Day 12 Assignment
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nations benefits

1. What is Exception Handling and why we need exception handling.

An exception is a problem that arises during the execution of a program. 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.

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

Code:

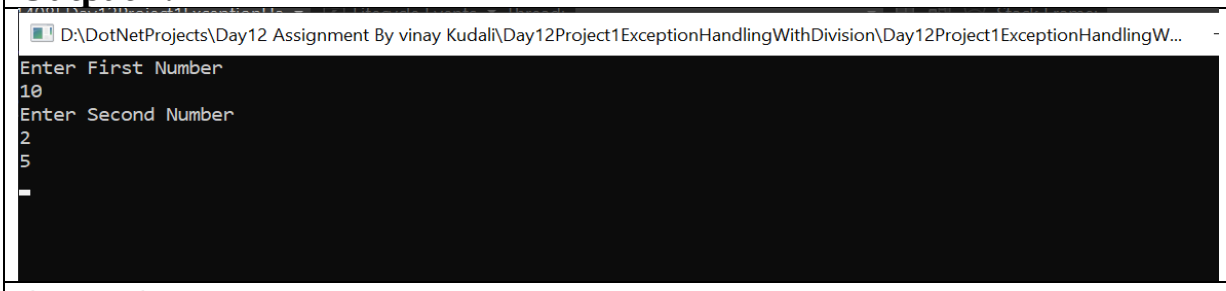
```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace Day12Project1ExceptionHandlingWithDivision
{
   internal class Program
   {
      //Author Vinay Kudali
      //Purpose: Creating 3 Type of exceptions with division
      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(c);
            Console.ReadLine();
```

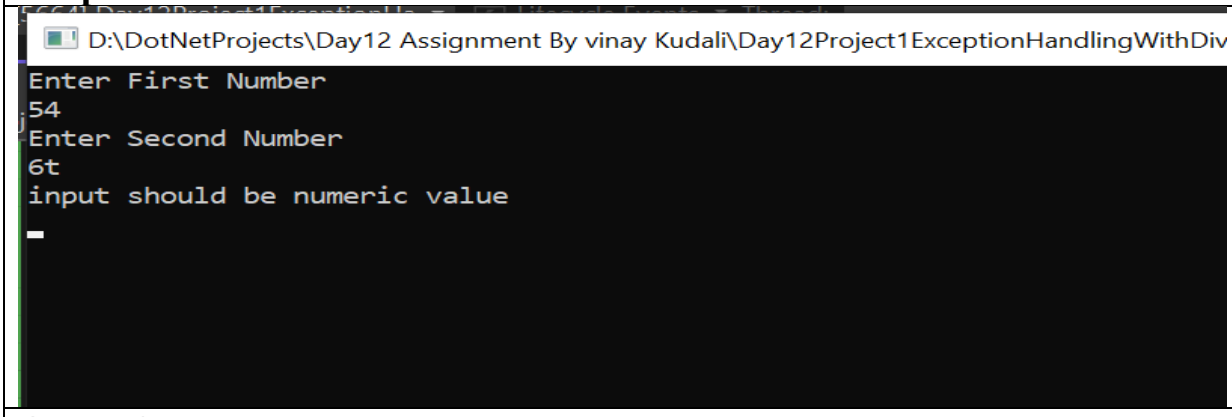
```
        }
        catch (DivideByZeroException ex) //this is the catch block for divide by zero exception
        {
           Console.WriteLine("Denominator Shouldn't be Zero : Enter Number Which Is not Zero");
        }
        catch (OverflowException ex) //this is the catch block for over flow exception exception
        {
           Console.WriteLine("Enter The value with in the range : 1 to 50000");
        }
        catch (FormatException ex) // this is the catch block For format Exception
        {
           Console.WriteLine("input should be numeric value");

        }
        catch (Exception ex)// this is Super Exception
        {
           Console.WriteLine("Some error occured");
        }
        Console.ReadLine();
     }
   }
}
```

Output 1:



Output2:



Output3:

4. What is the use of "finally" block illustrate with an example.

"**Finally**" is a keyword. The code inside "**finally Block**" will get executed regardless whether or not there is an Exception.

Uses: By using a **finally block,** we can clean up any resources that are allocated in a try block, and we can run code even if an exception occurs in the **try block.**

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

1. Exception Handling is done to handle Exceptions or errors Gracefully without displaying any errors to the end customers.
2. A single try block can have multiple catch block
3. A general Exception Should be written at the last.
4. Statements inside the finally block will be executed irrespective of Whether exception Occurs or not.
5. A general Syntax Of exception handling is **try, catch, finally.**

6. What is compilation and Runtime error? Write at least 3 differences between them.

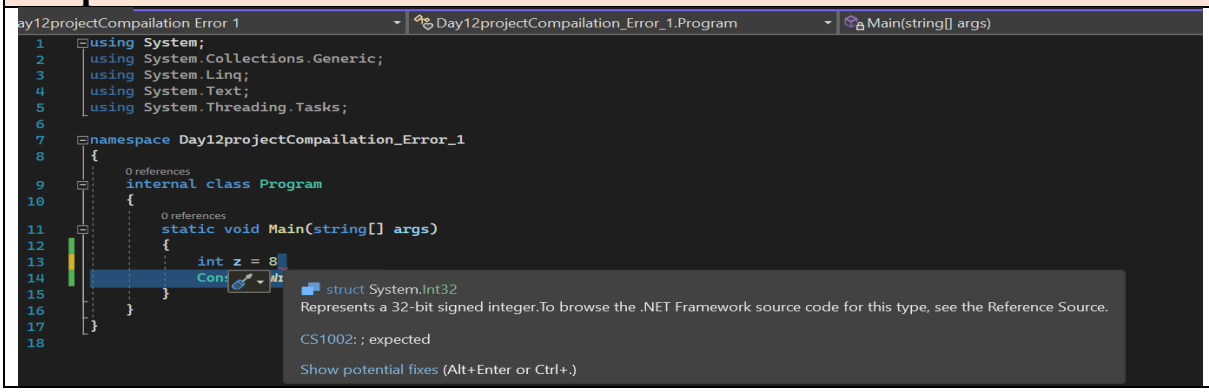
Compilation Errors	Run time Errors
• To find the compilation errors, Developer no need to be involve. It will show Red Line. • It has a physical property; we can see compilation error before compilation. • These are the syntax errors which are detected by the compiler.	• To find the Run time errors, Developer needs to be involved. There is no need for indication to find the run time errors. • We can find it after compilation done by the developer. It will run in back ground execution. • These are errors which are not detected by the compiler and produce wrong results.

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

1)

```
internal class Program
   {
      static void Main(string[] args)
      {
         int z = 8
         Console.WriteLine(z);
      }
   }
```

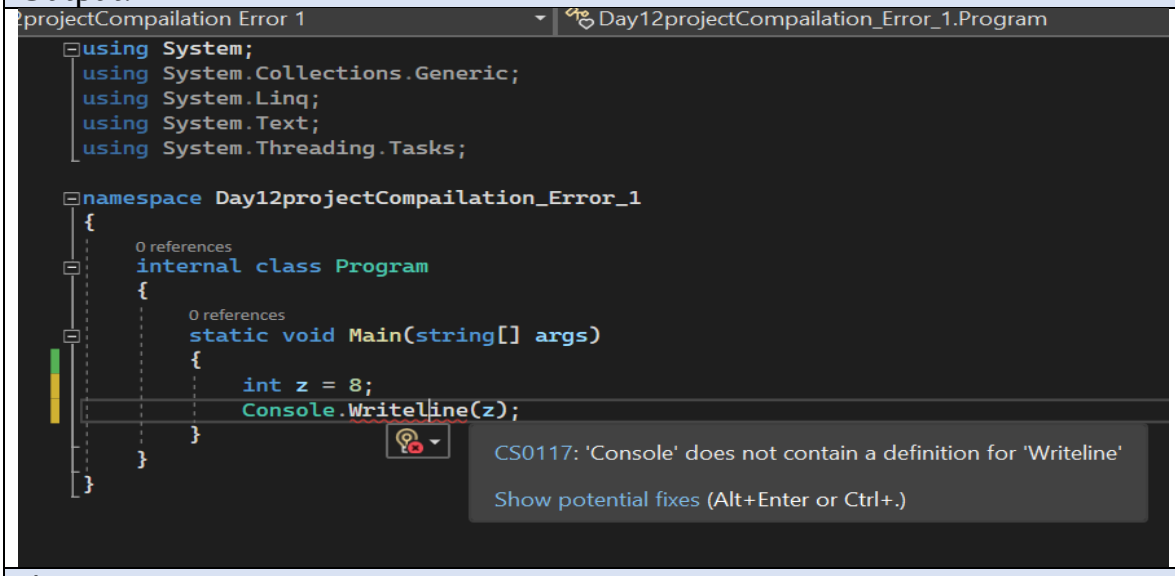
Output:



2)

```
internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.Writeline(z);
        }
    }
```

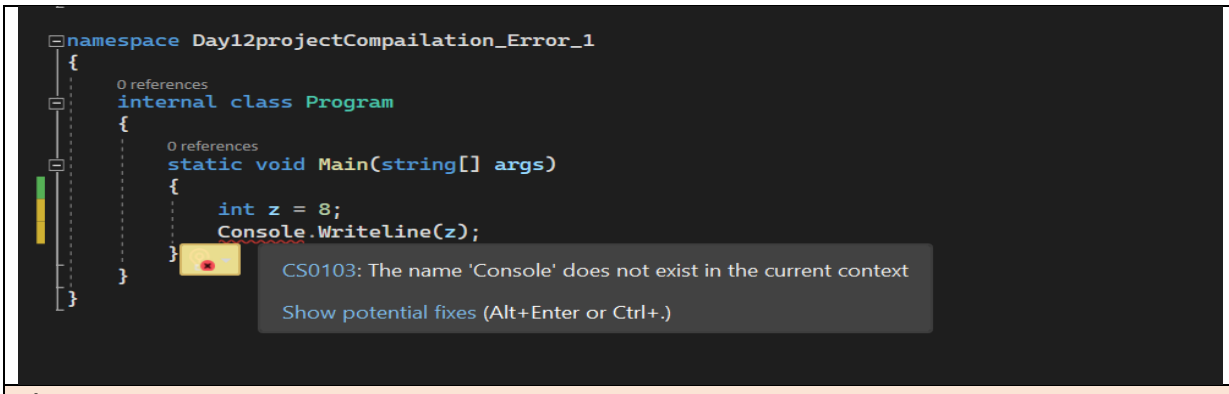
Output:



3)

```
internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.Writeline(z);
        }
    }
```

Output:

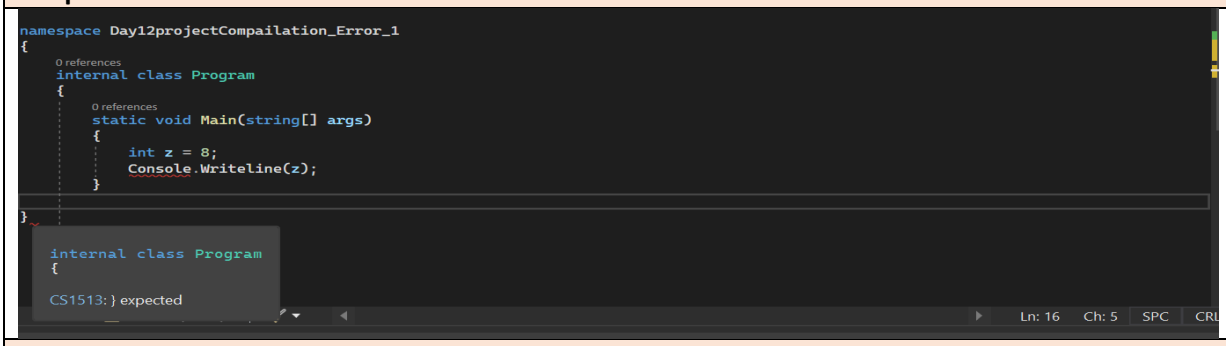


4)

```
internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.Writeline(z);
        }

}
```

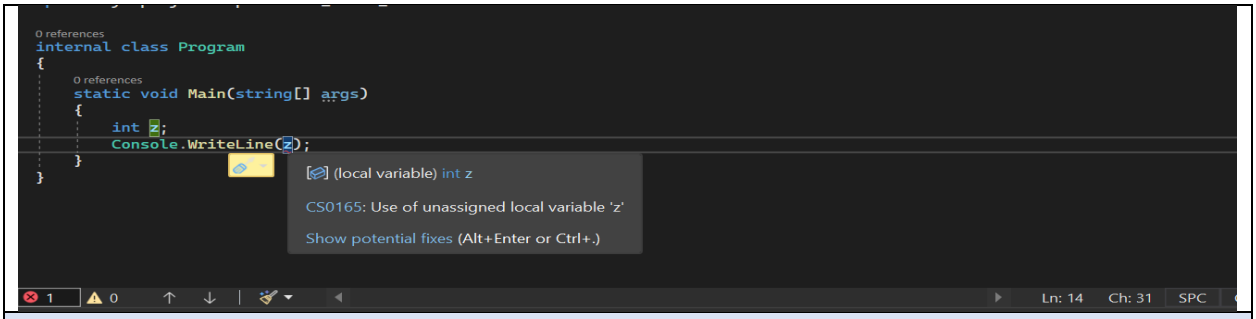
Output:



5)

```
internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z;
            Console.WriteLine(z);
        }
    }
```

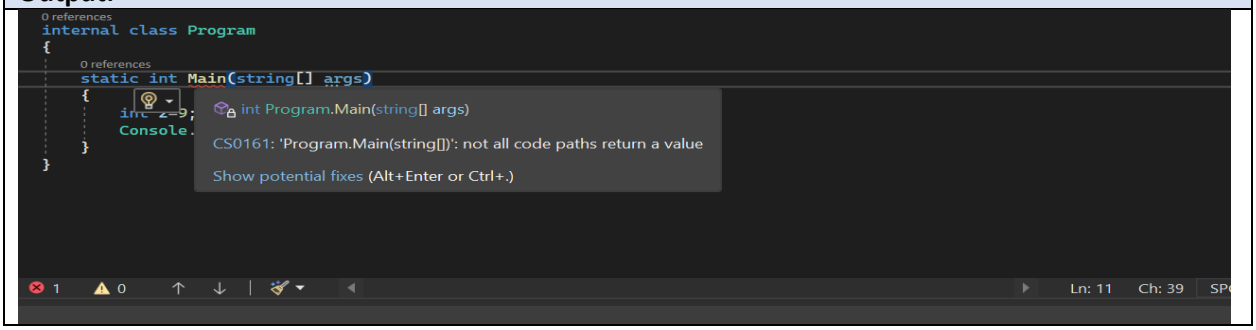
Output:



6)

```
{
      static int Main(string[] args)
      {
         int z=9;
         Console.WriteLine(z);
      }
   }
```

Output:

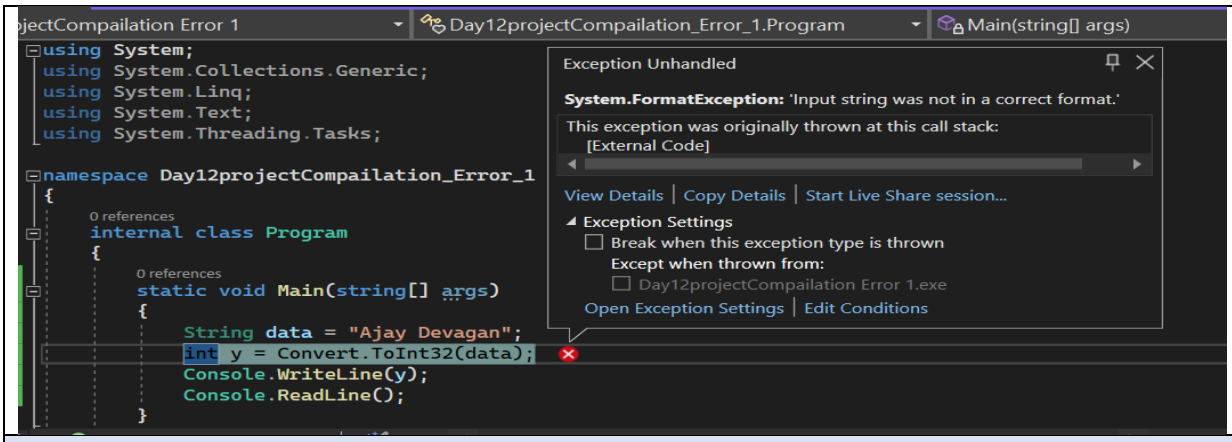


8. Write any 6 runtime errors with small code snippets and add run time error screen shots.

1) System.FormatException

```
internal class Program
   {
      static void Main(string[] args)
      {
         String data = "Ajay Devagan";
         int y = Convert.ToInt32(data);
         Console.WriteLine(y);
         Console.ReadLine();
      }
```

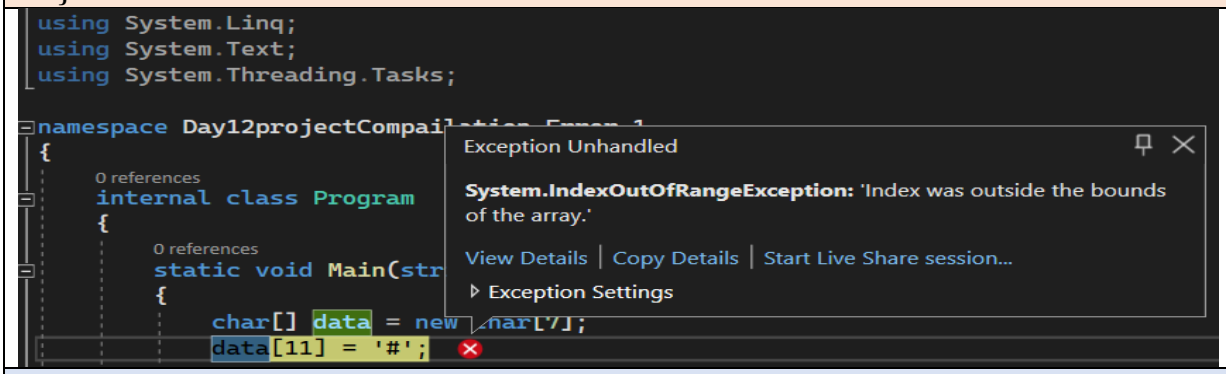
Output:



2) System.OutOfRangeIndexException

```
internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            char[] data = new char[7];
            data[11] = '#';

        }
    }
```



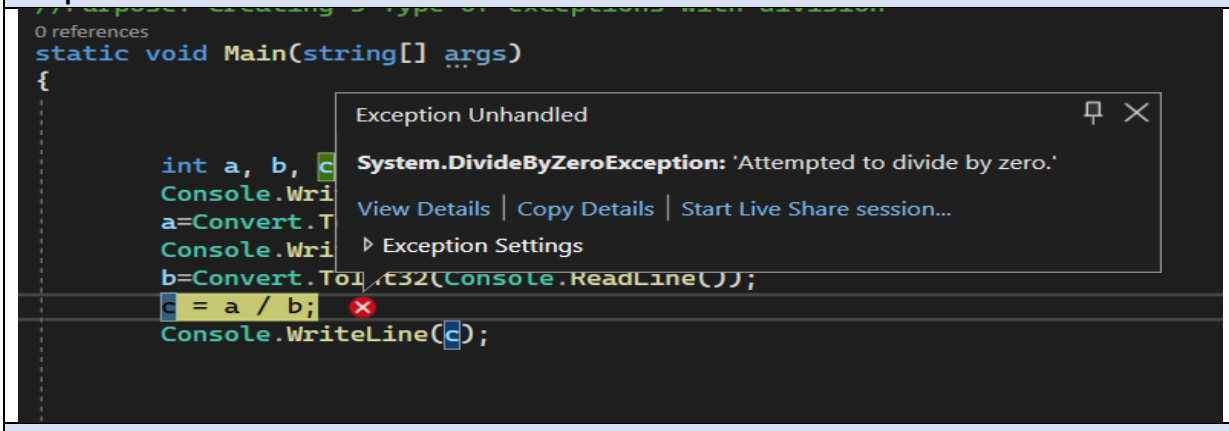
3) System.DivideByZeroException

```
static void Main(string[] args)
    {


        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(c);
```

```
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
```

Output:



4) System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException:

```
internal class Program
  {
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
      string d = "vinay";
      d= d.Insert(8, "hello");
      Console.WriteLine(d);
    }
  }
```

Output: