

Error Handling

Exception Responses, Exception Handlers, Global Handlers



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Technical Trainers



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#java-web

1. Error Handling
2. Exception Responses
3. Controller-based Exception Handling
 - **@ExceptionHandler**
4. Global Application Exception Handling
 - **@ControllerAdvice**
5. Exception techniques use cases





Error Handling

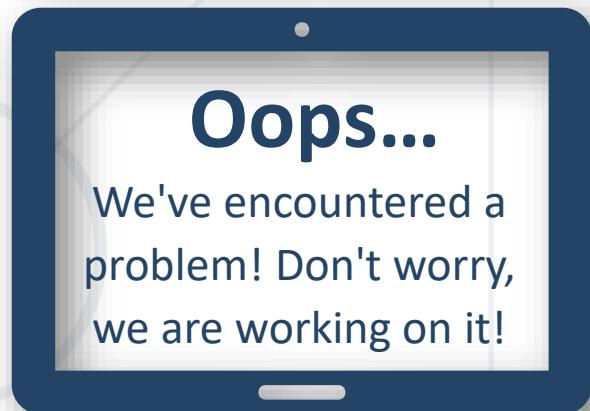
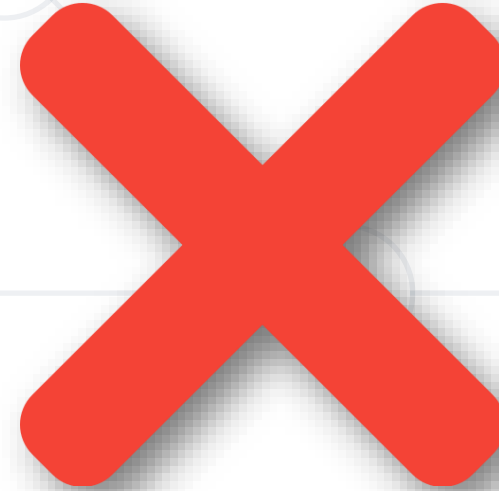
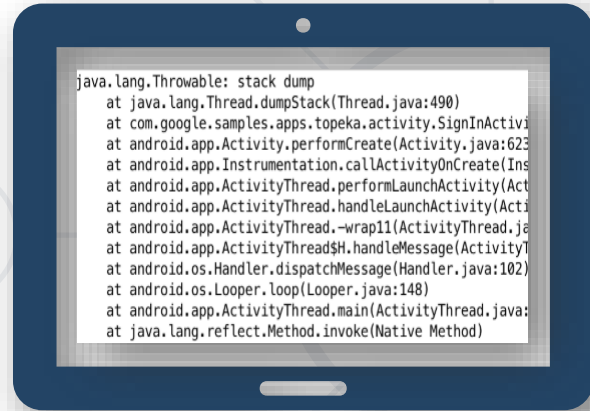
Anticipate! Detect! Resolve!

Error Handling

- **Error handling** refers to:
 - The **anticipation**, **detection** and **resolution** of programming errors
 - The response & recovery procedures from error conditions
- Error handling is necessary!
 - Improves **user experience**
 - **Optimizes** debugging
 - Facilitates **code maintenance**
 - Ensures **product quality**



Error Handling Example



Error Handling in Spring

- Spring MVC offers **no default** (fall-back) **error page** out of the box, however Spring Boot does
- At start-up, Spring Boot **tries to find** a mapping for **/error**
- Spring MVC provides **several approaches** to error handling
 - Per exception
 - Per controller
 - Globally



Error Handling in Spring

- Each option has its own use cases and circumstances
- You can use:
 - **Response-annotated** custom exceptions
 - **Controller-based** handlers on specified actions
 - **@ControllerAdvice** annotated classes for global handlers



- To disable the default **White label error page** for a Spring Boot application:
 - We must save **error.html** file in resources/templates directory, it'll automatically be picked up by the default Spring

Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

Thu Jul 09 15:21:40 EEST 2020

There was an unexpected error (type=Not Found, status=404).

No message available

My error page

ErrorController Interface

- Spring Boot maps **/error** to **BasicExceptionHandler** which populates model with error attributes and then returns 'error' as the view name
- To replace BasicExceptionHandler with our own custom controller which can map to /error, we need to **implement ErrorHandler** interface



```
@Controller
public class MyErrorController implements ErrorController {
    @RequestMapping
    @ResponseBody
    public String handle(HttpServletRequest request){
        // Some code ...
    }
}
```



HTTP Status Codes

Annotated Custom Exceptions

- Unhandled exceptions during a request produce HTTP 500 response
- Any custom exception can be annotated with **@ResponseStatus**
 - Supports all HTTP status codes
 - When thrown and unhandled – produces error page with appropriate response

```
@ResponseStatus(value = HttpStatus.NOT_FOUND, reason = "Product was not found.")  
public class ProductNotFoundException extends RuntimeException {  
    // Exception definition  
}
```

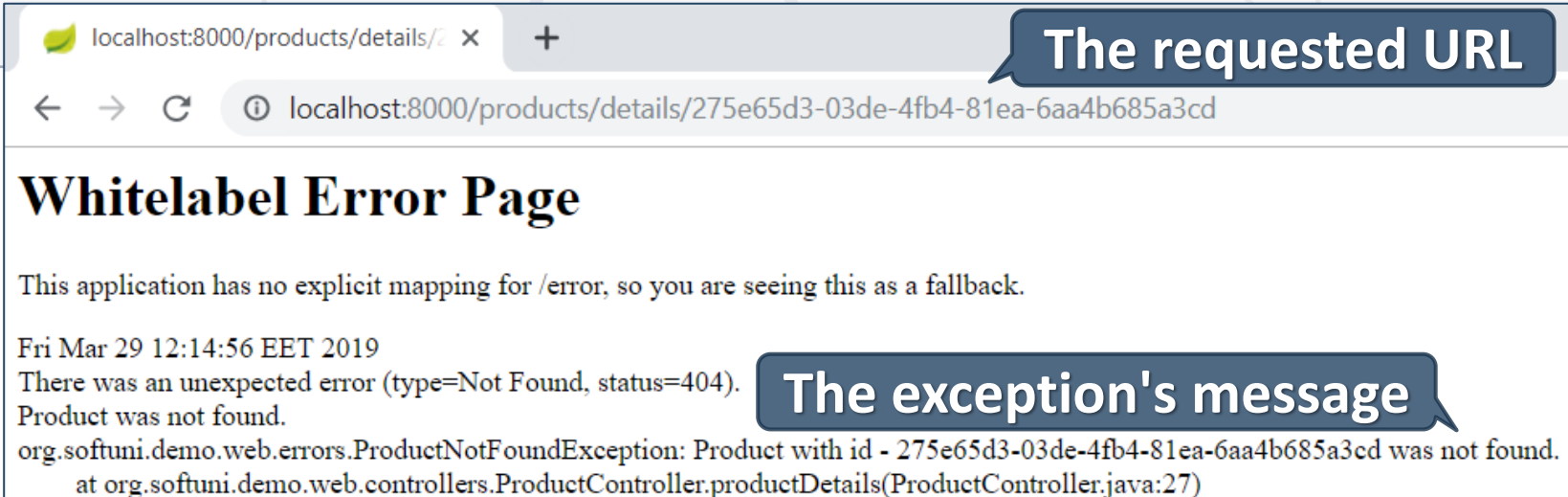
- And the controller action, throwing the exception

```
@GetMapping("/products/details/{id}")
public ModelAndView productDetails(@PathVariable String id, ModelAndView modelAndView) {
    Product product = this.productRepository.findProductById(id);

    if(product == null) throw new ProductNotFoundException(id);

    modelAndView.addObject("product", product);
    return this.view("product/details", modelAndView);
}
```

The produced HTTP
Status & Message



The requested URL

Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

Fri Mar 29 12:14:56 EET 2019
There was an unexpected error (type=Not Found, status=404).
Product was not found.
org.softuni.demo.web.errors.ProductNotFoundException: Product with id - 275e65d3-03de-4fb4-81ea-6aa4b685a3cd was not found.
at org.softuni.demo.web.controllers.ProductController.productDetails(ProductController.java:27)

The exception's message



Controller-Based Error Handling

Exceptions & Views

- You can define Controller-specific Exception Handlers
 - Annotated with **@ExceptionHandler** annotation
 - They work **only** for the **Controller** they are defined in
 - Can be annotated with **@ResponseStatus** to convert HTTP status
 - Can accept the **caught exception** as a **parameter**
 - Can return **ModelAndView** or **String** (view name)
 - Can catch **multiple** exception types

Controller-Based Error Handling

```
@ExceptionHandler({PersistenceException.class,  
TransactionException.class})  
public ModelAndView handleDbExceptions(DatabaseException e) {  
    ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView("error");  
    modelAndView.addObject("message", e.getMessage());  
  
    return modelAndView;  
}
```

Parent
Exception

An error occurred while processing your request!

Error: Database server is down.

```
<html>  
<head>...</head>  
<body>  
    <h1>An error occurred while processing your request!</h1>  
    <p th:text="|Error: ${message}|"></p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Controller-Based Error Handling

- Handler methods have **flexible signatures**
 - You can pass in servlet-related objects as parameters
 - **HttpServletRequest**
 - **HttpServletResponse**
 - **HttpSession**
 - **Principal**



Controller-Based Error Handling

- The **Model** or **ModelAndView** cannot be a parameter though
 - Instead of passing it, you have to setup it inside the method
 - Nevertheless, this is not an issue because the **IoC container** would have done the same (pass an **empty instance**)



- It is not a good practice for full error **stacktraces** to be exposed
 - Your users don't need to see ugly exception web-pages
 - You may even have security policies which **strictly forbid** any public exception info
 - Hide as **much information** as **possible** and present **User-friendly** error pages
 - For **testing** purposes you may view details
 - This may need an **environment** setup

A team of highly trained monkeys has been dispatched to deal with this situation.





Global Application Exception Handling

@ControllerAdvice Classes

- There is a way to achieve Global exception handling in Spring
 - This is done through the **@ControllerAdvice** annotation
- Any class annotated with **@ControllerAdvice** turns into an **interceptor-like** controller:
 - Enables **global exception handling**
 - Enables **model enhancement** methods



- In **@ControllerAdvice** classes you still use **@ExceptionHandler**
 - However, this time it refers to the whole application
 - The error handling is not limited only to a specific controller

@ControllerAdvice

```
public class GlobalExceptionHandler {  
    @ExceptionHandler({TransactionException.class, PersistenceException.class})  
    public ModelAndView handleDatabaseErrors(DatabaseException e) {  
        ModelAndView modelAndView = new ModelAndView("index");  
        modelAndView.addObject("message", e.getMessage());  
        modelAndView.addObject("stack", {...} /* Formatted Stack Trace */);  
  
        return modelAndView;  
    }  
}
```

Global Exception Handling (REST)

- **RESTful requests** may also generate unexpected exceptions
 - HTTP Error response codes are a good choice
 - However sometimes you might need more than just a status
 - **Customized Error Object**, which can be presented on the Client
 - **Limited Information** returned to the Client



- You can customize the **Error Response** by introducing a class
 - The **Error Handler** itself remains the same as in casual web apps

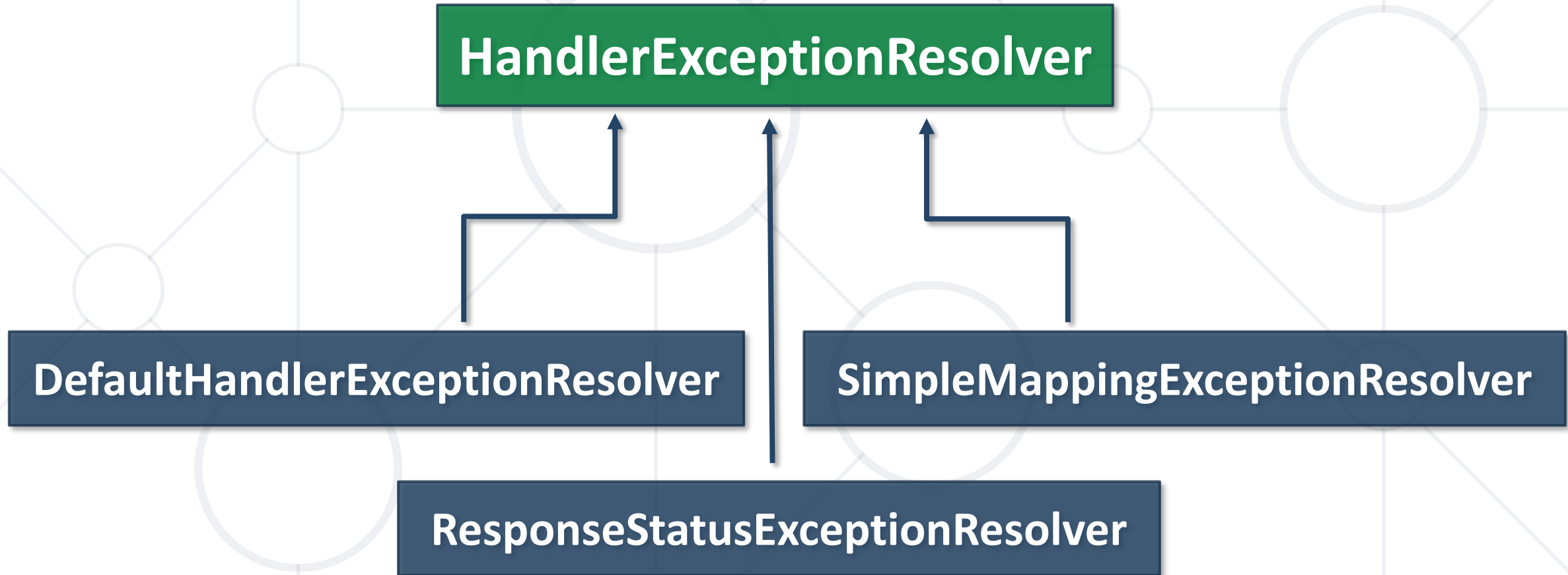
```
public class ErrorInfo {  
    public final String url;  
    public final String ex;  
    public ErrorInfo(String url, Exception ex) {  
        this.url = url;  
        this.ex = ex.getLocalizedMessage();  
    }  
}
```



Global Exception Handling (REST)

```
@ControllerAdvice
public class GlobalRESTExceptionHandler {
    @ResponseStatus(HttpStatus.INTERNAL_SERVER_ERROR)
    @ExceptionHandler({TransactionException.class,
                      PersistenceException.class})
    public @ResponseBody ErrorInfo handleRESTErrors(HttpServletRequest req,
                                                    DbException e) {
        return new ErrorInfo(req.getRequestURL(), e);
    }
}
```

HandlerExceptionResolver Interface





Exception Techniques Use Cases

What to Use When?

What to Use When?

- Spring offers **many** choices, when it comes to **error** handling
- Be **careful mixing** too **many** of these
 - You may not get the behavior you wanted
- There are some semantics, that should be followed, though



Exception techniques use cases

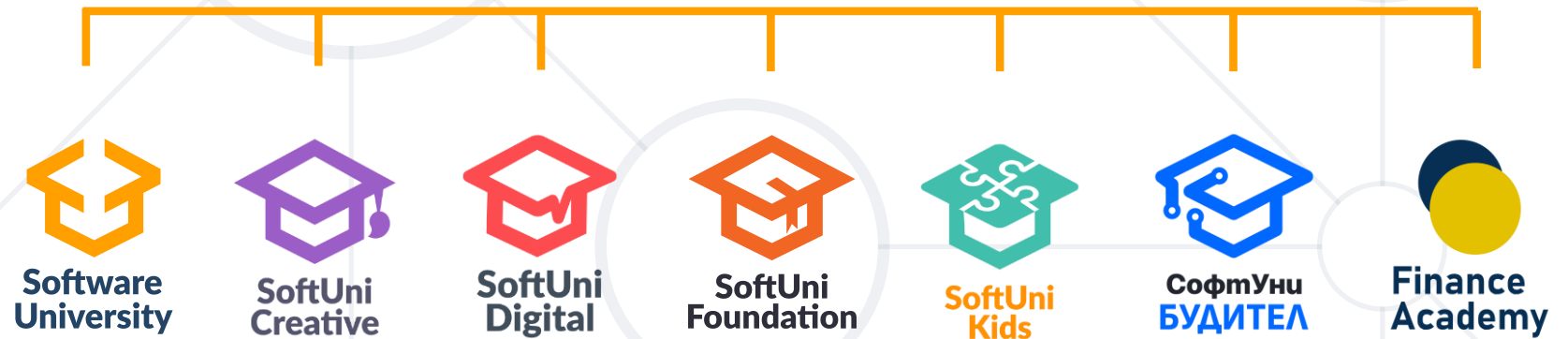
- For custom exceptions, consider adding **@ResponseStatus** to then
- For Controller-specific exceptions, **@ExceptionHandler** methods should be added alongside the actions
- For all other exceptions, **@ExceptionHandler** methods in **@ControllerAdvice** classes should be implemented



- **Error Handling** is essential
 - Improves **User Experience**
 - Improves **Application maintenance**
- **Exception Responses**
- **Controller-based** Exception
- **Global Application** Exception Handling
- **Exception techniques** use cases



Questions?



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