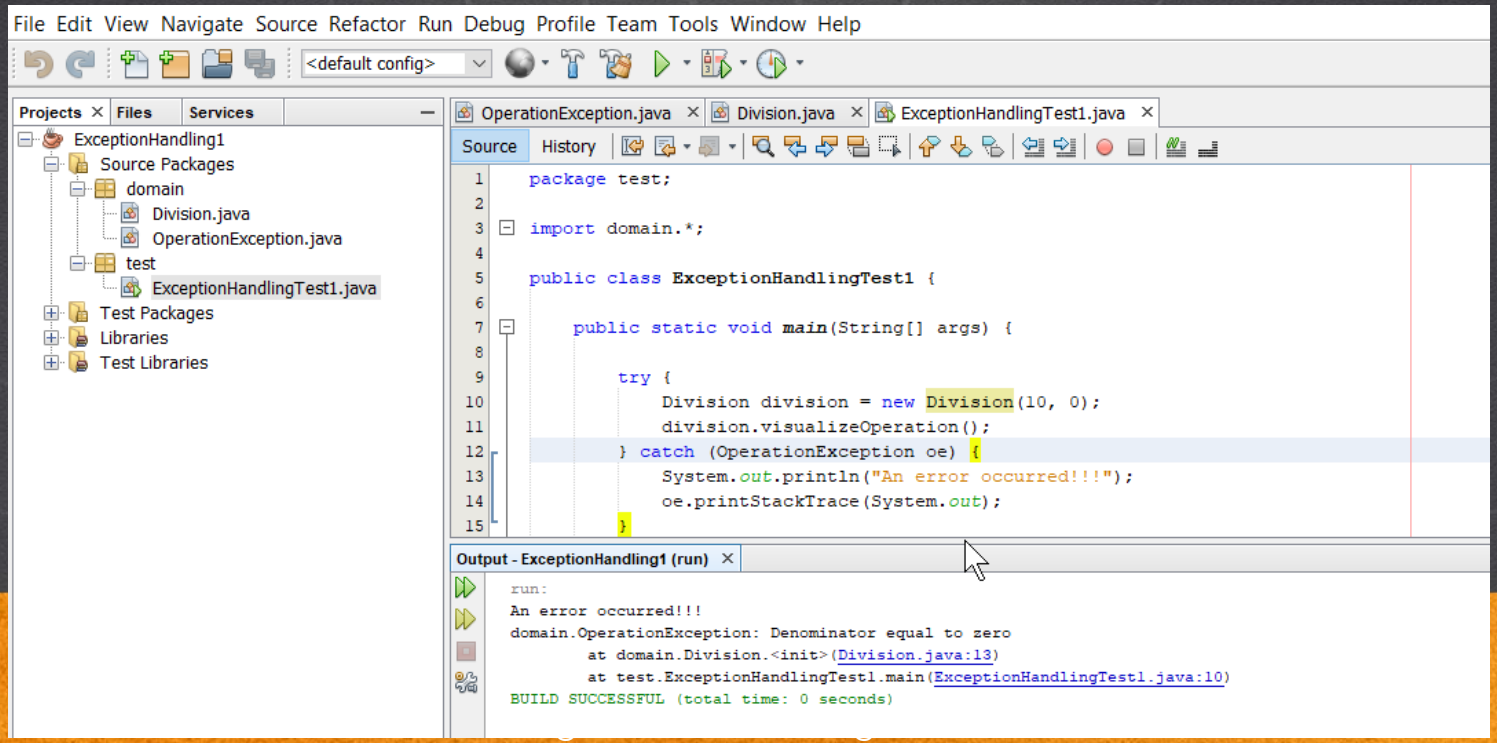
EXERCISE

EXCEPTION HANDLING 1

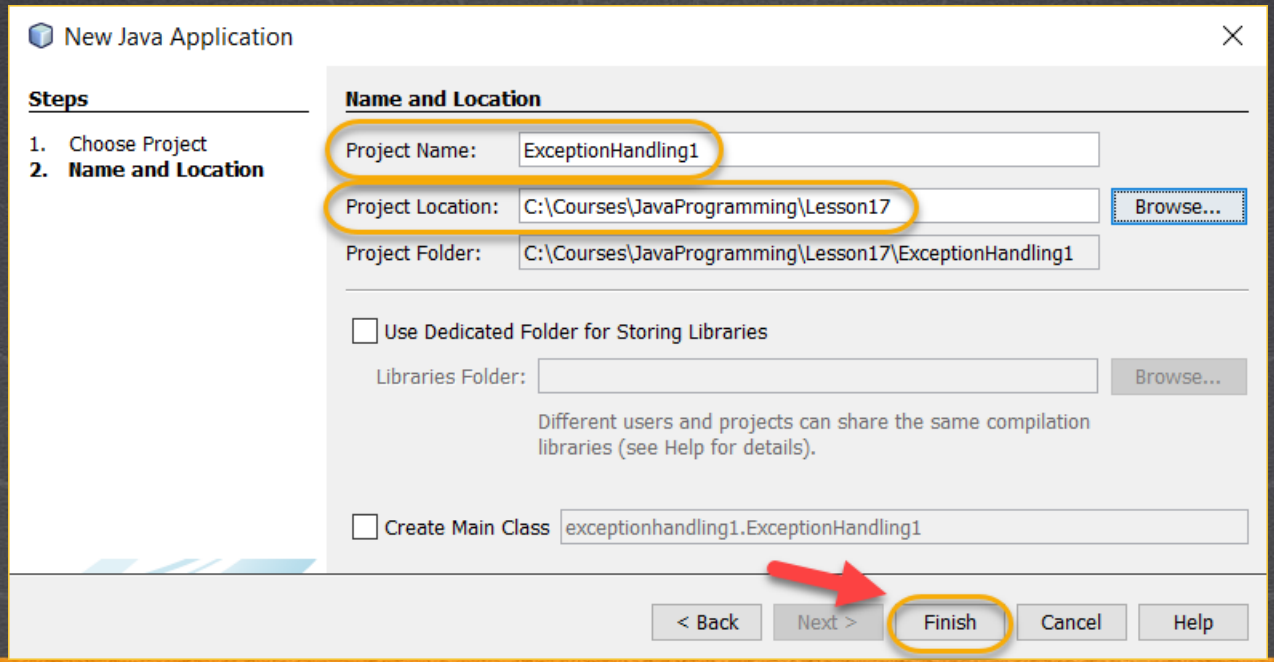
EXERCISE OBJECTIVE

Create an exercise for basic use of exceptions. At the end we should observe the following:



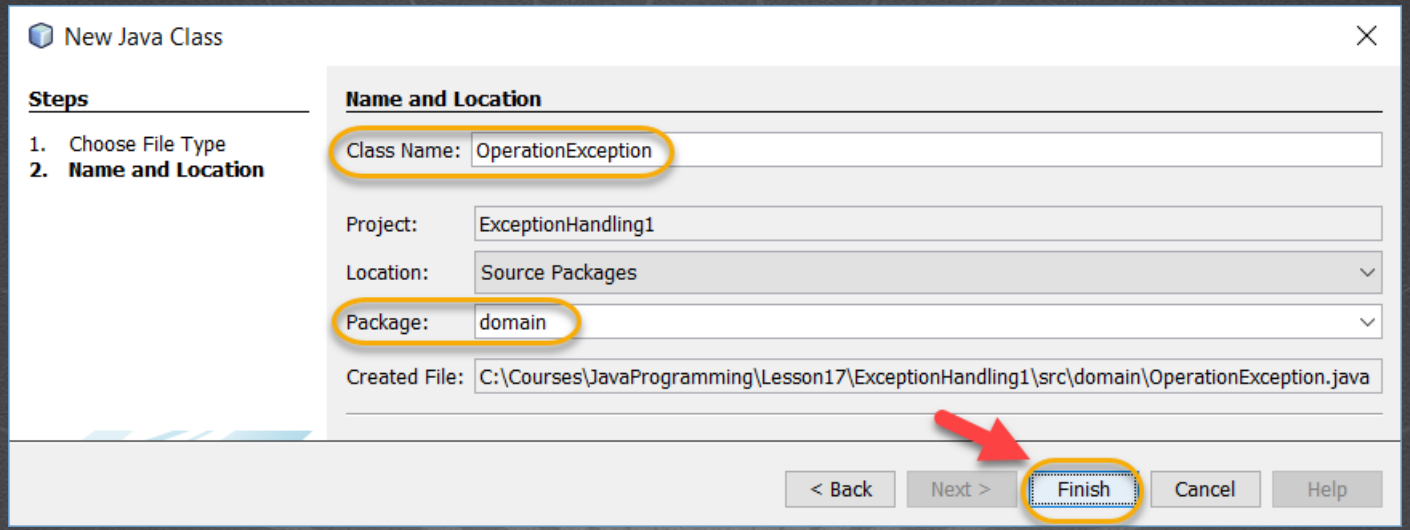
1. CREATE A NEW PROJECT

Create a new Project:



2. CREATE A NEW CLASS

Create a new class:



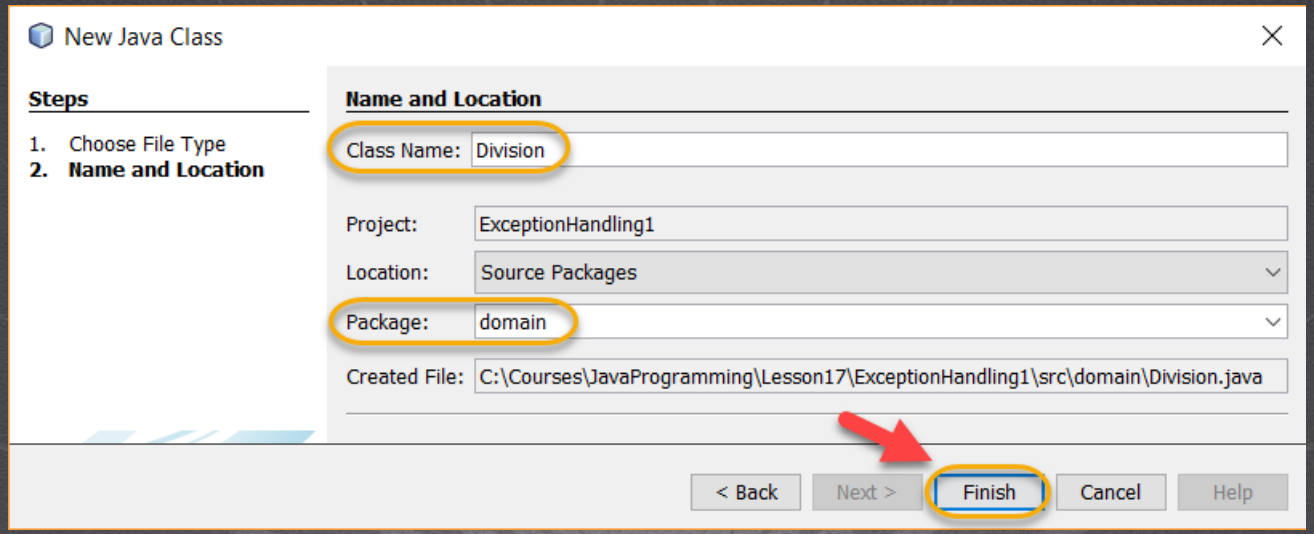
3. MODIFY THE CODE

OperationException.java :

```
package domain;

public class OperationException extends Exception {

    public OperationException(String message) {
        //Initialize the error message of the parent class
        super(message);
    }
}
```

4. CREATE A NEW CLASS

Create a new class:



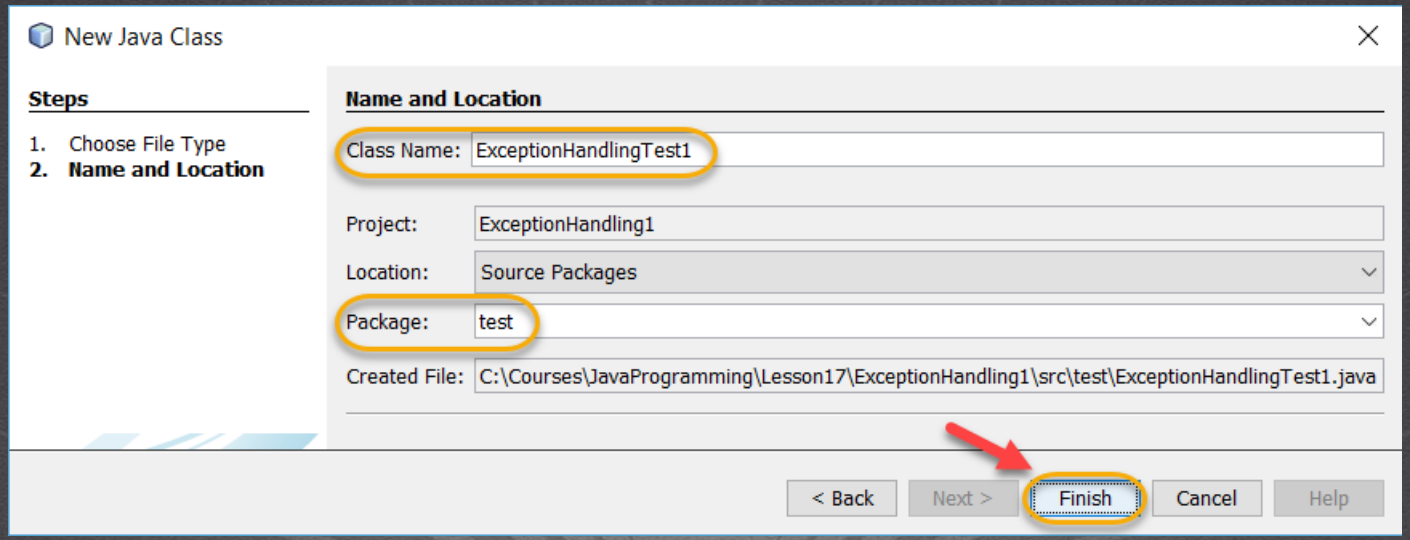
5. MODIFY THE CODE

Division.java:

```
package domain;

public class Division {

    //attributes of the class
    private int numerator;
    private int denominator;

    public Division(int numerator, int denominator) throws OperationException {

        if (denominator == 0) {
            //throw new IllegalArgumentException("Denominator equal to zero");
            throw new OperationException("enominator equal to zero");
        }
        this.numerator = numerator;
        this.denominator = denominator;
    }

    public void visualizeOperation() {
        System.out.println("The division result is: " + numerator / denominator);
    }
}
```

6. CREATE A NEW CLASS

Create a new class:



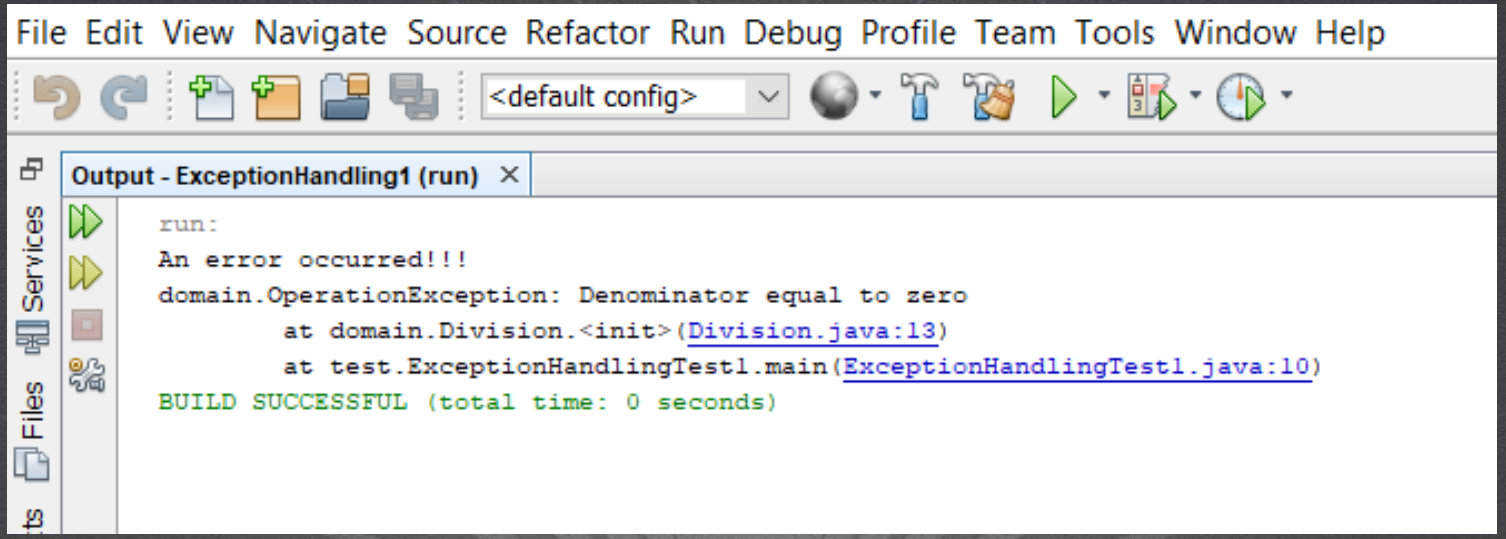
7. MODIFY THE CODE

HandlingExceptionsTest1.java:

```
package test;

import domain.*;

public class ExceptionHandlingTest1 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {
            Division division = new Division(10, 0);
            division.visualizeOperation();
        } catch (OperationException oe) {
            System.out.println("An error occurred!!!");
            oe.printStackTrace(System.out);
        }
    }
}
```

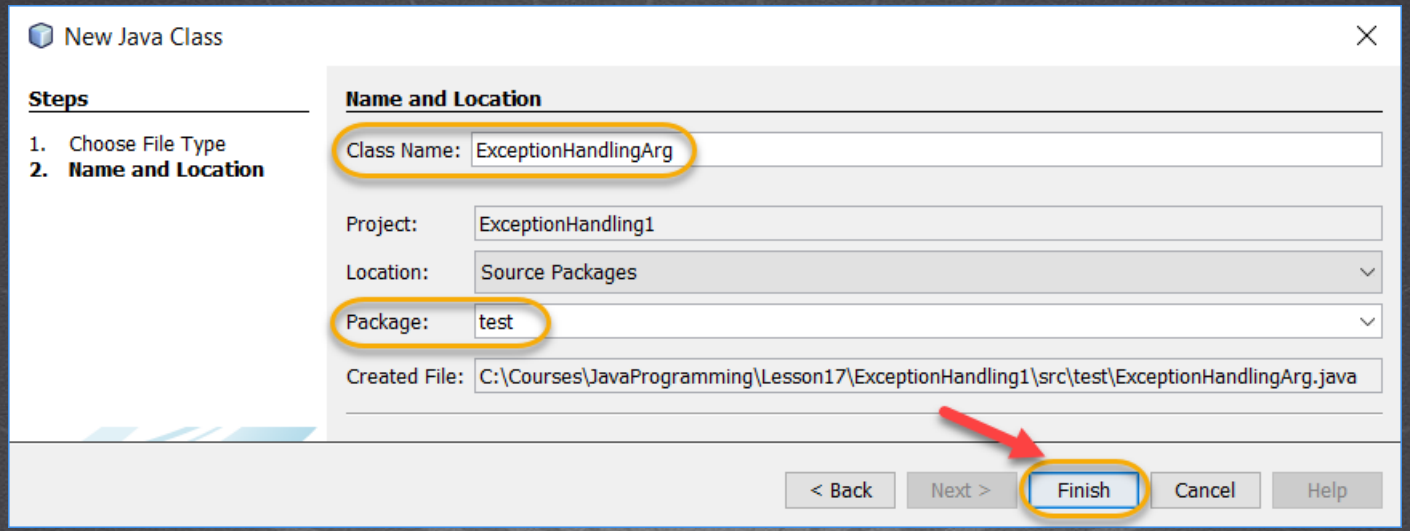
8. EXECUTE THE PROJECT

The result is as follows:



9. CREATE A NEW CLASS

Create a new class:



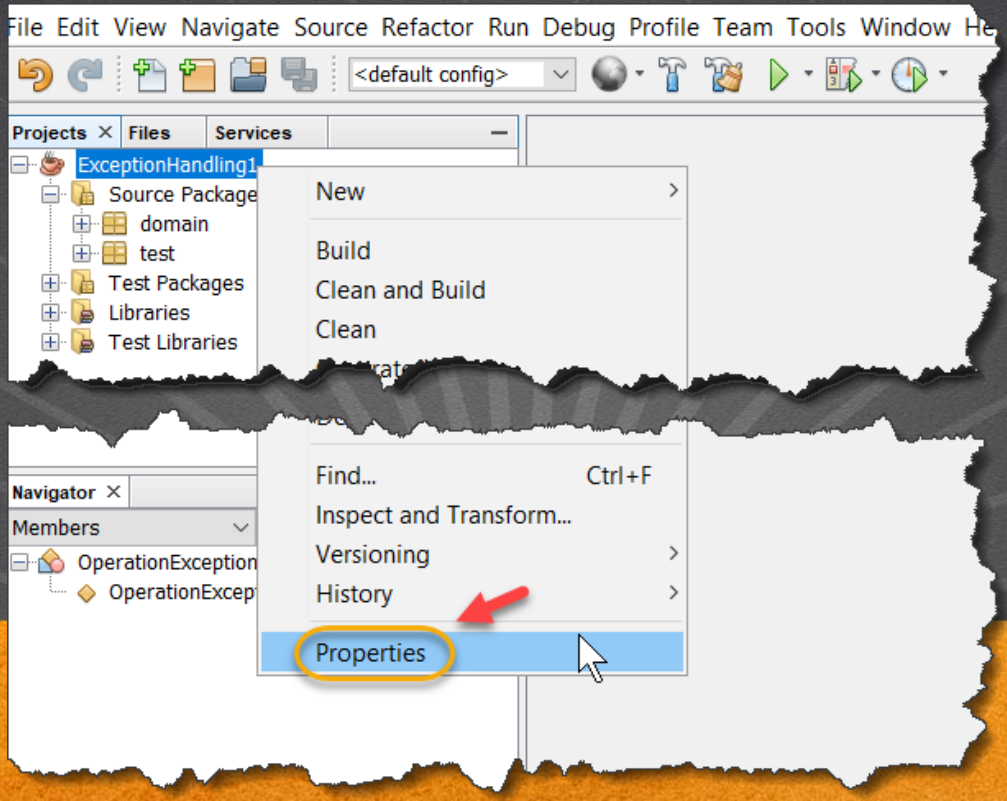
10. MODIFY THE CODE

ExceptionHandlingArg.java:

```
package test;

import domain.*;

public class ExceptionHandlingArg {

    public static void main(String args[]) throws OperationException {
        try {
            int op1 = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
            int op2 = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
            Division div = new Division(op1, op2);
            div.visualizeOperation();
        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException aie) {
            System.out.print("An error occurred!");
            System.out.println("There was an error accessing an item out of range");
            aie.printStackTrace(System.out);
        } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
            System.out.print("An error occurred! ");
            System.out.println("One of the arguments is not an int");
            nfe.printStackTrace(System.out);
        } catch (OperationException oe) {
            System.out.print("An error occurred! ");
            System.out.println("It tried to perform an erroneous operation");
            oe.printStackTrace(System.out);
        } finally {
            System.out.println("The exceptions were reviewed");
        }
    }
}
```

11. EXECUTE THE PROJECT

We execute the project, but passing arguments:



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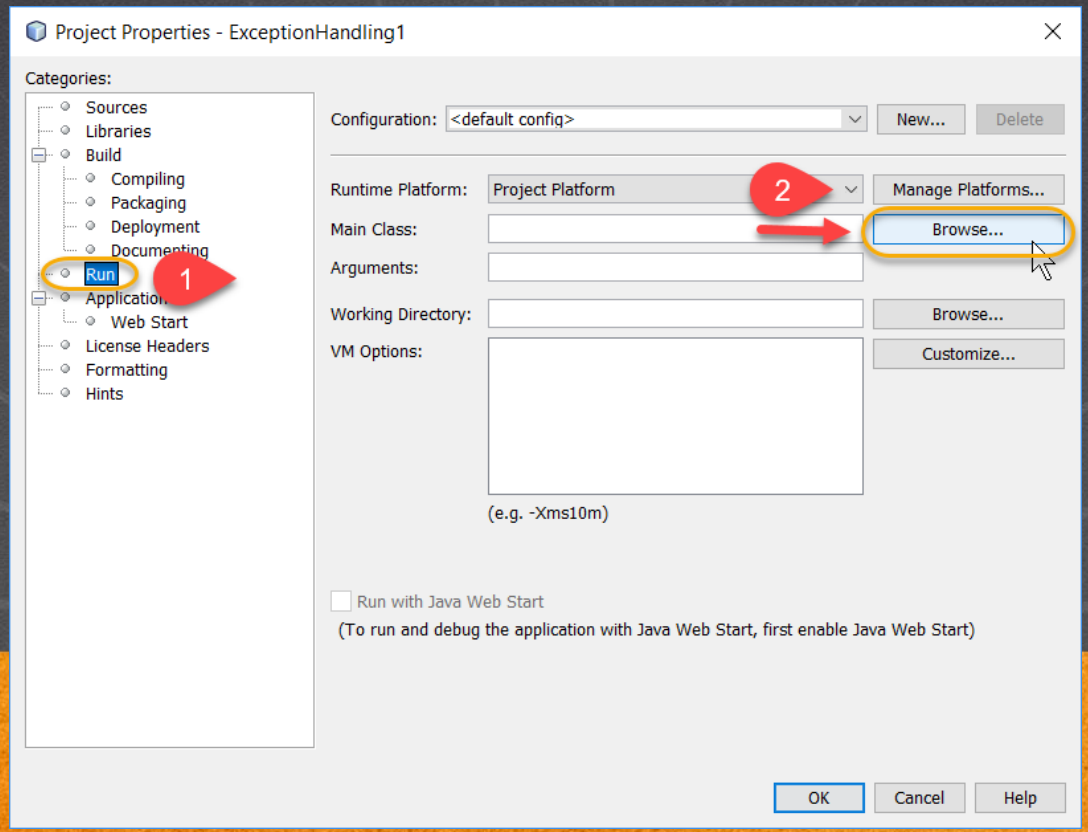
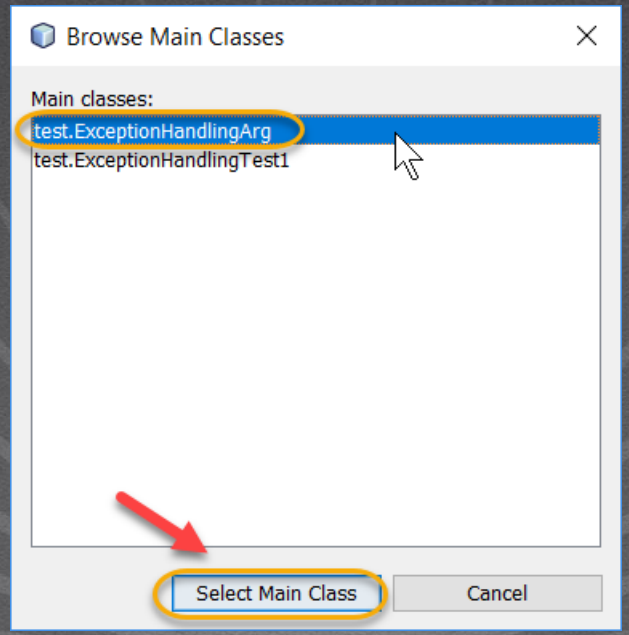


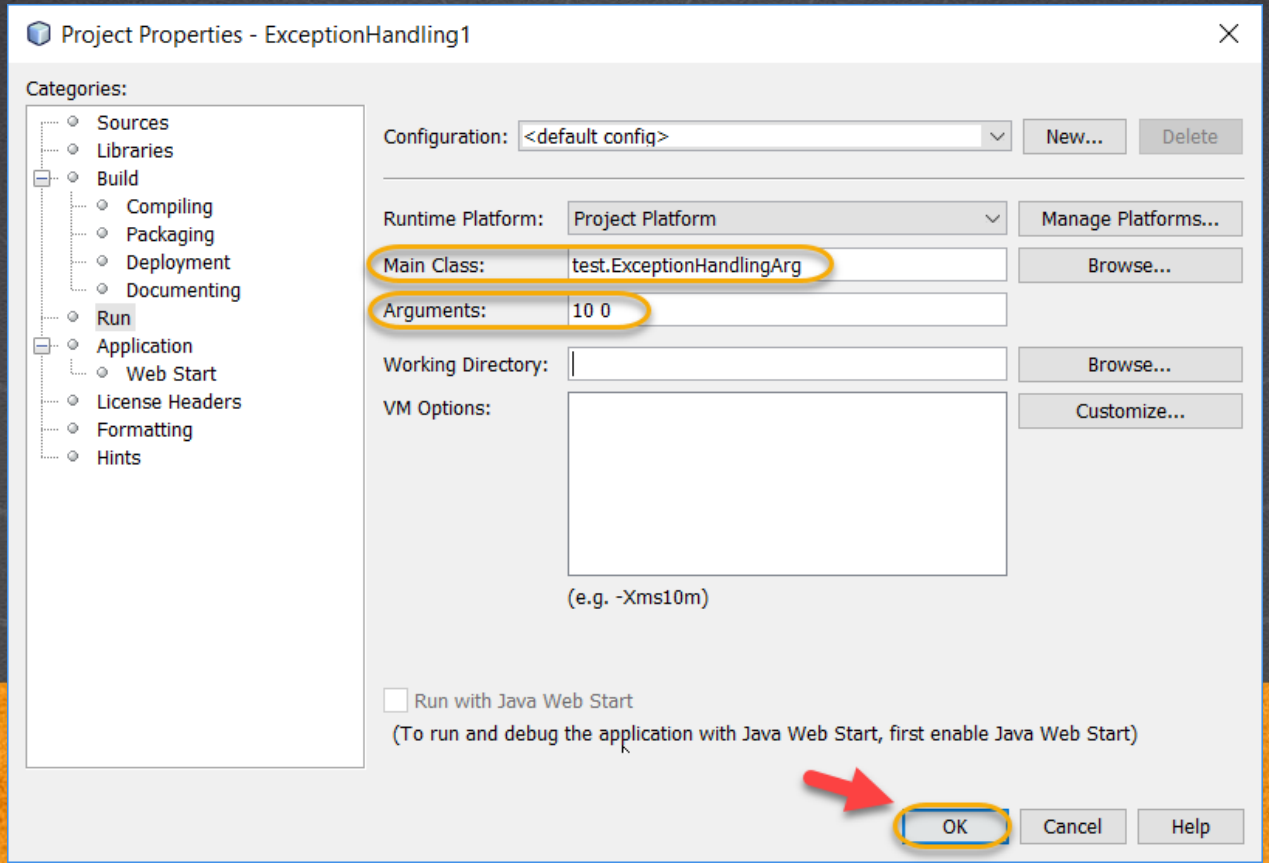
11. EXECUTE THE PROJECT

Select the Main class that will be executed when running the project:



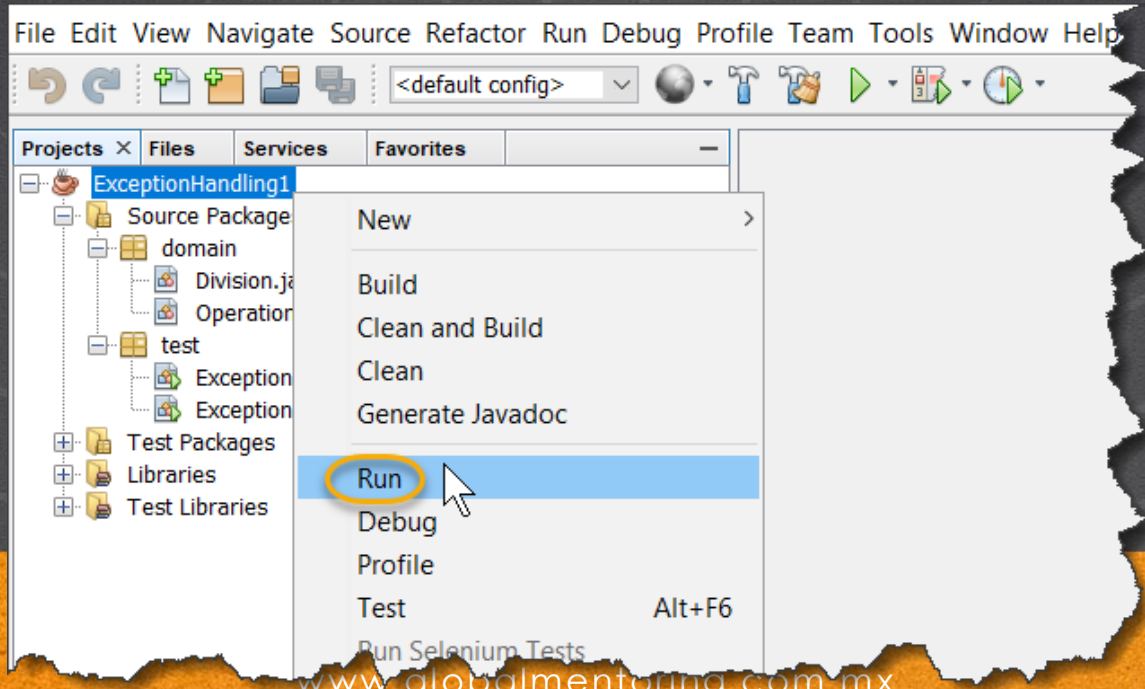
11. EXECUTE THE PROJECT

We pass some arguments to the program, for example: 10 and 0, as shown:



11. EJECUTAMOS EL PROYECTO

Execute the class as shown below, from the proyect, in order to take the arguments that we have set:



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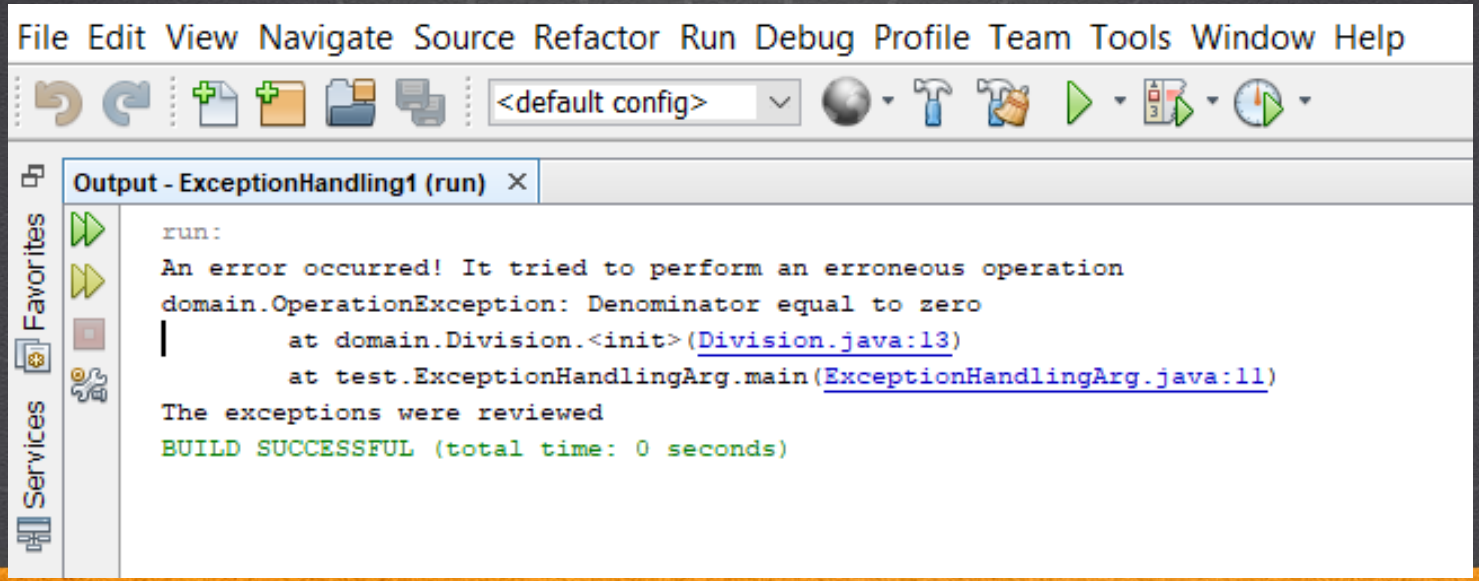

EXERCISE CONCLUSION

- With this exercise we have put into practice the concept of exceptions in Java.

- This is the first of the exercises that we are going to perform on the subject of exceptions.

ONLINE COURSE

JAVA PROGRAMMING

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