



Java and C# in Depth

Carlo A. Furia, Marco Piccioni, Bertrand Meyer

Exercise Session – Week 6

Quiz 1: Does it compile? (Java)



```
public class MyException extends Exception {
```

Checked exception

```
    ...  
    public MyException(String message) { super(message); }  
}
```

```
public class A {
```

```
    public void doSomething() throws MyException
```

```
{
```

```
    if (badStuffHappened) {  
        throw new MyException("Help!");  
    } else {
```

```
        ...  
    }  
}
```

```
    ...  
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

doSomething throws a checked exception, but does not declare it

Quiz 1 (cont.): Does it compile? (Java)



```
public class A {  
    public void doSomething() throws MyException { ... }  
}
```

```
public class B {  
    public void doMore()  
    {  
        A a;  
        ...  
        a.doSomething();  
    }  
}
```

doMore calls a method, which throws a checked exception, but doesn't itself declare or catch it

Quiz 2: Exception accumulation (Java)



```
private String readDataFromUrl(String url) throws MalformedURLException {  
    // throw MalformedURLException if url is bad.  
    // read data and return it.  
}
```

```
private long parseLong(String data) throws NumberFormatException {  
    // convert data to long.  
    // throw NumberFormatException if data is not a valid long.  
}
```

```
public long readNumberFromUrl(String url)  
    throws MalformedURLException, NumberFormatException {  
    String data = readDataFromUrl(url);  
    long number = parseLong(data);  
    return number;  
}
```

How to avoid the accumulation
of exception declarations up in
the call hierarchy?

Quiz 2: solutions



Solution 1: Wrapping

```
public void readNumberFromUrl(String url) throws ApplicationException{
    try {
        String data = readDataFromUrl(url);
        long number = parseLong(data);
    } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
        throw new ApplicationException(e);
    } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
        throw new ApplicationException(e); }
}
```

Solution 2: Inheritance

```
public long readNumberFromUrl(String url) throws Exception { ... }
```

Quiz 3: What will happen? (Java)



```
InputStream input = null;
try {
    input = new FileInputStream("myFile.txt");
    //do something with the stream
} catch(IOException e) {
    throw new WrappedException(e);
} finally {
    try {
        input.close();
    } catch(IOException e) {
        throw new WrappedException(e);
    }
}
```

Suppose "myFile.txt" does not exist.
Which exception will the client get?

input is null

NullPointerException is thrown inside the *finally* block and propagated to the client!

Quiz 4: Does it compile? (Java)



```
List<Integer> li = new ArrayList<Integer>();  
List<Number> ln = li;
```

Generics are not covariant!

```
List<String>[] lsa = new List<String>[10];  
List<?>[] lsb = new List<?>[3]
```

Cannot create arrays of generic types

This is fine

```
public class DecimalString  
implements Comparable<Number>,  
    Comparable<String> { ... }
```

Comparable<Number> and
Comparable<String> are the same
interface!

Quiz 4: Does it compile? (C#)



```
List<int> li = new List<int>();  
List<Object> lo = li;
```

Generics are not covariant!

```
List<string>[] lsa = new List<string>[10];
```

This is fine

```
public class DecimalString :
```

```
    Comparable<int>, Comparable<string> { ... }
```

This is fine

```
public class Comparable2<U, V> :
```

```
    Comparable<U>, Comparable<V> { ... }
```

U and V might be the same type

Quiz 5: ArrayList (Java and C#)



Does it work?

```
class ArrayList<V> {  
    private V[] storage;  
    public ArrayList() {  
        storage = new V[DEFAULT_SIZE];  
    }  
}
```

Java: cannot create an array of V

C#: it's ok

How to make it work in Java?

```
class ArrayList<V> {  
    private V[] storage;  
    public ArrayList() {  
        storage = (V[]) new Object[DEFAULT_SIZE];  
    }  
}
```

It's a cast, but it works

Quiz 6: Does it compile? (C#)



```
public T Convert<T>(Object o) where T: class
{
    if (o.GetType() == typeof (T)) {
        return (T) o;
    } else {
        return null;
    }
}
```

null might not be a valid
value of T

Quiz 7: What is printed? (Java)



```
List<Integer> l1 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
```

```
List<String> l2 = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
Class<?> c1 = l1.getClass();
```

```
Class<?> c2 = l2.getClass();
```

```
System.out.println(c1.equals(c2));
```

True

Both c1 and c2 are "ArrayList"

Quiz 7: What is printed (C#)



```
List<int> l1 = new List<int>(10);  
List<string> l2 = new List<string>(10);
```

```
Type t1 = l1.GetType();
```

```
Type t2 = l2.GetType();
```

```
Console.WriteLine(t1.Equals(t2));
```

False

Questions?

