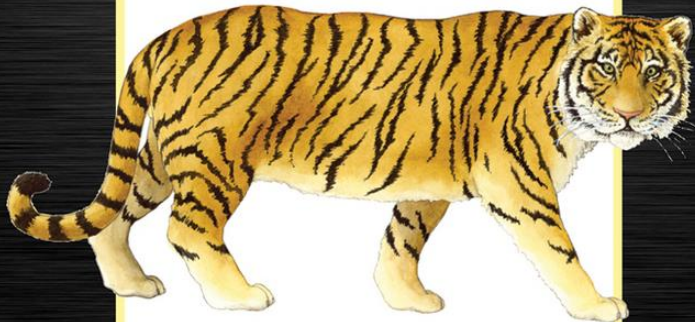


Fourth Edition

BIG JAVA



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International Student Version

Chapter 10 – Input/Output and Exception Handling

Chapter Goals

- To be able to read and write text files
- To learn how to throw exceptions
- To be able to design your own exception classes
- To understand the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions
- To know when and where to catch an exception

Reading Text Files

- Simplest way to read text: Use `Scanner` class
- To read from a disk file, construct a `FileReader`
- Then, use the `FileReader` to construct a `Scanner` object

```
FileReader reader = new FileReader("input.txt");  
Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
```

- Use the `Scanner` methods to read data from file
 - `next`, `nextLine`, `nextInt`, *and* `nextDouble`

Writing Text Files

- To write to a file, construct a `PrintWriter` object:

```
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter("output.txt");
```

- If file already exists, it is emptied before the new data are written into it
- If file doesn't exist, an empty file is created
- Use `print` and `println` to write into a `PrintWriter`:

```
out.println(29.95);  
out.println(new Rectangle(5, 10, 15, 25));  
out.println("Hello, World!");
```

- You must close a file when you are done processing it:

```
out.close();
```

Otherwise, not all of the output may be written to the disk file

FileNotFoundException

- When the input or output file doesn't exist, a `FileNotFoundException` can occur
- To handle the exception, label the main method like this:

```
public static void main(String[] args) throws  
    FileNotFoundException
```

A Sample Program

- Reads all lines of a file and sends them to the output file, preceded by line numbers
- Sample input file:

```
Mary had a little lamb  
Whose fleece was white as snow.  
And everywhere that Mary went,  
The lamb was sure to go!
```

- Program produces the output file:

```
/* 1 */ Mary had a little lamb  
/* 2 */ Whose fleece was white as snow.  
/* 3 */ And everywhere that Mary went,  
/* 4 */ The lamb was sure to go!
```

- Program can be used for numbering Java source files

ch10/lines/LineNumberer.java

```
1  import java.io.File;
2  import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
3  import java.io.PrintWriter;
4  import java.util.Scanner;
5
6  /**
7   * This program applies line numbers to a file.
8   */
9  public class LineNumberer
10 {
11     public static void main(String[] args) throws FileNotFoundException
12     {
13         // Prompt for the input and output file names
14
15         Scanner console = new Scanner(System.in);
16         System.out.print("Input file: ");
17         String inputFileName = console.next();
18         System.out.print("Output file: ");
19         String outputFileName = console.next();
20     }
```

Continued

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ch10/fileio/LineNumberer.java (cont.)

```
21      // Construct the Scanner and PrintWriter objects for reading and writing
22
23      File inputFile = new File(inputFileName);
24      Scanner in = new Scanner(inputFile);
25      PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(outputFileName);
26      int lineNumber = 1;
27
28      // Read the input and write the output
29
30      while (in.hasNextLine())
31      {
32          String line = in.nextLine();
33          out.println("/* " + lineNumber + " */ " + line);
34          lineNumber++;
35      }
36
37      in.close();
38      out.close();
39  }
40 }
```


Self Check 10.1

What happens when you supply the same name for the input and output files to the `LineNumberer` program?

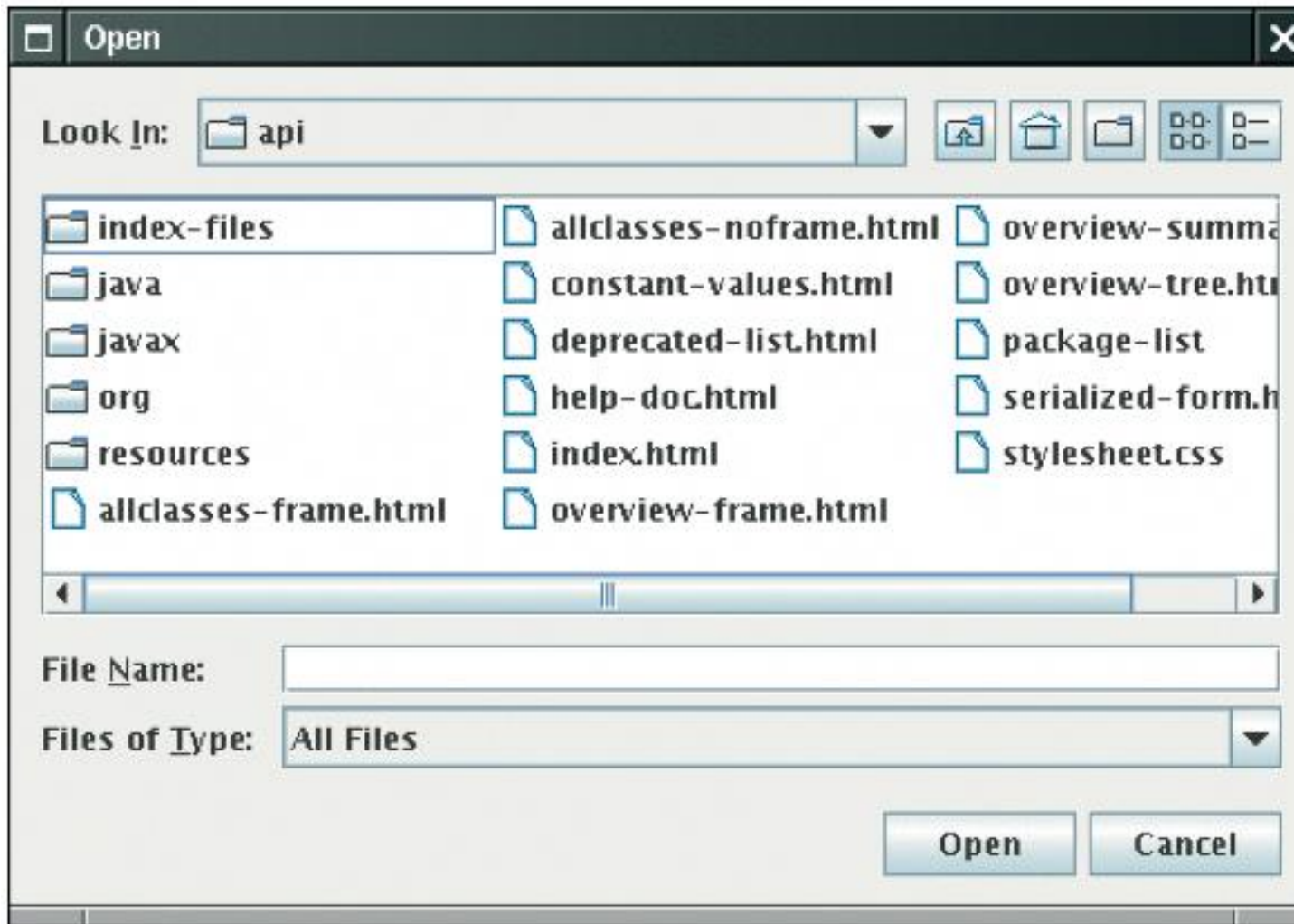
Answer: When the `PrintWriter` object is created, the output file is emptied. Sadly, that is the same file as the input file. The input file is now empty and the `while` loop exits immediately.

Self Check 10.2

What happens when you supply the name of a nonexistent input file to the `LineNumberer` program?

Answer: The program catches a `FileNotFoundException`, prints an error message, and terminates.

File Dialog Boxes



A JFileChooser Dialog Box

File Dialog Boxes

```
JFileChooser chooser = new JFileChooser();
FileReader in = null;
if (chooser.showOpenDialog(null) ==
    JFileChooser.APPROVE_OPTION)
{
    File selectedFile = chooser.getSelectedFile();
    reader = new FileReader(selectedFile);
    ...
}
```

Reading Text Input: Reading Words

- The `next` method reads a word at a time:

```
while (in.hasNext())  
{  
    String input = in.next();  
    System.out.println(input);  
}
```

- With our sample input, the output is:

```
Mary  
had  
a  
little  
lamb  
...
```

- A *word* is any sequence of characters that is not white space

Reading Text Input: Reading Words

- To specify a pattern for word boundaries, call

```
Scanner.useDelimiter
```

- Example: discard anything that isn't a letter:

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(. . .);  
in.useDelimiter("[^A-Za-z]+");  
...
```

- The notation used for describing the character pattern is called a *regular expression*

Reading Text Input: Processing Lines

- The `nextLine` method reads a line of input and consumes the newline character at the end of the line:

```
String line = in.nextLine();
```

- Example: process a file with population data from the [CIA Fact Book](#) with lines like this:

```
China    1330044605
India    1147995898
United States  303824646
...
```

- First read each input line into a string

Reading Text Input: Processing Lines

- Then use the `isDigit` and `isWhitespace` methods to find out where the name ends and the number starts. E.g. locate the first digit:

```
int i = 0;
while (!Character.isDigit(line.charAt(i))) { i++; }
```

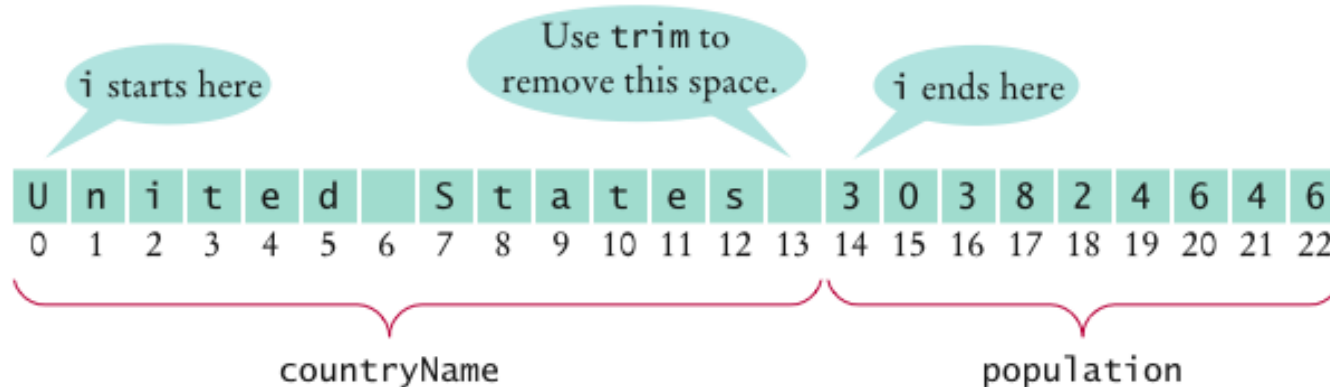
- Then extract the country name and population:

```
String countryName = line.substring(0, i);
String population = line.substring(i);
```


Reading Text Input: Processing Lines

- Use the `trim` method to remove spaces at the end of the country name:

```
countryName = countryName.trim();
```



- To convert the population string to a number, first trim it, then call the `Integer.parseInt` method:

```
int populationValue =  
    Integer.parseInt(population.trim());
```

Reading Text Input: Processing Lines

- Occasionally easier to construct a new `Scanner` object to read the characters from a string:

```
Scanner lineScanner = new Scanner(line);
```

- Then you can use `lineScanner` like any other `Scanner` object, reading words and numbers:

```
String countryName = lineScanner.next();  
while (!lineScanner.hasNextInt())  
{  
    countryName = countryName + " " +  
    lineScanner.next();  
}  
int populationValue = lineScanner.nextInt();
```

Reading Text Input: Reading Numbers

- `nextInt` and `nextDouble` methods consume white space and the next number:

```
double value = in.nextDouble();
```

- If there is no number in the input, then a `InputMismatchException` occurs; e.g.



2 1 s t c e n t u r y

- To avoid exceptions, use the `hasNextDouble` and `hasNextInt` methods to screen the input:

```
if (in.hasNextDouble())  
{  
    double value = in.nextDouble();  
    . . .  
}
```

Reading Text Input: Reading Numbers

- `nextInt` and `nextDouble` methods do not consume the white space that follows a number
- Example: file contains student IDs and names in this format:

```
1729
Harry Morgan
1730
Diana Lin
. . .
```

- Read the file with these instructions:

```
while (in.hasNextInt())
{
    int studentID = in.nextInt();
    String name = in.nextLine();
    Process the student ID and name
}
```

Reading Text Input: Reading Numbers

- Initially, the input contains

1 7 2 9 \n H a r r y

- After the first call to `nextInt`, the input contains

\n H a r r y

- The call to `nextLine` reads an empty string! The remedy is to add a call to `nextLine` after reading the ID:

```
int studentID = in.nextInt();  
in.nextLine(); // Consume the newline  
String name = in.nextLine();
```

Reading Text Input: Reading Characters

- To read one character at a time, set the delimiter pattern to the empty string:

```
Scanner in = new Scanner(. . .);  
in.useDelimiter("");
```

- Now each call to `next` returns a string consisting of a single character
- To process the characters:

```
while (in.hasNext())  
{  
    char ch = in.next().charAt(0);  
    Process ch  
}
```

Self Check 10.3

Suppose the input contains the characters `6,995.0`. What is the value of `number` and `input` after these statements?

```
int number = in.nextInt();  
String input = in.next();
```

Answer: `number` is 6, `input` is `",995.0"`.

Self Check 10.4

Suppose the input contains the characters `6,995.00 12`. What is the value of `price` and `quantity` after these statements?

```
double price = in.nextDouble();  
int quantity = in.nextInt();
```

Answer: `price` is set to 6 because the comma is not considered a part of a floating-point number in Java. Then the call to `nextInt` causes an exception, and `quantity` is not set.

Self Check 10.5

Your input file contains a sequence of numbers, but sometimes a value is not available and marked as N/A. How can you read the numbers and skip over the markers?

Answer: Read them as strings, and convert those strings to numbers that are not equal to N/A:

```
String input = in.next();
if (!input.equals("N/A"))
{
    double value = Double.parseDouble(input);
    Process value
}
```

Throwing Exceptions

- Throw an exception object to signal an exceptional condition
- Example: `IllegalArgumentException`: Illegal parameter value:

```
IllegalArgumentException exception  
    = new IllegalArgumentException("Amount exceeds  
    balance");  
throw exception;
```

- No need to store exception object in a variable:

```
throw new IllegalArgumentException("Amount exceeds  
    balance");
```

- When an exception is thrown, method terminates immediately
 - *Execution continues with an exception handler*

Example

```
public class BankAccount
{
    public void withdraw(double amount)
    {
        if (amount > balance)
        {
            IllegalArgumentException exception
                = new IllegalArgumentException("Amount
                exceeds balance");
            throw exception;
        }
        balance = balance - amount;
    }
    ...
}
```

Hierarchy of Exception Classes

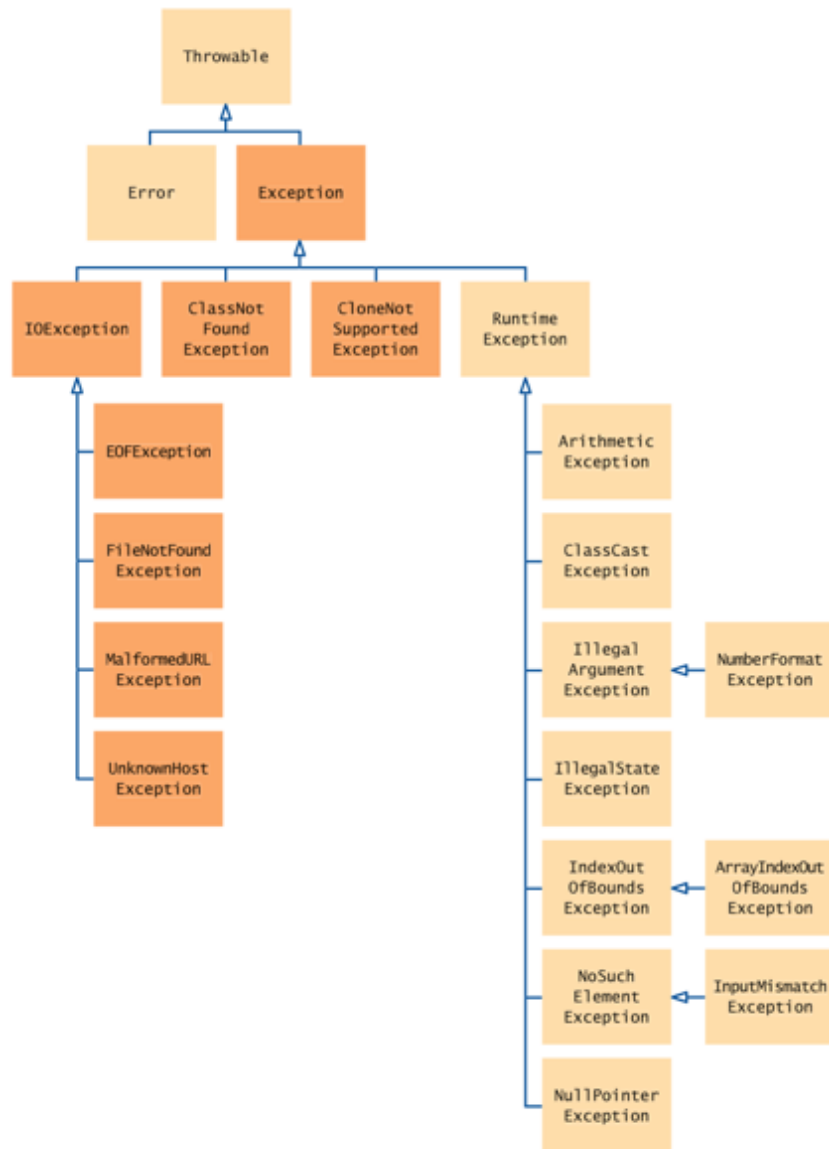


Figure 1 The Hierarchy of Exception Classes

Syntax 10.1 Throwing an Exception

Syntax **throw** *exceptionObject*;

Example

```
if (amount > balance)
{
    throw new IllegalArgumentException("Amount exceeds balance");
}
balance = balance - amount;
```

A new exception object is constructed, then thrown.

Most exception objects can be constructed with an error message.

This line is not executed when the exception is thrown.

Self Check 10.6

How should you modify the `deposit` method to ensure that the balance is never negative?

Answer: Throw an exception if the amount being deposited is less than zero.

Self Check 10.7

Suppose you construct a new bank account object with a zero balance and then call `withdraw(10)`. What is the value of `balance` afterwards?

Answer: The `balance` is still zero because the last statement of the `withdraw` method was never executed.

Checked and Unchecked Exceptions

- Two types of exceptions:
 - *Checked*
 - *The compiler checks that you don't ignore them*
 - *Due to external circumstances that the programmer cannot prevent*
 - *Majority occur when dealing with input and output*
 - *For example, `IOException`*
 - *Unchecked*
 - *Extend the class `RuntimeException` or `Error`*
 - *They are the programmer's fault*
 - *Examples of runtime exceptions:*
 - `NumberFormatException`*
 - `IllegalArgumentException`*
 - `NullPointerException`*
 - *Example of error:*
 - `OutOfMemoryError`*

Checked and Unchecked Exceptions

- Categories aren't perfect:
 - *Scanner.nextInt throws unchecked InputMismatchException*
 - *Programmer cannot prevent users from entering incorrect input*
 - *This choice makes the class easy to use for beginning programmers*
- Deal with checked exceptions principally when programming with files and streams
- For example, use a `Scanner` to read a file:

```
String filename = ...;  
FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);  
Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
```
- But, `FileReader` constructor can throw a `FileNotFoundException`

Checked and Unchecked Exceptions

- Two choices:
 1. *Handle the exception*
 2. *Tell compiler that you want method to be terminated when the exception occurs*
- *Use `throws` specifier so method can throw a checked exception*

```
public void read(String filename) throws
    FileNotFoundException
{
    FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
    Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
    ...
}
```

- *For multiple exceptions:*

```
public void read(String filename)
    throws IOException, ClassNotFoundException
```

Continued

Checked and Unchecked Exceptions (cont.)

- *Keep in mind inheritance hierarchy: If method can throw an `IOException` and `FileNotFoundException`, only use `IOException`*
- Better to declare exception than to handle it incompetently

Syntax 10.2 throws Clause

Syntax *accessSpecifier returnType methodName(parameterType parameterName, . . .)*
 throws *ExceptionClass, ExceptionClass, . . .*

Example `public void read(String filename)`
 throws `FileNotFoundException, NoSuchElementException`

You must specify all checked exceptions
that this method may throw.

You may also list unchecked exceptions.

Self Check 10.8

Suppose a method calls the `Scanner` constructor, which can throw a `FileNotFoundException`, and the `nextInt` method of the `Scanner` class, which can cause a `NoSuchElementException` or `InputMismatchException`. Which exceptions should be included in the `throws` clause?

Answer: You must include the `FileNotFoundException` and you may include the `NoSuchElementException` if you consider it important for documentation purposes. `InputMismatchException` is a subclass of `NoSuchElementException`. It is your choice whether to include it.

Self Check 10.9

Why is a `NullPointerException` not a checked exception?

Answer: Because programmers should simply check for null pointers instead of trying to handle a `NullPointerException`.

Catching Exceptions

- Install an exception handler with `try/catch` statement
- `try` block contains statements that may cause an exception
- `catch` clause contains handler for an exception type

Continued

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Catching Exceptions

- Example:

```
try
{
    String filename = ...;
    FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
    Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
    String input = in.next();
    int value = Integer.parseInt(input);
    ...
}
catch (IOException exception)
{
    exception.printStackTrace();
}
catch (NumberFormatException exception)
{
    System.out.println("Input was not a number");
}
```


Catching Exceptions

- Statements in `try` block are executed
- If no exceptions occur, `catch` clauses are skipped
- If exception of matching type occurs, execution jumps to `catch` clause
- If exception of another type occurs, it is thrown until it is caught by another `try` block
- `catch (IOException exception) block`
 - *exception contains reference to the exception object that was thrown*
 - *catch clause can analyze object to find out more details*
 - *exception.printStackTrace(): Printout of chain of method calls that lead to exception*

Syntax 10.3 Catching Exceptions

Syntax

```
try
{
    statement
    statement
    . . .
}
catch (ExceptionClass exceptionObject)
{
    statement
    statement
    . . .
}
```

Example

When an `IOException` is thrown, execution resumes here.

Additional catch clauses can appear here.

```
try
{
    Scanner in = new Scanner(new File("input.txt"));
    String input = in.next();
    process(input);
}
catch (IOException exception)
{
    System.out.println("Could not open input file");
}
```

This constructor can throw a `FileNotFoundException`.

This is the exception that was thrown.

A `FileNotFoundException` is a special case of an `IOException`.

Self Check 10.10

Suppose the file with the given file name exists and has no contents. Trace the flow of execution in the `try` block in this section.

Answer: The `FileReader` constructor succeeds, and `in` is constructed. Then the call `in.next()` throws a `NoSuchElementException`, and the `try` block is aborted. None of the `catch` clauses match, so none are executed. If none of the enclosing method calls catch the exception, the program terminates.

Self Check 10.11

Is there a difference between catching checked and unchecked exceptions?

Answer: No — you catch both exception types in the same way, as you can see from the above code example. Recall that `IOException` is a checked exception and `NumberFormatException` is an unchecked exception.

The `finally` Clause

- Exception terminates current method
- Danger: Can skip over essential code
- Example:

```
reader = new FileReader(filename);  
Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);  
readData(in);  
reader.close(); // May never get here
```

- Must execute `reader.close()` even if exception happens
- Use `finally` clause for code that must be executed “no matter what”

The `finally` Clause

```
FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);  
try  
{  
    Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);  
    readData(in);  
}  
finally  
{  
    reader.close();  
    // if an exception occurs, finally clause  
    // is also executed before exception  
    // is passed to its handler  
}
```

The `finally` Clause

- Executed when `try` block is exited in any of three ways:
 1. *After last statement of `try` block*
 2. *After last statement of catch clause, if this `try` block caught an exception*
 3. *When an exception was thrown in `try` block and not caught*
- Recommendation: Don't mix `catch` and `finally` clauses in same `try` block

Syntax 10.4 `finally` Clause

Syntax

```
try
{
    statement
    statement
    . . .
}
finally
{
    statement
    statement
    . . .
}
```

Example

This variable must be declared outside the try block so that the finally clause can access it.

This code may throw exceptions.

```
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(filename);
```

```
try
{
    writeData(out);
}
```

This code is always executed, even if an exception occurs.

```
finally
{
    out.close();
}
```


Self Check 10.12

Why was the `out` variable declared outside the `try` block?

Answer: If it had been declared inside the `try` block, its scope would only have extended to the end of the `try` block, and the `finally` clause could not have closed it.

Self Check 10.13

Suppose the file with the given name does not exist. Trace the flow of execution of the code segment in this section.

Answer: The `PrintWriter` constructor throws an exception. The assignment to `out` and the `try` block are skipped. The `finally` clause is not executed. This is the correct behavior because `out` has not been initialized.

Designing Your Own Exception Types

- You can design your own exception types — subclasses of `Exception` or `RuntimeException`
- ```
if (amount > balance)
{
 throw new InsufficientFundsException(
 "withdrawal of " + amount + " exceeds balance of "
 + balance);
}
```
- Make it an unchecked exception — programmer could have avoided it by calling `getBalance` first
- Extend `RuntimeException` or one of its subclasses
- Supply two constructors
  1. *Default constructor*
  2. *A constructor that accepts a message string describing reason for exception*

# Designing Your Own Exception Types

---

```
public class InsufficientFundsException
 extends RuntimeException
{
 public InsufficientFundsException() {}

 public InsufficientFundsException(String message)
 {
 super(message);
 }
}
```

## Self Check 10.14

---

What is the purpose of the call `super(message)` in the second `InsufficientFundsException` constructor?

**Answer:** To pass the exception message string to the `RuntimeException` superclass.

## Self Check 10.15

Suppose you read bank account data from a file. Contrary to your expectation, the next input value is not of type `double`. You decide to implement a `BadDataException`. Which exception class should you extend?

**Answer:** Because file corruption is beyond the control of the programmer, this should be a checked exception, so it would be wrong to extend `RuntimeException` or `IllegalArgumentException`. Because the error is related to input, `IOException` would be a good choice.

# Case Study: A Complete Example

---

- Program
  - Asks user for name of file
  - File expected to contain data values
  - First line of file contains total number of values
  - Remaining lines contain the data
  - Typical input file:

```
3
1.45
-2.1
0.05
```

# Case Study: A Complete Example

---

- What can go wrong?
  - *File might not exist*
  - *File might have data in wrong format*
- Who can detect the faults?
  - *FileReader constructor will throw an exception when file does not exist*
  - *Methods that process input need to throw exception if they find error in data format*
- What exceptions can be thrown?
  - *FileNotFoundException can be thrown by FileReader constructor*
  - *IOException can be thrown by close method of FileReader*
  - *BadDataException, a custom checked exception class*



# Case Study: A Complete Example

---

- Who can remedy the faults that the exceptions report?
  - *Only the `main` method of `DataSetTester` program interacts with user*
  - *Catches exceptions*
  - *Prints appropriate error messages*
  - *Gives user another chance to enter a correct file*

# ch10/data/DataAnalyzer.java

```
1 import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
2 import java.io.IOException;
3 import java.util.Scanner;
4
5 /**
6 This program reads a file containing numbers and analyzes its contents.
7 If the file doesn't exist or contains strings that are not numbers, an
8 error message is displayed.
9 */
10 public class DataAnalyzer
11 {
12 public static void main(String[] args)
13 {
14 Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
15 DataSetReader reader = new DataSetReader();
16
17 boolean done = false;
18 while (!done)
19 {
```

***Continued***

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## ch10/data/DataAnalyzer.java (cont.)

```
20 try
21 {
22 System.out.println("Please enter the file name: ");
23 String filename = in.next();
24
25 double[] data = reader.readFile(filename);
26 double sum = 0;
27 for (double d : data) sum = sum + d;
28 System.out.println("The sum is " + sum);
29 done = true;
30 }
31 catch (FileNotFoundException exception)
32 {
33 System.out.println("File not found.");
34 }
35 catch (BadDataException exception)
36 {
37 System.out.println("Bad data: " + exception.getMessage());
38 }
39 catch (IOException exception)
40 {
41 exception.printStackTrace();
42 }
43 }
44 }
45 }
```

# The `readFile` Method of the `DataSetReader` Class

---

- Constructs `Scanner` object
- Calls `readData` method
- Completely unconcerned with any exceptions

# The readFile Method of the DataSetReader Class

- If there is a problem with input file, it simply passes the exception to caller:

```
public double[] readFile(String filename)
 throws IOException, BadDataException
 // FileNotFoundException is an IOException
{
 FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
 try
 {
 Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
 readData(in);
 }
 finally
 {
 reader.close();
 }
 return data;
}
```

# The `readFile` Method of the `DataSetReader` Class

- Reads the number of values
- Constructs an array
- Calls `readValue` for each data value:

```
private void readData(Scanner in) throws BadDataException
{
 if (!in.hasNextInt())
 throw new BadDataException("Length expected");
 int numberOfValues = in.nextInt();
 data = new double[numberOfValues];

 for (int i = 0; i < numberOfValues; i++)
 readValue(in, i);

 if (in.hasNext())
 throw new BadDataException("End of file expected");
}
```

# The `readFile` Method of the `DataSetReader` Class

---

- Checks for two potential errors
  1. *File might not start with an integer*
  2. *File might have additional data after reading all values*
- Makes no attempt to catch any exceptions

# The readFile Method of the DataSetReader Class

---

```
private void readValue(Scanner in, int i) throws
 BadDataException
{
 if (!in.hasNextDouble())
 throw new BadDataException("Data value expected");
 data[i] = in.nextDouble();
}
```



# Animation 10.1: Exception Handling

```
21 {
22 FileReader reader = new FileReader(filename);
23 try
24 {
25 Scanner in = new Scanner(reader);
26 readData(in);
27 }
28 finally
29 {
30 reader.close();
31 }
32 return data;
33 }
34
35 /**
36 Reads all data.
37 @param in the scanner that scans the data
38 */
```

This animation walks through an exception handling scenario with the **DataAnalyzer** class from Chapter 11. You will learn about throwing exceptions, catching exceptions, and the **finally** clause.

# Scenario

1. `DataSetTester.main` **calls** `DataSetReader.readFile`
2. `readFile` **calls** `readData`
3. `readData` **calls** `readValue`
4. `readValue` **doesn't find expected value and throws**  
`BadDataException`
5. `readValue` **has no handler for exception and terminates**
6. `readData` **has no handler for exception and terminates**
7. `readFile` **has no handler for exception and terminates after**  
**executing** `finally` **clause**
8. `DataSetTester.main` **has handler for**  
`BadDataException`; **handler prints a message, and user is**  
**given another chance to enter file name**

# ch10/data/DataSetReader.java

```
1 import java.io.File;
2 import java.io.IOException;
3 import java.util.Scanner;
4
5 /**
6 Reads a data set from a file. The file must have the format
7 numberOfValues
8 value1
9 value2
10 ...
11 */
12 public class DataSetReader
13 {
14 private double[] data;
15 }
```

***Continued***

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## ch10/data/DataSetReader.java (cont.)

```
16 /**
17 Reads a data set.
18 @param filename the name of the file holding the data
19 @return the data in the file
20 */
21 public double[] readFile(String filename) throws IOException
22 {
23 File inFile = new File(filename);
24 Scanner in = new Scanner(inFile);
25 try
26 {
27 readData(in);
28 return data;
29 }
30 finally
31 {
32 in.close();
33 }
34 }
35
```

***Continued***

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## ch10/data/DataSetReader.java (cont.)

```
36 /**
37 Reads all data.
38 @param in the scanner that scans the data
39 */
40 private void readData(Scanner in) throws BadDataException
41 {
42 if (!in.hasNextInt())
43 throw new BadDataException("Length expected");
44 int numberOfValues = in.nextInt();
45 data = new double[numberOfValues];
46
47 for (int i = 0; i < numberOfValues; i++)
48 readValue(in, i);
49
50 if (in.hasNext())
51 throw new BadDataException("End of file expected");
52 }
53
```

**Continued**

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## ch10/data/DataSetReader.java (cont.)

```
54 /**
55 Reads one data value.
56 @param in the scanner that scans the data
57 @param i the position of the value to read
58 */
59 private void readValue(Scanner in, int i) throws BadDataException
60 {
61 if (!in.hasNextDouble())
62 throw new BadDataException("Data value expected");
63 data[i] = in.nextDouble();
64 }
65 }
```

# ch10/data/BadDataException.java

```
1 import java.io.IOException;
2
3 /**
4 * This class reports bad input data.
5 */
6 public class BadDataException extends IOException
7 {
8 public BadDataException() {}
9 public BadDataException(String message)
10 {
11 super(message);
12 }
13 }
```

## Self Check 10.16

---

Why doesn't the `DataSetReader.readFile` method catch any exceptions?

**Answer:** It would not be able to do much with them. The `DataSetReader` class is a reusable class that may be used for systems with different languages and different user interfaces. Thus, it cannot engage in a dialog with the program user.



## Self Check 10.17

---

Suppose the user specifies a file that exists and is empty. Trace the flow of execution.

**Answer:** `DataSetAnalyzer.main` calls `DataSetReader.readFile`, which calls `readData`. The call `in.hasNextInt()` returns `false`, and `readData` throws a `BadDataException`. The `readFile` method doesn't catch it, so it propagates back to `main`, where it is caught.