# 20.PROBLEM:

Write a program to create your own exception types to handle situation specific to your application (Hint: Define a subclass of Exception which itself is a subclass of Throwable).

# SOURCECODE:

import java.io.\*;

class MyException extends Exception

{

public MyException(String s)

{

super(s);

}

}

public class assignment20

{

public static void main(String args[])throws IOException

{

BufferedReader br=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

System.out.println("Enter the Age: ");

String str1=br.readLine();

int x=Integer.parseInt(str1);

if(x>10)

{

try

{

System.out.println("Age: "+x);

throw new MyException("Exception");

}

catch(Exception e)

{

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

}

}

else

System.out.println("Age: "+x);

}

}

# OUTPUT:

Enter the Age:

20

Age: 20

caught: Exception

# DISCUSSION:

1.First of all we create MYExeption class which extends the exception.

2.In assignment20 class we create our own exception as if we give input greater than 10 as age we see that it causes exception in output.