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1. Write a java program to handle Exception using try, catch, finally block

while reading input from commandline and store to integer array.

Program:

```
package Examples;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class Exception {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

        try {
            System.out.print("Enter the size of the array: ");
            int size = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());

            int[] arr = new int[size];

            System.out.println("Enter the elements of the array:");
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                System.out.print("Element " + (i + 1) + ": ");
                arr[i] = Integer.parseInt(scanner.nextLine());
            }

            System.out.println("Array elements:");
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                System.out.println(arr[i]);
            }
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            System.out.println("Invalid input! Please enter valid
integers.");
        } finally {
            scanner.close();
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
Enter the elements of the array:
Element 1: 28
Element 2: 3
Array elements:
28
3
```

(Or)

```
Enter the size of the array: 1
```

Enter the elements of the array:
Element 1: Likhitha
Invalid input! Please enter valid integers.

2. Write a java program for Method level exception handling, for writing data to file
using objects.

Program:

```
package Likhitha;
import java.io.Serializable;
public class Student implements Serializable {
    int idno;
    String Name;

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

package Likhitha;
import java.io.*;

public class FileWriting {

    public void Writedata() throws Exception
    {
        FileOutputStream fout = new
FileOutputStream("d:\\Test_rec.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 {

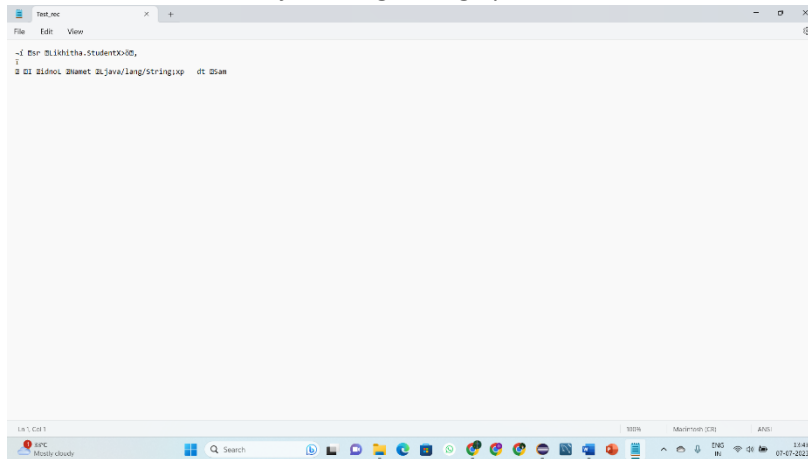
        FileWriting f = new FileWriting();
        f.Writedata();
    }
}
```

Output:

data written to file...

-l sr Likhitha.StudentX>ö,

idnoL Namet Ljava/lang/String;xp dt Sam



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

Program:

```
package JDBC;
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  
28  
3  
divivison 9
```

4. Write a java program to illustrate IO exception

Program:

```
package Examples;  
import java.io.*;  
//reading input from keyboard and write the data to file in character  
stream  
  
public class Input {  
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException  
    {  
        DataInputStream dis = new DataInputStream(System.in);  
  
        int roll;  
        String name;  
  
        System.out.println("Enter Name ");  
        name= dis.readLine();  
  
        System.out.println("Enter Rollno ");  
        roll= Integer.parseInt(dis.readLine());  
  
        System.out.println(roll + " " + name);  
  
    }  
}
```

Output:

```
Enter Name  
Likhitha  
Enter Rollno  
28  
28 Likhitha
```