

Handling Exceptions in Java

HANDLING EXCEPTIONS



Jim Wilson

MOBILE SOLUTIONS DEVELOPER & ARCHITECT

@hedgehogjim jwhh.com



Overview



The role of exceptions

Working with try/catch blocks

Implementing cleanup with finally

Automating cleanup



Dealing with Errors



Programs will encounter errors

Need an effective mechanism for
handling and recovery

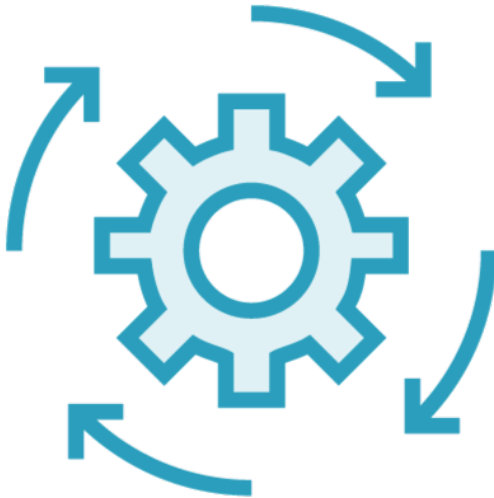


Exceptions

Non-intrusive way to signal errors
Allows errors to be handled in a
structured manner

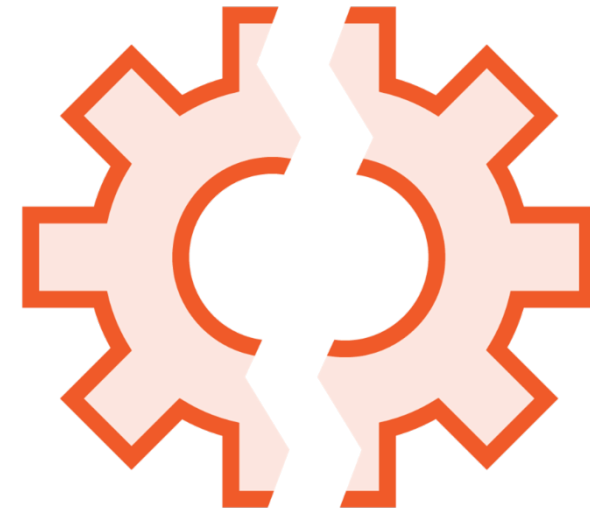
Dealing with Errors

Exception handling relies on try/catch blocks



Try block

- Contains “normal” code to execute
- Runs to completion when no exceptions
- Exits block if exception thrown



Catch block

- Contains error handling code
- Runs only if matching exception is thrown
- Receives exception information

Main.java

```
int i = 12;
```

```
int j = 5;
```

```
try {
```

```
int result = i / (j - 2);
```

```
System.out.println(result);
```

```
}
```



Main.java

```
int i = 12;
```

```
int j = 5;
```

```
try {
```

```
    int result = i / (j - 2);
```

```
    System.out.println(result);
```

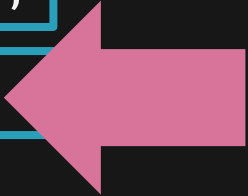
```
} catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Error: " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
    ex.printStackTrace();
```

```
}
```

```
doMoreWork();
```



3

A green bracket highlighting the expression '(j - 2)' in the line 'int result = i / (j - 2);'. The bracket is positioned above the expression and extends downwards to encompass it.

Main.java

```
int i = 12;
```

```
int j = 2;
```

```
try {
```

```
    int result = i / (j - 2);
```

```
    System.out.println(result);
```

```
} catch (Exception ex) {
```

```
    System.out.println("Error: " + ex.getMessage());
```

```
    ex.printStackTrace(); // Helpful during app development
```

```
}
```

```
doMoreWork();
```

Handling Cleanup



Tasks often require cleanup

Close file, database, etc.

May be needed even if exception occurs



Finally block

Can be added at end of try/catch

Runs in all cases following try or catch

Automating Cleanup



Manual cleanup can be cumbersome

- Often requires null checks
- Often requires additional exception handling within finally block



Automating Cleanup



AutoCloseable interface

- Indicates automated cleanup support
- Has 1 method: Close

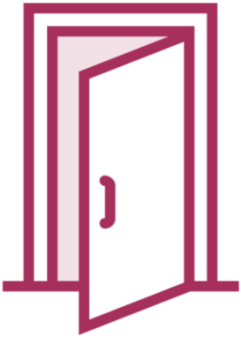
Closeable interface

- Inherits from AutoClosable
- Has 1 method: Close



Automating Cleanup

Try-with-resources automates resource cleanup



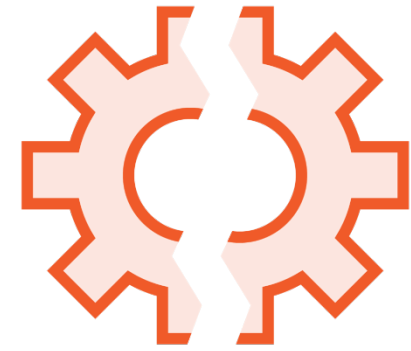
Utilizes AutoCloseable

Automatically calls close
Verifies non-null before
calling close



Syntax

Similar to traditional try
AutoCloseable resource
must be created as part
of try statement



Exception handling

Can optionally include
catch block(s)
Same catch block(s)
handle try body and
automatic closing



Summary



Exceptions

- Serve as a signal for errors
- Allow for structured error handling

Handling exceptions

- Use try/catch blocks



Summary



Try block

- Contains “normal” code to execute
- Runs to completion if no exception
- Exits immediately if exception thrown

Catch block

- Contains error handling code
- Runs if matching exception thrown
- Receives exception information

Summary



Finally block

- Allows for manual cleanup
- Runs in all cases following try or catch

Automating cleanup

- Try-with-resources
- Can be used with any type that implements AutoCloseable interface

