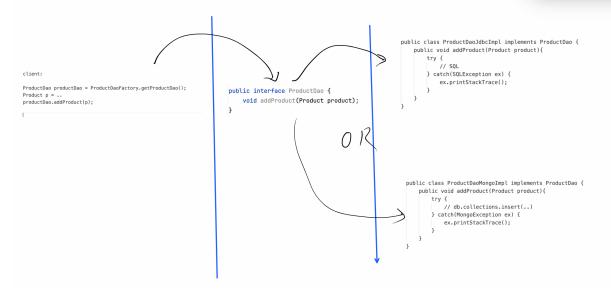


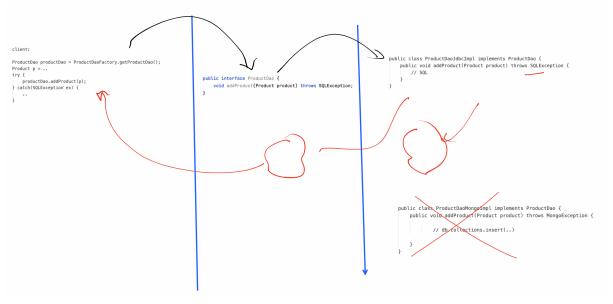
Scenario 1: Exceptions are not propagated to client; client has no clue if exception occurred or not



Scenario 2:

Exceptions are propagated to client.

- Tight coupling
- No abstraction; why should we expose the implementation type to client
- Exception messages are not understandable to client [ORA9001; unique constraint exception..]



Scenario 3: Using CustomExceptions

```
ProductDao productDao = ProductDaoFactory.getProductDao();
Product p = ...

Ty

GuidictDao_addProduct(p);
Catch(PersistenceException ex) {

veid addProduct(Product product)

public class ProductDao_ddProduct(Product product) throws PersistenceException {

try {

// SOL
}
Catch(SQEException ex) {

log
|
throw new PersistenceException(message);
}
}

public class ProductDao_ddCrinpl. implements ProductDao {

public void addProduct(Product product) throws PersistenceException (

try {

// SOL
}
Catch(SQEException ex) {

log
|
public void addProduct(Product product) throws PersistenceException {

try {

// db.collections.insert(...)
}
Catch(MonopoException ex) {

log
|
throw new PersistenceException (message);
}
}

have the productDao of public void addProduct(Product product) throws PersistenceException {

try {

// db.collections.insert(...)
}
Catch(MonopoException ex) {

log
|
throw new PersistenceException (message);
}
}
```

