Exceptions - Chapter 11

• Exceptions are errors or unexpected actions.
• Some examples are:
  – IndexOutOfBoundsException
  – NullPointerException
  – NumberFormatException
  – ArithmeticException
  – FileIOException
• In Java we can "catch" them and try to recover.

Robust Programs

• A robust program deals gracefully with unexpected input (among other things).
  
  ```
  int myData = Console.in.readInt();
  ```
• How can we make this more robust? More specifically, what happens if the user doesn't enter an integer?

```java
class Status {
    boolean flag;
}

Status status = new Status();
int myData = Console.in.readInt(status);
if (!status.flag) {
    // put error handling code here
}
```
Problems with this approach

• Had to modify readInt().
• Needed to declare status in our code.
• Needed to test status even though we "expect" it to always be true.
• Even worse, what if the preceding code was inside another method?

This example just passes the status up the line, returning a bogus value to keep the compiler happy.

```java
int processInput(..., Status status) {
    ...
    int myData = Console.in.readInt(status);
    if (!status.flag) {
        // have to return something
        return 0; // assume return value is ignored
    }
    // go on with normal processing
    ...
}
```

try-catch

• Exception handling is language support for the previous scenario.
• When something goes wrong an exception is "thrown".
• The code that wants to deal with the exception can "catch" it.
import tio.*;
public class ExceptionExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int aNumber = 0;
        boolean success = false;
        String inputString = "";
        System.out.println("Type an integer.");
        while (!success) {
            try {
                aNumber = Console.in.readInt();
                success = true;
            } catch (NumberFormatException exception) {
                inputString = Console.in.readWord();
                System.out.println(inputString + " is not an integer. Try again!");
            }
        }
        System.out.println("You typed " + aNumber);
        // continue with code to process aNumber
    }
}

try {
    // some code here that might throw an exception
} catch (ExceptionType Identifier) {
    // some code here to recover from the problem
}

int myData;
try {
    myData = Console.in.readInt();
} catch (NumberFormatException e) {
    // some code here to recover from the problem
}

int processInput(...) {
    ...
    int myData = Console.in.readInt();
    // go on with normal processing
}
import java.io.*;

class BinaryInput {
    public static void main(String[] args) 
        throws IOException 
    {
        DataInputStream input = null;
        if (args.length != 1) {
            System.out.println("Usage: " + "java BinaryInput filename");
            System.exit(1);
        }
        try {
            input = new DataInputStream(
                new FileInputStream(args[0]));
        }
        catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("Could not open " + args[0]);
            System.out.println(e);
            System.exit(1);
        }
        int count = 0;
        try {
            while (true) {
                int myData = input.readInt();
                count++;
                System.out.print(myData + " ");
                if (count % 4 == 0)
                    System.out.println();
            }
        }
        catch (EOFException e) {
            // just catch the exception and discard it
            // add a newline after the last partial line
            // if necessary
            if (count % 4 != 0)
                System.out.println();
        }
    }
}

// ExceptionExampleTwo.java - show control flow when
// an exception occurs during nested method calls
import tio.*;

class ExceptionExampleTwo {
    public static void main(String[] args) 
    {
        int x = 0;
        System.out.println("main starting");
        try {
            x = callOne();
            System.out.println("callOne OK x = " + x);
        }
        catch (ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.println("callOne not OK: " + e);
            x = -1;
        }
        System.out.println("main exiting x = " + x);
    }
}
static int callOne() {
    System.out.println("callOne starting");
    int result = callTwo();
    System.out.println("callOne returning result = " + result);
    return result;
}
static int callTwo() {
    int num = 0;
    System.out.println("type a number");
    int input = Console.in.readInt();
    num = 1000 / input;
    System.out.println("callTwo returning num = " + num);
    return num;
}

Nested Exceptions

- Run ExceptionExampleTwo first giving it 10 as the input and the give it 0.

// TwoCatchExample.java - use two catch clauses
...
while (!success) {
    try {
        aNumber = Console.in.readInt();
        success = true;
        System.out.println("You typed " + aNumber);
    }
    catch (NumberFormatException exception) {
        inputString = Console.in.readWord();
        System.out.println(inputString + " is not an integer. Try again!");
    }
    catch (tio.ReadException exception) {
        System.out.println("Continuing with default value 0.");
        aNumber = 0;
        success = true;
    }
} // continue with code to process a_number
class BinaryInput2 {
    public static int readBinaryInput(String filename, int howMany)
        throws IOException
    {
        DataInputStream input = null;
        try {
            input = new DataInputStream(new FileInputStream(filename));
        } catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Could not open " + filename);
            System.out.println(e);
            throw e;
        } catch (EOFException e) { /* ignore */
        }
        int count = 0;
        try {
            while (count < howMany) {
                input.readInt();
                System.out.print(" ");
                if (++count % 4 == 0) System.out.println();
            }
        } catch (EOFException e) { /* ignore */
        } finally {
            if (count % 4 != 0) System.out.println();
            System.out.println();
            input.close();
        }
        return count;
    }
}

// BinaryInput2.java - read some integers from
// a binary file
import java.io.*;

int count = 0;
try {
    while (count < howMany) {
        int myData = input.readInt();
        System.out.print(myData + " ");
        // print a newline every 4th value
        if (++count % 4 == 0) System.out.println();
    }
} catch (EOFException e) { /* ignore */
}

Thinning Exceptions

- Some exceptions are thrown "automatically" by the Java Virtual Machine. E.g. IndexOutOfBoundsException
- You can also throw them yourself.
public class Counter {
    //constructors
    public Counter() {}
    public Counter(int v) {
        if (v < 0 || v >= MAX)
            throw new Exception("Invalid initial value.");
        else
            value = v % MAX;
    }
    ...
}

The throws clause

• When do you need a throws?
• There are two types of exceptions in Java
  – checked exceptions, and
  – unchecked exceptions.
• Checked exceptions require a throws clause
  whenever they might be thrown.
• Unchecked exceptions are things like
  NullPointerException, and
  IndexOutOfBoundsException.

Checked vs Unchecked

• Unchecked exceptions are exceptions that
  are instances of
  java.lang.RuntimeException,
  java.lang.Error, or one of their subclasses.
• Everything else is a checked exception.