Catching and throwing an exception further

Earlier, we wrote function mod.

```java
/** = the value r that satisfies x = q*y + r and 0 <= r < abs(y) for some q.
 * Throw an ArithmeticException if y = 0. */
public static int mod(int x, int y) {
    if (y == 0) throw new ArithmeticException("mod(x, 0) is undefined");
    int r= x % Math.abs(y);
    return r >= 0 ? r : y + r;
}
```

The main purpose of the explicit test for y = 0 was so that we could throw an exception with a particular detail message. However, there is another way to get the same result. We remove the if-statement and place the whole body in a try statement that catches ArithmeticExceptions. Then, in the catch-block, we throw a new exception with our desired message.

```java
/** = the value r that satisfies x = q*y + r and 0 <= r < abs(y) for some q.
 * Throw an ArithmeticException if y = 0. */
public static int mod(int x, int y) {
    try {
        int r= x % Math.abs(y);
        return r >= 0 ? r : y + r;
    }
    catch (ArithmeticException ae) {
        throw new ArithmeticException("mod(x, 0) is undefined");
    }
}
```

The new method body does not rethrow object ae; it creates a new object and throws it. This is because it is not possible to change the detail message of a throwable object.

But there are cases where rethrowing ae makes sense. For example, one might catch the exception only to dispose of some resources — which is beyond the scope of CS2110 — and then rethrow the same exception.

This second way of detecting that y is 0 is more in keeping with the exception-mechanism philosophy. Rather than intersperse lots of tests for errors, which might double the size of the code, let the exception-handling facilities do that work. Of course, in this case, this second way yields a longer program, but in general, using the exception-handling facilities can help.