

Day 12 Assignment

By

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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)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Divide by zero exception");
            }
            catch (FormatException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Format exception");
            }
            catch (OverflowException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Overflow exception");
            }
            catch (Exception)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("Super exception");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

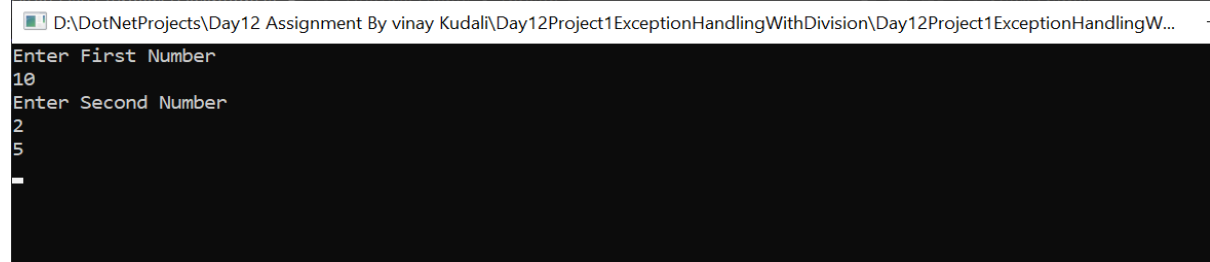
```

    }
    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();
}
}
}

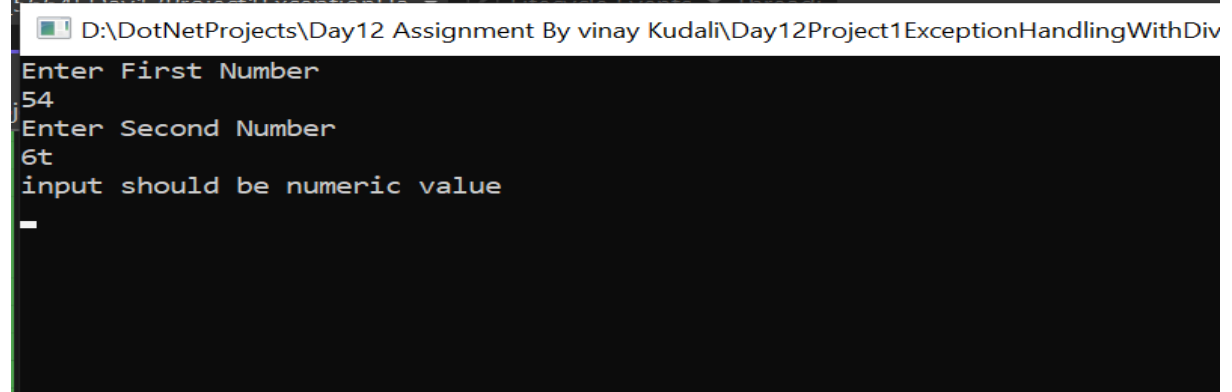
```

Output 1:



A screenshot of a Windows console window titled "D:\DotNetProjects\Day12 Assignment By vinay Kudali\Day12Project1ExceptionHandlingWithDivision\Day12Project1ExceptionHandlingW...". The console displays the following text: "Enter First Number", "10", "Enter Second Number", "2", "5", and a horizontal line. This represents a successful execution where the user entered 10 and 2, and the program calculated 5.

Output2:



A screenshot of a Windows console window titled "D:\DotNetProjects\Day12 Assignment By vinay Kudali\Day12Project1ExceptionHandlingWithDiv...". The console displays the following text: "Enter First Number", "54", "Enter Second Number", "6t", "input should be numeric value", and a horizontal line. This represents an execution where the user entered 54 and "6t", which caused a FormatException, and the program correctly displayed the error message "input should be numeric value".

Output3:

```
D:\DotNetProjects\Day12 Assignment By vinay Kudali\Day12Project1ExceptionHandlingWithDivision
Enter First Number
33
Enter Second Number
t
Some error occurred
```

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.

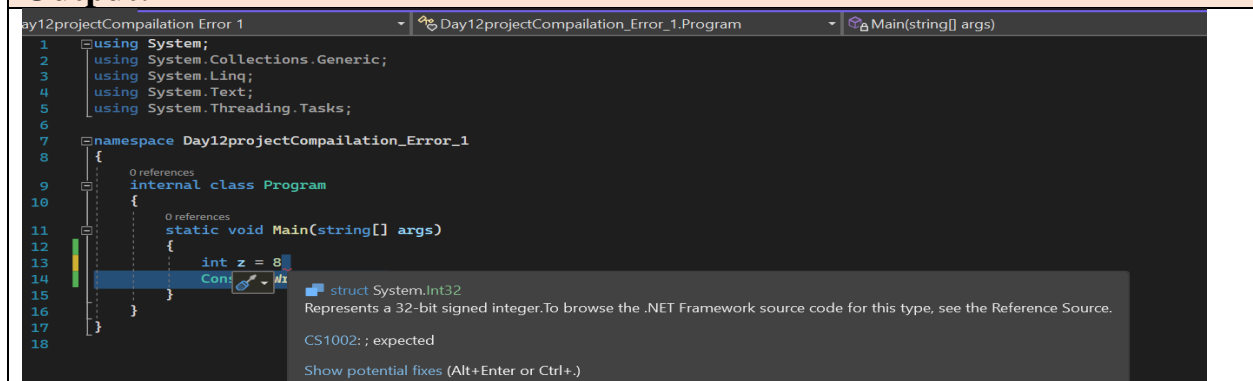
Compilation Errors	Run time Errors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To find the compilation errors, Developer no need to be involve. It will show Red Line. It has a physical property; we can see compilation error before compilation. These are the syntax errors which are detected by the compiler. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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);
    }
}
```

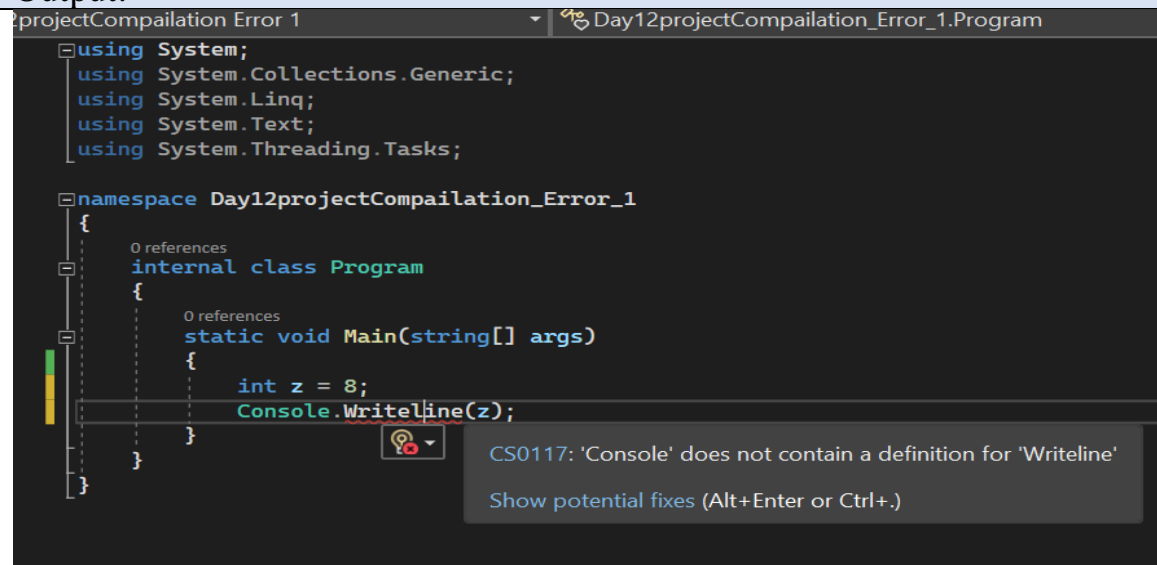
Output:



2)

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

Output:



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with a project named 'Day12projectCompailation_Error_1'. The code in the editor is as follows:

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

namespace Day12projectCompailation_Error_1
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.Writeline(z);
        }
    }
}
```

A compilation error is shown in the bottom right corner: **CS0117: 'Console' does not contain a definition for 'Writeline'**. Below the error message, it says "Show potential fixes (Alt+Enter or Ctrl+.)".

3)

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

Output:

```
namespace Day12projectCompailation_Error_1
{
    0 references
    internal class Program
    {
        0 references
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.WriteLine(z);
        }
    }
}
```

CS0103: The name 'Console' does not exist in the current context

Show potential fixes (Alt+Enter or Ctrl+.)

4)

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

Output:

```
namespace Day12projectCompailation_Error_1
{
    0 references
    internal class Program
    {
        0 references
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int z = 8;
            Console.WriteLine(z);
        }
    }
}
```

internal class Program

CS1513:) expected

Ln: 16 Ch: 5 SPC CRL

5)

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

Output:

```

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

```

(local variable) int z
CS0165: Use of unassigned local variable 'z'
Show potential fixes (Alt+Enter or Ctrl+.)

Ln: 14 Ch: 31 SPC

6)

```

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

```

Output:

```

0 references
internal class Program
{
    0 references
    static int Main(string[] args)
    {
        int z=9;
        Console.WriteLine(z);
    }
}

```

int Program.Main(string[] args)
CS0161: 'Program.Main(string[])': not all code paths return a value
Show potential fixes (Alt+Enter or Ctrl+.)

Ln: 11 Ch: 39 SPC

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

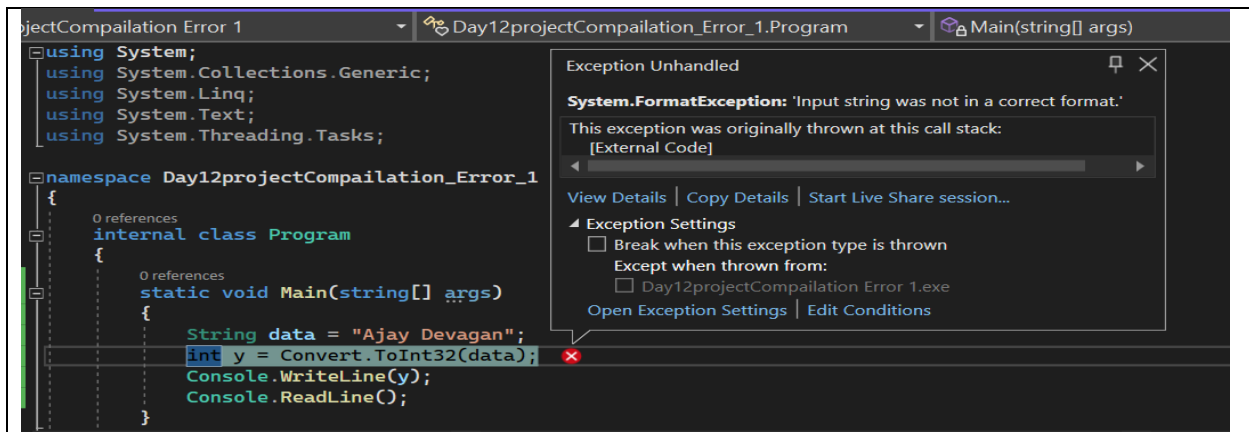
1) System.FormatException

```

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.OutOfRangeException

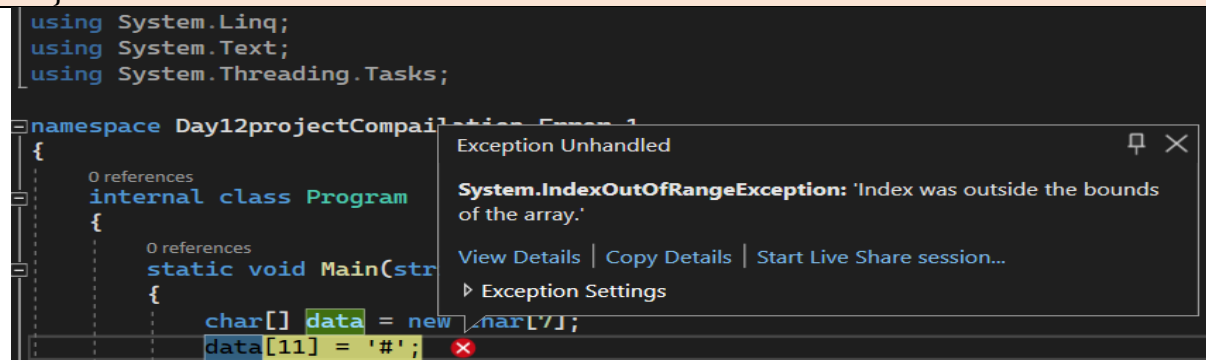
internal class Program

```

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

    }
}

```



3) System.DivideByZeroException

static void Main(string[] args)

```

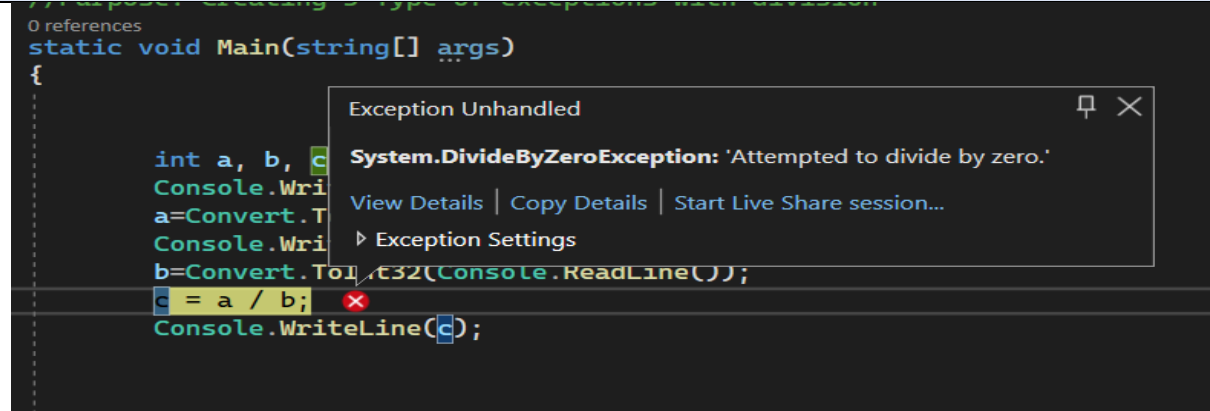
{
    int a, b, c;
    Console.WriteLine("Enter First Number");
    a=Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
    Console.WriteLine("Enter Second Number");
    b=Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
    c = a / b;
    Console.WriteLine(c);
}

```



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

Output:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio code editor with a C# file. The code is as follows:

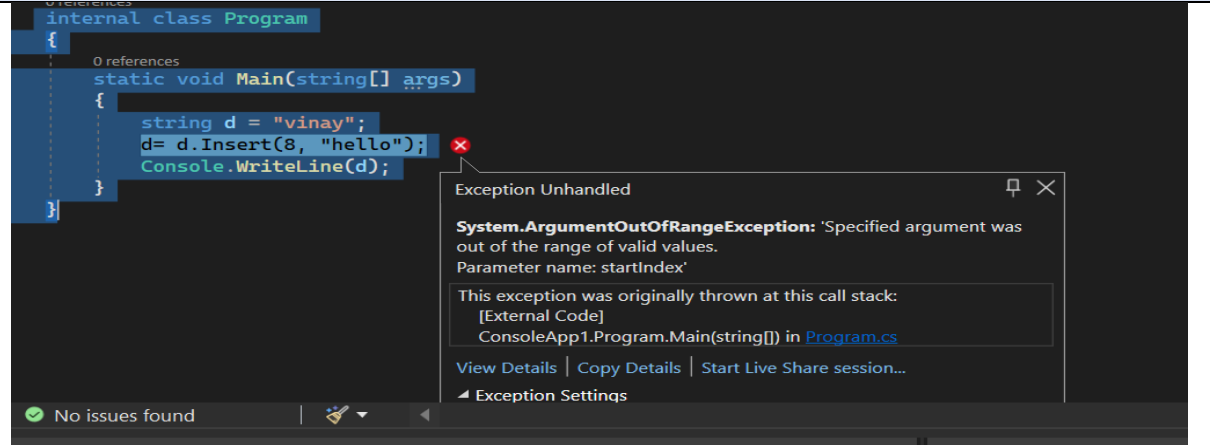
```
0 references  
static void Main(string[] args)  
{  
  
    int a, b, c;  
    Console.WriteLine("Enter a and b:");  
    a=Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());  
    b=Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());  
    c = a / b;  
    Console.WriteLine(c);  
}
```

An exception dialog box is displayed over the code, titled "Exception Unhandled". The message reads: "System.DivideByZeroException: 'Attempted to divide by zero.'" Below the message are links for "View Details", "Copy Details", and "Start Live Share session...". There is also a link for "Exception Settings". A red 'x' icon is visible next to the line `c = a / b;` in the code editor.

4) System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException:

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

Output:



The screenshot shows a Visual Studio code editor with a C# file. The code is as follows:

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

An exception dialog box is displayed over the code, titled "Exception Unhandled". The message reads: "System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException: 'Specified argument was out of the range of valid values. Parameter name: startIndex'". Below the message, it states: "This exception was originally thrown at this call stack: [External Code] ConsoleApp1.Program.Main(string[]) in Program.cs". There are links for "View Details", "Copy Details", and "Start Live Share session...". There is also a link for "Exception Settings". A red 'x' icon is visible next to the line `d= d.Insert(8, "hello");` in the code editor.

At the bottom of the Visual Studio window, there is a status bar that says "No issues found".