

- 涵蓋 OCP/JP (原 SCJP)考試範圍
- Lambda 專案、新時間日期 API、等 Java SE 8 新功能詳細介紹
- JDK 基礎與 IDE 操作交相對照
- 提供實作檔案與操作錄影教學



CHAPTER

例外處理

學習目標

- 使用try、catch處理例外
- 認識例外繼承架構
- 認識throw、throws的使用時機
- 運用finally關閉資源
- 使用自動關閉資源語法
- 認識AutoCloseable介面

碁峯资訊



Javases 持

使用try、catch

```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
double sum = 0;
int count = 0;
while(true) {
    int number = console.nextInt();
    if(number == 0) {
         break:
    sum += number;
    count++;
System.out.printf("平均 %.2f%n", sum / count);
         10 20 30 40 0
         Exception in thread "main" java.util.InputMismatchException
                at java.util.Scanner.throwFor(Scanner.java:864)
                at java.util.Scanner.next(Scanner.java:1485)
                at java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2117)
                at java.util.Scanner.nextInt(Scanner.java:2076)
                at cc.openhome.Average.main(Average.java:11)
         Java Result: 1
```





• 所有錯誤都會被包裹為物件,如果你願意,可以**嘗試(try)**執行程式並**捕捉(catch)** 代表錯誤的物件後作一些處理





```
try {
   Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
    double sum = 0;
    int count = 0;
   while (true) {
        int number = console.nextInt();
        if (number == 0) {
           break:
        sum += number;
        count++;
    System.out.printf("平均 %.2f%n", sum / count);
} catch (InputMismatchException ex) {
    System.out.println("必須輸入整數");
```

10 20 3o 40 0 必須輸入整數





• 有時錯誤可以在捕捉處理之後,繼續程式正常執行流程





```
Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
double sum = 0;
int count = 0;
while (true) {
   try {
        int number = console.nextInt();
        if (number == 0) {
           break;
        sum += number:
        count++;
    } catch (InputMismatchException ex) {
        System.out.printf("略過非整數輸入:%s%n", console.next());
System.out.printf("平均 %.2f%n", sum / count);
    10 20 30 40 0
    略渦非整數輸入:3o
    平均 23.33
```





 先前的Average範例中,雖然沒有撰寫try、 catch語句,照樣可以編譯執行,如果如下 撰寫,編譯卻會錯誤?

```
unreported exception IOException; must be caught or declared to be thrown

public static (Alt-Enter shows hints)

int ch = System.in.read();

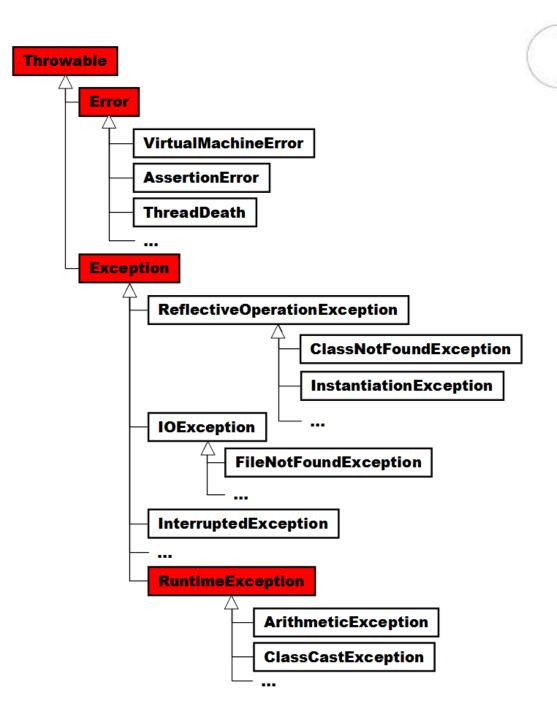
}
```





- 要解決這個錯誤訊息有兩種方式
 - 使用try、catch包裹System.in.read()
 - 在main()方法旁宣告throwsjava.io.IOException









- · 錯誤會包裝為物件,這些物件都是可拋出的, 因此設計錯誤物件都繼承自 java.lang.Throwable類別
- Throwable定義了取得錯誤訊息、堆疊追蹤 (Stack Trace)等方法,它有兩個子類別: java.lang.Error與 java.lang.Exception





- Error與其子類別實例代表嚴重系統錯誤
- 雖然也可以使用try、catch來處理Error物件,但並不建議,發生嚴重系統錯誤時, Java應用程式本身是無力回復的
- Error物件拋出時,基本上不用處理,任其 傳播至JVM為止,或者是最多留下日誌訊息





- ·程式設計本身的錯誤,建議使用Exception或其 子類別實例來表現,所以通常稱錯誤處理為例外處 理
- 單就語法與繼承架構上來說...
 - 如果某個方法宣告會拋出Throwable、Exception或 子類別實例,但又不屬於
 - java.lang.RuntimeException或其子類別實例,就必須明確使用try、catch語法加以處理,或者在方法用throws宣告這個方法會拋出例外,否則會編譯失敗





• 呼叫System.in.read()時,in其實是 System的靜態成員,其型態為 java.io.InputStream

read





- Exception或其子物件,但非屬於
 RuntimeException或其子物件,稱為受檢例外(Checked Exception)
 - 一受檢例外存在之目的,在於API設計者實作某方法時,某些條件成立時會引發錯誤,而且認為呼叫方法的客戶端有能力處理錯誤,要求編譯器提醒客戶端必須明確處理錯誤





- •屬於RuntimeException衍生出來的類別實例,稱為非受檢例外(Unchecked Exception)
 - 代表API設計者實作某方法時,某些條件成立時會引發錯誤,而且認為API客戶端應該在呼叫方法前做好檢查,以避免引發錯誤





• 使用陣列時,若存取超出索引就會拋出 ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException, 但編譯器並沒有強迫你在語法上加以處理

java.lang

Class ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

```
java.lang.Object
    java.lang.Throwable
    java.lang.Exception
    java.lang.RuntimeException
    java.lang.IndexOutOfBoundsException
    java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
```





• 例如Average範例中,
InputMismatchException設計為一種
RuntimeException:

java.util

Class InputMismatchException

```
java.lang.Object
    java.lang.Throwable
    java.lang.Exception
    java.lang.RuntimeException
    java.util.NoSuchElementException
    java.util.InputMismatchException
```





如果父類別例外物件在子類別例外物件前被 捕捉,則catch子類別例外物件的區塊將永 遠不會被執行,編譯器會檢查出這個錯誤

```
try {
    System.in.read() exception IOException has already been caught
} catch(Exception ex ----
    ex.printStackTra (Alt-Enter shows hints)
} catch(IOException ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
}
```





 要完成這個程式的編譯,必須更改例外物件 捕捉的順序:

```
try {
    System.in.read();
} catch(java.io.IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
} catch(Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```





• 發現到數個型態catch區塊在作相同的事情

```
fr 作一些事...

catch(IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();

catch(InterruptedException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();

catch(ClassCastException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```





• 在JDK7開始,可以如下使用多重捕捉 (multi-cath)語法:

```
try {
    作一些事...
} catch(IOException | InterruptedException | ClassCastException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```





• catch括號中列出的例外不得有繼承關係, 否則會發生編譯錯誤:





開發一個程式庫,其中有個功能是讀取純文字檔案,並以字串傳回檔案中所有文字

```
public static String readFile(String name) {
    StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
    try {
        Scanner console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name));
        while(console.hasNext()) {
            text.append(console.nextLine())
                .append('\n');
    } catch (FileNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
    return text.toString();
```





• 老闆有說這個程式庫會用在文字模式中嗎?





• 在例外發生時,可使用try、catch處理當時環境可進行的例外處理,當時環境下無法決定如何處理的部份,可以拋出由呼叫方法的客戶端處理





```
🛈 宣告方法中會拋出例外
public class FileUtil {
   public static String readFile(String name) throws FileNotFoundException {
        StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
       try {
           Scanner console = new Scanner (new FileInputStream (name));
           while(console.hasNext()) {
               text.append(console.nextLine())
                    .append('\n');
        } catch (FileNotFoundException ex) {
           ex.printStackTrace();
           throw ex; ← ② 執行時拋出例外
       return text.toString();
```





• 如果原先有個方法實作是這樣的:

```
public static void doSome(String arg)
            throws FileNotFoundException, EOFException {
    try {
        if("one".equals(arg)) {
            throw new FileNotFoundException();
        } else {
            throw new EOFException();
    } catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        throw ex;
    } catch(EOFException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        throw ex;
```





• 以下的寫法在JDK6之前都會出錯:

```
static void doSome(String arg)
         throws FileNotFoundException, EOFException {
    try {
         if ("one".equals(arg)) {
              throw new FileNotFoundException();
         } else {
              throw new EOFException();
                  unreported exception IOException; must be caught or declared to be thrown
     } catch (IOEx ----
         ex.print (Alt-Enter shows hints)
         throw ex:
```





• 在JDK7中,編譯器對於重新拋出的例外型態可以更精準判斷(more-precise-rethrow),因此上面的程式片段,在JDK7中不會再出現編譯錯誤





- 父類別某個方法宣告throws某些例外,子類 別重新定義該方法時可以:
 - 不宣告throws任何例外
 - 可throws父類別該方法中宣告的某些例外
 - 可throws父類別該方法中宣告例外之子類別
 - 但是不可以:
 - throws父類別方法中未宣告的其它例外
 - throws父類別方法中宣告例外之父類別





- 就撰寫本書的時間點來說, Java是唯一採用 受檢例外(Checked exception)的語言
 - 文件化
 - 提供編譯器資訊





- 有些錯誤發生引發例外時,你根本無力處理
- 例如使用JDBC撰寫資料庫連線程式時,經常要處理的java.sql.SQLException
- 假設方法是在整個應用程式非常底層被呼叫

```
public Customer getCustomer(String id) throws SQLException {
    ...
}
```





- 為了讓例外往上浮現,你也許會選擇在每個 方法呼叫上都宣告throws SQLException
 - 這樣的作法也許會造成許多程式碼的修改(更別 說要重新編譯了)
 - 如果你根本無權修改應用程式的其他部份,這樣的作法顯然行不通。





- 受檢例外本意良好,有助於程式設計人員注 意到例外的可能性並加以處理
- 應用程式規模增大時,會對逐漸對維護造成 困難
- 不一定是自訂API時發生,也可能是在底層引入了一個會拋出受檢例外的API而發生類似情況。





- 重新抛出例外時,也可以考慮為應用程式自 訂專屬例外類別,讓例外更能表現應用程式 特有的錯誤資訊
- 通常建議繼承自Exception或其子類別
- 若不是繼承Error或RuntimeException, 那麼就會是受檢例外





如果認為呼叫API的客戶端應當有能力處理未 處理的錯誤,那就自訂受檢例外

```
public class CustomizedException extends Exception { // 自訂受檢例外
```

 如果認為呼叫API的客戶端沒有準備好就呼叫 了方法,才會造成還有未處理的錯誤,那就 自訂非受檢例外

```
public class CustomizedException extends RuntimeException { // 自訂非受檢例外 ...
```





• 一個基本的例子是這樣的:

```
try {
    ....
} catch(SomeException ex) {
    // 作些可行的處理
    // 也許是 Logging 之類的
    throw new CustomizedException("error message..."); // Checked 或 Unchecked?
}
```





如果流程中要拋出例外,也要思考一下,這 是客戶端可以處理的例外嗎?還是客戶端沒 有準備好前置條件就呼叫方法,才引發的例 外?

```
if(someCondition) {
    throw new CustomizedException("error message"); // Checked 或 Unchecked?
}
```





- 有些開發者在設計程式庫時,乾脆就選擇完 全使用非受檢例外
 - 選擇給予開發人員較大的彈性來面對例外(也許也需要開發人員更多的經驗)
- 隨著應用程式的演化,例外也可以考慮演化, 也許一開始是設計為受檢例外,在經過考量 後,可演化為非受檢例外





```
public class StackTraceDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            c();
        } catch(NullPointerException ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
    static void c() {
        b();
    static void b() {
        a();
    static String a() {
        String text = null;
        return text.toUpperCase();
```





• 當例外發生而被捕捉後,可以呼叫 printStackTrace()在顯示堆疊追蹤:

```
java.lang.NullPointerException

at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo.a(<u>StackTraceDemo.java:22</u>)

at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo.b(<u>StackTraceDemo.java:17</u>)

at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo.c(<u>StackTraceDemo.java:13</u>)

at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo.main(StackTraceDemo.java:6)
```





要善用堆疊追蹤,前題是程式碼中不可有私 吞例外的行為

```
try {
    ...
} catch(SomeException ex) {
    // 什麼也沒有,絕對不要這麼作!
}
```

• 這種程式碼會對應用程式維護造成嚴重傷害





另一種對應用程式維護會有傷害的方式,就 是對例外作了不適當的處理,或顯示了不正 確的資訊

```
try {
...
} catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
作一些處理
} catch(EOFException ex) {
作一些處理
}

作一些處理
}
```





 在使用throw重拋例外時,例外的追蹤堆疊 起點,仍是例外的發生根源,而不是重拋例 外的地方





```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        c();
    } catch(NullPointerException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
static void c() {
    try {
        b();
    } catch(NullPointerException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        throw ex;
                      java.lang.NullPointerException
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.a(StackTraceDemo2.java:28)
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.b(StackTraceDemo2.java:23)
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.c(StackTraceDemo2.java:14)
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.main(StackTraceDemo2.java:6)
                      java.lang.NullPointerException
static void b() {
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.a(StackTraceDemo2.java:28)
    a();
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.b(StackTraceDemo2.java:23)
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.c(StackTraceDemo2.java:14)
                             at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo2.main(StackTraceDemo2.java:6)
static String a() {
    String text = null;
    return text.toUpperCase();
```



```
Javases 紫
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        c();
    } catch(NullPointerException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
static void c() {
    try {
        b();
    } catch(NullPointerException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        Throwable t = ex.fillInStackTrace();
        throw (NullPointerException) t;
                        java.lang.NullPointerException
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.a(StackTraceDemo3.java:28)
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.b(StackTraceDemo3.java:23)
static void b() {
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.c(StackTraceDemo3.java:14)
    a();
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.main(StackTraceDemo3.java:6)
                        java.lang.NullPointerException
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.c(StackTraceDemo3.java:17)
static String a() {
                              at cc.openhome.StackTraceDemo3.main(StackTraceDemo3.java:6)
    String text = null;
    return text.toUpperCase();
```





• Java在JDK 1.4之後提供assert語法,有兩種使用的語法:

```
assert boolean_expression;
assert boolean_expression : detail_expression;
```

• boolean_expression若為true,則什麼事都不會發生,如果為false,則會發生java.lang.AssertionError





- 為了避免JDK 1.3或更早版本程式使用 assert作為變數導致名稱衝突問題,預設執 行時不啟動斷言檢查
- 如果要在執行時啟動斷言檢查,可以在執行 java指令時,指定-enableassertions或是-ea引 數





- · 斷言客戶端呼叫方法前,已經準備好某些前置條件(通常在private方法之中)
- 斷言客戶端呼叫方法後,具有方法承諾的結果
- 斷言物件某個時間點下的狀態
- 使用斷言取代註解
- 斷言程式流程中絕對不會執行到的程式碼部份





• 以第5章的CashCard物件為例

```
public void charge(int money) {
    if(money > 0) {
       if (money <= this.balance) {
           this.balance -= money;
       else
           out.println("錢不夠啦!");
    else {
        out.println("扣負數?這不是叫我儲值嗎?");
```





```
public void charge(int money) throws InsufficientException {
   checkGreaterThanZero(money);
   checkBalance (money);
   this.balance -= money;
    // this.balance 不能是負數
private void checkGreaterThanZero(int money) {
   if(money < 0) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("扣負數?這不是叫我儲值嗎?");
private void checkBalance(int money) throws InsufficientException {
   if (money > this.balance) {
       throw new InsufficientException("錢不夠啦!", this.balance);
```





```
public void charge(int money) throws InsufficientException {
    assert money >= 0 : "扣負數?這不是叫我儲值嗎?";
   checkBalance (money);
   this.balance -= money;
   assert this.balance >= 0 : " this.balance 不能是負數";
private void checkBalance(int money) throws InsufficientException {
   if (money > this.balance) {
       throw new InsufficientException("錢不夠啦!", this.balance);
```







```
public static void play(int action) {
   switch(action) {
       case Action.STOP:
           out.println("播放停止動畫");
           break;
       case Action.RIGHT:
           out.println("播放向右動書");
           break;
       case Action.LEFT:
           out.println("播放向左動畫");
           break;
       case Action.UP:
           out.println("播放向上動畫");
           break;
       case Action.DOWN:
           out.println("播放向下動畫");
           break;
       default:
           assert false : "非定義的常數";
```





• 控制流程不變量 (Control flow invariant) 判

```
丝厂
```

```
public static void play(int action) {
    switch(action) {
        case Action.STOP:
           System.out.println("播放停止動畫");
           break:
       case Action.RIGHT:
           System.out.println("播放向右動畫");
           break;
       case Action.LEFT:
           System.out.println("播放向左動畫");
           break:
       case Action.UP:
           System.out.println("播放向上動畫");
           break:
       case Action.DOWN:
           System.out.println("播放向下動畫");
           break;
        default:
           assert false: "非定義的常數";
```





使用finally

• 何時關閉資源呢?

```
public static String readFile(String name) throws FileNotFoundException {
   StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
   Scanner console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name));
   while (console.hasNext()) {
       text.append(console.nextLine())
       .append('\n');
   }
   console.close();
   return text.toString();
}
```





使用finally

• finally區塊一定會被執行

```
public static String readFile(String name) throws FileNotFoundException {
    StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
    Scanner console = null;
    trv {
        console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name));
        while (console.hasNext()) {
            text.append(console.nextLine())
               .append('\n');
    } finally {
        if(console != null) {
            console.close();
    return text.toString();
```





使用finally

·如果程式撰寫的流程中先return了,而且也有寫finally區塊,那finally區塊會先執行完後,再將值傳回

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println(test(true));
static int test(boolean flag) {
    try {
        if(flag) {
            return 1;
    } finally {
        System.out.println("finally...");
    return 0;
```





• 在JDK7之後,新增了嘗試關閉資源(try-with-resources)語法





• JDK7的嘗試關閉資源 (try-with-resources) 語法也是個編譯器蜜糖



```
Tavase8 技行
```

```
public static String readFile (String name) throws FileNotFoundExceptio
   StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
   Scanner console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name));
   Throwable localThrowable2 = null;
   try {
       while (console.hasNext()) {
           text.append(console.nextLine())
               .append('\n');
   } catch (Throwable localThrowable1) { // 嘗試捕捉所有錯誤
       localThrowable2 = localThrowable1;
       throw localThrowable1;
   finally {
       if (console != null) { // 如果 console 參考至 Scanner 管例
           if (localThrowable2 != null) { // 若先前有 catch 到其他例外
               try {
                   console.close();
                                           // 嘗試關閉 Scanner 管例
               } catch (Throwable x2) {
                                           // 萬一關閉時發生錯誤
                   localThrowable2.addSuppressed(x2); // 在原例外物件中記錄
           } else {
               console.close();
                               // 若先前沒有發生任何例外,就直接關閉 Scanner
   return text.toString();
```





- addSuppressed()方法是JDK7在 java.lang.Throwable中新增的方法可將 第二個例外記錄在第一個例外之中
- JDK7中與之相對應的是getSuppressed() 方法,可傳回Throwable[],代表先前被 addSuppressed()記錄的各個例外物件





• 使用自動嘗試關閉資源語法時,也可以搭配 catch

```
public static String readFile(String name) throws FileNotFoundException {
   StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
   try(Scanner console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name))) {
      while (console.hasNext()) {
        text.append(console.nextLine());
        text.append('\n');
    }
} catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
    throw ex;
}
return text.toString();
}
```



```
public static String readFile(String name) throws FileNotFoundException {
    StringBuilder text = new StringBuilder();
   try(
        // 這個區塊中是自動嘗試關閉資源語法展開後的程式碼
        Scanner console = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(name));
        Throwable localThrowable2 = null;
        try {
           while (console.hasNext()) {
                text.append(console.nextLine())
                    .append('\n');
        } catch (Throwable localThrowable1) {
            localThrowable2 = localThrowable1;
           throw localThrowable1;
        finally {
           if (console != null) {
                if (localThrowable2 != null) {
                    try {
                        console.close();
                    } catch (Throwable x2) {
                        localThrowable2.addSuppressed(x2);
                } else {
                    console.close();
    } catch(FileNotFoundException ex) {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        throw ex;
   return text.toString();
```





• JDK7的嘗試關閉資源語法可套用的物件,必 須實作java.lang.AutoCloseable介面

java.util

Class Scanner

java.lang.Object java.util.Scanner

All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable, Iterator<String>





• AutoCloseable是**JDK**7新增的介面,僅定 義了close()方法:

```
package java.lang;
public interface AutoCloseable {
    void close() throws Exception;
}
```





java.lang

Interface AutoCloseable

All Known Subinterfaces:

AsynchronousChannel, AsynchronousChannel, BaseStream<T,S>, ByteChannel, CachedRowSet, CallableStatement, Channel, Clip, Closeable, Connection, DataLine, DirectoryStream<T>, DoubleStream, FilteredRowSet, GatheringByteChannel, ImageInputStream, ImageOutputStream, InterruptibleChannel, IntStream, JavaFileManager, JdbcRowSet, JMXConnector, JoinRowSet, Line, LongStream, MidiDevice, MidiDeviceReceiver, MidiDeviceTransmitter, Mixer, MulticastChannel, NetworkChannel, ObjectInput, ObjectOutput, Port, PreparedStatement, ReadableByteChannel, Receiver, ResultSet, RMIConnection, RowSet, ScatteringByteChannel, SecureDirectoryStream<T>, SeekableByteChannel, Sequencer, SourceDataLine, StandardJavaFileManager, Statement, Stream<T>, SyncResolver, Synthesizer, TargetDataLine, Transmitter, WatchService, WebRowSet, WritableByteChannel

All Known Implementing Classes:

AbstractInterruptibleChannel, AbstractSelectableChannel, AbstractSelector, AsynchronousFileChannel, AsynchronousServerSocketChannel, AsynchronousSocketChannel, AudioInputStream, BufferedInputStream, BufferedOutputStream, BufferedReader, BufferedWriter, ByteArrayInputStream, ByteArrayOutputStream, CharArrayReader, CharArrayWriter, CheckedInputStream, CheckedOutputStream, CipherInputStream, CipherOutputStream, DatagramChannel, DatagramSocket, DataInputStream, DataOutputStream, DeflaterInputStream, DeflaterOutputStream, DigestInputStream, DigestOutputStream, FileCacheImageInputStream, FileCacheImageOutputStream, FileChannel, FileImageInputStream, FileImageOutputStream, FileInputStream, FileLock, FileOutputStream, FileReader, FileSystem, FileWriter, FilterInputStream, FilterOutputStream, FilterReader, FilterWriter, Formatter, ForwardingJavaFileManager, GZIPInputStream, GZIPOutputStream, ImageInputStreamImpl, ImageOutputStreamImpl, InflaterInputStream, InflaterOutputStream, InputStream, InputStream, InputStream, InputStreamReader, JarFile, JarInputStream, JarOutputStream, LineNumberInputStream, LineNumberReader, LogStream, MemoryCacheImageInputStream, MemoryCacheImageOutputStream, MLet, MulticastSocket, ObjectInputStream, ObjectOutputStream, OutputStream, OutputStream, OutputStream, OutputStream, PipedOutputStream, PipedOutputStream, PipedOutputStream, PipedReader, PipedWriter, PrintStream, PrintWriter, PrivateMLet, ProgressMonitorInputStream, PushbackInputStream, PushbackReader, RandomAccessFile, Reader, RMIConnectionImpl, RMIConnectionImpl, RMIConnectionImpl, RMIConnectionImpl, RMIServerImpl, Scanner, SelectableChannel, Selector, SequenceInputStream, ServerSocket, ServerSocketChannel, SocketChannel, SSLServerSocket, SSLSocket, StringBufferInputStream, StringReader, StringWriter, URLClassLoader, Writer, XMLDecoder, XMLEncoder, ZipFile, ZipInputStream, ZipOutputStream





```
public class AutoClosableDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        try(Resource res = new Resource()) {
            res.doSome();
        } catch(Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
class Resource implements AutoCloseable {
   void doSome() {
        System.out.println("作一些事");
    @Override
   public void close() throws Exception {
        System.out.println("資源被關閉");
```



```
public class AutoClosableDemo2 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try (ResourceSome some = new ResourceSome();
             ResourceOther other = new ResourceOther())
            some.doSome();
            other.doOther();
        } catch(Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
class ResourceSome implements AutoCloseable {
   void doSome() {
        out.println("作一些事");
    @Override
   public void close() throws Exception {
        out.println("資源 Some 被關閉");
class ResourceOther implements AutoCloseable {
   void doOther() {
        out.println("作其他事");
    @Override
   public void close() throws Exception {
        out.println("資源 Other 被關閉");
```



```
try {
    ResourceSome some = new ResourceSome();
    Throwable localThrowable3 = null;
    trv {
        ResourceOther other = new ResourceOther();
        Throwable localThrowable4 = null;
        try {
            some.doSome();
            other.doOther();
        } catch (Throwable localThrowable1) {
            localThrowable4 = localThrowable1:
            throw localThrowable1:
                                                   ResourceOther
        } finally { // 處理 ResourceOther的關閉
                                                   的 try `catch `
            if (localThrowable4 != null) {
                                                   finally 部份
                try {
                    other.close();
                } catch (Throwable x2) {
                                                                 Resource Some
                    localThrowable4.addSuppressed(x2);
                                                                 Bo try catch .
            } else {
                                                                 finally 郵份
                other.close();
    } catch (Throwable localThrowable2) {
        localThrowable3 = localThrowable2;
        throw localThrowable2;
    } finally { // 處理 ResourceSome 的關閉
        if (localThrowable3 != null) {
            try {
                some.close();
            } catch (Throwable x2) {
                localThrowable3.addSuppressed(x2);
        } else {
            some.close();
} catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
```

rase8 共計