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Section - C

Subject - C# Lab

1. Handling Division by Zero :-

Task - Read two numbers and divide them.

If the denominator is zero \rightarrow catch error and show a message.

finally block \rightarrow runs always, even if there's an error.

ex - using System;

```
class Program {
```

```
    static void Main () {
```

```
        try {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("enter numerator:");
```

```
            int num = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Enter denominator:");
```

```
            int den = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
```

```
            int result = num / den;
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("result: " + result);
```

```
        }
```

```
        catch (DivideByZeroException) {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Division by zero is not Allowed");
```

```
        }
```

```
        finally {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("Execution completed");
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

2. Multiple Catch Blocks :-

Handle 3. possible error:

- `FormatException` → Wrong input type
- `OverflowException` → Input too big.
- `General Exception` → any other issue.

ex -

```
try {  
    Console.WriteLine("Enter a number!");  
    int num = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());  
    Console.WriteLine("You entered: " + num);  
}  
catch (FormatException) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Invalid Format! Enter only no.");  
}  
catch (OverflowException) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Number too large!");  
}  
catch (Exception) {  
    Console.WriteLine("Some other error occurred");  
}
```

3. Custom Exception - NegativeSalaryException -

if salary < 0, throw your own exception.

using System;

```
class NegativeSalaryException : Exception {  
    public NegativeSalaryException(string message):  
        base(message) { }  
}
```

```
Class Program {
```

```
    static void Main () {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Enter Salary:");
```

```
        double salary = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine);
```

```
    try {
```

```
        if (salary < 0)
```

```
            throw new NegativeSalaryException("Salary cannot be negative");
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("Salary is valid: " + salary);
```

```
    }

```

```
    catch (NegativeSalaryException e) {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(e.Message);
```

```
    }

```

```
}

```

Q-4. Banking Scenario - Insufficient Balance Exception -

if $|\text{withdrawal}| > \text{balance}$ → throw error.

ex-

```
using System;
```

```
class InsufficientBalanceException : Exception {
```

```
    public InsufficientBalanceException(string message):
```

```
        base(message) {}
```

```
}
```

```
class Bank {
```

```
    static void Main () {
```

```
        double balance = 5000;
```



```

Console.WriteLine("Enter Withdrawl amount :");
double amount = Convert.ToDouble(Console.ReadLine());
try {
    if (amount > balance)
        throw new InsufficientBalanceException("Insufficient
            balance");
    balance -= amount;
    Console.WriteLine("Withdrawl successful. Remaining
        balance; " + balance);
}
catch (InsufficientBalanceException e) {
    Console.WriteLine(e.message);
}
}
}
}

```

5. Student Marks Validation :-

Marks should be 0-100. If not throw exception.

ex -

using System;

```

class InvalidMarksException : Exception {
    public InvalidMarksException (String message) : base(message) {}
}

```

```

class Student {
    public int Marks {
        get; set;
    }
}

```

```

public void Setmarks (int marks) {
    if (marks < 0 || marks > 100)

```

5.

```
throw new InvalidMarksException("Marks must be between  
0 and 100!");
```

```
Marks = Marks;
```

```
}  
}
```

```
class Program {
```

```
    static void main () {
```

```
        Student s = new Student ();
```

```
        try {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("enter marks:");
```

```
            int m = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
```

```
            s.SetMarks(m);
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("valid marks entered:" + Marks);
```

```
        }
```

```
    catch (InvalidMarksException e) {
```

```
        Console.WriteLine(e.message);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

NCCQ Answers :-

1. B - try handles exception
2. C - finally always run
3. B - Exception is the base class
4. A - program crashes abnormally
5. B - throw is used to raise exception
6. C - divide by zero - DivideByZeroException
7. B - specific catch before general
8. B - finally can exist without catch
9. B - prints 'Division by zero not Allowed'
10. A - Accessing outside Array - IndexOutOfRangeException.
11. A - rethrows same exception.
12. B - "Index error" then End of program
13. B - used for user defined exceptions
14. B - Invalid number format.
15. C - catch runs on error
16. True - custom exception inherit from exception
17. B - passing up the call stack
18. D - catch and finally are optional
19. B - finally return override try's.
20. A - must inherit from exception or ApplicationException