

Java Exercises on Exceptions

Exercise 1: Write a Java Program to validate the full name of an employee. Create and throw a user-defined exception if firstName and lastName are blank.

```
class InvalidNameException extends Exception {  
  
    public InvalidNameException(String message) {  
  
        super(message);  
  
    }  
  
}  
  
public class EmployeeNameValidator {  
  
    public static void validateName(String firstName, String lastName) throws  
InvalidNameException {  
  
        if (firstName == null || firstName.isBlank() || lastName == null || lastName.isBlank()) {  
  
            throw new InvalidNameException("First name or last name cannot be blank.");  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
  
        try {  
  
            validateName("Sybil", "Jacob");  
  
            validateName("", "Tendulkar");  
  
        } catch (InvalidNameException e) {  
  
            System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());  
  
        }  
  
    }  
  
}
```

```
}
```

Output

Error: First name or last name cannot be blank.

Exercise 2: Validate the age of a person and display a proper message by using a user-defined exception. The age of a person should be above 15.

```
class InvalidAgeException extends Exception {  
    public InvalidAgeException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}  
  
public class AgeValidator {  
    public static void validateAge(int age) throws InvalidAgeException {  
        if (age <= 15) {  
            throw new InvalidAgeException("Age must be above 15.");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            validateAge(23);  
            validateAge(13);  
        } catch (InvalidAgeException e) {  
            System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

Output

Error: Age must be above 15.

Exercise 3: Create an Exception class named as “EmployeeException” (User-defined Exception) in a package named as “com.demo.exception” and throw an exception if the salary of an employee is below 3000. Use the Exception Handling mechanism to handle the exception properly.

```
package com.demo.exception;
```

```
class EmployeeException extends Exception {  
    public EmployeeException(String message) {  
        super(message);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class SalaryValidator {  
    public static void validateSalary(double salary) throws EmployeeException {  
        if (salary < 3000) {  
            throw new EmployeeException("Salary cannot be less than 3000.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    try {  
        validateSalary(6000);  
        validateSalary(2500);  
    }  
}
```

```
    } catch (EmployeeException e) {  
        System.out.println("Error: " + e.getMessage());  
    }  
}  
}
```

Output

Error: Salary cannot be less than 3000.