



Errors and Exceptions







What are Exceptions?

- Not a magical entity
- Exception is a standard Java class
- extends Throwable
- What is an Error?
- Let's look at the documentation



What are Exceptions?

- Would be really nice to be able to make our own Exceptions
- Specific for our own classes
- Remember setDDNumber?





Throw keyword

- Used to generate an exception at the current point
- Will cause the program to crash if not caught at a different point





What happens if I extend Exception?

- We can create our own exceptions
- These can be thrown and caught just like any other exception
- What does it mean to be thrown?
- Let's make our own Exception





Throw vs Throws

- Throws says an exception could occur
- Used for checked exceptions

- Throw creates a new exception at the current point
- Forces an exception to occur



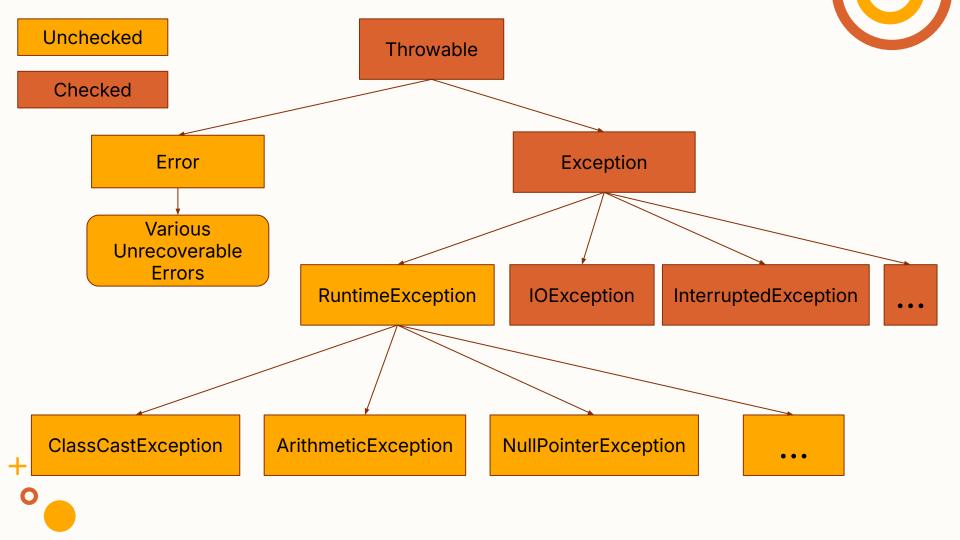


When should our Exception be handled?

- Some exceptions you might have seen get mad when you don't "handle" them
- InteruptedException, IOException

- Others just let it happen
- FileNotFoundException,
 ClassCastException







When should our Exception be handled?

- instanceof RuntimeException
 - Unchecked until runtime
- Instanceof Exception
 - Handle checked at compile time
 - try/catch
 - throws



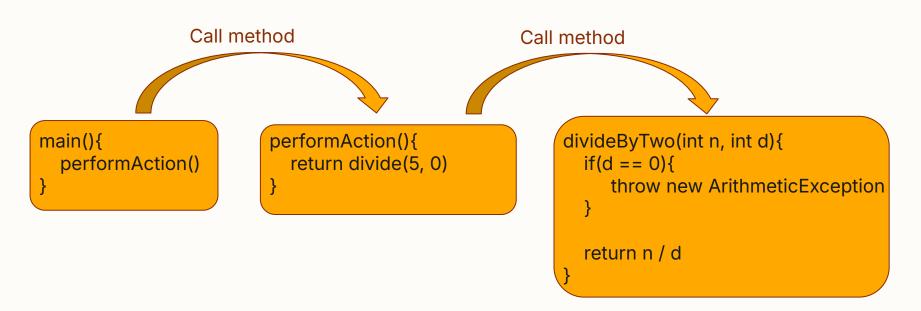


Review

- Well Developed Classes
 - Good Encapsulation
 - Common interfaces
 - Good use of Inheritance
- Exceptions



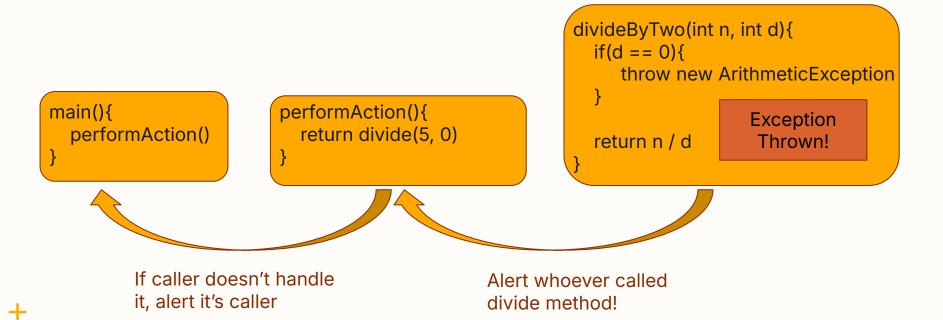
How are exceptions passed?







How are exceptions passed?





How are exceptions passed?

- Exceptions get pass up the chain of method callers until:
 - Someone handles the exception
 - try/catch
 - Main throws the exception
 - Program crashes

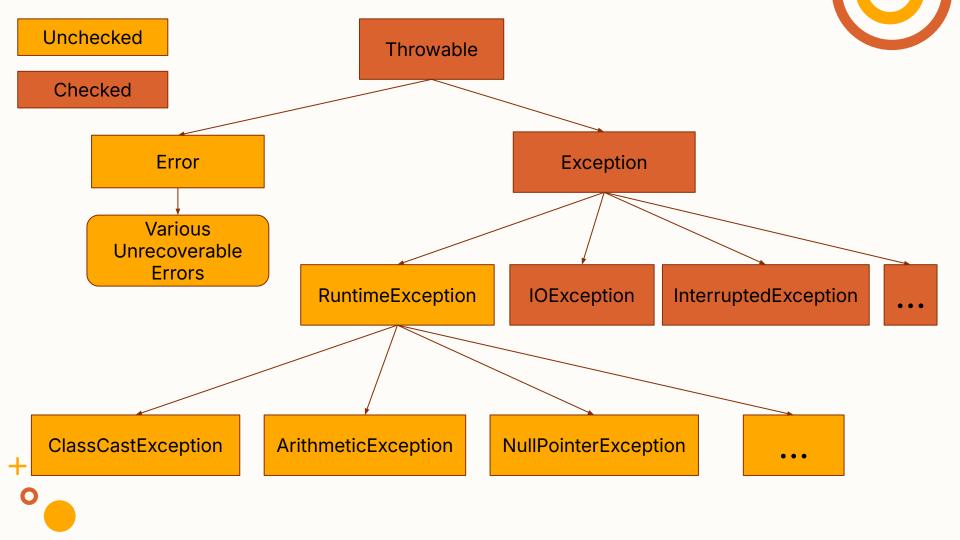




Review

- Two types of exceptions:
 - Checked (extends Exception)
 - Unchecked (extends RuntimeException)







Checked Exceptions

 RuntimeExceptions do not force the caller to handle it

 What does it mean for an exception to be "checked"?





Checked Exceptions

 What does it mean for an exception to be "checked"?

- Must be handled
 - "throws" in declaration
 - try/catch block





Throws

- I don't care if something goes wrong
- Let my caller deal with it

- Diversion of responsibility
- "throws" is considered "handling" an exception



- Try
 - Attempt to run a block of code
 - That code might throw some exception
- Catch
 - What exception to catch
 - How to handle it





Let's use try/catch with some built in java

divideByTwo(int n, int d){

 $if(d == 0){$

classes

```
main(){
    performAction() {
        return divide(5, 0)
    }

throw new ArithmeticException
}

return n / d

Exception
Thrown!
```



 We get to decide "where" the exception gets caught at

 What if there was multiple exceptions that could be thrown?





- Say divide could throw two exceptions
- ArithmeticException
- NumberTooBigException
 - Let's make this
 - What should this extend?





- We can have multiple catch blocks
- Catch blocks are lazily evaluated
- Top to bottom

Most specific → most general





finally

- Finally blocks always run
 - Even if you return inside of a try/catch

- Primarily used to clean up resources
 - Please don't use this for anything else
- Lets see that!



Aside: try-with-resources

Your editor might give you a when you write a try/catch

```
try (FileInputStream in = new FileInputStream("input.txt")) {
    int data = in.read();
    System.out.println(data);
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```



Stack Trace

- Common Exception methods
 - e.getMessage()
 - e.printStackTrace()
 - This is the console dump you have seen
 - Chain of methods = Call Stack





How to decide

 How should you pick a checked vs unchecked exception?

- Well one is annoying to deal with
- But is that good enough?





How to decide

- Cry in the dojo, fight in the battlefield
- Runtime Exceptions
 - You are not accepting that something could go wrong
 - Exception
 - Someone should deal with this problem

