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Exception handling

Exceptions are events that occur during the execution of programs that disrupt the normal flow of instructions (e.g., divide by zero, array access out of bound, etc.).

In Java, an exception is an object that wraps an error event that occurred within a method and contains: Information about the error including its type.

See Numbers.java

## Using Exceptions

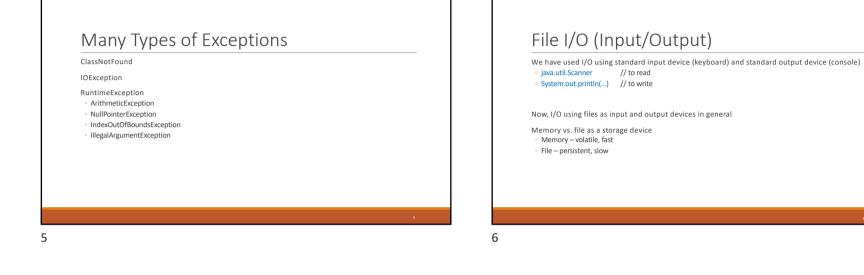
Your own code can throw Exceptions intentionally

Let's consider an example where it is possible to divide by zero • Without exceptions: see Quotient.java

- Without exceptions, but using a custom solution to avoid an error: see QuotientWithIf.java
- · Without exceptions, but using a custom method to avoid an error: see QuotientWithMethod.java
- · With proper exception handling: see QuotientWithException.java

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## Basic concepts of a file

1. Open a file

- 2. Read from a file
- The 'read pointer' in an open file
- · Reading a byte, character, word, or line at the read pointer position
- 3. Write to a file
- The 'write pointer' in an open file
- · Writing a byte, character, word, or line at the write pointer position
- 4. Close a file

## Storing objects in an array

See Fio.java (run this program)

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See people.in (input file used in Fio.java)

See people.out (output file generated by Fio.java)

See Student.java (class used by Fio.java)

See ArrayTools.java (class used by Fio.java)

Note: input and output file name extensions don't have to be .in and .out. We could have used .txt or others.

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