

Throwing Exceptions



Andrejs Doronins

Overview



How to throw

What rethrowing means

Throwing from the OO perspective:

- **Overriding & overloading**

Printing the exceptions

What the course didn't cover

Wrap up

```
void setAge(int age) {  
    this.age = age;  
}
```

```
Person p = new Person();  
p.setAge(30);
```



```
void setAge1(int age) throws IllegalArgumentException {  
    this.age = age;  
}
```

// OR



```
void setAge2(int age) throws IOException {  
    this.age = age;  
}
```



Declaring but not actually throwing!
Will this compile?

```
void setAge1(int age) throws IllegalArgumentException {  
    if(age <= 0) { throw new IllegalArgumentException("...");}  
    this.age = age;  
}
```

// OR

```
void setAge2(int age) throws IOException {  
    //check age  
    if(checkSomething()) { throw new IOException ("...");}  
    this.age = age;  
}
```



Should I declare runtime or checked?

```
Person p = new Person();  
// compiles  
p.setAge1(30);
```

```
Person p = new Person();  
// fails, unhandled exception  
p.setAge2(30);
```

```
Person p = new Person();  
  
// compiles  
p.setAge1(30);
```

```
Person p = new Person();  
  
try {  
    p.setAge2(30);  
} catch (...) { }
```

```
if(whatever) { throws new Exception(); }
```



```
void setAge() throw Exception {...}
```



```
if(whatever) { throw new Exception(); }
```



```
void setAge() throws Exception {...}
```



Runtime exceptions can occur anywhere in a program, and in a typical one they can be **very numerous**.

Having to add runtime exceptions in every method declaration would **reduce a program's clarity**.

Thus, the compiler **does not require** that you catch or specify runtime exceptions **(although you can)**.

TLDR: You **can add Runtime exceptions to the method signature, but avoid it.**

```
void calculate() {  
    Data d = fetchData();  
    // handle data  
}  
  
Data fetchData() {  
    try {  
        Connection conn = openAConnection();  
    } catch (IOException e) { ... }  
    return conn.queryDb("...");  
}
```

```
void calculate() {
```

```
    Data d = fetchData();
```

```
    // handle data
```

```
}
```

You handle it!



```
Data fetchData() throws IOException {
```

```
    Connection conn = openAConnection();
```

```
    return conn.queryDb("...");
```

```
}
```

Let the next one do it...

```
void calculate() throws IOException {
```

```
    Data d = fetchData();
```

```
    // handle data
```

You handle it!

```
}
```

```
Data fetchData() throws IOException {
```

```
    Connection conn = openAConnection();
```

```
    return conn.queryDb("...");
```

```
}
```

Demo




Declaring exceptions in the method signature

Exceptions in Method Signatures

Overriding

Overloading

```
class Parent {  
    void doThing() throws IOException {  
    }  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {  
    @Override  
    void doThing() throws Exception {   
    }  
}
```



When:

A class overrides a method from a super class or implements a method from an interface

Then:

It's not allowed to add new checked higher-level exceptions to the method signature


```
class Parent {  
    void doThing() { }  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {  
    @Override  
    void doThing() /* no throwing of checked exceptions */ { }  
}
```



```
class Parent {  
    void doThing() throws IOException { }  
}
```

```
class Child extends Parent {
```

```
    @Override
```

```
    void doThing() throws
```

```
        FileNotFoundException,
```



```
        IOException,
```



```
        Exception { }
```



```
}
```



```
class SomeClass {
```

signature

```
void doThing() throws IOException { }
```

```
void doThing() throws RuntimeException { }
```

```
}
```

not part of the signature



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
    try {
```

```
        throw new RuntimeException("oops!");
```

```
    } catch (Exception e) {
```

```
        System.out.println(e);
```

java.lang.RuntimeException: oops!

```
        System.out.println(e.getMessage());
```

oops!

```
        e.printStackTrace();
```

java.lang.RuntimeException: oops!
at com.package.main(ClassName.java:7)

```
    }
```

```
}
```



Exception handling rules!

Clean code principles!



Further Study



Course: Java: Writing Readable and Maintainable Code

- Module “Handling Exceptions”

Book: Effective Java

- Chapter on Exceptions

Summary



Exception handling is indispensable in programming

Syntax and rules of try/catch/finally

Catch chaining

Exception class hierarchy

How to throw and print exceptions

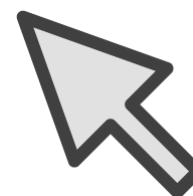
[Table of contents](#)

[Description](#)

[Transcript](#)

[Exercise files](#)

Rating



Thank you!
(Happy coding)

