

## Tratarea exceptiilor in C++

Tratarea exceptiilor permite tratarea problemelor care pot aparea intr-un program intr-un mod mai organizat. Avantajul tratarii exceptiilor il constituie o automatizare mai mare a codului.

Tratarea exceptiilor se realizeaza prin blocuri *try...catch* si pot fi aruncate cu *throw*.

*try* – delimiteaza sectiunea de cod unde se cauta exceptiile,  
*catch* - este folosit pentru a determina tipul exceptiei si modul in care vor fi tratate exceptiile prinse  
*throw* - se poate apela de oriunde din codul programului, intr-un bloc *try...catch* sau functie.

Daca o eroare este aruncata si nu este prinsa intr-un bloc *try...catch* ea va determina o terminare anormala a programului prin apelul functiilor *abort()* sau *terminate()*.

Aplicatii: [Jamsa & Klander, Stroustrup]

### 1. Scrierea unui try-catch simplu

```
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start" << endl;
    try {
        cout << "Inside try block." << endl;
        throw 100;
        cout << "This will not execute.";
    }
    catch(int i) {
        cout << "Caught an exception -- value is: ";
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    cout << "End";
    return 0;
}
```

In loc sa asteptam ca programul sa comita o eroare utilizam *throw* pentru producerea unei erori.

Dupa ce blocul *try* lanseaza eroarea, blocul *catch* o capteaza si prelucreaza valoarea transmisa de instructiunea *throw*.

## 2. Exceptiile sunt specifice tipurilor

```
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start" << endl;
    try {
        cout << "Inside try block." << endl;
        throw 100;
        cout << "This will not execute.";
    }
    catch(double d) {
        cout << "Caught a double exception -- value is: ";
        cout << d << endl;
    }
    cout << "End";
    return 0;
}
```

Exceptia tratata in cadrul blocului *try* trebuie sa aiba acelasi tip cu tipul specificat de blocul *catch*.

Programul de mai sus capteaza o exceptie de tip *double*, iar blocul *try* lanseaza o exceptie de tip *int*. ➔ Anormal program termination

## 3. Lansare exceptii cu o functie din cadrul blocului try

```
void XHandler(int test)
{
    cout << "Inside XHandler, test is:" << test << endl;
    if(test) throw test;
}

int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    try {
        cout << "Inside try block." << endl;
        XHandler(1);
        XHandler(2);
        XHandler(0);
    }
}
```

```
    catch(int i) {
        cout << "Caught an exception. Value is: ";
        cout << i << endl;
    }
    cout << "End ";
    return 0;
}
```

#### 4. Bloc try intr-o functie

```
void XHandler(int test)
{
    try {
        if(test) throw test;
    }
    catch(int i)
    {
        cout << "Caught exception #: " << i << endl;
    }
}

int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    XHandler(1);
    XHandler(2);
    XHandler(0);
    XHandler(3);
    cout << "End";
    return 0;
}
```

Atunci cand plasam un bloc *try* intr-o functie, limbajul C++ reinitializeaza blocul de fiecare data cand intram in acea functie.

Programul lanseaza doar 3 exceptii desi avem 4 apeluri deoarece apelul `XHandler(0)` este evaluat ca fals.

#### 5. Cand se executa instructiunea *catch*

```
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start" << endl;
    try
```

```
{
    cout << "Inside try block." << endl;
    cout << "Still inside try block." << endl;
}
catch(int i)
{
    cout << "Caught an exception--value is: " << endl;
    cout << i << endl;
}
cout << "End";
return 0;
}
```

Instructiunile din blocul *catch* se vor executa doar daca programul lanseaza o exceptie in cadrul blocului *try*.

## 6. Mai multe *catch* cu un singur *try*

```
void XHandler(int test)
{
    try
    {
        if(test==0) throw test;
        if(test==1) throw "String";
        if(test==2) throw 123.23;
    }
    catch(int i)
    {
        cout << "Caught exception #: " << i << endl;
    }
    catch(char *str)
    {
        cout << "Caught string exception: " << str << endl;
    }
    catch(double d)
    {
        cout << "Caught exception #: " << d << endl;
    }
}

int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    XHandler(0);
    XHandler(1);
}
```

```
    XHandler(2);  
    cout << "End";  
    return 0;  
}
```

## 7. (...) cu exceptii

Sintaxa:

```
try  
{  
    // instructiuni  
}  
catch(...)  
{  
    //tratare exceptie  
}
```

Exemplu:

```
void XHandler(int test)  
{  
    try  
    {  
        if(test==0) throw test;  
        if(test==1) throw 'a';  
        if(test==2) throw 123.23;  
    }  
    catch(...)  
    {  
        cout << "Caught one." << endl;  
    }  
}  
  
int main(void)  
{  
    cout << "Start: " << endl;  
    XHandler(0);  
    XHandler(1);  
    XHandler(2);  
    cout << "End";  
    return 0;  
}
```

## 8. Captare exceptii explicite si exceptii generice

```
void XHandler(int test)
{
    try
    {
        if(test==0) throw test;
        if(test==1) throw 'a';
        if(test==2) throw 123.23;
    }
    catch(int i)
    {
        cout << "Caught an integer." << endl;
    }
    catch(...)
    {
        cout << "Caught one." << endl;
    }
}

int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    XHandler(0);
    XHandler(1);
    XHandler(2);
    cout << "End";
    return 0;
}
```

## 9. Restrictionarea exceptiilor

```
tip-returnat nume-functie (lista-argumente) throw (lista-tipuri)
{
    //corpul functiei
}
```

Pentru a restrictiona exceptiile pe care functiile noastre le pot lansa adaugam o clauza *throw* in definirea functiei.

Atunci cand apelam o functie cu clauza *throw* ea poate lansa doar acele tipuri pe care le are in lista-tipuri. Daca functia lanseaza orice alt tip de exceptie, programul se va termina in mod anormal.

Daca dorim ca functia sa nu lanseze nici o exceptie utilizam lista-tipuri vida.

```
void XHandler(int test) throw()
{
    if(test==0)
        throw test;
    if(test==1)
        throw 'a';
    if(test==2)
        throw 123.23;
}

int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    try
    {
        XHandler(0);          // try passing 1 and 2 for different
                               // responses
    }
    catch(int i)
    {
        cout << "Caught an integer." << endl;
    }
    catch(char c)
    {
        cout << "Caught a character." << endl;
    }
    catch(double d)
    {
        cout << "Caught a double." << endl;
    }
    cout << "End ";
    return 0;
}
```

Alt exemplu:

```
void XHandler(int test) throw(int, char, double)
{
    if(test==0) throw test;
    if(test==1) throw 'a';
    if(test==2) throw 123.23;
}
```

```
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    try {
        XHandler(0);                // try passing 1 and 2
                                   // for different responses
    }
    catch(int i) {
        cout << "Caught an integer." << endl;
    }
    catch(char c) {
        cout << "Caught a character." << endl;
    }
    catch(double d) {
        cout << "Caught a double." << endl;
    }
    cout << "End ";
    return 0;
}
```

Care e diferenta intre cele doua exemple?

## 10.Relansarea unei exceptii

```
void XHandler(void)
{
    try {
        throw "hello";
    }
    catch(char *) {
        cout << "Caught char * inside XHandler." << endl;
        throw;
    }
}
```

```
int main(void)
{
    cout << "Start: " << endl;
    try {
        XHandler();
    }
    catch(char *)
    {

```



```

        cout << "Caught char * inside main." << endl;
    }
    cout << "End ";
    return 0;
}

```

**Probleme:****P1. Impartire la zero**

```

void divide(double a,double b)
{
    try
    {
        if (!b) throw b; //vf daca divide la zero
        cout<<"rezultatul este " <<a/b<<endl;
    }
    catch(double b)
    {
        cout<<"Nu se poate divide la zero " <<endl;
    }
}

int main()
{
    double i,j;
    do
    {
        cout<<"dati numaratorul"<<endl;
        cin>>i;
        cout<<"dati numitorul (0 pentru stop)"<<endl;
        cin>>j;
        divide(i,j);
    }
    while (i!=0);
    return 0;
}

```

**P2. Studiati urmatoarea problema**

```

#define MAXX 80
#define MAXY 25
class Point
{
public:
    class xZero {};
    class xOutOfScreenBounds {};
}

```

```
    Point(unsigned __x, unsigned __y)
    {
        x = __x;
        y = __y;
    }
    unsigned GetX()
    {
        return x;
    }
    unsigned GetY()
    {
        return y;
    }

void SetX(unsigned __x)
{
    if(__x > 0)
        if(__x <= MAXX)
            x = __x;
        else
            throw xOutOfScreenBounds();
    else
        throw xZero();
}

void SetY(unsigned __y)
{
    if(__y > 0)
        if(__y <= MAXY)
            y = __y;
        else
            throw xOutOfScreenBounds();
    else
        throw xZero();
}

protected:
    int x, y;
};

int main()
{
    Point p(1, 1);
    try {
        p.SetX(5); // CORRECT!
        // p.SetX(0); // throws an xZero exception
    }
```

```
cout << "p.x successfully set to " << p.GetX() << "."<<endl;
// throws an xOutOfScreenBounds exception
p.SetX(100);
}

catch(Point::xZero)
{
cout << "Zero value!\n";
}

catch(Point::xOutOfScreenBounds)
{
cout << "Out of screen bounds!\n";
}

catch(...)
{
cout << "Unknown exception!\n";
}
return 0;
}
```

Deoarece exceptia este instantierea unei clase, prin derivare pot fi realizate adevarate ierarhii de tratare a exceptiilor.

**Atentie!** Exista posibilitatea de aparitie a unor exceptii chiar in cadrul codului de tratare a unei exceptii! Astfel de situatii trebuie evitate!

### Tema:

**Pb2, Pb3** din [lab9-danielpop](http://web.info.uvt.ro/~danielpop/lab9-danielpop)  
(<http://web.info.uvt.ro/~danielpop/oop/Lab9.pdf>)