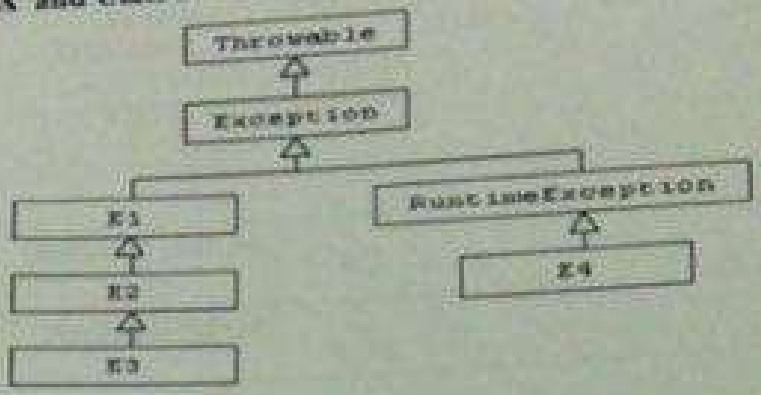
```
catch (MyException e)
{
    System.out.println("catch2:"+e.getMessage());
}
catch(InputMismatchException e)
{
    System.out.println("catch3: invalid entry");
}
 catch(Exception e)
 {
     System.out.println("catch4:"+e.getMessage());
 }
 finally {System.out.println("finally main");}

}
}
```

Assume the user's input for the three declared variables a, b and c will be as shown in the following table, show the program output for each user input such that each run will output no more than 5 lines: **(10 marks)**

a	b	c	output
-3	2	4	1. method1 catch: x is less than 0 2. finally method1 3. Finally main 4. 5.
30	20	75	1. Finally method2 2. method1 catch: x is greater than 50 3. Finally method1 4. Finally main 5.
3	0	200	1. finally method1 2. catch: Arithmetic Exception 3. Finally main 4. 5.
200	8	one	1. catch method2 2. Finally method2 3. Finally method1 4. catch2: NumberFormatException 5. Finally main

Question 1: [5 Marks] Given the following class hierarchy, and the class descriptions ClassX and ClassY:



ClassX

public void *m1()* → can throw exceptions of type **E1, E2, E3** or **E4**
public void *m2()* → does not throw any exception

ClassY

public void *Method1(ClassX x)* → calls the methods ***m1()*** of the object passed as a parameter *x*. In case the call would cause an exception, the following processes are performed:

- If the exception is of type **E2** or **E3**, the message contained in the exception object is displayed on the console.
- If the exception is of type **E1** or **E4**, it is transmitted to the calling block.
- In all cases (exceptions are thrown or not), ***m2()*** should be called before the end of the method ***Method1(ClassX x)***.

Complete the method *Method1(ClassX x)* of ClassY.

```
public class ClassY{
public void method1(ClassX x) throws E1 {

try{
x.m1();
}

catch( E2 e ){
System.out.println( e.getMessage() );
}

catch( E3 e ){
System.out.println( e.getMessage() );
}
catch( E1 e ){
throw e;
}

catch( E4 e ){
throw e;
}

finally{
x.m2();
}}
```

Question 1: Given the java code below:

```
import java.util.*;

class MyException extends Exception
{

   public MyException(String message)
   {
      super(message);
   }
}//end class MyException

public class Test
{
   public static void method1(int x, int y, String s) throws Exception
   {
      try
      {
         if(x<0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("x is less than 0");
         double result=x/y;
         method2(s);
      }
```

-7	one	10	1. [illegible] 2. finally main 3. 4. 5.
10	-12	5	1. finally methods 2. finally method 3. finally main 4. 5.

Question 1: [5 Marks]

1. Trace the following program assuming the input is: -6 5a 56

```
import java.util.*;
import java.io.*;
public class e{ p {
static Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
public static void main(String[] args){
try{
   System.out.println(m2());
   m1();
catch(Exception e){
  if (e instanceof IOException)
      System.out.println("excpmain");
  else System.out.println("unknown
exception");}
finally{ System.out.println("finally"); }
System.out.println("the end"); }

public static int m1() throws  IOException
{
  try  { throw new IOException();}
  catch ( IOException imeRef){
         System.out.println("m1  ");
         throw imeRef; }
}
public static int m2() {
  boolean t=true;  int x=0;
  while(t){
       try{
            x = in.nextInt();
            if (x<0) throw new Exception("negative");
            System.out.println("Input OK");
            t = !t;  }
catch(InputMismatchException e){
System.out.println("Please enter integers only");
 in.next();
}
 catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());  }
 return x;}}
```

Output

Input = -6

Input = 5a

Input = 56

```
    catch( IllegalArgumentException e)
    {
       System.out.println("method1 catch: "+e.getMessage());
    }
    finally
    {System.out.println("finally method1"); }

}//end method1

public static void method2( String s) throws MyException
{
    try
    {
       int x= Integer.parseInt(s);

       if(x>50)
         throw new IllegalArgumentException("x is greater than 50");
    }
   catch(NumberFormatException e)
    {
       System.out.println("catch methd2");
       throw new MyException("NumberFormatException") ;
          }
    finally
    { System.out.println("Finally method2");}
}

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

    try
    {
       int a=scan.nextInt();
       int b=scan.nextInt();
       String c=scan.next();

       method1(a,b,c);
    }//end try
    catch(ArithmeticException e)
    {
    System.out.println("catch1:Arithmetic Exception");
    }
```

Q1:Trace the following Java program (4.5)

```
public class testExceptions{
static int number=3;
public static int  m1(int a){
try{
if(a%2==0) throw new ExceptionA  ("even !");
if(a++>0) throw new ExceptionA("m1 throws an ExceptionA");
number++;
}catch(ExceptionB  e)
{System.out.println(e.getMessage()+" ** catch m1");}
finally
{ System.out.println("finally m1");
}
return 50;}

public static String m2(){

try{
number = m1(number);
if(number >0) throw new ExceptionB("more than zero");
return "try";
}
catch(ExceptionB  exp)
{ System.out.println(exp.getMessage()+" ** catch1 m2");
return "catch1";}

catch(ExceptionA  exp)
{ System.out.println(exp.getMessage()+" ** catch2 m2");
return "catch2";}

finally{ System.out.println("finally m2 "+ number); }
}
```

```
// method that will test if year entered is 4 digit number
public void test_year(int age) throws E1
{
If( x < 1000)
throw new E1("num should be >1000");
}
```

```
Class E1 extends Exception{
public E1(String description){
super(description);
}}
```

```
// method that will read year from user then call method test_year to check if it is 4 digit number
public int get_year() throws E1
{
Scanner read=new Scanner (System.in);
int x = read.nextInt();
test_year(x);
}
```

```
Class E2 extends Exception{
public E2(String description){
super(description);
}}
```

```
public static void main(String [] args) {
try {
int age = get_year ();
}
Catch ( InputMismatchException E3 )
{System.out.println("enter a correct value");}

Catch ( E1 e1 ){
  age=age+1000;
 try{
    if (age < 1900)
      throw new E2("num should be >=1900");
  }
Catch ( E2 e2 )
{System.out.println(e2.getMessage());}

finally { System.out.println("Year is :" +age );}
}
```

```
public static void m3(){

try{
int num=Integer.parseInt(m2());
}catch (NumberFormatException exp)
{System.out.println("non-numeric String  ");}
}
```

```
public static void main(String args[]){
try{m3();}
catch(Exception e){ System.out.println("last catch");}}}

class ExceptionA  extends RuntimeException  {
   public ExceptionA (String m){
      super(m);} }
 class ExceptionB  extends ExceptionA {
  public ExceptionB (String m){
      super(m);} }
```

Output:

finally m1 (1)
m1 throws an ExceptionA ** catch2m 2 (1)
finally m2 3 (1)
non-numeric string (1)

Q2: Complete code (5.5)

Complete the following program that will read from user a 4 digit integer number as his/her year of birth. The program include 2 user defined exception classes

E1: is a checked exception, thrown if year entered is less than 4 digits $Y < 1000$

E2: is a checked exception, thrown if year entered is less than 1900 $Y < 1900$

These user defined exceptions are to be handled in main in addition to any other type of exception

- **If E1 is caught** : fix the year to make it 4 digits then test it if the fixed number in range (**>= 1900**).
- **If E2 is caught** : the exception message is displayed.
- **In any case**, display the year entered.
  finally