

Section 1: Define / Answer

Describe the difference between an **Error** in Java and an **Exception**.

Errors should not be caught or handled (except in the rarest of cases).

Exceptions are the bread and butter of exception handling.

Describe the difference between **Checked Exceptions** and **Unchecked Exceptions**

Checked: are the exceptions that are checked at compile time. If some code within a method throws a checked exception, then the method must either handle the exception or it must specify the exception using throws keyword.

Unchecked are the exceptions that are not checked at compiled time.

Give a few examples of **Checked Exceptions**.

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        FileReader file = new FileReader("C:¥¥test¥¥a.txt");  
        BufferedReader fileInput = new BufferedReader(file);  
  
        // Print first 3 lines of file "C:¥test¥a.txt"  
        for (int counter = 0; counter < 3; counter++)  
            System.out.println(fileInput.readLine());  
  
        fileInput.close();  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.RuntimeException: Uncompilable source code –
unreported exception java.io.FileNotFoundException; must be caught or declared to
be
thrown
    at Main.main(Main.java:5)
```

Give a few examples of Unchecked Exceptions.

```
class Main {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int x = 0;
        int y = 10;
        int z = y/x;
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
    at Main.main(Main.java:5)
Java Result: 1
```

Describe basic structure of

try{**}****Catch****{****}**

finally

A try statement is used to catch exceptions that might be thrown as your program executes. You should use a try statement whenever you use a statement that might throw an exception. That way, your program won't crash if the exception occurs.

The `finally` block *always* executes when the `try` block exits. This ensures that the `finally` block is executed even if an unexpected exception occurs. But `finally` is useful for more than just exception handling — it allows the programmer to avoid having cleanup code accidentally bypassed by a `return`, `continue`, or `break`. Putting cleanup code in a `finally` block is always a good practice, even when no exceptions are anticipated.

When to use **throws** vs **try/catch**?

Before you can catch an exception, some code somewhere must throw one. Any code can throw an exception: your code, code from a package written by someone else such as the packages that come with the Java platform, or the Java runtime environment. Regardless of what throws the exception, it's always thrown with the `throw` statement.

You associate exception handlers with a `try` block by providing one or more `catch` blocks directly after the `try` block. No code can be between the end of the `try` block and the beginning of the first `catch` block.

Task 1-

USE OBJECT ORIENTATED PROGRAM DESIGN TO SOLVE PROBLEM

Change assignment #5

Complete the program with nested menus.

First provide a menu giving the user the opportunity to select the vehicle type first.

Then provide a second menu to allow the user to input values to calculate range.

The program should not crash no matter the user input. Deal with all unexpected input.

CIS 36B – 8th Class / Lab Assignment – **10 Points-**

Student Name	KachiLau	Student ID	10819338	Point Total
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```
1  /*
2  * To change this license header, choose License Headers in Project Properties.
3  * To change this template file, choose Tools | Templates
4  * and open the template in the editor.
5  */
6
7  package javaapplication1;
8
9  import java.util.Scanner;
10
11  class Vehicle{
12      Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
13      int passanger, fuelcap, mpg;
14      String type;
15
16      Vehicle(){
17          passanger = 0;
18          fuelcap = 0;
19          mpg = 0;
20      }
21
22      Vehicle(String type){
23          this.type = type;
24      }
25
26      void carries(){
27          try {
28              System.out.print("Enter passangers: ");
29              passanger =input.nextInt();
30          } catch (Exception e) {
31              System.out.println("Invalid Input");
32          }
33      }
34
35      void fuel(){
36          try {
37              System.out.print("Enter fuel: ");
38              fuelcap =input.nextInt();
39          } catch (Exception e) {
40              System.out.println("Invalid Input");
41          }
42      }
43  }
```

```

41     }
42 }
43
44 void milesPers() {
45     try {
46         System.out.print("Enter mpg: ");
47         mpg = input.nextInt();
48     } catch (Exception e) {
49         System.out.println("Invalid Input");
50     }
51 }
52
53 void print() {
54     System.out.println("The " + type + " carries: " + passenger);
55     System.out.println("The " + type + " has a fuel capacity of: " + fuelcap);
56     System.out.println("The " + type + " mpg: " + mpg);
57 }
58
59 void range() {
60     System.out.println("The range is: " + (fuelcap * mpg));
61 }
62
63 }
64
65 public class JavaApplication10 {
66
67     public static void main(String[] args) {
68         Vehicle type = new Vehicle();
69         vehicleMenu(type);
70     }
71
72     public static void vehicleMenu(Vehicle type) {
73         try {
74             Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
75             int option;
76             System.out.println(
77                 "\n*****" +
78                 "\n*           Vehicle Menu           *" +
79                 "\n*1) Car                               *" +
80                 "\n*2) Truck                             *" +

```

```

81         "\n*3)MotorCycle          *" +
82         "\n*4)Van                  *" +
83         "\n*5)Others                *" +
84         "\n*6)Exit                  *" +
85         "\n*****\n*+");
86
87     do {
88         System.out.print("Please Enter Option: ");
89         option = input.nextInt();
90         switch(option){
91             case 1:
92                 type = new Vehicle("Car");
93                 inputMenu(type);
94                 break;
95             case 2:
96                 type = new Vehicle("Truck");
97                 inputMenu(type);
98                 break;
99             case 3:
100                 type = new Vehicle("MotorCycle");
101                 inputMenu(type);
102                 break;
103             case 4:
104                 type = new Vehicle("Van");
105                 inputMenu(type);
106                 break;
107             case 5:
108                 System.out.print("Input your Vehicle Type: ");
109                 String others = input.next();
110                 type = new Vehicle(others);
111                 inputMenu(type);
112                 break;
113             case 6:
114                 System.out.println("You Exited the Vehicle Menu.");
115                 break;
116             default:
117                 System.out.println("Invalid Option");
118
119         }

```

```

120         } while(option != 6);
121     } catch (Exception e) {
122         System.out.println("Invalid Input");
123     }
124
125 }
126
127
128 public static void inputMenu(Vehicle type){
129     try{
130         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
131         int option;
132         System.out.println(
133             "\n*****" +
134             "\n*           Input Menus           *" +
135             "\n*1)Enter Passangers                *" +
136             "\n*2)Enter Fuel Capacity             *" +
137             "\n*3)Enter Miles Per Gallon          *" +
138             "\n*4)Calculate Range                 *" +
139             "\n*5)Print                          *" +
140             "\n*6)Exit(Return to Vehicle Menu)   *" +
141             "\n*****\n");
142         System.out.println("Vehicle Type: " + type.type );
143
144         do {
145             System.out.print("Please Enter Option: ");
146             option = input.nextInt();
147             switch(option){
148                 case 1:
149                     type.carries();
150                     break;
151                 case 2:
152                     type.fuel();
153                     break;
154                 case 3:
155                     type.milespers();
156                     break;
157                 case 4:
158                     type.range();
159                     break;

```



```

159         case 5:
160             type.print();
161             type.range();
162             break;
163         case 6:
164             System.out.println("You Exited the Input Menu.");
165             System.out.println(
166                 "\n*****"+
167                 "\n*           Vehicle Menus           *" +
168                 "\n*1) Car                               *" +
169                 "\n*2) Truck                             *" +
170                 "\n*3) MotorCycle                         *" +
171                 "\n*4) Van                               *" +
172                 "\n*5) Others                             *" +
173                 "\n*6) Exit                               *" +
174                 "\n*****\n");
175             break;
176         default:
177             System.out.println("Invalid Option");
178     }
179 } while(option != 6);
180 } catch (Exception e) {
181     System.out.println("Invalid Input");
182 }
183 }
184 }
185 }
186 }
187 }
188 }

```

```
Output - JavaApplication1 (run) 88
*****
*           Vehicle Menu          *
*1)Car                             *
*2)Truck                           *
*3)MotorCycle                      *
*4)Van                             *
*5)Others                          *
*6)Exit                            *
*****+
Please Enter Option: 5
Input your Vehicle Type: Bus

*****
*           Input Menu            *
*1)Enter Passangers               *
*2)Enter Fuel Capacity            *
*3)Enter Miles Per Gallon         *
*4)Calculate Range                *
*5)Print                         *
*6)Exit(Return to Vehicle Menu)  *
*****+
Vehicle Type: Bus
Please Enter Option: 1
Enter passangers: 20
Please Enter Option: 2
Enter fuel: 50
Please Enter Option: 3
Enter mpg: 17
Please Enter Option: 4
The range is: 850
Please Enter Option: 5
The Bus carries: 20
The Bus has a fuel capactiy of: 50
The Bus mpg: 17
The range is: 850
Please Enter Option: 6
You Exited the Input Menu.

*****
*           Vehicle Menu          *
*1)Car                             *
*2)Truck                           *
*3)MotorCycle                      *
*4)Van                             *
*5)Others                          *
*6)Exit                            *
*****+
Please Enter Option: 6
You Exited the Vehicle Menu.
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 27 seconds)
```

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) %

```
run:
*****
*           Vehicle Menu          *
*1) Car                      *
*2) Truck                    *
*3) MotorCycle               *
*4) Van                      *
*5) Others                   *
*6) Exit                     *
*****+
Please Enter Option: yee
Invalid Input
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 5 seconds)
```

Output - JavaApplication1 (run) %

```
run:
*****
*           Vehicle Menus           *
*1)Car                                     *
*2)Truck                                  *
*3)MotorCycle                             *
*4)Van                                    *
*5)Others                                 *
*6)Exit                                  *
*****"+
Please Enter Option: 1

*****
*           Input Menus             *
*1)Enter Passangers                    *
*2)Enter Fuel Capacity                  *
*3)Enter Miles Per Gallon               *
*4)Calculate Range                      *
*5)Print                               *
*6)Exit(Return to Vehicle Menu)        *
*****"+
Vehicle Type: Car
Please Enter Option: Yee
Invalid Input
Please Enter Option: Yee
Invalid Input
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 55 seconds)
|
```