601.220 Intermediate Programming

Customized exceptions

C++ passes control to *first* catch block whose type equals or is a base class of the thrown exception

Arrange catch blocks from most to least specific type

• E.g. catch(const std::runtime_error& e) before catch(const std::exception& e)

```
// exc_spec.cpp:
#include <iostream>
#include <stdexcept>

using std::cout; using std::endl;
int main() {
    try {
        throw std::out_of_range("not a runtime_error");
        cout << "no exception" << endl;
    } catch(const std::runtime_error& e) {
        cout << "runtime_error: " << e.what() << endl;
} catch(const std::exception& e) {
        // out_of_range is derived from exception
        // but *not* from runtime_error
        cout << "exception: " << e.what() << endl;
}
return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
$ g++ -c exc_spec.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
$ g++ -o exc_spec exc_spec.o
$ ./exc_spec
exception: not a runtime_error
```

Less specific catch(const std::exception& e) block is used

You can define your own exception class, derived from exception

Since exceptions are related through inheritance, you can choose whether to catch a base class (thereby catching more different things) or a derived class

Following card-game example demonstrates both points

Exceptions: card_game.h

```
// card game.h:
#ifndef CARD GAME H
#define CARD_GAME_H
                                                       class CardGame {
                                                       public:
                                                           CardGame() : deck(), discard pile() {
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
                                                               for(int s = (int)Suit::HEART;
                                                                        s <= (int)Suit::CLUB: s++) {
#include <stdexcept>
#include <vector>
                                                                   for(int r = (int)Rank::ACE:
                                                                           r <= (int)Rank::KING; r++) {
#include <utility>
                                                                        deck.push_back(std::make_pair((Suit)s,
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>
                                                                                       (Rank)r)):
                                                                   }
enum class Suit { HEART, DIAMOND, SPADE, CLUB };
enum class Rank { ACE = 1, TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE,
                                                               std::random shuffle(deck.begin(), deck.end());
                 SIX. SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE, TEN.
                 JACK, QUEEN, KING };
                                                           Card draw():
typedef std::pair<Suit, Rank> Card: //suit + rank
                                                           void discard(Card c):
                                                           size_t deck_size() const { return deck.size(); }
class BadCardError : public std::runtime_error {
public:
                                                       private:
    BadCardError(Card c) :
                                                           std::vector<Card> deck, discard pile:
        std::runtime_error("bad card"), card(c) { }
                                                       };
private:
   Card card:
                                                       #endif // CARD GAME H
1:
```

Exceptions: card_game.cpp

```
// card_game.cpp:
#include "card_game.h"

Card CardGame::draw() {
    Card c = deck.back();
    deck.pop_back();
    return c;
}

void CardGame::discard(Card c) {
    // sanity check the card first
    if(c.first < Suit::HEART || c.first > Suit::CLUB ||
        c.second < Rank::ACE || c.second > Rank::KING)
    {
        throw BadCardError(c);
    }
    discard_pile.push_back(c);
}
```

Exceptions: card_game_main1.cpp

```
// card_game_main1.cpp:
#include "card_game.h"

using std::cout; using std::endl;

int main() {
    CardGame cg;
    Card c = cg.draw();
    try {
        cg.discard(c);
        cout << "no exception" << endl;
    } catch(const std::runtime_error& e) {
        cout << "runtime_error: " << e.what() << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
$ g++ -o card_game_main1 card_game_main1.cpp card_game.cpp
$ ./card_game_main1
no exception
```

Exceptions: card_game_main2.cpp

```
// card_game_main2.cpp:
#include "card_game.h"

using std::cout; using std::endl;

int main() {
    CardGame cg;
    Card c = cg.draw();
    try {
        c.first = (Suit)5; // Card is now malformed!
        cg.discard(c);
        cout << "no exception" << endl;
    } catch(const std::runtime_error& e) {
        cout << "runtime_error: " << e.what() << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
$ g++ -o card_game_main2 card_game_main2.cpp card_game.cpp
$ ./card_game_main2
runtime_error: bad card
```

Our catch block caught the exception

Exceptions: card_game_main3.cpp

```
// card_game_main3.cpp:
#include "card_game.h"
using std::cout: using std::endl:
int main() {
    CardGame cg:
    Card c = cg.draw();
    try {
        c.first = (Suit)5;
        cg.discard(c):
        cout << "no exception" << endl;</pre>
    } catch(const std::runtime_error& e) {
        // first catch block that either equals or is a
        // base class of the thrown exception is the one
        // used
        cout << "runtime error: " << e.what() << endl:</pre>
    } catch(const std::exception& e) {
        cout << "exception: " << e.what() << endl;</pre>
    return 0:
```

```
$ g++ -o card_game_main3 card_game_main3.cpp card_game.cpp
$ ./card_game_main3
runtime_error: bad card
```