

Dt : 13/9/2023

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## Handling Multiple Exceptions:

=>To handle multiple exceptions we use the following:

1.we can handle multiple exceptions by declaring multiple catch blocks to a try-block

Syntax:

```
try
{
    Exception1
    Exception2
    ....
}
catch(Exception1 ob)
{
    //msg
}
catch(Exception2 ob)
{
    //msg
}
```

2.We can also handle multiple exceptions by declaring single catch-block to a try-block , Which is introduced by Java7

Version

Syntax:

```
try
{
    //Exception1
    //Exception2
    ...
}
catch(Exception1 | Exception2 | ... ob)
{
    //msg
}
```

=====

Faq:

Define try-with-resource?

=>try-with-resource statement introduced by Java7 version and in which try is declared with resource.

=>when we use try-with-resource statement the resources are closed automatically , which means no need to declare

Finally-block

Syntax:

```
try(resource1;resource2;...)  
{  
    //statements  
}
```

Ex:

```
try(Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);)  
{  
    //statements  
}
```

Note:

=>catch-block is not mandatory block in try-with-resource statement.

Ex:

```
package maccess;  
import java.util.*;  
@SuppressWarnings("serial")  
public class DemoException3 extends Exception  
{  
    public DemoException3(String msg)  
    {  
        super(msg);  
    }  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        try(Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);)  
        {  
            try  
            {  
                System.out.println("Enter the Marks of CoreJava:");  
                int mk = s.nextInt();//Exception for NonInteger input  
                if(mk<0 || mk>100)//Exception  
                {  
                    DemoException3 ob = new DemoException3("Invalid Marks...");  
                    throw ob;  
                }  
                if(mk>=0 && mk<=34)//Exception  
                {  
                    DemoException3 ob = new DemoException3("Failed in CoreJava...");  
                    throw ob;  
                }  
                System.out.println("You passed in CoreJava....");  
                System.out.println("CoreJava Marks:"+mk);  
            }  
            catch(InputMismatchException | DemoException3 ob)//Java7  
            {  
                System.out.println(ob.getMessage());  
                System.out.println(ob.toString());  
            }  
        }  
    }  
} //end of outer try
```

=====  
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Faq:

Define Enhanced try-with-resource statement?

=>Enhanced try-with-resource statement introduced by Java9 version and in which the resources are declared

Outside the try and the resource-ref-variables are declared with try.

syntax:

```
resource1;  
resource2;  
try(res1_ref_var;res2_ref_var;....)  
{  
    //statements  
}
```

Ex:

```
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
try(s;)  
{  
    //statements  
}
```

Faq:

Define java.lang.NullPointerException?

=>java.lang.NullPointerException is raised when we perform operations on NonPrimitive DataType

Variables holding null-value.

Program : DemoException4.java

```
package maccess;  
import java.util.*;  
public class DemoException4  
{  
    public static String compName;  
    public static void main(String[] args)  
    {  
        Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);  
        try(s;)  
        {  
            try  
            {  
                System.out.println("CustName:");  
                String custName = s.nextLine();  
                System.out.println("Enter the PhoneNo:");  
                long phNo = s.nextLong();//Exception for NonIntegerValue  
                System.out.println("****Details*****");  
                System.out.println("CustName:"+custName);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

        System.out.println("PhoneNo:"+phNo);
        int len = compName.length();
        System.out.println("CompanyName:"+compName);
        System.out.println("Characters in CompanyName:"+len);
    }
    catch(InputMismatchException ime)
    {
        System.out.println("Enter only Integer value....");
    }
} //end of Enhanced try-with-resource
}
}
=====

```

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PolyMorphism in Java:

=>The Process in which programming Components having more than one form is known as Polymorphism.

Poly - Many  
Morphism - Forms

Types of PolyMorphism:

=>PolyMorphism categorised into two types:

- 1.Dynamic PolyMorphism
- 2.Static PolyMorphism

1.Dynamic PolyMorphism:

=>The PolyMorphism as execution stage is known as Dynamic PolyMorphism or Runtime PolyMorphism.

Ex:

Method Overriding process

2.Static PolyMorphism:

=>The PolyMorphism at compilation stage is known as Static PolyMorphism or Compile Time PolyMorphism

Ex:

Method Overloading process

