THursday Lab

1. Write a java program to handle Exception using try, catch, finally block
   while reading input from command line and store to integer array.

```java
class Program1
{
public static void main(String[] args)
{
int[] a = new int[10];

int i;

try{
for(i=0;i<args.length;i++)
{
a[i]=Integer.parseInt(args[i]);
}
}
catch(Exception e)
{
System.out.println(e);
}
finally{
System.out.println("End of program....");
}
}
}
```
Output:
D:\java>javac Program1.java

D:\java>java Program1 10 29 40 ram
java.lang.NumberFormatException: For input string: "ram"
End of program....

2. Write a java program for Method level exception handling, for writing data to file using objects.
```java
package jeevan;
import java.util.*;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Student implements Serializable {


    int idno;
    String Name;


    public Student(int id, String na)
    {
        idno=id;
        Name=na;
    }
```

```java
}


package jeevan;
import java.io.*;
public class FileWriting {


    public void Writedata()throws Exception
    {
            FileOutputStream fout = new
FileOutputStream("D:\\java\\jee.txt");
            ObjectOutputStream out = new ObjectOutputStream(fout);
             Student s = new Student(100,"Sam");
             // s.Show();
             out.writeObject(s);

            System.out.println("data written to file...");


    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

            FileWriting f = new FileWriting();
            f.Writedata();

    }

}


OUTPUT:
data written to file...
¬í  sr
```

jeevan.StudentSI□ŸxF'ª□ □I idnoL Namet Ljava/lang/String;xp   dt Sam

3. Write a java program to illustrate, the user can check error
conditions and call the catch block.

```java
package jeevan;
import java.util.*;
public class throwExample {
      public static void main(String[] args) {

            Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
            int a,b,c;
            try {
                  System.out.println("Enter 2 integer values ");
                  a=sc.nextInt();
                  b=sc.nextInt();

                  if(b==0)
                  {
                        Exception eobj = new Exception("divisor must be
non zero value ");
                        throw(eobj); //call the catch block manually

                  }
                  else
                  {
                        c=a/b;
                        System.out.println("dvivison "+ c);
                  }

            }
            catch(Exception e)
            {
                  System.out.println(e);

            }


      }
}
```

OUTPUT:
Enter 2 integer values
10
0
java.lang.Exception: divisor must be non zero value

4. Write a java program to illustrate IO exception

```java
package jeevan;
import java.util.*;

public class IO_Exception {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        //Create a new scanner with the specified String Object
        Scanner scan = new Scanner("jeevan IS A FULL STACK DEVELOPER IN
GOOGLE");
        //Print the line
        System.out.println("" + scan.nextLine());
        //Check if there is an IO exception
        System.out.println("Exception Output: " + scan.ioException());
        scan.close();

    }
}

OUTPUT:
jeevan IS A FULL STACK DEVELOPER IN GOOGLE
Exception Output: null
```