



Exceptions

DE HOGESCHOOL MET HET NETWERK

Hogeschool PXL – Elfde-Liniestraat 24 – B-3500 Hasselt
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INHOUD

- Wat zijn exceptions?
- Exception handling
- Exception types
- Custom exceptions
- Exception throwing
- Unit tests voor exceptions
- Oefeningen

Wat zijn exceptions?

- Gebeurtenis tijdens uitvoeren van code
- Verstoot normale *flow*
- Exception wordt *gegooid* (throw)
- ... en kan opgevangen worden (*catch*)
- Indien niet opgevangen: programma stopt met uitvoeren

Wat zijn exceptions?

Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int[] lijstje = { 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8};  
  
    System.out.println(lijstje[13]);  
  
}
```

Wat zijn exceptions?

Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int[] lijstje = { 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8};  
  
    System.out.println(lijstje[13]);  
  
}
```



throws exception

Wat zijn exceptions?

Intern:

... (failure in code)

```
throw new ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException (...);
```

...

Wat zijn exceptions?

Console toont stack trace & info:

Exception in thread "main"

`java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException:`

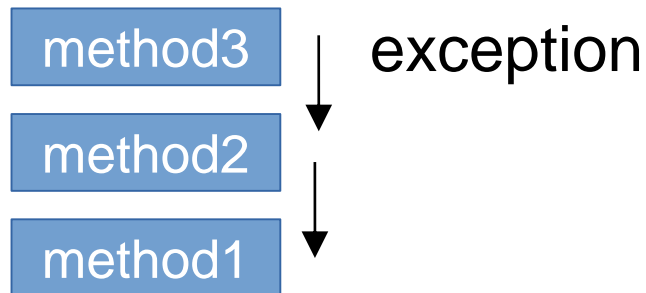
 Index 13 out of bounds for length 6

 at ExceptionsDemo.main(ExceptionsDemo.java:11)

→ programma gestopt

Exception handling

- Opvangen van exception
- Call stack wordt doorlopen



Exception handling

Syntax

```
try {  
    // Code die "mogelijk" een exception genereert  
}  
catch (Throwable exceptionObject) {  
    // Code om de exception af te handelen  
    // Lijkt op een methode met 1 parameter  
    // Exception-object wordt doorgegeven aan catch-blok  
    // Exception-object moet afgeleid zijn van de class  
    // "Throwable"  
}
```

Exception handling

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int[] lijstje = { 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8};  
    System.out.println(lijstje[13]);  
}
```



Genereert exception

Exception handling

Exceptions opvangen:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
    int[] lijstje = {1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8};  
    try {  
        System.out.println(lijstje[13]);  
    } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException exception) {  
        System.out.println("Foute index!");  
    }  
    // Programma wordt verder uitgevoerd  
}
```

Exception handling

...

```
catch (NullPointerException exception) {  
    System.out.print(exception.getMessage() );  
    exception.printStackTrace() ;  
}
```

getMessage(): omschrijving van de exception

printStackTrace(): waar vond de exception plaats?

Meerdere exceptions

- Meerdere mogelijke exceptions in try-blok
- Afzonderlijk catch-blok voor elk type

```
try {  
    // Code die “mogelijk” een exception genereert  
}  
catch (ThrowableClass1 exceptionObject) {  
    // afhandeling van exceptions van klasse ThrowableClass1  
}  
catch (ThrowableClass2 exceptionObject) {  
    // afhandeling van exceptions van klasse ThrowableClass2  
}  
catch (ThrowableClass3 exceptionObject) {  
    // afhandeling van exceptions van klasse ThrowableClass3  
}
```

Finally

Wordt **altijd** uitgevoerd, met of zonder exception

Bestanden afsluiten

Netwerkconnectie sluiten

```
try {  
    ...  
}  
catch (Exception ex){  
    ...  
}  
finally {  
    ...  
}
```

Oefening

Gegeven de code in *ArithmeticDemo.java*

1. Zoek wat er fout zou kunnen gaan bij uitvoeren van deze code
2. Zoek de methode `Integer.parseInt()` in de JavaDoc
 - Welke exception kan deze methode genereren?
3. Wat kan er verkeerd gaan bij de deling?
 - Kan je dit ook opvangen?
4. Plaats het `keyboard.close()` event in het *finally*-blok

parseInt

```
public static int parseInt(String s)
    throws NumberFormatException
```

Parses the string argument as a signed decimal integer. The characters in the string must all be decimal digits, except that the first character may be an ASCII minus sign '-' ('\u002D') to indicate a negative value or an ASCII plus sign '+' ('\u002B') to indicate a positive value. The resulting integer value is returned, exactly as if the argument and the radix 10 were given as arguments to the `parseInt(java.lang.String, int)` method.

Parameters:

`s` - a `String` containing the `int` representation to be parsed

Returns:

the integer value represented by the argument in decimal.

Throws:

`NumberFormatException` - if the string does not contain a parsable integer.



RULE #52

You cannot divide by zero.

```
5
```

```
0
```

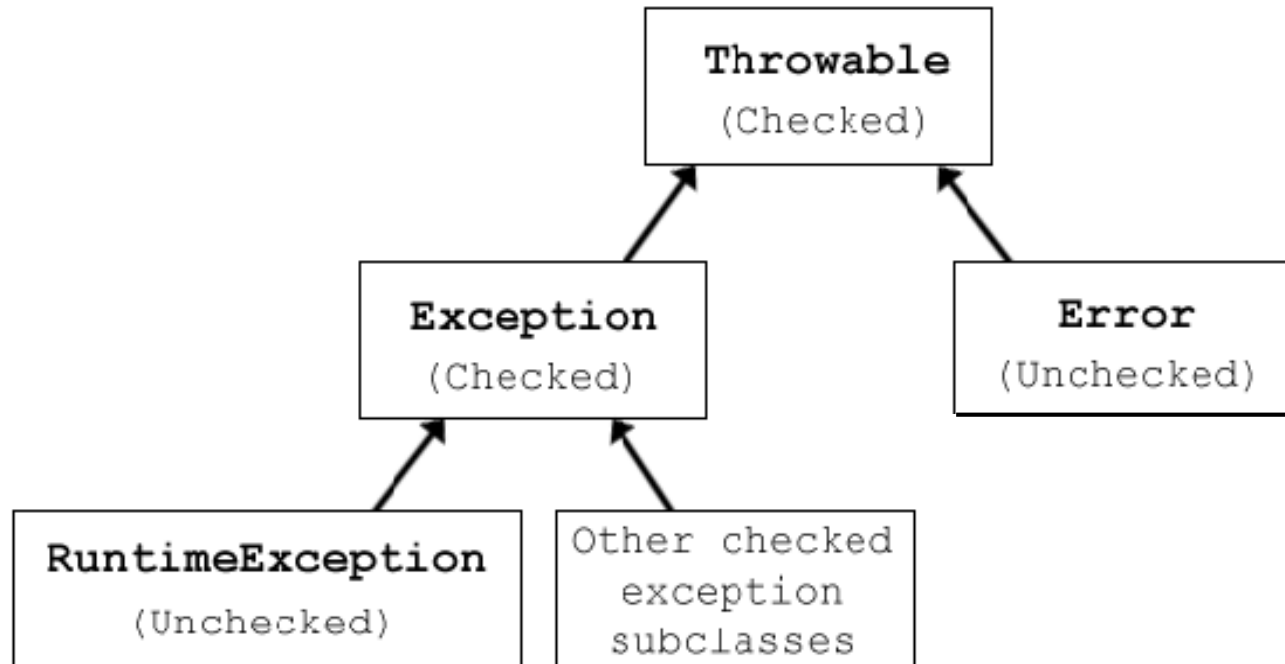
```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero  
    at ArithmeticDemo.main(ArithmeticDemo.java:8)
```

```
Process finished with exit code 1
```

Exception types

- Unchecked exception
 - Runtime exception
 - Mogen opgevangen worden
 - bv. NullPointerException, IndexOutOfBoundsException
- Checked exception
 - Compile time exception
 - Grote kans op fout
 - Moéten opgevangen worden
 - bv. IOException, ...

Exception types



`NullPointerException`, `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` = ?

Exception handling

Exception handler die alle exceptions opvangt:

```
try {  
    ...  
}  
catch (Exception ex) {  
    ...  
}
```

Bad practice Geen info over welke fout is opgetreden

Custom exceptions

- Startcode: *CustomExceptionsDemo.java*

```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
  
    public Person(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return name;  
    }  
  
    public void setName(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
  
    public String toString() {  
        return this.name;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class CustomExceptionsDemo {  
  
    public static String[] names = {"Bart", "Nele", "Sam", ""};  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        ArrayList<Person> list = initialize();  
    }  
  
    public static ArrayList<Person> initialize() {  
        ArrayList<Person> personList = new ArrayList<>();  
  
        for(String name : names) {  
            Person person = createPerson(name);  
            personList.add(person);  
        }  
        return personList;  
    }  
  
    public static Person createPerson(String name) {  
        return new Person(name);  
    }  
}
```

Custom exception

- Eigen exception definiëren
- Bij ongeldige naam in *createPerson()*
- Lege String als waarde: `InvalidNameException`

Custom exceptions

- Afleiden van Exception of RuntimeException
 - Checked vs Unchecked


```
public class InvalidNameException extends Exception {  
    public InvalidNameException(String msg) {  
        super(msg);  
    }  
}
```


Throw custom exception

```
public Person createPerson(String name) {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + "is not a name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
}
```

Throw exception

```
public Person createPerson(String name) {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + "is not a name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
}
```



Compilation error:
Unhandled exception

Checked exceptions

- Methode **moet**:
 - Exception opvangen

OF

- Exception ‘omhoog’ werpen

```
try {  
    ...  
} catch (InvalidNameException  
        exception) {  
    ...  
}
```

```
public Person createPerson(String name)  
    throws InvalidNameException {  
    ...  
}
```

Checked exceptions

```
public static Person createPerson(String name) {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + " is not a correct name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
}
```

! Add exception to method signature
! Surround with try/catch
✎ Remove braces from 'if' statement ▶



```
public static Person createPerson(String name) throws InvalidNameException {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + " is not a correct name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
}
```

Checked exceptions

```
public static Person createPerson(String name) {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + " is not a correct name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
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```

! Add exception to method signature
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✎ Remove braces from 'if' statement ▶



```
public static Person createPerson(String name) throws InvalidNameException {  
    if(name.isBlank()) {  
        throw new InvalidNameException(name + " is not a correct name");  
    }  
  
    return new Person(name);  
}
```

Checked exceptions

```
public ArrayList<Person> initialize() {  
    ArrayList<Person> personList = new ArrayList<Person>();  
    String[] names = {"Bart", "Nele", "Sam", ""};  
    for(String name : names) {  
        Person person = createPerson(name);  
        personList.add(person);  
    }  
    return personList;  
}
```



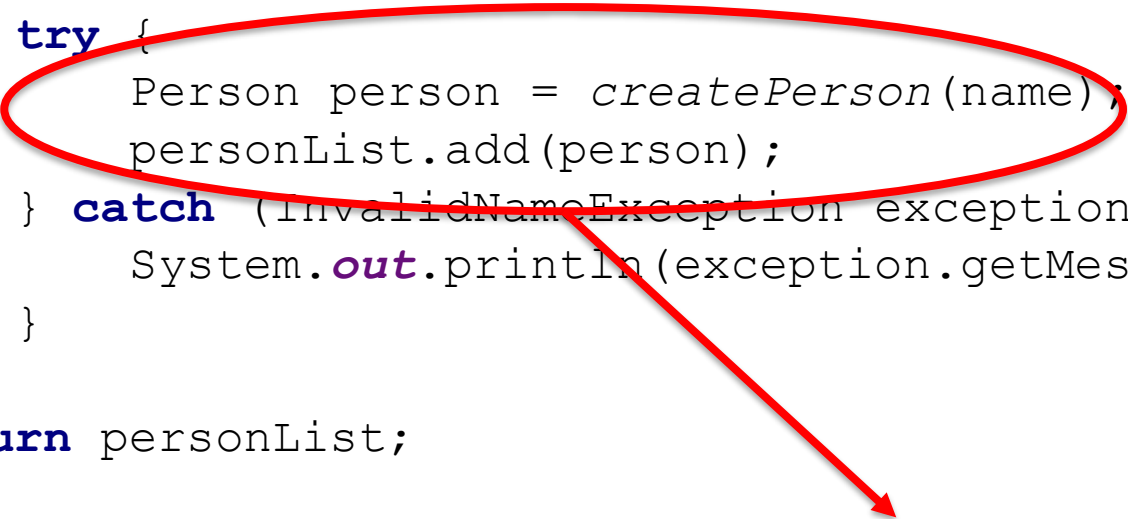
Compilation error:
Unhandled exception

Checked exceptions

```
public static ArrayList<Person> initialize() {  
    ArrayList<Person> personList = new ArrayList<Person>();  
    String[] names = {"Bart", "Nele", "Sam", ""};  
    for(String name : names) {  
        try {  
            Person person = createPerson(name);  
            personList.add(person);  
        } catch (InvalidNameException exception) {  
            System.out.println(exception.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
    return personList;  
}
```

Checked exceptions

```
public static ArrayList<Person> initialize() {  
    ArrayList<Person> personList = new ArrayList<Person>();  
    String[] names = {"Bart", "Nele", "Sam", ""};  
    for(String name : names) {  
        try {  
            Person person = createPerson(name);  
            personList.add(person);  
        } catch (InvalidNameException exception) {  
            System.out.println(exception.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
    return personList;  
}
```



Scope!

Oefening

Gegeven de code in *CustomExceptionDemo.java*

1. Maak de klasse `InvalidNameException` aan
2. Zorg dat deze op het juiste moment gegooid wordt
3. Gooi de exception verder
4. Vang hem op in *initialize()*
5. Print de bijhorende message en stack trace wanneer de exception optreedt

Unit testing exceptions

- Testen of exception geworpen wordt
- Opnemen in automatische tests
- Conditie voor exception triggeren

Unit testing exceptions

```
@Test
void testExpectedException() {

    Assertions.assertThrows(NumberFormatException.class, () -> {
        Integer.parseInt("One");
    });

}
```

Unit testing exceptions

```
@Test
void testInvalidNameException() {

    Assertions.assertThrows(InvalidNameException.class, () -> {
        Person p = CustomExceptionsDemo.createPerson("");
    });
}
```

✓ Test Results	32 ms	"C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-11.0.4\bin\java.exe" ...
✓ PersonTest	32 ms	
✓ testInvalidNameException()	32 ms	Process finished with exit code 0

Leerstof

- Handboek: Hoofdstuk 1
- Oefening: VriendenApp – zie Blackboard
- Extra: PluralSight - [Exception handling](#)

Java Fundamentals: Exception Handling

by Esteban Herrera

This course will teach you what you need to know about exception handling in Java, from error handling to creating your own custom exceptions.

 Resume Course



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