

## Foutafhandeling

#### DE HOGESCHOOL MET HET NETWERK

Hogeschool PXL – Elfde-Liniestraat 24 – B-3500 Hasselt www.pxl.be - www.pxl.be/facebook



#### **INHOUD**

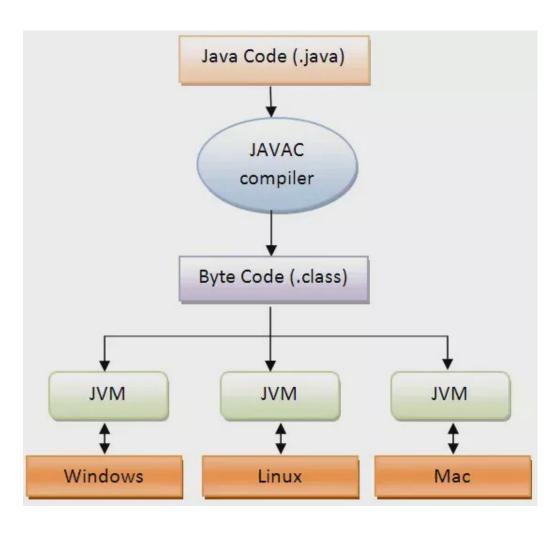
- Compile-time vs runtime
- Wat zijn exceptions?
- Exception handling
- Exception hiërarchie
  - Errors, checked en unchecked exceptions
- Multiple catches
- Finally
- Unit testen
- Throwing exceptions
- Eigen exceptions

#### Code op github:

https://github.com/custersnele/

JavaAdv\_H3\_ExceptionHandling

#### Compile-time vs runtime



#### Compile-time vs runtime

```
hoofdstuk1 ~/PXL/2020-202
                                     package be.pxl.java;
     idea.
                                     public class Game {
      src
       main
                               5
                                         public static Void main(String[] args) {
          java
                                             System.out.println("If I choose Paper,");
         ▼ be.pxl.java
                                             System.out.println("And you choose Scissors,")
                                             System.out.println("Then I win, and you lose!");
           ▶ © MyGame.java
                               9
         resources
                             10
    ▶ test
      target
    noofdstuk1.iml
    m pom.xml
► III External Libraries
  Scratches and Consoles
```

#### Wat zijn exceptions?

- Gebeurtenis tijdens uitvoeren van code
- Verstoort normale flow

- Exception wordt gegooid (throw)
- ... en kan opgevangen worden (catch)

 Indien niet opgevangen: programma stopt met uitvoeren

#### Wat zijn exceptions?

#### Code:

```
public class DivisionByZero {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int a = (1 + 1) % 2;
    int b = 5;
    int c = b / a;
    System.out.println("Het resultaat is " + c);
  }
}
```

#### Wat zijn exceptions?

Console toont stack trace & info:

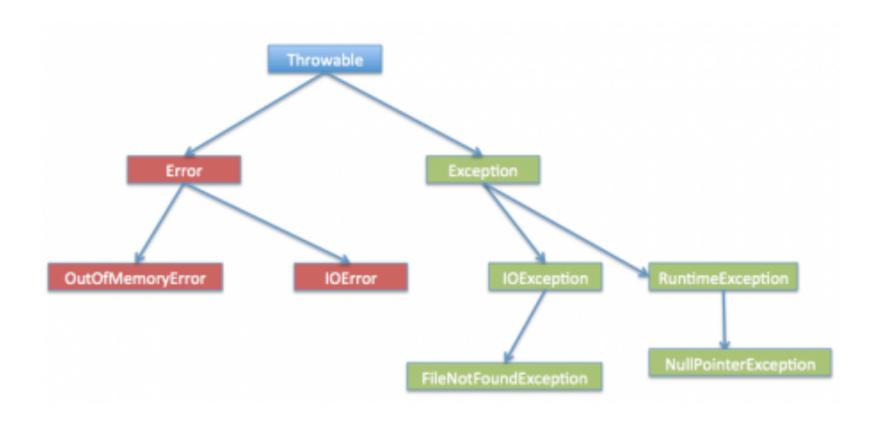
```
Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
    at
be.pxl.ja.DivisionByZero.main(DivisionByZero.java:8)
```

→ programma gestopt

#### **Exception handling**

```
public class DivisionByZero {
 public static void main(String[] args) {
   int a = (1 + 1) \% 2;
   int b = 5;
   try {
     int c = b / a;
     System.out.println("Het resultaat is " + c);
   } catch (ArithmeticException e) {
     System.out.println("You should not divide a number by zero");
   System.out.println("First catch completed!");
```

## Java exception hiërarchie



#### Java exception hiërarchie: Errors

```
public class DemoStackOverflow {

private static void printNumber(int x) {
    System.out.println(x);
    printNumber(x + 2);
  }

public static void main(String[] args) {
    printNumber(15);
  }
}
```

printNumber(36599)		
printNumber(36597)		
printNumber(19)		
printNumber(17)		
printNumber(15)		

# Java exception hiërarchie: Exceptions

- Unchecked exception
  - Runtime exception
  - Mogen opgevangen worden
  - bv. NullPointerException, IllegalArgumentException
- Checked exception
  - Compile time exception
  - Grote kans op fout
  - Moéten opgevangen worden
  - bv. IOException, ...

#### Runtime exceptions

```
public class DemoInvalidArgumentException {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    String tekst = "abc";
    System.out.println(tekst.repeat(-5));
  }
}
```

#### **Checked exceptions**

```
public class PasswordUtil {
 private static final String SPECIAL_CHARACTERS = "~!@#$%^&*()_-";
 private static final String ALGORITHM = "MD4";
 public static String encodePassword(String password) {
   MessageDigest messageDigest = null;
   try {
     messageDigest = MessageDigest.getInstance(ALGORITHM);
   } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
     // this is not ok!
     return null;
   messageDigest.update(password.getBytes(), 0, password.length());
   return new BigInteger(1, messageDigest.digest()).toString(16);
```

#### Exception handling – Call stack

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.NullPointerException at
```

be.pxl.ja.streamingservice.util.PasswordUtil.isValid(PasswordUtil.java:25) at

be.pxl.ja.streamingservice.model.Account.verifyPassword(Account.java:40) at

be.pxl.ja.CheckedExceptionDemo.main(CheckedExceptionDemo.java:11)

#### Method call

#### NullPointerException

PasswordUtil	isValid()	
Account	verifyPassword()	4
CheckedExceptionDemo	main()	

#### **Checked exceptions**

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```
public class PasswordUtil {
 private static final String ALGORITHM = "MD4";
 public static String encodePassword(String password) {
   MessageDigest messageDigest = null;
   try {
     messageDigest = MessageDigest.getInstance(ALGORITHM);
   } catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException e) {
     throw new IllegalArgumentException(e);
   messageDigest.update(password.getBytes(), 0, password.length());
   return new BigInteger(1, messageDigest.digest()).toString(16);
```

#### Multiple catches en finally

public class MultipleCatches {

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
 Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
 System.out.println("Kies een positie: ");
 int positie = scanner.nextInt();
 System.out.println("Kies een deler: ");
 int deler = scanner.nextInt();
 try {
   int getallen[] = new int[10];
   getallen[positie] = 30 / deler;
 } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
   System.out.println("Je moet een positie kiezen tussen 0 en 9.");
 } catch (Exception e) {
   System.out.println(e.getMessage());
 } finally {
   System.out.println("Je koos positie" + positie);
 System.out.println("Start je het programma nog een keer.");
```

## **Finally**

Wordt altijd uitgevoerd, met of zonder exception.

```
try {
catch (Exception ex){
finally {
```

#### **Unit testen**

```
@Test
void testExpectedException() {
   Assertions.assertThrows(NumberFormatException.class, () -> {
        Integer.parseInt("One");
     });
}
```

## Throwing exceptions

```
public class CreditCardNumber {
 private static final int LENGTH = 16;
 private CreditCardType type;
 private String number;
 private String cvc;
 public CreditCardNumber(String number, String cvc) {
   number = removeBlanks(number);
   if (!isNumeric(number) || number.length() != LENGTH) {
     throw new IllegalArgumentException("Must have " + LENGTH + " digits.");
   this.number = number;
   type = getCreditCardType(number);
   if (type == null) {
     throw new IllegalArgumentException("This is not a valid credit card.");
   this.cvc = removeBlanks(cvc);
```

#### **Unit testen**

```
@Test
public void validMasterCardWithBlanks() {
 CreditCardNumber creditCardNumber = new CreditCardNumber(
                                          53218 76532 1476 54 ", " 1 2 3 ");
 assertEquals(CreditCardType.MASTERCARD, creditCardNumber.getType());
 assertEquals("123", creditCardNumber.getCvc());
 assertEquals("5321876532147654", creditCardNumber.getNumber());
@Test
public void throwsInvalidArgumentExceptionWhenNumberTooShort() {
 assertThrows(IllegalArgumentException.class, () -> {
   new CreditCardNumber(" 53218 76532 1476 ", " 1 2 3 ");
 });
```

## **Oefening**

- Gooi ook een IllegalArgumentException indien de cvc niet bestaat uit 3 digits.
- Voeg ook een unit test toe.

#### **Eigen exceptions**

## **Eigen exceptions**

```
public class PaymentInfo {
 private String firstName;
 private String lastName;
 private CreditCardNumber cardNumer;
 private LocalDate expirationDate;
 public void setExpirationDate(LocalDate expirationDate) {
   if (LocalDate.now().plusMonths(1).isAfter(expirationDate)) {
     throw new InvalidDateException(expirationDate,
                          "expirationDate", "Must be valid for at least 1 month.");
   this.expirationDate = expirationDate;
```

#### **Oefening**

- In de klasse Profile mag je geen geboortedatum in de toekomst meegeven in de methode setDateOfBirth().
   Gooi een InvalidDateException indien dit wel gebeurt.
- Schrijf unit testen.