

# Weekly Lab 7 – Exceptions Aren't Always Errors

Maximum Points = 10

File *CountLetters.java* contains a program that reads a word from the user and prints the number of occurrences of each letter in the word. Save it to your directory and study it, then compile and run it to see how it works. In reading the code, note that the word is converted to all upper case first, then each letter is translated to a number in the range 0..25 (by subtracting 'A') for use as an index. No test is done to ensure that the characters are in fact letters.

1. Run *CountLetters* and enter a phrase, that is, more than one word with spaces or other punctuation in between. It should throw an *ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException*, because a non-letter will generate an index that is not between 0 and 25. It might be desirable to allow non-letter characters, but not count them. Of course, you could explicitly test the value of the character to see if it is between 'A' and 'Z'. However, an alternative is to go ahead and use the translated character as an index, and catch an *ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException* if it occurs. Since you want don't want to do anything when a non-letter occurs, the handler will be empty.

Modify this method to do this as follows:

- Put the body of the first for loop in a try. [see pg. 486 for a reminder of the syntax]
- Add a catch that catches the exception, but don't do anything with it.
- Compile and run your program.

2.

- Now modify the body of the catch so that it prints a useful message (e.g., "Not a letter") followed by the exception.
- Compile and run the program.
- Although it's useful to print the exception for debugging, when you're trying to smoothly handle a condition that you don't consider erroneous you often don't want to. In your print statement, replace the exception with the character that created the out of bounds index.
- Run the program again; much nicer!

```
// *****  
// CountLetters.java  
//  
// Reads a words from the standard input and prints the number of  
// occurrences of each letter in that word.  
//  
// *****  
  
import java.util.Scanner;  
public class CountLetters  
{  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        int[] counts = new int[26];  
        Scanner scan = new Scanner(System.in);  
  
        //get word from user
```

```

        System.out.print("Enter a single word (letters only, please): ");
        String word = scan.nextLine();

//convert to all upper case
        word = word.toUpperCase();

//count frequency of each letter in string
        for (int i=0; i < word.length(); i++)
            counts[word.charAt(i)-'A']++;

//print frequencies
        System.out.println();
        for (int i=0; i < counts.length; i++)
            if (counts [i] != 0)
                System.out.println((char) (i +'A') + ": " +
                    counts[i]);
    }
}

```

(Due before end of the day on Friday, February 24, 2011) Submit your .java files containing your program to the dropbox in WebCT.

Grades are determined using the following scale:

- Runs correctly.....:\_\_\_/3
- Correct output.....:\_\_\_/2
- Design of output.....:\_\_\_/1
- Design of logic.....:\_\_\_/2
- Standards.....:\_\_\_/1
- Documentation.....:\_\_\_/1

[Grading Rubric](#) ([Word document](#))