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Exceptions and testing

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Splitter example

```
package files;
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Splitter {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String line = "";
        // create scanner to read text
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        do {
            // read next line
            line = sc.hasNextLine() ? sc.nextLine() : "";
            // convert line to upper case and write to standard output
            System.out.println(line.toUpperCase());
            // convert line to lower case and write to standard error
            System.err.println(line.toLowerCase());
        } while (!line.equals(""));
        sc.close();
    }
}
```

Serializable

```
import java.io.Serializable;

public class Class1 implements Serializable {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 0x8FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFLL;
    int v = 4;
}
```

```
FileOutputStream fs = new FileOutputStream("D:\\\\file.ser");
ObjectOutputStream os = new ObjectOutputStream(fs);
os.writeObject(new Class1());
os.flush();
os.close();
```

AC ED 00 05 73 72 00 06 43 6C 1 73 73 31 8F 1F
FF FF FF FF FF FF 02 00 01 49 00 01 76 78 70 00
00 00 04

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♦

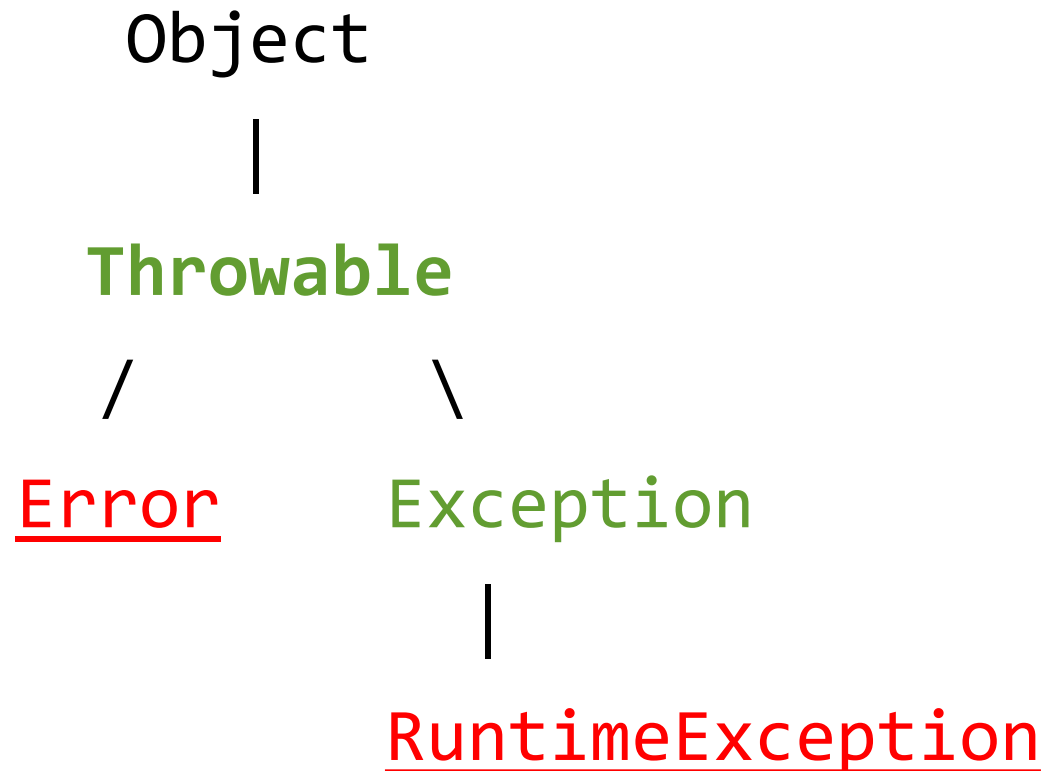
Agenda

- **Exceptions**
 - **Error, Exceptions and handling**
- **Unit Tests**

Problems (errors) vs Exceptions

- **“Problem”** – situation when your program behaves not in expected way
 - $2 + 2 = 5$
 - $2 + 2 = 4$... takes 20 seconds to calculate
 - $1 / 0$
 - `File.open("???123321\5431`");`
 - `a = null;`
`a.equals(b);`
- **Exception** – problem, that can be detected as something “not expected to happen” and handled by your code

Java Exception hierarchy



Java Exception paradigm

- **Classifications**

- **Compilation errors** vs. **runtime exceptions**

- **Errors vs Exception**

- Errors are either **compilation errors** or **serious problems** that should not be handled

- **Checked (“predictable”) vs Unchecked exceptions**

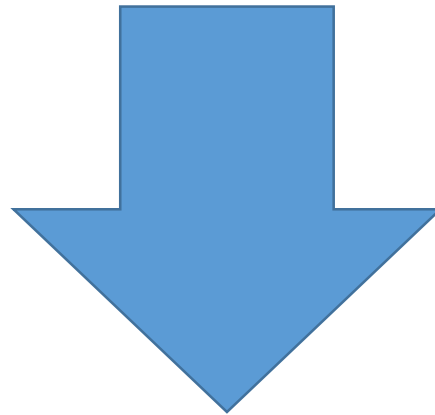
- All **Errors** are Unchecked exceptions

Java compile-time errors



6

```
int variable = new Object();
```



Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
Type mismatch: cannot convert from Object to int

```
at Orders.q(Orders.java:6)  
at Orders.main(Orders.java:11)
```


Java compile-time errors



```
static int q() {  
    int value = 3;  
}
```

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error: Unresolved compilation problem:
This method must return a result of type int

```
at Orders.q(Orders.java:4)  
at Orders.main(Orders.java:9)
```

Java runtime-time exceptions

```
static int usual() { return 1; }  
static int fun() { while (true); }
```

Unchecked exception

```
static int q() { throw new ArithmeticException(); }  
static int qGuarded() { return q(); }
```

Checked exception

```
static int p() throws Exception { throw new Exception(); }
```

Try block

```
static int pGuarded() {  
    int val = 0;  
    try {  
        val = p();  
        System.out.println("Everything is ok!");  
        return val;  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
        System.out.println("Ooops!");  
        return 0;  
    } finally {  
        System.out.println("In any case ");  
    }  
}
```

Check

Catch blocks

Finally block

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    pGuarded();  
    qGuarded();  
}
```

```
Exception in thread "main" Ooops!  
In any case  
java.lang.ArithmeticException  
    at Orders.q(Orders.java:6)  
    at Orders.qGuarded(Orders.java:7)  
    at Orders.main(Orders.java:27)
```

Try – catch – finally

```
try {  
    // ...  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    // A1: only if extends Exception  
} catch (Throwable e) {  
    // A2: cannot switch with A1!  
} finally {  
    // F : executed after catch  
}
```

Try – catch – finally: special cases

```
try {  
  
} finally {  
  
}
```

```
static int pGuarded() throws Exception {  
    try {  
        throw new Exception("A");  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        throw new Exception("B");  
    } finally {  
        throw new Exception("C");  
    }  
}
```

Checked Exception

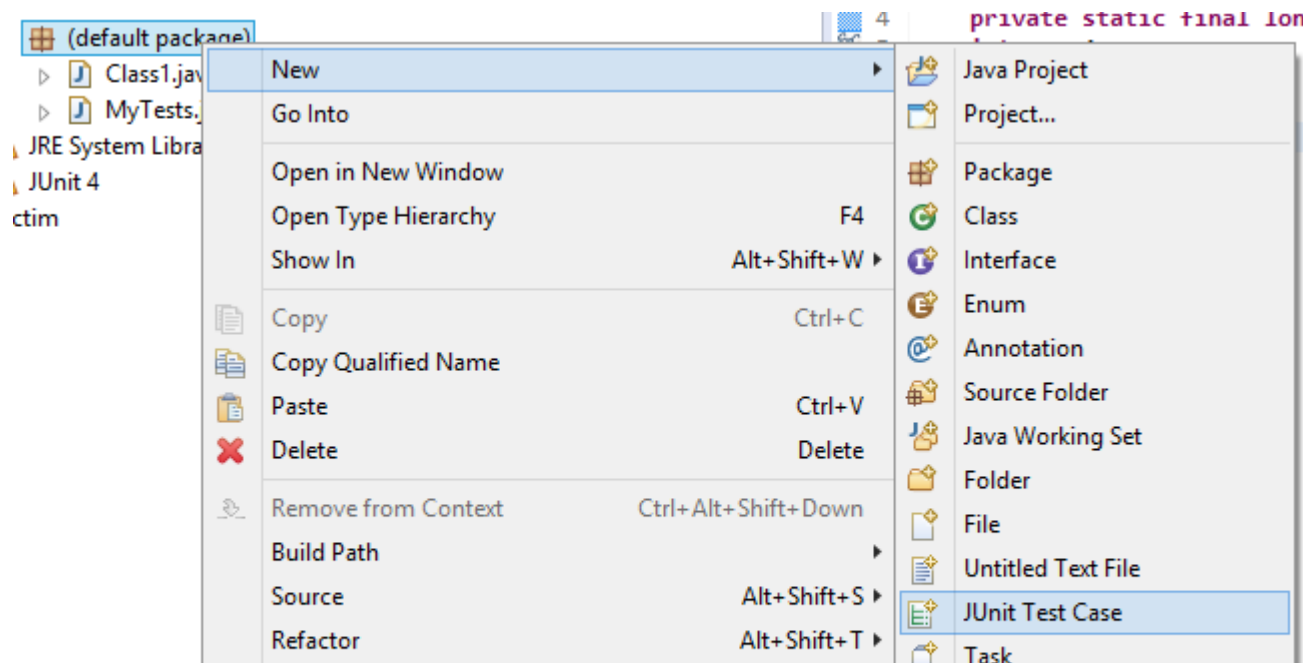
```
class A {  
    void a() throws Exception { }  
    void b() throws Exception { a(); }  
    void c() throws Throwable { a(); }  
void d() throws ArithmeticException { a(); }  
}
```

```
class B extends A {  
void a() throws Throwable { }  
}
```

```
class C extends A {  
    void a() throws ExportException { }  
}
```

Unit testing

- **Unit testing** – an approach in programming, that allows to check if parts (units) of your program behaves right in automatic way
- There are few frameworks to implement Unit test. *JUnit* is pre-installed for Eclipse.



Running test

Package Explorer JUnit

Finished after 0.019 seconds

Runs: 1/1 Errors: 0 Failures: 1

MyTestCase [Runner: JUnit 4] (0.001 s)

- test (0.001 s)

```
MyTestCase.java
1 import static org.junit.Assert.*;
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 public class MyTestCase {
10
11     @BeforeClass
12     public static void setUpBeforeClass() throws Exception {
13     }
14
15     @AfterClass
16     public static void tearDownAfterClass() throws Exception {
17     }
18
19     @Before
20     public void setUp() throws Exception {
21     }
22
23     @After
24     public void tearDown() throws Exception {
25     }
26
27     @Test
28     public void test() {
29         fail("Not yet implemented");
30     }
31
32 }
```

Typical test case

Package Explorer JUnit

Finished after 0.017 seconds

Runs: 4/4 (1 skipped) Errors: 0 Failures: 1

MyTestCase [Runner: JUnit 4] (0.004 s)

- test1 (0.000 s)
- test2 (0.000 s)
- test3 (0.003 s)
- test4 (0.001 s)

Failure Trace

org.junit.ComparisonFailure: expected:<[abc]> but was:<[ABC]>
at MyTestCase.test3(MyTestCase.java:44)

```
MyTestCase.java
23 @Test
24 public void test1() {
25     // Arrange
26     String string = "abc";
27     // Act
28     String result = string.toUpperCase();
29     // Assert
30     assertEquals("ABC", result);
31 }
32
33 @Test
34 @Ignore
35 public void test2() { }
36
37 @Test
38 public void test3() {
39     // Arrange
40     String string = "abc";
41     // Act
42     String result = string.toUpperCase();
43     // Assert
44     assertEquals("abc", result);
45 }
46
47 @Test(expected = ArithmeticException.class)
48 public void test4() {
49     // Arrange
50     int a = 0, b = 12;
51     // Act
52     int c = b / a;
53     // Assert
54     fail("Exception expected!");
55 }
56 }
```




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