

8. Error Handling

Lesson 1: The idea behind Exceptions



8.1. Error Handling

- An Error is any unexpected result obtained from a program during execution.
- Unhandled errors may manifest themselves as incorrect results or behavior, or as abnormal program termination.
- Errors should be handled by the programmer, to prevent them from reaching the user.

8.1. Error Handling

8.1.2. Typical Errors

- Memory errors
 - e.g. memory incorrectly allocated, memory leaks, “null pointer”
- File system errors
 - e.g. disk is full, disk has been removed
- Network errors
 - e.g. network is down, URL does not exist
- Calculation errors
 - e.g. divide by 0
- Array errors
 - e.g. trying to access element with index -1
- Conversion errors
 - e.g. convert string “q” to a number



8.2. Why is error handling important?

- Users have high expectations for the code we produce.
- Users will use our programs in unexpected ways.
- Due to design errors or coding errors, our programs may fail in unexpected ways during execution
- It is our responsibility to produce quality code that does not fail unexpectedly.
- Consequently, we must design error handling into our programs.

8.3. Errors and Exceptions

- The term exception is shorthand for the phrase "exceptional event." An exception is an event, which occurs during the execution of a program, that disrupts the normal flow of the program's instructions.
- When an error occurs within a method, the method creates an object and hands it off to the runtime system. The object, called an exception object, contains information about the error, including its type and the state of the program when the error occurred. Creating an exception object and handing it to the runtime system is called throwing an exception.
- After a method throws an exception, the runtime system attempts to find something to handle it. The set of possible "somethings" to handle the exception is the ordered list of methods that had been called to get to the method where the error occurred. The list of methods is known as the call stack (see the next figure).

8.3. Errors and Exceptions (Cont..)

- The runtime system searches the call stack for a method that contains a block of code that can handle the exception. This block of code is called an **exception handler**. The search begins with the method in which the error occurred and proceeds through the call stack in the reverse order in which the methods were called. When an appropriate handler is found, the runtime system passes the exception to the handler.
- An exception handler is considered appropriate if the type of the exception object thrown matches the type that can be handled by the handler. The exception handler chosen is said to **catch the exception**. If the runtime system exhaustively searches all the methods on the call stack without finding an appropriate exception handler, as shown in the next figure, the runtime system (and, consequently, the program) terminates.