

# Trying not to Crash Out . . .

Week 8

```
C:\Users\brend\source\repos\VGATestProject\x64\Release\VGATestProject.exe (process 70484) exited with code 0.  
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

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# Errors

# Compiler Misfire

If you get an *error*, that means something broke in your code when it was compiling. Code with errors can't compile or run.

The main file may still run, but the code in the unbuilt file will be inaccessible

- IDEs like Visual Studio prevent the entire project from running if there is any error

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# Exceptions

# “Houston, We Have a Problem”

If you get an *exception*, that means something broke in your code while it was running. (Sometimes called “Runtime Errors”)

Unlike Java, which automatically throws exceptions, C++ will still try to perform the operations. Depending on the compiler and specific operation you may see:

Program Crash, Strange Output Values (+inf, etc), etc

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# Defining the Undefined

Exception handling controls the result of these behaviors:

```
#include <stdexcept>

throw std::runtime_error("Cannot divide by 0!");

try { ... /*Code contains throw command*/ }

catch (const std::runtime_error error) { ... }

// Throw can use any variable, including ints or strings instead
```

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# <stdexcept> Types

**logic\_error** -> exception class to indicate violations of logical preconditions or class invariants

**invalid\_argument** -> exception class to report invalid arguments

**domain\_error** -> exception class to report domain errors

**length\_error** -> exception class to report attempts to exceed maximum allowed size

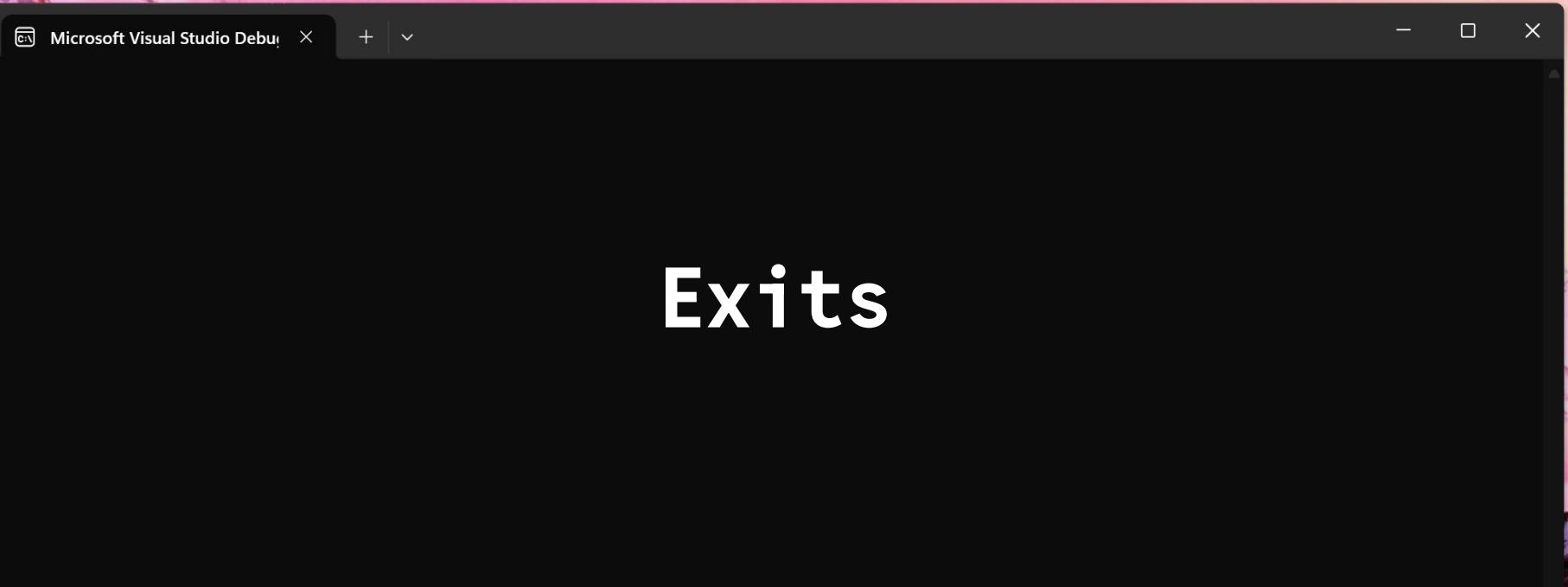
**out\_of\_range** -> exception class to report arguments outside of expected range

**runtime\_error** -> exception class to indicate conditions only detectable at run time

**range\_error** -> exception class to report range errors in internal computations

**overflow\_error** -> exception class to report arithmetic overflows

**underflow\_error** -> exception class to report arithmetic underflows



# Exit

Ends the program.

- Crashes are considered exits

Every *exit* has a code.

- Standard for successful execution is 0.
- Exit codes can show why a program may have failed

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# Is there a Door?

There are a few ways to exit a program:

```
int main() { return 0; } // Exits normally with code 0
```

```
#import <stdio.h>
```

```
std::exit(0); // Exits normally with code 0
```

```
std::abort(404); // Abruptly stops all processes with code 404
```

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# Modified Exit Behavior

Normally just deletes all data, then closes.

If you want to do extra stuff on program shutdown:

```
int atexit( function_to_call );
```

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# Arguments

# Command Line Arguments

When you run a program, you can give it some extra info:

In terminal:

```
<path>/program.exe "String"
```

You can then access that string from program.exe

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# Example Code

```
int main (int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    // argc is the number of arguments  
    // argv is the actual argument data  
    if (argc > 1) { filepath = argv[1]; }  
}  
  
// argv always has the program name at argv[0]
```

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# Assignment

# Set Animation Via Arguments

Use command line arguments to set the animation file read, handling exceptions properly and giving useful exit codes.

I will walk you through this process in class!

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