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| 1. | **WAP to show the try - catch block to catch the different types of exception** |
| Code | //WAP to show the try - catch block to catch the different types of exception  //GITHUB LINK : https://github.com/PatelVraj10/java-practical-file-3  package PR\_4;  public class PR\_4\_1{      public static void main(String[] args) {          int a=10,b=0;          int c[] = {1,2,3};          try{              System.out.println(a/b);          }          catch(Exception e){              System.out.println("Arithmatic Exception Occured");          }          try{              for(int i=0;i<4;i++)              {                  System.out.println(c[i]);              }          }          catch(Exception e)          {              System.out.println("Array Index Out Of Bound");          }          try{              String s = null;              System.out.println(s.charAt(0));          }          catch(Exception e)          {              System.out.println("Null Pointer Exception");          }      }  } |
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| 2. | WAP to generate user defined exception using “throw” and “throws” keyword. |
| Code | //WAP to generate user defined exception using “throw” and “throws” keyword.  //GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/PatelVraj10/java-practical-file-3  import java.util.\*;  class MyException extends Exception  {      MyException(String s)      {          super(s);      }  }  public class PR\_4\_2 {      public static void main(String[] args) {          Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);          int age = s.nextInt();          if(age<18)          {              try{                  throw new MyException("Not Eligile");              }              catch(MyException e)              {                  System.out.println(e);              }          }          else{              System.out.println("You Are Eligible");          }          }  } |
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| 3. | Write a program that raises two exceptions. Specify two ‘catch’ clauses for the two exceptions. Each ‘catch’ block handles a different type of exception. For example the exception could be ‘ArithmeticException’ and ‘ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException’. Display a message in the ‘finally’ block. |
| Code | //Write a program that raises two exceptions.  //Specify two ‘catch’ clauses for the two exceptions.  //Each ‘catch’ block handles a different type of exception.  //For example the exception could be ‘ArithmeticException’ and ‘ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException’.  //Display a message in the ‘finally’ block.  //GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/PatelVraj10/java-practical-file-3  import java.util.function.DoubleToIntFunction;  public class PR\_4\_3{      public static void main(String[] args) {          int a=10,b=0;          int c[] = {1,2,3};          try{              System.out.println(a/b);          }          catch(Exception e){              System.out.println("Arithmatic Exception Occured");          }          finally{              System.out.println("Arithmatic Exception Finally Block");          }          try{              for(int i=0;i<4;i++)              {                  System.out.println(c[i]);              }          }          catch(Exception e)          {              System.out.println("Array Index Out Of Bound");          }          finally{              System.out.println("Array Index Finally Block");          }      }  } |
| OUTPUT |  |

Github link :- https://github.com/PatelVraj10/java-practical-file-3