

# Lesson 2: Exception Safety

Exception-safe code  
Exception-neutral code

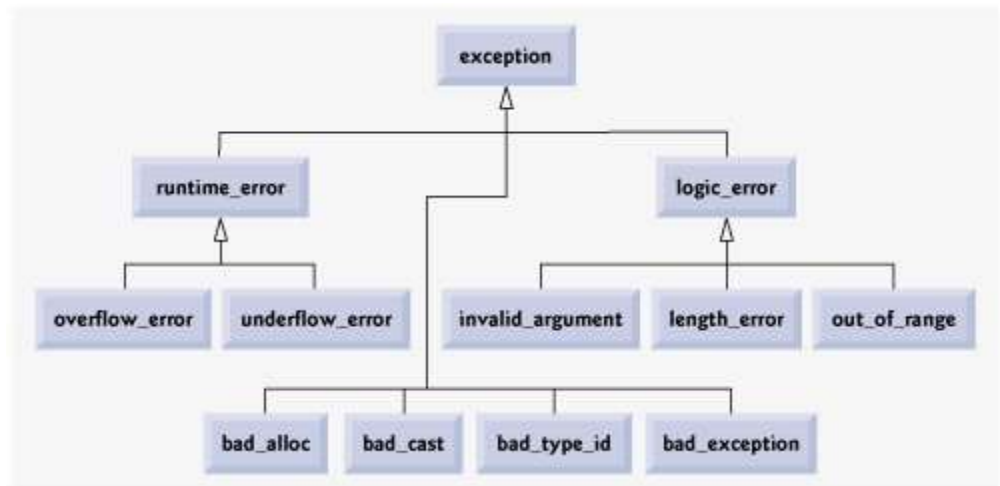


# 2.1 Exception Safety Overview

- Definitions
- Our Task
- What We'll Learn

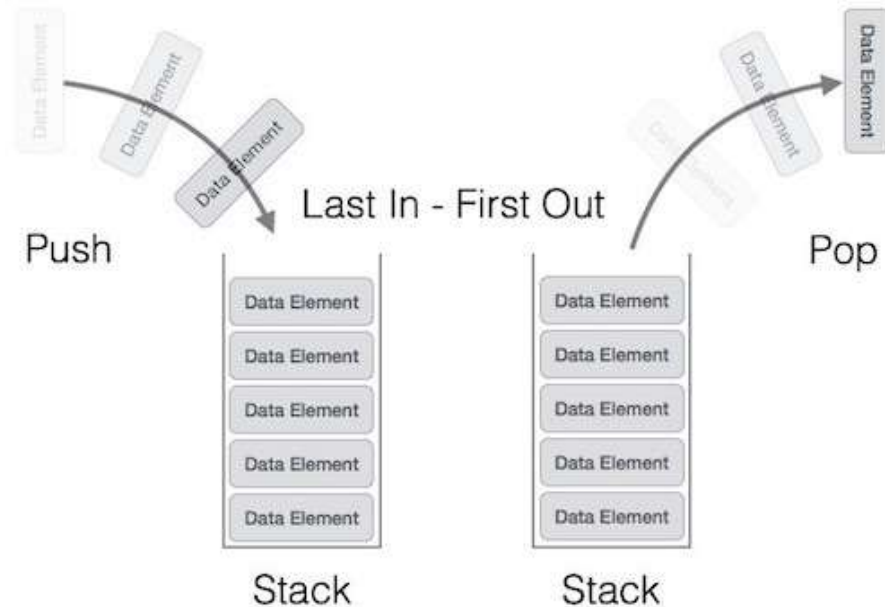
## 2.2 Exceptions Review

- Standard exceptions
- Standard exception usage
- Exception specifications



## 2.3 Stack Container

- Stack interface



## 2.4 Stack – Default Constructor

- Proposed default constructor
- Concerns
- Guidelines

## 2.5 Stack - Destructor

- Destructor implementation
- Destructors should never throw
- Guidelines

## 2.6 Stack – Helper “newCopy”

- newCopy implementation
- Exception neutral?
- Exception safe?

## 2.7 Stack – Copy Construction

- Copy constructor implementation
- Exception neutral?
- Exception safe?



## 2.8 Stack – Copy Assignment

- Copy assignment implementation
- Exception neutral?
- Exception safe?
- Guidelines

## 2.9 Stack - count

- count implementation
- Exception safe?
- Exception neutral?

## 2.10 Stack - push

- push implementation
- Exception safe?
- Exception neutral?
- Guidelines

## 2.11 Stack - pop

- pop implementation
- Exception safe?
- Exception neutral?
- A solution
- A better solution
- Guidelines

## 2.12 Stack – Full Code

- Full implementation of stack container

## 2.13 Stack – Analysis

- Exception safety guarantees
- Which guarantee does stack provide?
- What are requirements on type stored in stack?

## 2.14 Stack – Solution #2

- Goals
  - Reduce requirements on type stored in stack
  - Improve exception-safety guarantee

## 2.15 operators new() & delete()

- Operator new()
- Operator delete()
- Placement new
- Example



## 2.16 Stack – Solution #2 continued

- Approach
  - Encapsulate memory management
  - Eliminate useless constructions
- Implementation
- Benefits

## 2.17 Stack – Solution #3

- Approach (same as #2 except)
  - Uses composition instead of private inheritance
- Private inheritance or composition?
  - Both achieve same goal
  - Prefer composition unless edge cases private inheritance solves are present

## 2.18 Stack – Analysis of #2 & #3

- What requirements are put on T?
- Reusability improvements
- Guidelines

## 2.19 Destructors that Throw are Evil

- What happens if destructors can throw?
- Possible solution?
- Guidelines
- Conclusion
  - Destructors should never throw
  - Deallocators should never throw



## 2.20 Unit Test Frameworks

- Why 3<sup>rd</sup> party frameworks?
- UnitTest++
- Examples using UnitTest++
- Other unit testing frameworks

The logo for UnitTest++ features the letters 'U' and 'T' in a large, bold, black serif font. Two bright green plus signs are positioned between the 'U' and the 'T', one slightly above the other, to represent the double plus sign in the framework's name.