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About

A beginner's library for learning about essential Java programming concepts, syntax, APIs, and packages.

ADVANCED JAVA LANGUAGE FEATURES

Exceptions in Java, Part 1: Exception handling basics

Throwing, trying, catching, and cleaning up after Java exceptions



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```

public static void main(String[] args)
{
    if (args.length != 2)
    {
        System.err.println("usage: java Copy srcfile dstfile");
        return;
    }

    try
    {
        copy(args[0], args[1]);
    }
    catch (IOException ioe)
    {
        System.err.println("I/O error: " + ioe.getMessage());
    }
}

static void copy(String srcFile, String dstFile) throws IOException
{
    FileInputStream fis = null;
    FileOutputStream fos = null;
    try
    {
        fis = new FileInputStream(srcFile);
        fos = new FileOutputStream(dstFile);
        int c;
        while ((c = fis.read()) != -1)
            fos.write(c);
    }
    finally
    {
        if (fis != null)
            try
            {
                fis.close();
            }
            catch (IOException ioe)
            {
                System.err.println(ioe.getMessage());
            }

        if (fos != null)
            try
            {
                fos.close();
            }
    }
}

```

```
        catch (IOException ioe)
        {
            System.err.println(ioe.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

The file-copying logic has been moved into a `copy()` method. This method is designed to report an exception to the caller, but it first closes each open file.

This method's `throws` clause only lists `IOException`. It isn't necessary to include `FileNotFoundException` because `FileNotFoundException` subclasses `IOException`.

Once again, the `finally` clause presents a lot of code just to close two files. In the second part of this series, you will learn about the `try-with-resources` statement, which obviates the need to explicitly close these files.

In conclusion

In this article we've focused on the basics of Java's exception-oriented framework, but there is much more to grasp, including the aforementioned `try-with-resources` statement. The [second half of this tutorial](#) introduces Java's more advanced exception-oriented language features and library types.

Jeff Friesen teaches Java technology (including Android) to everyone.

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