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Exception handling

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Topics

- Try/catch/throw exceptions
- RAII
- Define new exceptions

Exceptions

- Is there any problem with the following code?

```
class Student {  
    private:  
        int m_Age;  
    public:  
        Student(int age) {  
            m_Age = age;  
        }  
};  
  
void main() {  
    Student std(-10);  
  
    char studentName [20] = "Nguyen Minh";  
    cout << studentName [20];  
}
```

Problems

1. A student has a negative age.
2. There is an out of range error.

Try/catch/throw exceptions

- Using try, catch, throw to handle exceptions in C++

```
try {  
    // code may have errors/exceptions  
} catch( ExceptionName exceptionType1 ) {  
    // catch block  
} catch( ExceptionName exceptionType2 ) {  
    // catch block  
} catch( ExceptionName exceptionType3 ) {  
    // catch block  
}  
...  
throw ExceptionName();
```

Try/catch/throw exceptions

- Using try, catch, throw to handle exceptions in C++

```
class Student {  
    private:  
        int m_Age;  
    public:  
        Student(int age) {  
            if (age <= 0) throw "Invalid age!";  
            m_Age = age;  
        }  
};  
  
void main() {  
    try {  
        Student std(-10);  
  
        char studentName [20] = "Nguyen Minh";  
        cout << studentName [20];  
    } catch (const char* error) { }
```

Standard exceptions

■ Superclass: `std::exception`

logic_error

invalid_argument

domain_error

length_error

out_of_range

runtime_error

range_error

overflow_error

underflow_error

bad_typeid

bad_cast

bad_alloc

bad_exception

Member functions

constructor

destructor

operator =

what

Try/catch/throw exceptions

■ Using try, catch, throw to handle exceptions in C++

```
#include <iostream>
#include <exception>
using namespace std;
class MyException : public exception {
    public:
    const char * what () const throw () {
        return "My Exception Exception";
    }
};
```

```
int main() {
    try {
        throw MyException();
    } catch(MyException& e) {
        std::cout << "MyException";
        std::cout << e.what() << std::endl;
    } catch(std::exception& e) {
        // Handle other error
    }
}
```

Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII)

```
int write_file () {  
    std::FILE* file_handle = std::fopen("text-file.txt", "w+");  
  
    if (file_handle == NULL ) {  
        throw "Open file error";  
    }  
    try {  
        if (std::fputs("Write something", file_handle) == EOF ) {  
            throw "Error when writing to file" ;  
        }  
    } catch(...) {  
        std::fclose(file_handle); // close file  
        throw; // re-throw exception  
    }  
    std::fclose(file_handle); // close file  
}
```

1. What if there is an exception here?

2. We have to handle closing_file handle manually

Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII)

- Problem
 - ❑ Exceptions may occur in the `catch` statement
 - ❑ Leaving no option to handle exception
- Solution: using RAII
 - ❑ Define a class and a destructor to release file handle
- Let's rewrite a class to handle file exception

Resource Acquisition Is Initialization (RAII)

```
class FileHandler {  
    private:  
        FILE* m_fileHandle;  
    public:  
        FileHandler(const char* fileName, const char* mode) {  
            m_fileHandle = fopen(fileName, mode);  
            if (m_fileHandle == NULL) throw "Unable to open file!"  
        }  
  
        ~FileHandler() {  
            fclose(m_fileHandle); // this is a very important part  
        }  
  
        writeFile(char* text) {  
            if (fputs(text, m_fileHandle) == EOF ) {  
                throw "Error when writing to file" ;  
            }  
        }  
};
```

Practice

- Define a division by zero exception
- Write a method to try and catch the division zero exception
- Revise the exception to allow one exception code and a message
- Define exceptions for file input and output errors
 - IOException
 - FileNotFoundException
 - FileOutputStreamException
 - FileInputStreamException