

# Master 2 LITL

## Programmation pour le TAL (SLT0905V)

### Fichiers, exceptions et tableaux associatifs

Franck Sajous/CLLE-ERSS



<http://fsajous.free.fr/>

# La classe java.io.File

## Constructeur (un parmi d'autres)

```
File (String pathname)
```

```
→ File myCorpus = new File ("chemin/nomfichier.txt");
```

## Séparateur

```
public static final String separator
```

```
vaut \ sous Windows, / sous Unix
```

```
→ File myCorpus = new File ("chemin" + File.separator  
+ "nomfichier.txt");
```

## Quelques méthodes

```
public boolean canRead()
```

```
public boolean canWrite()
```

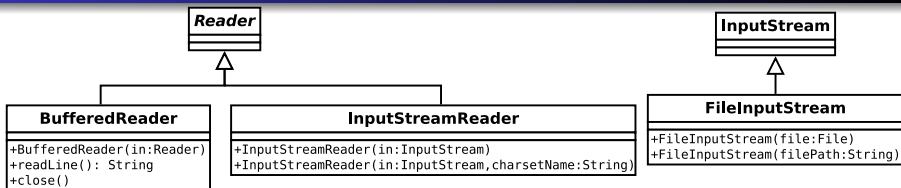
```
public boolean exists()
```

```
public boolean isDirectory()
```

```
public File[] listFiles()
```

```
→ voir la doc !
```

# Lire un fichier ligne à ligne



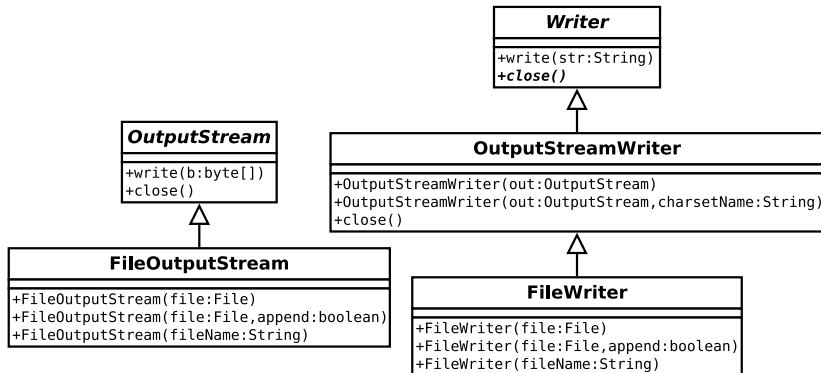
```
import java.io.*;
```

```
BufferedReader bReader = new BufferedReader(
    new InputStreamReader(
        new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal"), "UTF-8")
);
```

```
String line = null;
while ((line = bReader.readLine()) != null)
{
    // do sth
    System.out.println (line); // or sth else...
}
```

```
bReader.close ();
```

# Écrire dans un fichier



```
import java.io.*;
```

```
OutputStreamWriter osWriter = new OutputStreamWriter(  
    new FileOutputSteam("/tmp/sortie.out"), "UTF-8"  
);
```

```
osWriter.write ("test ecriture\n");  
osWriter.write ("dans fichier\n");  
osWriter.close ();
```

# Gestion d'erreurs : les exceptions

## Compilation/Exécution

Un certain nb d'erreurs potentielles sont repérées à la compilation (e.g. utilisation d'une variable qui n'a jamais été déclarée)

D'autres erreurs surviennent à l'exécution :

- un utilisateur saisit une année de naissance incorrecte (contenant des lettres) et on essaie de l'utiliser comme un nombre
- un programme essaie de se connecter à un site web, mais la connexion réseau dysfonctionne, etc.
- tentative de lecture d'un fichier effacé, division par zéro

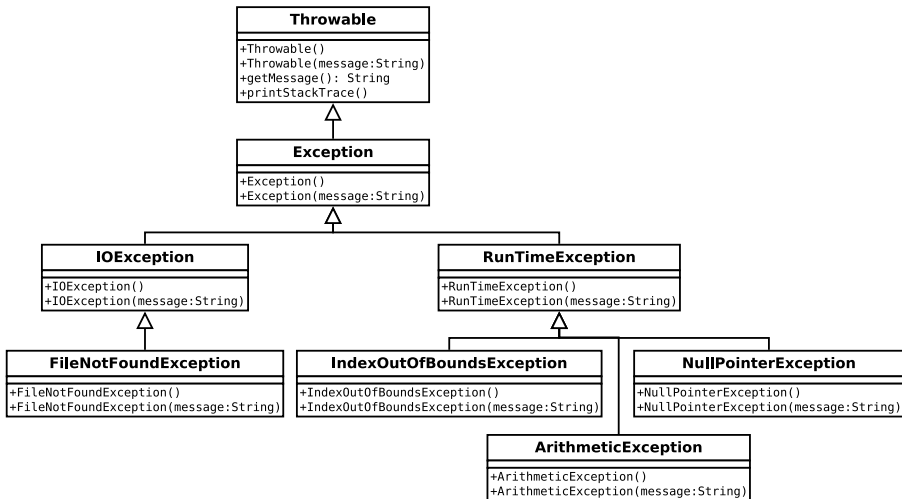
## On "sait" où (dans le code) ces erreurs peuvent survenir

Deux possibilités :

- soit *intercepter* l'erreur et déclencher un traitement particulier
- soit déléguer ce traitement et laisser l'erreur se propager

Vous en avez déjà rencontré : affichage de messages "Array Out of Bound Exception", "Null Pointer Exception", etc.

# La classe Exception et quelques classes dérivées



# Savoir quand une exception risque de se produire

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");
```

# Savoir quand une exception risque de se produire

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");
```

java.io

## Class FileInputStream

java.lang.Object

java.io.InputStream

java.io.FileInputStream

### All Implemented Interfaces:

Closeable, AutoCloseable

```
public class FileInputStream  
extends InputStream
```

A `FileInputStream` obtains input bytes from a file in a file system. What files are available depends on the host environment.

`FileInputStream` is meant for reading streams of raw bytes such as image data. For reading streams of characters, consider using `FileReader`.

### Since:

JDK1.0

### See Also:

`File`, `FileDescriptor`, `FileOutputStream`, `Files.newInputStream(java.nio.file.Path, java.nio.file.OpenOption...)`

## Constructor Summary

### Constructors

#### Constructor and Description

**FileInputStream**(`File` file)

Creates a `FileInputStream` by opening a connection to an actual file, the file named by the `File` object `file` in the file system.

**FileInputStream**(`FileDescriptor` fdObj)

Creates a `FileInputStream` by using the file descriptor `fdObj`, which represents an existing connection to an actual file in the file system.

**FileInputStream**(`String` name)

Creates a `FileInputStream` by opening a connection to an actual file, the file named by the path name `name` in the file system.

# Savoir quand une exception risque de se produire

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");
```

java.io

## Class FileInputStream

java.lang.Object

java.io.InputStream

java.io.FileInputStream

### FileInputStream

```
public FileInputStream(File file)  
    throws FileNotFoundException
```

Creates a `FileInputStream` by opening a connection to an actual file, the file named by the `File` object `file` in the file system. A new `FileDescriptor` is created. First, if there is a security manager, its `checkRead` method is called with the path represented by the `file` argument as its argument.

If the named file does not exist, is a directory rather than a regular file, or for some other reason cannot be opened for reading then a `FileNotFoundException` is thrown.

#### Parameters:

`file` - the file to be opened for reading.

#### Throws:

`FileNotFoundException` - If the file does not exist, is a directory rather than a regular file, or for some other reason cannot be opened for reading.

`SecurityException` - If a security manager exists and its `checkRead` method denies read access to the file.

#### See Also:

`File.getPath()`, `SecurityManager.checkRead(java.lang.String)`

#### Constructor and Description

`FileInputStream(File file)`

Creates a `FileInputStream` by opening a connection to an actual file, the file named by the `File` object `file` in the file system.

`FileInputStream(FileDescriptor fdObj)`

Creates a `FileInputStream` by using the file descriptor `fdObj`, which represents an existing connection to an actual file in the file system.

`FileInputStream(String name)`

Creates a `FileInputStream` by opening a connection to an actual file, the file named by the path name `name` in the file system.

# Obligation d'intercepter les exceptions : bloc try/catch

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");|
```

Unhandled exception type FileNotFoundException

2 quick fixes available:

- [Add throws declaration](#)
- [Surround with try/catch](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

# Obligation d'intercepter les exceptions : bloc try/catch

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");|
```

Unhandled exception type FileNotFoundException

2 quick fixes available:

- [Add throws declaration](#)
- [Surround with try/catch](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

```
FileInputStream fis;

try
{
    fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");
    // traitement du fichier
}
catch (FileNotFoundException e)
{
    System.out.println ("Le fichier n'existe pas");
    System.exit(-1);
}

System.out.println ("Le fichier a bien été traité");
```

# Obligation d'intercepter les exceptions : bloc try/catch

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");|
```

Unhandled exception type FileNotFoundException

2 quick fixes available:

- [Add throws declaration](#)
- [Surround with try/catch](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

```
FileInputStream fis;
```

```
try
```

```
{  
    fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");  
    // traitement du fichier  
}
```

```
catch (FileNotFoundException e)
```

```
{  
    System.out.println ("Le fichier n'existe pas");  
    System.exit(-1);  
}
```

```
System.out.println ("Le fichier a bien été traité");
```

→ terminaison propre du programme

# Interceptor les exceptions, éventuellement les gérer

```
FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");|
```

Unhandled exception type FileNotFoundException

2 quick fixes available:

- [Add throws declaration](#)
- [Surround with try/catch](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

```
FileInputStream fis;

try
{
    fis = new FileInputStream("/tmp/corpus.tal");
}
catch (FileNotFoundException e)
{
    System.out.println ("Le fichier n'existe pas.");
    System.out.println ("Utilisation du fichier par défaut.");
    loadDefaultFile();
}

System.out.println ("Le fichier a bien été traité");

→ traitement alternatif
```

# Interceptor plusieurs types d'exceptions : catch multiples

```
int freqSum = 0;
String line = null;
try
{
    BufferedReader bReader = new BufferedReader(
        new InputStreamReader(
            new FileInputStream("/tmp/frequencies.txt")
        )
    );
    while ((line = bReader.readLine()) != null)
    {
        freqSum += Integer.parseInt(line);
    }
}
catch (IOException ioe)
{
    System.out.println ("Pb lecture fichier.");
    System.exit(-1);
}
catch (NumberFormatException nfe)
{
    System.out.println(line + " - Mauvais format de fréquence !");
    // ignorer la ligne et continuer
}

System.out.println ("Total Freq=" + freqSum);
```

# catch multiples : interception spécifique → générique

Catchez les exceptions par ordre de spécificité

```
InputStreamReader reader = null;
try
{
    reader = new InputStreamReader(
        new FileInputStream("/tmp/" + Integer.parseInt(args[1]))
    );
    System.out.println(reader.ready());
}
catch (FileNotFoundException fnfe)
{
    // TODO: handle exception
}
catch (IOException ioe)
{
    // TODO: handle exception
}
catch (NumberFormatException nfe)
{
    // TODO: handle exception
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    // TODO: handle exception
}
```

# Lancer une exception

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
    {
        if (lemma.equals("_")) {
            if (getPOS().equals("ADV"))
                setLemma(getWordForm());
            else if (getPOS().equals("NC")) {
                if (getWordForm().endsWith("s"))
                    setLemma(
                        ); getWordForm().substring(0, getWordForm().length() - 1)
                else {
                    // autre heuristique de lemmatization
                }
            }
            else if (getPOS().startsWith("V")) {
                // heuristique de lemmatisation des verbes
            }
            else if (getPOS()... ) {
                /* traitement de tous les
                   autres POS connus */
            }
            else {
                // ???
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
Token myToken = sent.getToken(i);
myToken.relemmatize();
```

# Lancer une exception

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
    {
        if (lemma.equals("_")) {
            if (getPOS().equals("ADV"))
                setLemma(getWordForm());
            else if (getPOS().equals("NC")) {
                if (getWordForm().endsWith("s"))
                    setLemma(
                        getWordForm().substring(0, getWordForm().length() - 1)
                    );
                else {
                    // autre heuristique de lemmatization
                }
            }
            else if (getPOS().startsWith("V")) {
                // heuristique de lemmatisation des verbes
            }
            else if (getPOS()...) {
                /* traitement de tous les
                 autres POS connus */
            }
            else {
                throw new Exception (
                    "Unexpected POS: " + getPOS()
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
Token myToken = sent.getToken(i);
myToken.relemmatize();
```

# Lancer une exception

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize () throws Exception
    {
        if (lemma.equals("_")) {
            if (getPOS().equals("ADV"))
                setLemma(getWordForm());
            else if (getPOS().equals("NC")) {
                if (getWordForm().endsWith("s"))
                    setLemma(
                        getWordForm().substring(0, getWordForm().length() - 1)
                    );
                else {
                    // autre heuristique de lemmatization
                }
            }
            else if (getPOS().startsWith("V")) {
                // heuristique de lemmatisation des verbes
            }
            else if (getPOS()... ) {
                /* traitement de tous les
                   autres POS connus */
            }
            else {
                throw new Exception (
                    "Unexpected POS: " + getPOS()
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
Token myToken = sent.getToken(i);
myToken.relemmatize();
```

# Lancer une exception

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize () throws Exception
    {
        if (lemma.equals("_")) {
            if (getPOS().equals("ADV"))
                setLemma(getWordForm());
            else if (getPOS().equals("NC")) {
                if (getWordForm().endsWith("s"))
                    setLemma(
                        getWordForm().substring(0, getWordForm().length() - 1)
                    );
                else {
                    // autre heuristique de lemmatization
                }
            }
            else if (getPOS().startsWith("V")) {
                // heuristique de lemmatisation des verbes
            }
            else if (getPOS()... ) {
                /* traitement de tous les
                 autres POS connus */
            }
            else {
                throw new Exception (
                    "Unexpected POS: " + getPOS()
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
Token myToken = sent.getToken(i);
try
{
    myToken.relemmatize();
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    System.out.println(e.getMessage ());
    // traitement eventuel de l'erreur
}
```

# Interceptor les exceptions... ou pas

```
public class DependenciesBuilder
{
    public void lookForNmodAdj ()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < sentence.getNbToken(); i++)
        {
            Token depToken = sentence.getToken(i);

            try
            {
                depToken.relemmatize();
            }
            catch (Exception e)
            {
                // tant pis, pas grave
            }

            if (depToken.getPOS().equals("ADJ")
                && depToken.getDepLabel().equals("mod"))
            {
                Token govToken = sentence.getToken(
                    depToken.getGovIndex() - 1
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
        throws Exception
    {
    }
}
```

```
DependenciesBuilder depBuilder
    = new DependenciesBuilder();
TalismaneReader2 reader
    = new TalismaneReader2("/tmp/smallCorpus.tal");

while (reader.hasMoreSentence())
{
    Sentence sent = reader.getSentence();
    depBuilder.setSentence (sent);
    depBuilder.lookForNmodAdj();
}
```

# Interceptor les exceptions... ou pas

```
public class DependenciesBuilder
{
    public void lookForNmodAdj ()
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < sentence.getNbToken(); i++)
        {
            Token depToken = sentence.getToken(i);

            depToken.relemmatize();

            if (depToken.getPOS().equals("ADJ")
                && depToken.getDepLabel().equals("mod"))
            {
                Token govToken = sentence.getToken(
                    depToken.getGovIndex() - 1
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
        throws Exception
    {
    }
}
```

```
DependenciesBuilder depBuilder
    = new DependenciesBuilder();
TalismaneReader2 reader
    = new TalismaneReader2("/tmp/smallCorpus.tal");

while (reader.hasMoreSentence())
{
    Sentence sent = reader.getSentence();
    depBuilder.setSentence (sent);
    depBuilder.lookForNmodAdj();
}
```

# Interceptor les exceptions... ou pas

```
public class DependenciesBuilder
{
    public void lookForNmodAdj () throws Exception
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < sentence.getNbToken(); i++)
        {
            Token depToken = sentence.getToken(i);

            depToken.relemmatize();

            if (depToken.getPOS().equals("ADJ")
                && depToken.getDepLabel().equals("mod"))
            {
                Token govToken = sentence.getToken(
                    depToken.getGovIndex() - 1
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
        throws Exception
    {
    }
}
```

```
DependenciesBuilder depBuilder
    = new DependenciesBuilder();
TalismaneReader2 reader
    = new TalismaneReader2("/tmp/smallCorpus.tal");

while (reader.hasMoreSentence())
{
    Sentence sent = reader.getSentence();
    depBuilder.setSentence (sent);
    depBuilder.lookForNmodAdj();
}
```

# Interceptor les exceptions... ou pas

```
public class DependenciesBuilder
{
    public void lookForNmodAdj () throws Exception
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < sentence.getNbToken(); i++)
        {
            Token depToken = sentence.getToken(i);

            depToken.relemmatize();

            if (depToken.getPOS().equals("ADJ")
                && depToken.getDepLabel().equals("mod"))
            {
                Token govToken = sentence.getToken(
                    depToken.getGovIndex() - 1
                );
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
public class Token
{
    public void relemmatize ()
        throws Exception
    {
    }
}
```

```
DependenciesBuilder depBuilder
    = new DependenciesBuilder();
TalismaneReader2 reader
    = new TalismaneReader2("/tmp/smallCorpus.tal");

while (reader.hasMoreSentence())
{
    Sentence sent = reader.getSentence();
    depBuilder.setSentence (sent);
    try
    {
        depBuilder.lookForNmodAdj();
    }
    catch (Exception e)
    {
        // TODO: handle exception
    }
}
```

# Créer votre propre classe d'exception

```
public class UnexpectedPOSException extends Exception {  
    public UnexpectedPOSException () {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}
```

```
try  
{  
    // ...  
}  
catch (UnexpectedPOSException unkPOS)  
{  
    System.out.println("POS inconnu");  
}  
catch (Exception e)  
{  
    // traitement d'autres exceptions  
}
```

# Créer votre propre classe d'exception

```
public class UnexpectedPOSException extends Exception {  
    private String pos;  
    private Token token;  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException () {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message, String pos) {  
        super(message);  
        this.pos = pos;  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message, String pos, Token token) {  
        this(message, pos);  
        this.token = token;  
    }  
  
    public String getPos(){  
        return pos;  
    }  
  
    public Token getToken(){  
        return token;  
    }  
}
```

```
try  
{  
    // ...  
} catch (UnexpectedPOSException unkPOS)  
{  
    System.out.println("POS inconnu");  
}  
catch (Exception e)  
{  
    // traitement d'autres exceptions  
}
```

# Créer votre propre classe d'exception

```
public class UnexpectedPOSException extends Exception {  
    private String pos;  
    private Token token;  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException () {  
        super();  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message, String pos) {  
        super(message);  
        this.pos = pos;  
    }  
  
    public UnexpectedPOSException (String message, String pos, Token token) {  
        this(message, pos);  
        this.token = token;  
    }  
  
    public String getPos(){  
        return pos;  
    }  
  
    public Token getToken(){  
        return token;  
    }  
}  
  
try  
{  
    // ...  
} catch (UnexpectedPOSException unkPOS)  
{  
    System.out.println("POS inconnu : " + unkPOS.getPos());  
    Token tok = unkPOS.getToken();  
    tok.setLemma(tok.getWordForm());  
}  
catch (Exception e)  
{  
    // traitement d'autres exceptions  
}
```

## Définition

ensemble de paires `<clé, valeur>`.

En Java : everything is object! (always!)

Les clés et les valeurs sont donc des objets!

Une implémentation parmi d'autres : la classe `java.util.TreeMap`  
(→ voir la doc!)

## Hachage

Attention, l'utilisation du terme *hachage* pour désigner un tableau associatif est un abus de langage... que l'on peut s'autoriser (si c'est en connaissance de cause)

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap miscHash = new TreeMap();

miscHash.put("maCle", "maValeur");
miscHash.put("maCle2", new Integer (123));
miscHash.put("maCle3", new PointFixe (3, 5));
miscHash.put("maCle4", new Double (3.14157));

Object obj = miscHash.get("maCle4");
System.out.println(obj.toString());
System.out.println(((Double) obj).intValue());
```

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap<Object, Object> miscHash = new TreeMap<Object, Object>();

miscHash.put("maCle", "maValeur");
miscHash.put("maCle2", new Integer(123));
miscHash.put("maCle3", new PointFixe(3, 5));
miscHash.put("maCle4", new Double(3.14157));

Object obj = miscHash.get("maCle4");
System.out.println(obj.toString());
System.out.println(((Double) obj).intValue());
```

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap<Object, Object> miscHash = new TreeMap<Object, Object>();

miscHash.put("maCle", "maValeur");
miscHash.put("maCle2", new Integer(123));
miscHash.put("maCle3", new PointFixe(3, 5));
miscHash.put("maCle4", new Double(3.14157));

Object obj = miscHash.get("maCle4");
System.out.println(obj.toString());
System.out.println(((Double) obj).intValue());
```

Les clés et les valeurs sont des objets...

Les valeurs peuvent avoir des types hétérogènes.

Les clés doivent être du même type et implémenter l'interface

*Comparable*

(cette affirmation est une simplification dont nous nous contenterons)

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

## Typage

```
Cf. List liste = new ArrayList ();
```

```
⇔ List<Object> liste = new ArrayList<Object> ();
```

```
vs. List<Type> liste = new ArrayList<Type> ();
```

```
TreeMap<String, String> lemmas = new TreeMap<String, String> ();
```

```
lemmas.put("coda", "coder");
```

```
lemmas.put("coderiez", "coder");
```

```
lemmas.put("coderont", "coder");
```

```
// ...
```

```
lemmas.put("recodes", "recoder");
```

```
lemmas.put("recodent", "recoder");
```

```
System.out.println(  
    lemmas.get("coderont").toUpperCase()  
);
```

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

## Typage

```
Cf. List liste = new ArrayList ();  
⇔ List<Object> liste = new ArrayList<Object> ();  
vs. List<Type> liste = new ArrayList<Type> ();  
  
TreeMap<String, String> lemmas = new TreeMap<String, String> ();  
  
lemmas.put("coda", "coder");  
lemmas.put("coderiez", "coder");  
lemmas.put("coderont", "coder");  
// ...  
lemmas.put("recodes", "recoder");  
lemmas.put("recodent", "recoder");  
  
System.out.println(  
    lemmas.get ("coderont").toUpperCase()  
);
```

## Attention !

Est-on sûr que *coderont* est bien une clé du tableau associatif ?  
Sinon, que se passe-t-il ?

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> frequencies = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();  
Integer currentFreq = frequencies.get("mot");  
currentFreq++;  
frequencies.put("mot", currentFreq);
```

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> frequencies = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();  
Integer currentFreq = frequencies.get("mot");  
currentFreq++;  
frequencies.put("mot", currentFreq);
```

## NullPointerException

# Tableaux associatifs : exemples

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> frequencies = new TreeMap<String, Integer> ();

Integer currentFreq = frequencies.get("mot");

if (currentFreq == null)
    currentFreq = new Integer (1);
else
    currentFreq++;

frequencies.put("mot", currentFreq);
```

## Principes

Voir dans l'API les méthodes `keySet()`, `values()` et la classe `Set`. `keySet()` renvoie l'ensemble (`java.util.Set`) des clés.

Comme `List`, `Set` implémente la méthode `iterator()` qui renvoie une instance de `Iterator<Type>` (avec `Type` = type des clés du tableau associatif).

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> frequencies = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();  
frequencies.put("mot1", 123);  
frequencies.put("mot2", 456);  
  
Iterator<String> it = frequencies.keySet().iterator();  
  
while (it.hasNext())  
{  
    String mot = it.next();  
    Integer freq = frequencies.get(mot);  
    System.out.println("Frequence de " + mot  
                        + " = " + freq.toString());  
}
```

## Principes

Voir dans l'API les méthodes `keySet()`, `values()` et la classe `Set`. `keySet()` renvoie l'ensemble (`java.util.Set`) des clés.

Comme `List`, `Set` implémente la méthode `iterator()` qui renvoie une instance de `Iterator<Type>` (avec `Type` = type des clés du tableau associatif).

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> frequencies = new TreeMap<String, Integer>();  
frequencies.put("mot1", 123);  
frequencies.put("mot2", 456);  
  
Iterator<String> it = frequencies.keySet().iterator();  
  
while (it.hasNext())  
{  
    String mot = it.next();  
    Integer freq = frequencies.get(mot);  
    System.out.println("Frequence de " + mot  
                        + " = " + freq.toString());  
}
```

**Ne faites pas de présupposition sur l'ordre d'itération sur les clés !**