

Object Oriented Architectures and Secure Development

Custom Exceptions

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What we already know: try-and-catch

```
try {
    // the code that might go wrong ...
} catch (SomeException ex) {
    // the code to recover from the exceptional situation.
}
```



What we already know: throw

```
public void withdraw(int amount) {
  if (amount < 0) {
    LOGGER.log(Level.WARNING, "Possible steal attempt");
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal amount");
  if (this.balance < amount) {</pre>
    throw new IllegalStateException("Insufficient funds");
  this.balance -= amount;
```

Creating your own exceptions

```
public class InsufficientFundsException extends RuntimeException {
  public InsufficientFundsException() {
    super();
  public InsufficientFundsException(String message) {
    super(message);
  public InsufficientFundsException(String message, Throwable cause) {
    super(message, cause);
```

Throwing your own exceptions

```
public void withdraw(int amount) {
  if (amount < 0) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal amount");
  if (this.balance < amount) {</pre>
    throw new InsufficientFundsException();
  this.balance -= amount;
```

Creating your own exceptions

```
public class InsufficientFundsException extends RuntimeException {
  private final int balance;
  private final int amount;
  public InsufficientFundsException(int balance, int amount) {
    super(String.format("Insufficient Funds: cannot withdraw %d when the balance is only %d.", amount, balance));
    this.balance = balance;
    this.amount = amount;
  public int getBalance() {
    return balance;
  public int getAmount() {
    return amount;
```



Throwing your own exceptions

```
public void withdraw(int amount) {
  if (amount < 0) {
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal amount");
  if (this.balance < amount) {</pre>
    throw new InsufficientFundsException(this.balance, amount);
  this.balance -= amount;
```