



## Sample: C++ - Exception Handling

### Task:

These questions are based upon Exception Handling in c++

#### Question:

One argument used to justify the fact that the stack data structure in the standard library does not throw exceptions is that it is easy to add these facilities. Create a class SafeStack that implements a stack of strings. Use an instance of stack<string> to hold the underlying values, and implement the same interface as that data type. However, your class should throw an exception if an attempt is made to remove a value from an empty stack.

#### Question 2:

Write a program that can be used to demonstrate that the order in which catch clauses are listed is important.

### Solution:

#### Question 1:

#### FILE SafeStack.h

```
#pragma once
#include <stack>
#include <string>
#include "EmptyStackException.h"
using namespace std;

class SafeStack
{
public:
    bool empty();
    void emplace(string &&val);
    void pop();
    void push(string val);
    int size();
    void swap(SafeStack ss);
    string top();

private:
    stack<string> s;
};
```

---

#### FILE SafeStack.cpp

```
#include "SafeStack.h"

bool SafeStack::empty(){
    return s.empty();
}

void SafeStack::emplace(string &&val){
    s.emplace(val);
}

void SafeStack::pop(){
    if(s.empty())
```



```
        throw EmptyStackException();
    s.pop();
}

void SafeStack::push(string val){
    s.push(val);
}

int SafeStack::size(){
    return s.size();
}

void SafeStack::swap(SafeStack ss){
    s.swap(ss.s);
}

string SafeStack::top(){
    return s.top();
}
```

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### File EmptyStackException.h

```
#pragma once
#include <exception>
using namespace std;

class EmptyStackException : public exception
{
public:
    const char * what () const throw ()
    {
        return "Stack is empty";
    }
};
```

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### Question 2:

#### FILE Driver.cpp

```
#include "SafeStack.h";
#include "EmptyStackException.h"
#include <iostream>;

int main(){
    SafeStack ss;
    for(int i= 0; i < 2; i++){
        ss.push(""+i);
    }
    for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++){
        cout<<"Stack size = "<<ss.size()<<endl;
        try{
            ss.pop();
        }catch(EmptyStackException e){
            cout<<e.what()<<endl;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```



**Result:**

```
Stack size = 2
Stack size = 1
Stack size = 0
Stack is empty
```