Exception handling

Normally, a programmer writes code to deal with an exceptional condition where that condition is detected.

For example, in Smalltalk’s lazy initialization, the programmer codes a check for a null instance variable, and if it is found to be null, then initializes it.

This is a good way to handle exceptions in code that doesn’t have to deal with a lot of them.

However, production code tends to contain a lot of error handling, which has the effect of “polluting” the source code.

Therefore, code is more readable if the language provides a mechanism to deal with exceptions elsewhere.

These exceptions include events like—

• array out of bounds,
• arithmetic overflow and zero-divide,
• memory exhaustion,
• nonexistent files or insufficient permissions.

It is possible for a programmer to define additional exceptions, but it is best not to overuse exceptions.

They are expected to be unusual, so the compiler may not concentrate on optimizing code for dealing with them.

When an error is detected by a method, the method will throw an exception.

The programmer can choose whether to write code that deals with the exception.

• If (s)he chooses not to deal with the exception, (s)he writes in the procedure heading, e.g.,
throws IOException

to indicate that the method will not deal with any exceptions involving I/O.
If this is done in the main method, its header might read—

```java
public static void main(String argv[])
    throws IOException {
    ...
}
```

In this case, handling the exception is the responsibility of the code that invoked this method.

- If (s)he chooses to deal with the exception, (s)he encloses the code that may generate the exception in a try block.
  The try block is immediately followed by one or more catch blocks.

Java stops executing statements in the try block as soon as an exception is thrown.

Suppose we are trying to read from a file. If an exception occurs, exception-handling code prints out the name of the exception.

```java
try {
    ...
    FileInputStream inputFile =
        new FileInputStream("input.data");
    ...
    catch (IOException e) {
        System.out.println(e);
    }
```

Note that the I/O exception is actually an instance of an exception class. The exception may be an instance of
FileNotFoundException, which is a subclass of IOException.

Multiple catch blocks permit different code to be used to handle different exceptions. For example,
• one piece of code can be used to handle a
  `FileNotFoundException` (perhaps a retry, in case the file is
  being created “as we speak”), and
• another piece of code to handle any other kind of I/O
  exception (perhaps just reporting the exception that
  occurred).
  
  ```java
  public static String
  readInputFile(String fileName) {
    boolean tryAgain = true;
    while (tryAgain) {
      try {
        tryAgain = false;
        FileInputStream inputFile =
          new FileInputStream(fileName);
        ...}
      catch (FileNotFoundException)
        tryAgain = true;
      } catch (IOException e {
        System.out.println(e);
      }
      ...}
  }
  ```

  Occasionally, you may want to have a piece of code executed after a
  `try` statement, regardless of whether an exception occurred.

  In this case, Java provides a `finally` block:

  ```java
  try {
    ...
  } catch (exception-class name e){
    ...
  } finally {  //clean-up statements
  }
UIs in Java

[Horstman & Cornell, Ch. 7] Like Smalltalk, Java has a large number of predefined classes to aid in building GUIs.

These classes are grouped into two main APIs:

- the Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT), and
- Swing.

Widgets of AWT and Swing classes can be intermixed; indeed Swing still uses many of the underlying AWT classes.

Swing has several advantages over AWT, as we will see later today. All of our examples will use Swing widgets.

Simple examples

Example 1

Let’s take a look at a very simple example program, from the online Java Tutorial (http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/uiswing/mini/firstexample.html):

```java
import javax.swing.*;

public class HelloWorldSwing {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new JFrame("HelloWorldSwing");
        final JLabel label = new JLabel("Hello World");
        frame.getContentPane().add(label);

        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.pack();
        frame.setVisible(true);
    }
}
```

The first line of this program tells the compiler that this program is going to be using the javax.swing package. The “javax” stands for Java extension (Swing was originally a Java extension).

Most Swing programs also need to
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;

Java programs build a GUI by placing components in containers. Thus, every Swing program needs to have at least one “top-level” Swing container. The top-level Swing components are—

- frames (class JFrame)—independent main windows,
- dialogs (class JDialog)—secondary windows that are dependent on other windows, and
- applets (class JApplet)—displaying an applet’s widgets within a browser window.

Note that a frame has a title bar, a border, and buttons for iconifying and closing the window.

The code for manipulating the JFrame in this sample application is …

    JFrame frame = new JFrame("HelloWorldSwing");
    ...
    frame.pack();
    frame.setVisible(true);

The first line creates the frame and specifies its title.

The pack() call sets the size of the frame to be the preferred size (and layout) of its subcomponents. We always need to specify how large a window is.

setVisible(true) makes the frame visible on the display. When windows are created, they are not yet visible.

If there were more than one frame in the program, we should probably call show() instead of setVisible(true), because show() not only makes a window visible, but brings it to the front.

This frame is a container that contains only one component—

These lines of code manipulate it:

    final JLabel label = new JLabel("Hello World");
frame.getContentPane().add(label);

The call to `getContentPane()` returns the container which is the “content pane” for this window. Components have to be added to content panes.

The only other line in the program is

```java
frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
```

`JFrame's setDefaultCloseOperation` method specifies the default action for when the user clicks the close button.

In Java 2 v1.3, you can specify this by using the call above. In earlier versions of Java, you have to implement an event listener, as we will describe in Lecture 15.

**Example 2**

Let’s take a look at another very simple program [C&H 7.1, mod.] that illustrates a slightly different style.

```java
import javax.swing.*;

class FirstFrame extends JFrame {
    public FirstFrame() {
        setTitle("FirstFrame");
        setSize(200, 100);
    }
}

class FirstTest {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        JFrame frame = new FirstFrame();
        frame.setDefaultCloseOperation(JFrame.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
        frame.show();
    }
}
```

What’s different about this program?
Component inheritance hierarchy

[Horstman & Cornell, p. 270] The JFrame class contains only a few methods for changing how frames look.

Most of the methods it uses are inherited from its ancestors.

Here is the inheritance tree for JFrame and the other top-level containers.

Many of JFrame's important methods are inherited from Frame. These include setTitle(...) and—

- setIconImage, which takes an Image object to use as the icon when the window is minimized.
- setResizable(...), which takes a boolean to determine whether a window will be resizable by the user.

Inherited from Window are—

- void dispose(), which closes the window and returns to the system the resources this window and all of its subcomponents were using.
- void toFront(), which puts the window on top of any other windows on the desktop.
- void toBack().

Inherited from Component are—

- boolean isVisible(), which checks whether a component is set to be visible. All components are initially visible, except for top-level components.
• void setVisible(boolean b).

• boolean isEnabled(), which checks whether a component is enabled, that is, whether it can receive keyboard input. Components are initially enabled.

• void setVisible(boolean b).

• void setEnabled(boolean b).

• point getLocation(), which returns the location of the top left corner of this component, relative to the top left corner of the surrounding container.

• point getLocationOnScreen(), which returns the location of the top left corner of this component, relative to the top left corner of the screen.

• void setLocation(int x, int y), which (re)positions a component in the coordinate space of its parent. Its top left corner is located x pixels across and y pixels down.

• void setLocation(Point p)

• void setBounds(int x, int y, int width, int height), which moves and resizes this component.

• Dimension getSize(), which gets the current size of this component.

• void setSize(int width, int height)

• void setLocation(Dimension d)

Java’s coordinate system has its origin (0, 0) in the upper left-hand corner of the screen. Coordinates are measured in pixels relative to the origin.

Dimension and Point have ___________ instance variables.

To find out the resolution of the screen, you need to use the Toolkit class, which allows a program to see system-dependent information.

Toolkit mySystem = Toolkit.getDefaultToolkit();
Dimension d = mySystem.getScreenSize();

Exercise: Redo our first HelloWorldSwing example to put the frame in the center of the display.
Let's take a look at some of the components provided by Swing. This index is available at

http://java.sun.com/docs/books/tutorial/uiswing/components/components.html

These components are classified into several categories:

- **Top-level containers.** A top-level container must be at the top of any Swing containment hierarchy.

- General-purpose containers, like JPanel and JScrollPane, which can be used for a variety of purposes.

- Special-purpose containers, like JRootPane and JLayeredPane, which are used to provide flexibility and functionality in the Swing UI.

- Basic controls. Atomic components like JButton, JList, and JMenu, which exist primarily to get input from the user; they generally also show simple state.

- Uneditable information displays, like JLabel and JProgressBar, which exist solely to give the user information.

- Editable displays of formatted information, like JFileChooser and JColorChooser. Atomic components that display specially formatted information that can be edited by the user.

**AWT and Swing**

**AWT**

The first user-interface package for Java was the Abstract Windowing Toolkit (AWT).
A major goal of the AWT was to insulate the programmer from platform-specific windowing issues.

As a result, the AWT provided a set classes that did not depend on artifacts of operating-system windowing widgets.

Thus,

- a Java program calls a Java AWT component.
- Then the abstract component calls Java code that manipulates the corresponding component in the native windowing system.

This native GUI component is called a peer.

For example, when you used the AWT to create an instance of the `Button` class, the Java runtime system created an instance of the `ButtonPeer`.

This `Button` peer did the real work of displaying the button and managing its behavior.

- A Solaris JDK would create a Motif button peer.
- A Windows 95 JDK would create a Windows 95 button peer.
- An OS/2 JDK would create a Presentation Manager button peer.

What were the advantages of using peers?
As the user interface grew more complicated, it was realized that peers were not an ideal way to implement a UI.

What were the disadvantages of using peers?

- Bugs

*The Swing API*

So, Sun created a new UI implemented with no native code. This came to be known as Swing.

Swing is one of the five APIs that make up the Java Foundation Classes (JFC). The others are AWT, Java 2D, Accessibility, and Drag and Drop.

Swing is targeted at forms-based applications.

Swing extends the AWT by adding—

- a set of components, the JComponents, and
- a group of related support classes.

Swing components, like AWT components, are all JavaBeans and use the JavaBeans event model.

Some Swing components are merely “lightweight” versions of AWT widgets.
• They don’t have peers to interface to native operating-system widgets.

• Instead, they use the MVC architecture described later in this course.

Swing also contains several new widgets, e.g.,

• trees,
• tabbed panes, and
• splitter panes.

In AWT, subclasses of Container can contain Components. Some of these Components may themselves be containers.

Thus, containers may be nested arbitrarily deep.

In Swing, all components are subclasses of java.awt.Container. Thus, any Swing widget

The hierarchy is divided into classes, some of which are similar to those in AWT, e.g., JLabel and JList.

Others provide additional functionality, e.g., JFileChooser, JProgressBar, and JSplitPane.

Some of the classes provide features that can be used with other widgets, e.g., Icons, which can be embedded in other components, like JButtons and JLabels. It automatically caches icons, so it usually does not need to fetch them over the network when they are redisplayed.

MVC and "look and feel": The AWT forces you to use a "look and feel" for widgets that depends on what platform the application is running on.
The Swing look and feel, on the other hand, depends on the MVC framework.

No longer do components have peer classes. Rather, the look and feel is “pluggable.”

In general, a pluggable component or attribute is one that can be changed independently of the surrounding framework.

In Swing, you can make these changes by using an object called AbstractLookAndFeel.

You can change the look and feel of a GUI at run time by using the setLookAndFeel method:

```java
try {
    UIManager.setLookAndFeel(
        "com.sun.java.swing.jlf.JLFLookAndFeel");
} catch (java.lang.ClassNotFoundException e) {
    // Can't change looks.
}
```

There are some limitations on the changes you can make. For example, you can’t change to Windows look and feel on non-Windows platforms because of possible copyright infringement.