

CISC 3115 TY11

Declaring and Throwing Exceptions

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Outline

- Discussed
 - Approaches to handle errors (what-if and exceptions)
 - Concept of Exception
 - The Java throwable class hierarchy
 - system errors, runtime exceptions, checked errors, unchecked errors
- To discuss methods of
 - Declaring exception
 - Throwing exception
 - Catching exception

Motivation

- We can use exceptions to *separate notifying error from handling error*
- Is the following sufficient?

The Exception Approach: Advantage

- Separate notifying error from handling error

```
public static int quotient(int n1, int n2) {  
    if (n2 == 0) {  
        throw new ArithmeticException(  
            "Divisor cannot be zero.");  
    }  
    return n1 / n2;  
}
```

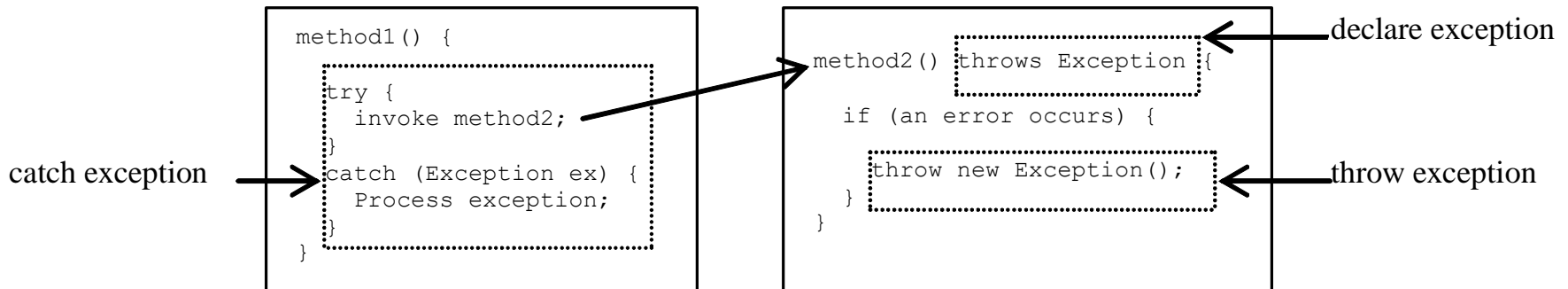
Notifying the caller an error
occurred

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    .....  
    try {  
        int result = quotient(n1, n2);  
        System.out.println(n1 + " / " + n2 +  
            " is " + result);  
    } catch (ArithmeticException e) {  
        System.out.println("Exception: " +  
            e.getMessage());  
    }
```

Handling the error upon
receiving the notification

The Big Picture

- Declaring, Throwing, and Catching Exceptions



Declaring Exception

- Every method must state the types of checked exceptions it might throw.

- Example

```
public void myMethod() throws IOException { ...  
}
```

- One may declare one or more exceptions to be thrown

- Example

```
public void myMethod() throws IOException, OtherException { ...  
}
```

Throwing Exceptions

- One can create an instance of an appropriate exception type and throw it in the method.
- Examples

```
throw new TheException();
```

Or

```
TheException e = new TheException();  
throw e;
```

where TheException is a subclass of Throwable.

Declaring and Throwing Exceptions: Example

```
/** Set a new radius */
```

```
public void setRadius(double newRadius)
```

```
    throws IllegalArgumentException {
```

```
    if (newRadius >= 0) {
```

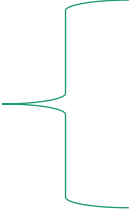
```
        radius = newRadius;
```

```
    } else {
```


```
        throw new IllegalArgumentException(
```

```
            "Radius cannot be negative");
```

```
    }
```



Declaring



Throwing

Catching Exception

- There are a few variations of try ... catch ...
- Frequently used:

```
try { // Statements that may throw exceptions
} catch (Exception1 exVar1) { handler for exception1;
} catch (Exception2 exVar2) { handler for exception2;
} ... // more catch
catch (ExceptionN exVarN) {
    handler for exceptionN;
}
```

Questions

- Mechanism to declaring, throwing, and catching/handling exceptions

Exercise 1

- Following the lecture, design and implement a DivideByZero class where
 - Write a quotient method that takes two parameters and perform division of the two and state the exception it throws when the denominator is 0
 - Write another method that invokes the quotient method and catch and handle the exception the method throws