

ASSIGNMENT

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Assignment 1

Title: Handle Arithmetic Exception

Problem Statement:

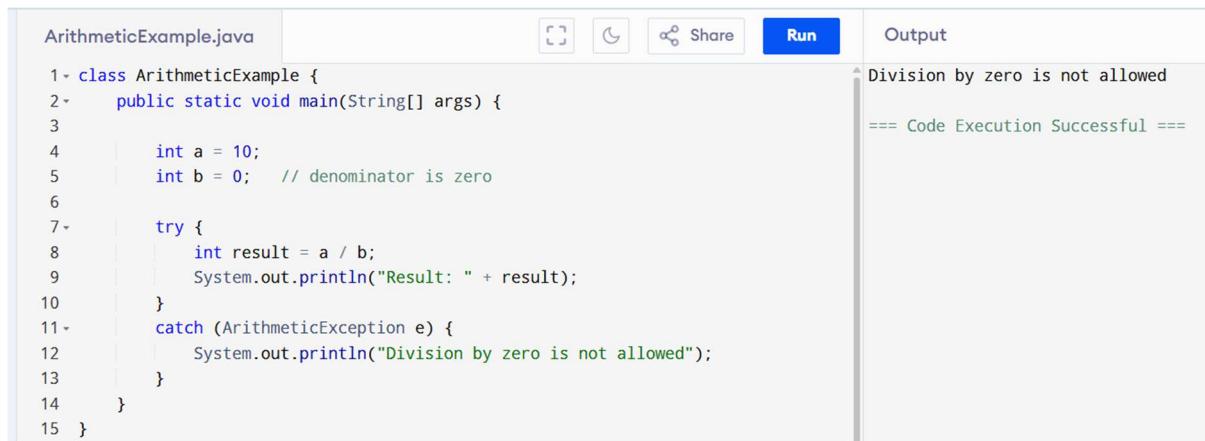
Write a Java program that accepts two integers and performs division. Handle the scenario where the denominator is zero.

Requirements / Constraints:

- Use try-catch
- Catch ArithmeticException
- Display a user-friendly message

Expected Outcome:

Program should not crash and should display "Division by zero is not allowed".



```
ArithmeticExample.java
1- class ArithmeticExample {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-
4-         int a = 10;
5-         int b = 0; // denominator is zero
6-
7-         try {
8-             int result = a / b;
9-             System.out.println("Result: " + result);
10-        } catch (ArithmaticException e) {
11-            System.out.println("Division by zero is not allowed");
12-        }
13-    }
14- }
```

Output

```
Division by zero is not allowed
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

Assignment 2

Title: Handle Array Index Exception

Problem Statement:

Create an array of size 5 and try to access an invalid index.

Requirements / Constraints:

- Use try-catch
- Catch ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Expected Outcome:

Program should print "Invalid array index accessed".

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code in the 'ArrayIndexExample.java' file:

```
1- class ArrayIndexExample {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-
4-         int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
5-
6-         try {
7-             System.out.println(arr[10]); // invalid index
8-         }
9-         catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
10-             System.out.println("Invalid array index accessed");
11-         }
12-     }
13- }
```

The 'Run' button is highlighted. The output window shows the following results:

Invalid array index accessed
== Code Execution Successful ==

Assignment 3

Title: Handle Null Pointer Exception

Problem Statement:

Create a string variable with null value and attempt to call a method on it.

Requirements / Constraints:

- Use try-catch
- Catch NullPointerException

Expected Outcome:

Program should handle the exception gracefully.

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code in the 'NullPointerExample.java' file:

```
1- class NullPointerExample {
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {
3-
4-         String str = null;
5-
6-         try {
7-             System.out.println(str.length()); // calling method on null
8-         }
9-         catch (NullPointerException e) {
10-             System.out.println("Null value cannot be processed");
11-         }
12-     }
13- }
```

The 'Run' button is highlighted. The output window shows the following results:

Null value cannot be processed
== Code Execution Successful ==

Assignment 4

Title: Multiple Catch Blocks

Problem Statement:

Write a program that can throw both ArithmeticException and

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException.

Requirements / Constraints:

- Use multiple catch blocks
- Each exception should have a specific message

Expected Outcome:

Correct exception should be caught and message displayed.

The screenshot shows a Java code editor with the following code in `MultipleCatchExample.java`:

```
1- class MultipleCatchExample {  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3-         try {  
4-             int a = 10, b = 0;  
5-             int result = a / b;  
6-         }  
7-         int arr[] = {1, 2, 3};  
8-         System.out.println(arr[5]);  
9-     }  
10-    catch (ArithmeticsException e) {  
11-        System.out.println("Cannot divide by zero");  
12-    }  
13-    catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {  
14-        System.out.println("Array index is invalid");  
15-    }  
16- }  
17- }  
18- }
```

The output window shows the results of running the code:

```
Cannot divide by zero  
== Code Execution Successful ==
```

Assignment 5

Title: Exception Handling with finally Block

Problem Statement:

Write a program that opens a file and ensures the file resource is closed using finally.

Requirements / Constraints:

- Use try-catch-finally
- Simulate file handling logic

Expected Outcome:

finally block should always execute.

FileHandlingExample.java

Run Output

```
1- class FileHandlingExample {  
2-     public static void main(String[] args) {  
3-         String file = null;  
4-         try {  
5-             System.out.println("Opening file...");  
6-             file = "myfile.txt";  
7-             int a = 10 / 0;  
8-         }  
9-         catch (Exception e) {  
10-             System.out.println("An error occurred while processing the file");  
11-         }  
12-         finally {  
13-             System.out.println("Closing file... (finally block executed)");  
14-         }  
15-     }  
16- }
```

Opening file...
An error occurred while processing the file
Closing file... (finally block executed)
== Code Execution Successful ==