Tute 5 - Exercise 2

```
public class Exception03 {

		static int divide(String s1[]) {
			int x,y;
			x = Integer.parseInt(s1[0]);
			y = Integer.parseInt(s1[1]);
				return x/y;

		}
		public static void main (String args[ ])
		{
			String a[] = {"10", "5"};  // 2 numbers are passed in an
		       array change the array values and check youranswer

			try {
				System.out.println(a[0]+"/"+a[1]+" = "+ divide(a));
			}
			catch(ArithmeticException eb)
			{
			     System.out.println("You cannot divide the number by zero");

			}  catch(InputMismatchException ex)
			{
			 System.out.println("You cannot divide the number by a string");
			}
			catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException ex)
			{
				System.out.println("You are accesing a wrong index ");
			}
		}

}
```

This can generate an exception when a [1] is zero that means we are dividing a number by zero, and then it will generate ArithmeticException so we need to catch and handle the exception. So add the line which is making exception inside the try and add the catch statement to catch the specific Exception.

Or String array can store value like this String a [] = {“AB”,”5”} since AB also a String, then it will generate InputMismatchException exception.

Sometime can be written as System.out.println(a[0]+"/"+a[2]+" = "+ divide(a)) Where user might try access the wrong index then it will generate ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException so that is also need to be handled.