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Course:OOP

Group: wensday evening

Assignment: Understanding and Handling OOP/Java Exceptions/10marks

Exceptions to Implement:

Checked Exceptions ::

1. IOException: Simulate a scenario like reading a file from disk that might cause an input/output error. o Example: Attempt to read a non-existent file.

```
import java.io.*;

public class IOException {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Attempt to read a file that does not exist
            FileReader reader = new FileReader("nonexistentfile.txt");
        } catch (IOException e) {
            // Handle the exception
            System.out.println("IOException caught: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

2. FileNotFoundException: A specific type of IOException that occurs when a file is not found. o Example: Try to open a file that doesn't exist.

```
import java.io.*;

public class FileNotFoundException {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            // Specific case of IOException
            FileInputStream file = new FileInputStream("missingfile.txt");
        } catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
            System.out.println("FileNotFoundException caught: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}
```

3. EOFException: Simulate reaching the end of a file unexpectedly. o Example: Attempt to read beyond the file's content.

```
import java.io.*;

public class EOFException{

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try

        // Simulate EOFException by reading beyond data in a stream

            DataInputStream data = new DataInputStream(new FileInputStream("emptyfile.txt"));

            data.readUTF();

        } catch (EOFException e) {

            System.out.println("EOFException caught: " + e.getMessage());

        } catch (IOException e) {

            System.out.println("IOException caught: " + e.getMessage());

        }

    }

}
```

4. SQLException: Simulate a database error. o Example: Attempt to connect to a non-existent database or execute invalid SQL.

```
import java.sql.*;

public class SQLException {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {

            // Simulate database error

            Connection connection =

            DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/nonexistentDB", "user", "password");

        } catch (SQLException e) {

            System.out.println("SQLException caught: " + e.getMessage());

        }

    }

}
```

```
}  
}
```

5. `ClassNotFoundException`: Demonstrate a scenario where a class file is missing at runtime.

```
public class ClassNotFoundException {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            // Simulate missing class error  
            Class.forName("com.unknown.NonExistentClass");  
        } catch (ClassNotFoundException e) {  
            System.out.println("ClassNotFoundException caught: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Unchecked Exceptions

6. `ArithmeticException`: Simulate an arithmetic operation that fails.

```
public class ArithmeticException {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        try {  
            int result = 10 / 0;  
        } catch (ArithmeticException e) {  
            System.out.println("ArithmeticException caught: " + e.getMessage());  
        }  
    }  
}
```

7. `NullPointerException`: Access a null reference.

```

public class NullPointerException {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {

            String str = null;

            System.out.println(str.length());

        } catch (NullPointerException e) {

            System.out.println("NullPointerException caught: " + e.getMessage());

        }

    }

}

```

8. `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`: Access an invalid array index.

```

public class ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {

            int[] numbers = {1, 2, 3};

            System.out.println(numbers[5]);

        } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

            System.out.println("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException caught: " + e.getMessage());

        }

    }

}

```

9. `ClassCastException`: Demonstrate an invalid type cast.

```

public class ClassCastException {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try {

            Object obj = new String("test");

            Integer num = (Integer) obj;

        } catch (ClassCastException e) {

        }

    }

}

```

```

        System.out.println("ClassCastException caught: " + e.getMessage());
    }
}

```

10. `IllegalArgumentException`: Pass an invalid argument to a method.

```

public class IllegalArgumentException {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Thread.sleep(-1);
        } catch (IllegalArgumentException | InterruptedException e) {
            System.out.println("IllegalArgumentException caught: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}

```

11. `NumberFormatException`: Attempt to convert a string to a number when the format is invalid.

```

public class NumberFormatException {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            int number = Integer.parseInt("invalidNumber");
        } catch (NumberFormatException e) {
            System.out.println("NumberFormatException caught: " + e.getMessage());
        }
    }
}

```