



西北工业大学  
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# Object Oriented Programming

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## Chapter 7 Exceptions

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*Slides partially adapted from lecture  
notes by Cay Horstmann*

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- 7.2 Catching Exceptions
- 7.3 Tips for Using Exceptions

# 7.1 Dealing with Errors

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- When an error occurs, your program can:
  - Return to a safe state and allow the user to execute other commands.
  - Save the user's work and terminate the program.
- What kind of errors do you need to consider?
  1. User input errors.
  2. Device errors.
  3. Physical limitations.
  4. Code errors.

# 7.1 Dealing with Errors

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- What can you do when an error occurs?
  1. Return an error code.
  2. Terminate the program.
  3. Throw an exception.
- Exceptions have their own syntax and are part of a special inheritance hierarchy.

# 7.1.1 The Classification of Exceptions

- In Java, an **exception object** is always an instance of a class derived from **Throwable**.
- You could create your own exception classes if those built into Java do not suit your needs.

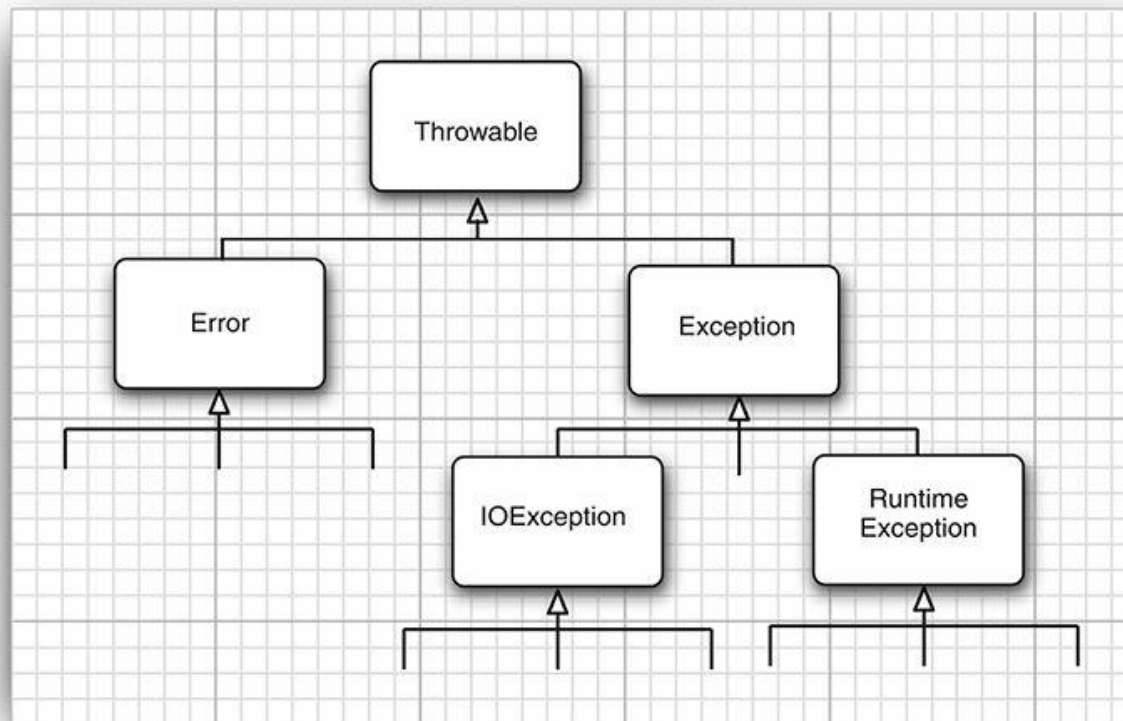


Figure 7.1 is a simplified diagram of the exception hierarchy in Java.

# Error

- The **Error** hierarchy describes **internal errors** and **resource exhaustion situations** inside the Java runtime system.
  - You should not throw an object of this type.
- There is little you can do if such an internal error occurs, beyond notifying the user and trying to terminate the program gracefully.
  - These situations are quite rare.

# Exception

- **RuntimeException:** happens when you made a programming error.
  - A bad cast
  - An out-of-bounds array access
  - A null pointer access
- **Other exception:** occurs because a bad thing happened, e.g., an I/O error.
  - Trying to read past the end of a file
  - Trying to open a file that doesn't exist
  - Trying to find a Class object for a string that does not denote an existing class

The rule “**If it is a RuntimeException, it was your fault**” works pretty well.

# Exception

The rule “**If it is a RuntimeException, it was your fault**” works pretty well.

- You could have avoided that **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException** by testing the array index against the array bounds.
- The **NullPointerException** would not have happened had you checked whether the variable was null before using it.
- Any exception that derives from the class **Error** or the class **RuntimeException** an *unchecked* exception. All other exceptions are called *checked* exceptions.
  - The compiler checks that you provide exception handlers for all checked exceptions.



## 7.1.2 Declaring Checked Exceptions

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- A Java method can throw an exception if it encounters a situation it cannot handle.
  - “A method will not only tell the Java compiler what values it can return, it is also going to tell the compiler what can go wrong.”
  - For example, code that attempts to read from a file knows that the file might not exist or that it might be empty. The code that tries to process the information in a file therefore will need to notify the compiler that it can throw some sort of **IOException**.
- The place where your method can throw an exception is the header of the method.
  - For example, here is the declaration of one of the constructors of the **FileInputStream** class from the standard library.

```
public FileInputStream(String name) throws FileNotFoundException
```

## 7.1.2 Declaring Checked Exceptions

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- There are four situations that an exception is thrown:
  1. Call a method that throws a checked exception.
  2. Detect an error and throw a checked exception with the throw statement.
  3. Make a programming error, such as `a[-1] = 0` that gives rise to an unchecked exception.
  4. An internal error occurs in the virtual machine or runtime library.
- If you write a method that might throw such an exception, you need to declare that fact.

## 7.1.2 Declaring Checked Exceptions

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- Add a throws clause:

```
public Image loadImage(String s) throws IOException
```

- A throws clause can list multiple exceptions:

```
public Image loadImage(String s) throws FileNotFoundException,  
EOFException
```

- Don't declare unchecked exceptions:

```
void drawImage(int i) throws ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException  
// bad style
```

- **Instead, fix your code so that this doesn't happen!**

## 7.1.2 Declaring Checked Exceptions

- In summary, a method must declare all the **checked exceptions** that it might throw.
  - Unchecked exceptions are either beyond your control (Error) or result from conditions that you should not have allowed in the first place (**RuntimeException**).
  - If your method fails to faithfully declare all checked exceptions, the compiler will issue an error message.
  - Of course, as you have already seen in quite a few examples, instead of declaring the exception, you can also catch it. Then the exception won't be thrown out of the method, and no throws specification is necessary.

**When a method in a class declares that it throws an exception that is an instance of a particular class, it may throw an exception of that class or of its subclasses.**

## 7.1.3 How to Throw an Exception

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- Suppose something terrible happened in your code. You read a header that promised *Content-length: 1024*, but you got an end of file after **733 characters**.
  - You may decide this situation is so abnormal that you want to throw an exception.
- Find an exception type to throw.
  - The Java library has an **EOFException** with description: **“Signals that an EOF has been reached unexpectedly during input.”**
- Construct an object and throw it:

```
throw new EOFException();
```

- Or, if you prefer:

```
var e = new EOFException();  
throw e;
```

## 7.1.3 How to Throw an Exception

- Here is how it all fits together:

```
String readData(Scanner in) throws EOFException{
    . . .
    while (. . .){
        if (!in.hasNext()) // EOF encountered
        {
            if (n < len)
                throw new EOFException();
        }
        . . .
    }
    return s;
}
```

- Or better, provide a reason:

```
String gripe = "Content-length: " + len + ", Received: " + n;
throw new EOFException(gripe);
```

## 7.1.3 How to Throw an Exception

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- As you can see, throwing an exception is easy if one of the existing exception classes works for you. In this case:
  1. Find an appropriate exception class.
  2. Make an object of that class.
  3. Throw it.
- Once a method throws an exception, it does not return to its caller.
  - **This means you do not have to worry about cooking up a default return value or an error code.**

## 7.1.4 Creating Exception Classes

- Create your own exception class if your situation isn't covered by an exception in the standard library.
  - Just derive it from **Exception**, or from a child class of **Exception** such as **IOException**.

```
class FileFormatException extends IOException {  
    public FileFormatException() {}  
    public FileFormatException(String gripe){ super(gripe); }  
}
```

- Then you can throw an object of your own exception type:

```
String readData(BufferedReader in) throws FileFormatException{  
    while (. . .){  
        if (ch == -1) // EOF encountered  
        {  
            if (n < len)  
                throw new FileFormatException();  
        }  
    }  
    return s;  
}
```



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## 7.2.1 Catching an Exception

- If an exception is thrown, and nobody catches it, the program will terminate and print a message to the console.
- Use a **try/catch** block to catch an exception:

```
try {  
    code  
    more code  
    more code  
}  
catch (ExceptionType e){  
    handler for this type  
}
```

- If any code inside the **try** block throws an exception of the class specified in the **catch** clause, then
  1. The program skips the remainder of the code in the **try** block.
  2. The program executes the handler code inside the **catch** clause.

## 7.2.1 Catching an Exception

- If none of the code inside the **try** block throws an exception, then the program skips the **catch** clause.
- If any of the code in a method throws an exception of a type other than the one named in the **catch** clause, this method exits immediately.

```
public void read(String filename) {
    try {
        var in = new FileInputStream(filename);
        int b;
        while ((b = in.read()) != -1) {
            process input
        }
    }
    catch (IOException exception) {
        exception.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```

## 7.2.1 Catching an Exception

- Only do this if you can actually do something useful when the exception occurs.

```
public void read(String filename) throws IOException{
    var in = new FileInputStream(filename);
    int b;
    while ((b = in.read()) != -1){
        process input
    }
}
```

- **There is no shame in propagating exceptions.**
- **One exception:** Sometimes you need to catch an exception when you override a method that is declared to throw no checked exceptions.
  - You are not allowed to add more throws specifiers to a subclass method than are present in the superclass method.

## 7.2.2 Catching Multiple Exceptions

- You can catch multiple exceptions in separate catch clauses:

```
try {  
    code that might throw exceptions  
}  
catch (FileNotFoundException e) {  
    emergency action for missing files  
}  
catch (UnknownHostException e) {  
    emergency action for unknown hosts  
}  
catch (IOException e) {  
    emergency action for all other I/O problems  
}
```

- To find out more about the object

```
e.getMessage() // to get the detailed error message  
e.getClass().getName() // to get the actual type of the exception object
```

- Work with the inheritance hierarchy of exceptions: **Catch** more specific exceptions before more general ones.

# New Feature of Java 7

- As of Java 7, you can catch multiple exception types in the same **catch** clause.
  - For example, suppose that the action for missing files and unknown hosts is the same. Then you can combine the **catch** clauses:

```
try {  
    code that might throw exceptions  
} catch (FileNotFoundException | UnknownHostException e) {  
    emergency action for missing files and unknown hosts  
} catch (IOException e) {  
    emergency action for all other I/O problems  
}
```

- This feature is only needed when catching exception types that are not subclasses of one another.

# Notes

- When you catch multiple exceptions, the exception variable is implicitly **final**.
  - For example, you cannot assign a different value to **e** in the body of the clause.

```
catch (FileNotFoundException | UnknownHostException e) { ... }
```

- Catching multiple exceptions doesn't just make your code look simpler but also more efficient.
  - The generated bytecodes contain a single block for the shared **catch** clause.

## 7.2.3 Rethrowing and Chaining Exceptions

- Sometimes you want to **catch** an exception and rethrow it as a different type:

```
try {
    access the database
}
catch (SQLException e){
    throw new ServletException("database error: " + e.getMessage());
}
```

- **Better choice:** Set the original exception as the cause.

```
. . .
catch (SQLException original) {
    var e = new ServletException("database error");
    e.initCause(original);
    throw e;
}
```

- The cause can later be retrieved with the `getCause` method.

```
Throwable original = caughtException.getCause();
```





## 7.2.3 Rethrowing and Chaining Exceptions

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- If you just want to log an exception and rethrow it without any change:

```
try {  
    access the database  
} catch (Exception e) {  
    logger.log(level, message, e);  
    throw e;  
}
```

## 7.2.4 The `finally` Clause

- Suppose your code writes a resource that needs to be relinquished:

```
var in = new FileInputStream(. . .);  
. . .  
in.close();
```

- If the `. . .` code throws an exception, the `in.close()` statement is never executed.
- **Remedy:** Put it in a `finally` clause:

```
InputStream in = . . .;  
try {  
. . .  
} finally{  
    in.close();  
}
```

- You can use the `finally` clause without a `catch` clause.

## 7.2.4 The `finally` Clause

- Let's look at the three possible situations in which the program will execute the `finally` clause.

```
var in = new FileInputStream(. . .);
try {
    // 1
    code that might throw exceptions
    // 2
} catch (IOException e) {
    // 3
    show error message
    // 4
} finally {
    // 5
    in.close();
}
// 6
```

## 7.2.4 The `finally` Clause

- The `in.close()` statement in the `finally` clause is executed whether or not an exception is encountered in the `try` block.
- If an exception is encountered, it is rethrown and must be caught in another `catch` clause.

```
InputStream in = . . . ;
try {
    try {
        code that might throw exceptions
    } finally{
        in.close();
    }
} catch (IOException e) {
    show error message
}
```

## 7.2.5 The try-with-Resources Statement

- As of Java 7, there is a useful shortcut to the code pattern.

```
open a resource
try {
    work with the resource
} finally {
    close the resource
}
```

- The **Resource** class must implement the **AutoCloseable** interface, which has a single method:

```
void close() throws Exception
```

- The **try-with-Resources** statement has the form in its simplest variant:

```
try (Resource res = . . .) {
    work with res
}
```

## 7.2.5 The try-with-Resources Statement

- You can specify multiple resources.

```
try (var in = new Scanner (  
    new FileInputStream("/usr/share/dict/words"), StandardCharsets.UTF_8);  
    var out = new PrintWriter("out.txt", StandardCharsets.UTF_8)) {  
    while (in.hasNext())  
        out.println(in.next().toUpperCase());  
}
```

- No matter how the block exits, both **in** and **out** are closed.
- As of Java 9, you can provide previously declared effectively final variables in the **try** header:

```
public static void printAll(String[] lines, PrintWriter out) {  
    try (out) { // effectively final variable  
        for (String line : lines)  
            out.println(line);  
    } // out.close() called here  
}
```

## 7.2.5 The try-with-Resources Statement

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- A difficulty arises when the **try** block throws an exception and the **close** method also throws an exception.
  - The try-with-resources statement handles this situation quite elegantly.
  - The original exception is rethrown, and any exceptions thrown by **close** methods are considered “suppressed.”
  - They are automatically caught and added to the original exception with the **addSuppressed** method.
  - If you are interested in them, call the **getSuppressed** method which yields an array of the suppressed expressions from **close** methods.

**You don't want to program this by hand. Use the try-with-resources statement whenever you need to close a resource.**

## 7.2.6 Analyzing Stack Trace Elements

- When an exception terminates a program, a **stack trace** is displayed.
  - List of pending method calls.
- You can access the text description of a **stack trace**:

```
var t = new Throwable();  
var out = new StringWriter();  
t.printStackTrace(new PrintWriter(out));  
String description = out.toString();
```

- You can iterate over the stack frames with the **StackWalker** class:

```
StackWalker walker = StackWalker.getInstance();  
walker.forEach(frame -> analyze frame)
```

- If you want to process the **Stream<StackWalker.StackFrame>** lazily, call

```
walker.walk(stream -> process stream)
```



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# Tips for Using Exceptions

## 1. Exception handling is not supposed to replace a simple test.

```
try{
    s.pop();
}
catch (EmptyStackException e){
}
```



```
if (!s.empty()) s.pop();
```

## 2. Do not micromanage exceptions.

```
PrintStream out;
Stack s;
for (i = 0; i < 100; i++){
    try{ n = s.pop();}
    catch (EmptyStackException e){
        // stack was empty
    }
    try{
        out.writeInt(n);
    }
    catch (IOException e){
        // problem writing to file
    }
}
```



```
try{
    for (i = 0; i < 100; i++){
        n = s.pop();
        out.writeInt(n);
    }
}
catch (IOException e){
    // problem writing to file
}
catch (EmptyStackException e){
    // stack was empty
}
```

# Tips for Using Exceptions

## 3. Make good use of the exception hierarchy:

- Don't just throw a `RuntimeException`. Find an appropriate subclass or create your own.
- Don't just catch `Throwable`.
- Respect the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions.
- Do not hesitate to turn an exception into another exception that is more appropriate.

## 4. Do not squelch exceptions:

```
public Image loadImage(String s) {  
    try {  
        code that threatens to throw checked exceptions  
    } catch (Exception e){  
  
        } // so there  
}
```

# Tips for Using Exceptions

## 5. When you detect an error, “tough love” works better than indulgence.

- When something is very wrong, throw an exception.
- Don't return an error code or a dummy value.
- Return values must be handled by the caller. Exceptions can be handled anywhere upstream.

## 6. Propagating exceptions is not a sign of shame.

- Don't try to handle an exception that you can't remedy.
- Just let it be rethrown so that it can reach a competent handler.

```
public void readStuff(String filename) throws IOException {  
    var in = new FileInputStream(filename, StandardCharsets.UTF_8);  
    . . .  
}
```

These two rules can be summarized as: “throw early, catch late.”

# Recap

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- 7.2 Catching Exceptions
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