Day 12 Assignment By M Mary Margarette On 08-02-2022

What is Exception Handling and why we need exception handling?

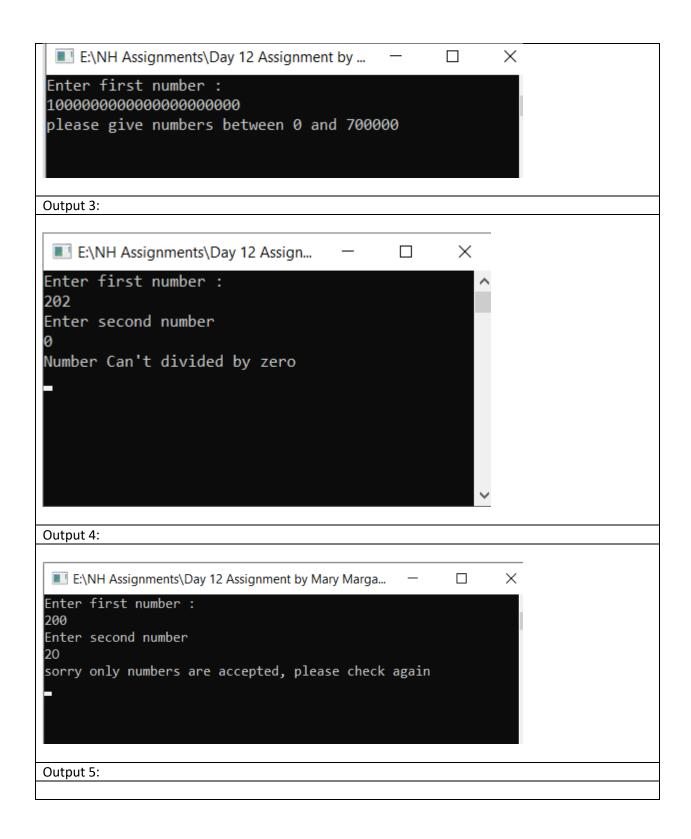
→ Exception Handling is done to ensure that our application will not crash or will not display any technical details. and to make sure we handle errors gracefully and display friendly messages.

Write a simple division program and handle three exceptions discussed in the class, also add super exception at the last.

Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Ling;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace Day_12_Project_1
 internal class Program
    //Author : Mary Margaret
    //Exception Handling
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      try
        int a, b, c;
        Console.WriteLine("Enter first number:");
        a = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        Console.WriteLine("Enter second number");
        b = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        Console.WriteLine("Division of two numbers : {0} ", c);
        Console.ReadLine();
```

```
catch (OverflowException)//exception for large numbers
        Console.WriteLine("please give numbers between 0 and 700000");
        Console.ReadLine();
      catch (DivideByZeroException)//exception when divide with zero
        Console.WriteLine("Number Can't divided by zero");
        Console.ReadLine();
      catch(FormatException)//exception when format is not correct
        Console.WriteLine("sorry only numbers are accepted, please check again");
        Console.ReadLine();
      catch(Exception)//super exception
        Console.WriteLine("something went wrong please contact admin@nbh.com");
        Console.ReadLine();
      }
   }
}
Output 1:
 E:\NH Assignments\Day 12 A...
                                                         Х
                                                Enter first number :
200
Enter second number
100
Division of two numbers : 2
Output 2:
```

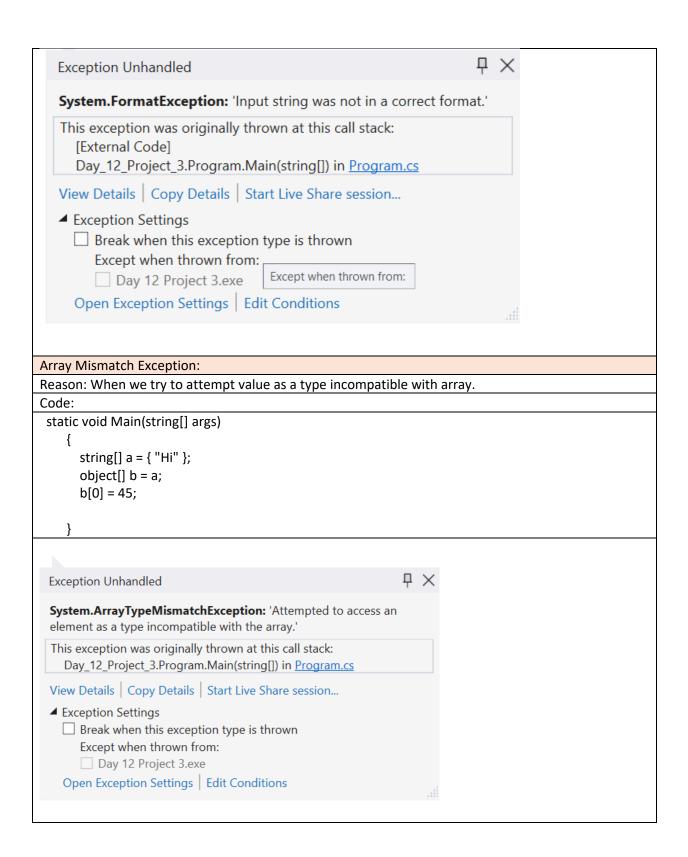


```
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Enter first number:
6
Enter second number
0
something went wrong please contact admin@nbh.com
```

```
Research and write at least 6 exceptions that occur in C# with sample code.
Index Out of Range Exception:
Reason: When you try to access out of range
static void Main (string [] args)
      int [] arr = new int [] {1, 2};
      Console.WriteLine(arr[3]);
Output:
                                                                      \Gamma \times
  Exception Unhandled
  System.IndexOutOfRangeException: 'Index was outside the bounds
  of the array.'
 View Details | Copy Details | Start Live Share session...
  Exception Settings
Argument Null Exception:
Reason: When argument in dictionary is initialized as null
Code:
    static void Main(string[] args)
     var dictionary = new Dictionary<string, int>();
      int value = dictionary[null];
```

Output:
System.ArgumentNullException: 'Value cannot be null. Parameter name: key'
This exception was originally thrown at this call stack: [External Code] Day_12_Project_2.Program.Main(string[]) in Program.cs
View Details Copy Details Start Live Share session
■ Exception Settings
☐ Break when this exception type is thrown
Except when thrown from:
☐ Day 12 Project 2.exe
Open Exception Settings Edit Conditions
Format Exception:
Reason: When we try to give wrong format
Code:
<pre>static void Main(string[] args) { string data = "Margaret"; int m=Convert.ToInt32(data); Console.WriteLine(m);</pre>
}
Output:



- → It always executes whether the try block terminates normally or terminates due to an exception.
- \rightarrow We can run code even if an exception occurs.
- → It doesn't allow any controls to leave the finally block.

Example Code:

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Ling;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace Day_12_Project_2
 internal class Program
    //Author : Mary Margaret
    //Example for finally block
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      try
        int a, b, c;
        Console.WriteLine("Enter first number:");
        a = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        Console.WriteLine("Enter second number");
        b = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
        c = a * b;
        Console.WriteLine("Division of two numbers : {0} ", c);
      catch (OverflowException)//exception for large numbers
        Console.WriteLine("please give numbers between 0 and 700000");
        Console.ReadLine();
      }
      finally
        Console.WriteLine("\n\n\n\n\nDesigned by Mary Margaret");
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
 }
```

```
Output:

E:\NH Assignments\Day 12 Assignment by Mary Marga... — 
Enter first number :
200222
Enter second number
2
Division of two numbers : 400444

Designed by Mary Margaret
```

```
Write the 5 points I explained about exception handling.

> Syntax:

try
{
    code
    }

catch (Exception ex)
{
    }
    finally
{
    }

Exception to a single try block can have multiple catch blocks.

> We always write General Exception at last.

> Statements inside finally will execute every time irrespective of exceptions.

> Exception handling is used to handle errors gracefully and display friendly messages.
```

Difference Between Compilation Errors and Runtime Errors

Compilation Error	Run time Error
Compilation Error refers to the syntax	Run time Error refers to the error that
or semantics in code itself.	we get during the execution of code.
We can easily fix Compilation Error.	We face some difficulty in fixing Run
	time Error.
We can detect it very easily while	We cannot detect a runtime error.
writing the code.	Because it occurs after total
	compilation is done.
Ex: Parenthesis, Semicolon etc.	> Ex: It occurs due to the division of
	zero.

Write any 6 compilation errors with a small code snippet. Add compilation error screen shots.

1. Semicolon Error

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Console.WriteLine()
}
```

2. Using.Systems written in comments

```
//using System;
Jusing System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;
namespace Day_12_Project_3
     0 references
     internal class Program
         0 references
         static void Main(string[] args)
              Console.WriteLine();
  3. Case changing Error
 static void Main(string[] args)
     Console.Writeline();
 }
  4. Not Assigning value Error
static void Main(string[] args)
    int p;
    Console.WriteLine(p);
```

```
5. Duplicate Variables Error

static void Main(string[] args)
{
   int p = q;
   p = q;|
}

6. Assigning wrong data type

static void Main(string[] args)
{
   int = "Margaret";
}
```

Write any 6 runtime errors with small code snippets.
Add run time error screen shots.

1. Format Error

