

# BASTA!

Oliver Sturm

## Exception Patterns

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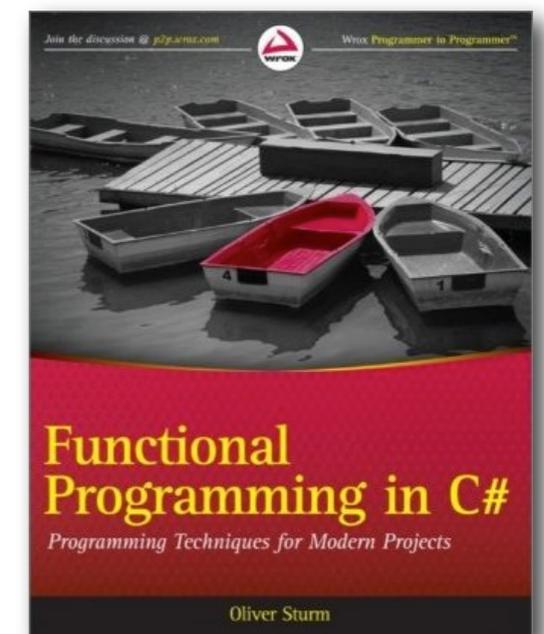
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# Agenda

- Technical Stuff
  - Why exceptions?
  - Catching exceptions
  - Throwing exceptions
  - Which types to use
- The architectural side
  - Guidelines and approaches
  - Anti-patterns

# Old Style: Return Codes

- Cons:
  - You had to define them
  - You had to define them \*all\*
  - Really no fun to do when function calls nest
  - Technically difficult due to single return value
  - In error conditions, they don't tell you very much
- Pros:
  - You had to define them
  - You had to define them \*all\*

# Throwing and Bubbling

- Exceptions are objects that are “thrown”
- They “bubble” up the call stack until they are “caught”
- Language compilers enforce particular types for the exception objects themselves
- Exception types carry lots of useful information about error conditions
  - General stuff like the stack trace
  - Specific info related to the problem at hand

# Catching Exceptions

```
try {  
    // do something that may throw an exception  
    // ...  
}  
catch (Exception ex) {  
    // get here if an exception has been thrown  
    // in the block above - handle it using  
    // the 'ex' variable  
}
```

# A 'finally' block

```
try {  
    // do something that may throw an exception  
    // ...  
}  
catch (Exception ex) {  
    // get here if an exception has been thrown  
    // in the block above - handle it using  
    // the 'ex' variable  
}  
finally {  
    // you come here in all cases, for instance  
    // to do cleanup work  
}
```

# Demo

Catching exceptions

Using catch/finally

Bubbling in action

Exception Filters considered harmful!

Exceptions need compiler support

# Throwing Exceptions

```
throw new SomeException("Error!");
```

# Demo

Throwing exceptions

# Which Exceptions to Use?

- Standard exceptions:
  - ArgumentException
  - ArgumentNullException
  - ArgumentOutOfRangeException
- InvalidOperationException
- Others from standard System.XXX namespaces, like FileNotFoundException, ...
- If it's there, you should use it - but read the description and see that it matches!
  - Example description of FileLoadException: “The exception that is thrown when a managed assembly is found but cannot be loaded.”

Might want to use code contracts instead in .NET 4.0

# Which Exceptions to Use?

- Custom exceptions
  - If there's no matching standard exception
  - If there's a particular way of recovering from the error in question, so having a special type is useful
  - If you have relevant additional information to supply
- Take care when implementing:
  - [Serializable] and ISerializable
  - Constructors
  - SecurityPermissions
  - Message and/or ToString overrides

# Demo

Custom exceptions

# Architectural Guidelines

- Catch exceptions in one “place” in your application, on a high level, so that you catch everything
- Accept that exceptions are exceptional. Don’t assume it makes sense to keep the app running.
  - Being able to recover would make the unexpected expected, right?
- Catching, logging and reporting exceptions flawlessly is a difficult task. Consider leaving it to experts.

# Demo

Example:  
Catching exceptions in a Windows Forms app

# Anti-patterns

- Throwing from helper methods
- Using exceptions for flow control
- Catching the wrong way
- Catching and swallowing
- Rethrowing the wrong way
- Catching too much

# Demo

Exception anti-patterns

# Your own anti-patterns?

- What are your experiences?
- What do you see people do right or wrong with exceptions?

# Summary

- Exceptions are a powerful tool
- Easy to use, easy to get wrong, easy to abuse
- You should definitely use exceptions, but use them the right way!

# Thank you!

Please feel free to contact me about  
the content anytime!

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