

Today 2-3pm - office hours cancelled  
Friday - 10am Connor I will be  
1pm Duncan at the OCC -  
office hours  
cancelled.

# CS 162

## Intro to CS II

Exceptions and Templates

# Error Handling

C/C++

- Prevent it from happening
  - Checks before using it

checked the  
denom before  
a division

- Let it happen and catch it

C++

- Exceptions

# Exception Handling

- try { ... } ~~block~~
- catch(exception &e) { ... } ~~block~~
- Existing Exceptions:
  - Out of Range...
  - Bad memory allocation...
- Order matters!!!

code

general/base class

type

code

your choice

string

new

if you have a try you have to have a catch

# Throwing Your Own Exception

```
try { ...
```

```
    throw variable/object;
```

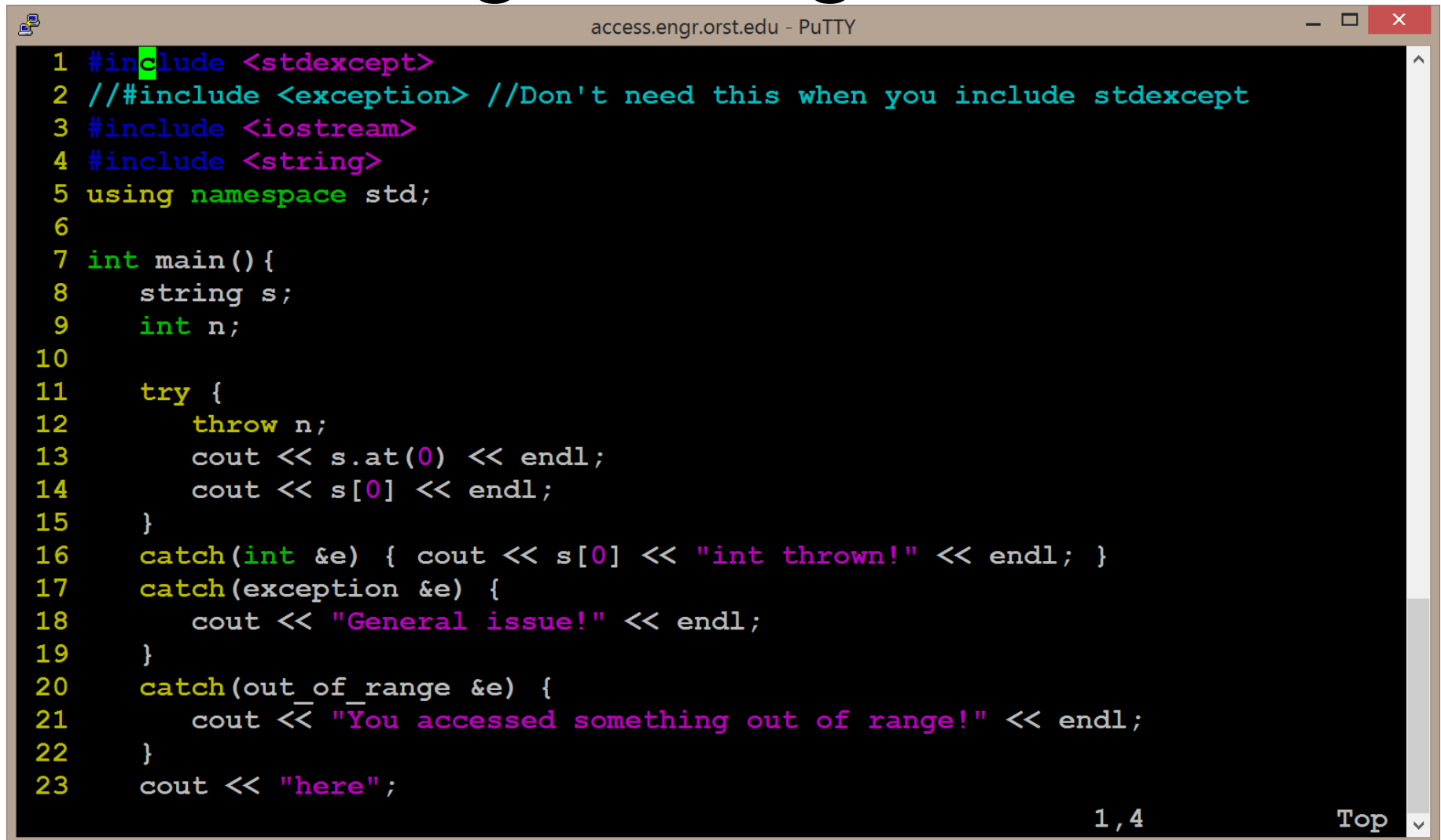
```
    ... }
```

```
catch(var_obj_type e) { ... }
```

resume here

ignore code after  
throw inside  
the try

# Programming Demo



The image shows a PuTTY terminal window with a title bar that reads "access.engr.orst.edu - PuTTY". The terminal displays C++ code for exception handling. The code includes headers for `<stdexcept>`, `<exception>`, `<iostream>`, and `<string>`, and uses the `std` namespace. The `main` function declares a `string s` and an `int n`. It then enters a `try` block where it throws `n`. After the `try` block, there are three `catch` blocks: one for `int` (printing "int thrown!"), one for `exception` (printing "General issue!"), and one for `out_of_range` (printing "You accessed something out of range!"). Finally, it prints "here". The terminal has a scrollbar on the right and status indicators "1, 4" and "Top" at the bottom right.

```
1 #include <stdexcept>
2 //#include <exception> //Don't need this when you include stdexcept
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <string>
5 using namespace std;
6
7 int main(){
8     string s;
9     int n;
10
11     try {
12         throw n;
13         cout << s.at(0) << endl;
14         cout << s[0] << endl;
15     }
16     catch(int &e) { cout << s[0] << "int thrown!" << endl; }
17     catch(exception &e) {
18         cout << "General issue!" << endl;
19     }
20     catch(out_of_range &e) {
21         cout << "You accessed something out of range!" << endl;
22     }
23     cout << "here";
```

# Function Throw Exceptions

```
return_type func_name(...) throw (type1, type2, ...);
```

```
int main() {
```

```
    try { func_name(); }
```

```
    catch(type1 e) { ... }
```

```
}
```

```
return_type func_name(...) {
```

```
    ...
```

```
    throw type1;
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

# Why Function Templates?

//at least C++ has overload

```
void swap(int &, int &);
```

```
void swap(char &, char &);
```

...

```
void swap(int &a, int &b){
```

```
    int temp = a;
```

```
    a=b;
```

```
    b=temp;
```

```
}
```

```
void swap(char &a, char &b) {
```

```
    char temp = a;
```

```
    a=b;
```

```
    b=temp;
```

```
}
```

# Function Template...

//Have to have this header

typename

template<class T>

void swap(T &, T &);

...

template<class T>

void swap(T &a, T &b){

T temp = a;

a=b;

b=temp;

}



# When can you get into trouble?

//Have to have this header

```
template<class T
```

```
void func(T, T, int);
```

...

```
template<class T>
```

```
void func(T a[], T b[], int size){
```

```
    //a is already a reference
```

```
    //what if we wanted to swap values in arrays
```

```
}
```

# Why make a class templates?

- What example can we use? Vectors!!!!

# Using a vector

```
access.engr.orst.edu - PuTTY
1 #include <stdexcept>
2 //#include <exception> //Don't need this when you include stdexcept
3 #include <iostream>
4 #include <string>
5 #include <vector>
6 using namespace std;
7
8 int main(){
9     string s;
10    int n;
11    vector <int> v(2); //make a vector to hold 2 ints
12
13    v[0]=1;
14    v[1]=2;
15    cout << v.size() << endl;
16    v.push_back(3); //push the number 3 to the back of list
17    cout << v.size() << endl;
18
19    try {
20        throw n;
21        cout << s.at(0) << endl;
22        cout << s[0] << endl;
23    }
-- INSERT --
```

16,60 Top

# Class Templates

//Have to have this header

template<~~class~~ *type name* T>

~~class~~ vector {

public:

vector();

~vector();

void push\_back(T);

private:

T \*v;

~~}~~;

# Class Templates

//Have to have this header

```
vector::vector(){  
    v=NULL;  
}  
vector::~~vector(){  
    delete [] v;  
}  
template<class T>  
void push_back(T element){  
    ...  
}
```