



Enumerations

- An enum type is a particular data type that allows a variable to be one of a set of predefined constants.
- It is a class implemented in java.lang.enum.
- You can extend enum and inherit its functions.
- It can also have fields and attributes.

```
public enum weekDays {
  SUNDAY,
  MONDAY,
  TUESDAY,
  WEDNESDAY,
  THURSDAY,
  FRIDAY,
  SATURDAY;
}
```

enum

Some functions of the enum include:

- values() returns an array of all values.
- valueOf() parses a string into an enum constant.
- Appropriate definitions of compareTo(), equals(), toString().
- Other methods:
 - ordinal() returns the position of this constant in the list.
 - name() returns the name of this constant.
- Use some of those functions in the previous example.



Enumerations

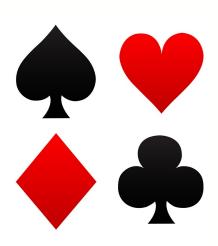
 Most languages support enumerated types...

```
Java
public enum CompassDirection {
   NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST
public void moveCharacter(CompassDirection d) {
                                               C++
  enum class Compass {NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST};
                                              Python
  from enum import Enum
  class Compass(Enum):
     NORTH = 1
     SOUTH = 2
     EAST = 3
     WEST = 4
  // Or...
  Compass = Enum('Compass', ['NORTH', 'SOUTH',
  'EAST', 'WEST'])
```



enum and card game - live coding

- Download and unzip the files in enums.zip
- Rewrite the Card class to represent the rank and suit of a card with enum types:
 - Introduce a RankPair(String, int) class use this in the Rank enum constructor.
 - Write toString() method Should print suit, and ascii characters of the rank.
- Then rewrite the Deck class create ArrayList<CardWithEnums>
- Create DisplayDeckWithWnums: Write a main() method that uses your newly-rewritten classes/enums to print out all the cards in the deck.









Today's attendance password: 39ulh9



Exceptions

- When an unexpected event happens in the program an Exception is thrown.
- Exceptions are also Java objects like any other; parent class is java.lang.Exception.
- Unless the exception is caught, the entire program will crash.





Exception handling

- Wrap a try {} block around any code that might throw an Exception.
- Must be followed by one (or more) catch {} blocks.
- First one whose parameter matches the thrown exception is executed.
- Optional finally {} block is executed after entire rest of the try block.
- Can also pass it on, so the calling method must deal with it instead.

```
public class AddingFloats {
    private double a;
    private double b;
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println("Input first number: ");
        AddingFloats addFloats = new AddingFloats();
        try {
             addFloats.a = scanner.nextFloat();
        }catch(InputMismatchException ex){
            System.out.println("Please input a number!!");
        System.out.println("Input second number: ");
```

