // Method definitions
   public void addToInventory (int amount) throws InventoryOverMaxException
   {
      int temp;
      temp = stockLevel + amount;
      if (temp > MAX)
      {
         throw new InventoryOverMaxException ("Adding " + amount + " item
            will cause stock to become greater than " + MAX + " units");
      }
```

The Inventory Class (2)

```
        else
        {
            stockLevel = stockLevel + amount;
        }
    }

    public void removeFromInventory (int amount) throws
        InventoryBelowMinException
    {
        int temp;
        temp = stockLevel - amount;
        if (temp < MIN)
        {
            throw new InventoryBelowMinException ("Removing " + amount + " item
                will cause stock to become less than " + MIN + " units");
        }
```


The Inventory Class (3)

```
        else
        {
            stockLevel = temp;
        }
    }

    public boolean inventoryTooLow ()
    {
        if (stockLevel < CRITICAL)
            return true;
        else
            return false;
    }

    public void displayInventoryLevel ()
    {
        System.out.println("No. items in stock: " + stockLevel);
    }
}
```

Class InventoryOverMaxException

```
class InventoryOverMaxException extends Exception
{
   public InventoryOverMaxException ()
   {
      super ();
   }

   public InventoryOverMaxException (String s)
   {
      super (s);
   }
}
```


Class InventoryBelowMinException

```
class InventoryBelowMinException extends Exception
{
   public InventoryBelowMinException ()
   {
      super();
   }

   public InventoryBelowMinException (String s)
   {
      super(s);
   }
}
```

You Should Now Know

- The benefits of handling errors with an exception handler rather than employing a series of return values and conditional statements.
- How to handle exceptions
  - Being able to call a method that may throw an exception by using a try-catch block
  - What to do if the caller cannot properly handle the exception
  - What is the finally clause, how does it work and when should it be used
- What is the difference between a checked and an unchecked exception
- How to write your classes of exceptions