**Lab-9-WT lab**

By: - Anusthan Singh (20051337)

Q**1. Write a Java program to generate an ArrayIndexOutofBoundsException and handle it using catch statement.**

**Code:-**

import java.util.Arrays;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class q1\_AIOBE {

   public static void main(String args[]) {

      int[] Array = {234, 43, 65, 70, 68, 34, 33};

      System.out.println("Elements in the array are: ");

      System.out.println(Arrays.toString(Array));

      Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

      System.out.println("Enter the index of the required element :");

      try {

         int element = sc.nextInt();

         System.out.println("Element in the given index is : "+Array[element]);

      } catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {

         System.out.println("The index you have entered is invalid, Not possible");

         System.out.println("Please enter an index number between 0 and 6");

      }

   }

}

Output:-

Elements in the array are:

[234, 43, 65, 70, 68, 34, 33]

Enter the index of the required element :

4

Element in the given index is : 68

**Or**

Elements in the array are:

[234, 43, 65, 70, 68, 34, 33]

Enter the index of the required element : 9

The index you have entered is invalid, Not possible

Please enter an index number between 0 and 6

Screenshoot:-



Q2. Write a Java program to illustrate try..catch..finally block.

class q2

{

        public static void main(String[] args)

        {

                int i = 80, j = 4, k = 4;

                int answer;

                try

                {

                        answer = i / (j-k);

                }

                catch (ArithmeticException ae)

                {

                        System.out.println("Cannot divided by zero."+ae);

                }

                finally

                {

                        System.out.println("finally block");

                }

                answer = i / (j+k);

                System.out.println("Answer: "+answer);

        }

}

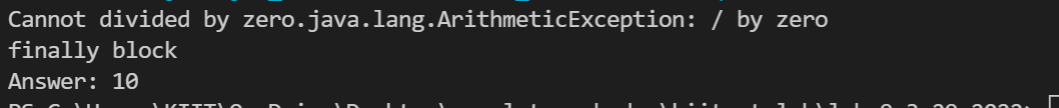
Output:-

Cannot divided by zero.java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero

finally block

Answer: 10

Screenshot:-



Q3  Write a Java class which has a method called ProcessInput().  
This method checks the number entered by the user.  
If the entered number is negative then throw an user defined exception called NegativeNumberException, otherwise it displays the double value of the entered number.

Code:-

import java.util.\*;

class q3

{

    public static void ProcessInput(int num) throws NegativeNumberException

    {

        if(num<0)

        {

            throw new NegativeNumberException(num);

        }

        else

        {

            System.out.println("The Double of the entered number: "+(num+num));

        }

    }

    public static void main(String args[])

    {

        Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);

        int num;

        System.out.println("Enter a number:");

        num = input.nextInt();

        try

        {

            ProcessInput(num);

        }

        catch (NegativeNumberException e)

        {

            System.out.println(e);

        }

        input.close();

    }

}

class NegativeNumberException extends Exception

{

    int e;

    NegativeNumberException(int num)

    {

        e = num;

    }

}

Output:-

Enter a number:

5

The Double of the entered number: 10

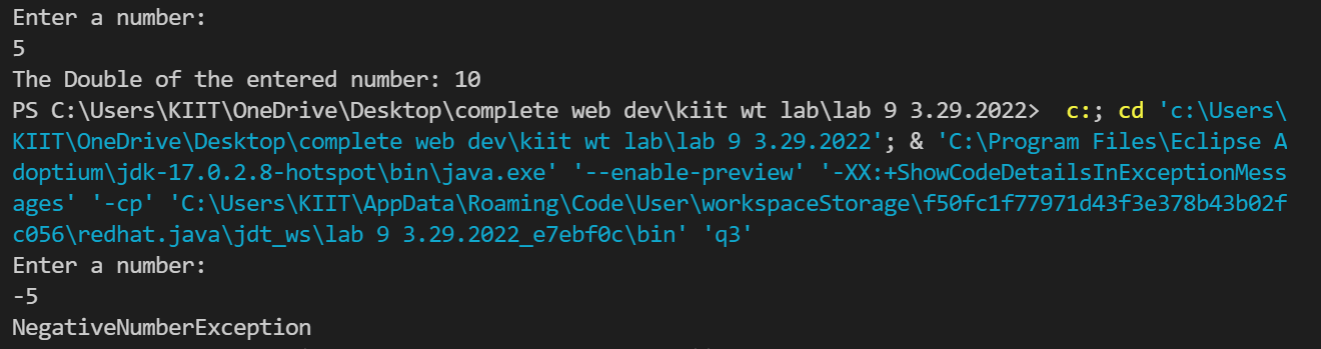
**Or**

Enter a number:

-5

NegativeNumberException

Screenshot:-



Q4.Write a program to create user defined exceptions called HrsException, MinException and SecException.  
Create a class Time which contains data members hours, minutes, seconds and throw the user defined exceptions  
if hours (>24 & <0),minutes(>60 & <0),seconds(>60 & <0).

Code:-

import java.util.Scanner;

class Time {

    int hours, minutes, seconds;

    public Time(int hours, int minutes, int seconds) {

        this.hours = hours;

        this.minutes = minutes;

        this.seconds = seconds;

    }

    public void setTime(int hours, int minutes, int seconds) throws HrsException, MinException, SecException {

        if (hours > 24 || hours < 0) {

            throw new HrsException("Hours should be between 0 and 24");

        } else if (minutes > 60 || minutes < 0) {

            throw new MinException("Minutes should be between 0 and 60");

        } else if (seconds > 60 || seconds < 0) {

            throw new SecException("Seconds should be between 0 and 60");

        } else {

            this.hours = hours;

            this.minutes = minutes;

            this.seconds = seconds;

        }

    }

    public void displayTime() {

        System.out.println("Time is " + hours + ":" + minutes + ":" + seconds);

    }

}

class HrsException extends Exception {

    public HrsException(String message) {

        super(message);

    }

}

class MinException extends Exception {

    public MinException(String message) {

        super(message);

    }

}

class SecException extends Exception {

    public SecException(String message) {

        super(message);

    }

}

class q4 {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);

        System.out.println("Enter hours, minutes and seconds");

        int hours = sc.nextInt();

        int minutes = sc.nextInt();

        int seconds = sc.nextInt();

        Time t = new Time(hours, minutes, seconds);

        try {

            t.setTime(hours, minutes, seconds);

        } catch (HrsException e) {

            System.out.println(e);

        } catch (MinException e) {

            System.out.println(e);

        } catch (SecException e) {

            System.out.println(e);

        }

        t.displayTime();

    }

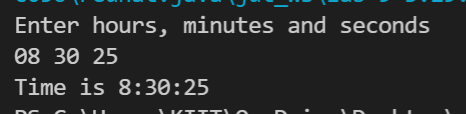
}

Enter hours, minutes and seconds

08 30 25

Time is 8:30:25

Screenshot:-



Q5. Write a java program to implement a stack class having methods push () and pop().  
These methods must be designed to throw user defined exception when the stack is empty or full.

Code:-

class q5\_Stack {

  //to store elements of stack

  private int arr[];

  private int top;

  private int capacity;

  // Creating a stack

  q5\_Stack(int size) {

    arr = new int[size];

    capacity = size;

    top = -1;

  }

  public void push(int x) {

    if (isFull()) {

      System.out.println("Stack OverFlow");

      System.exit(1);

    }

    System.out.println("Insertion = " + x);

    arr[++top] = x;

  }

  public int pop() {

    if (isEmpty()) {

      System.out.println("STACK EMPTY");

      System.exit(1);

    }

    return arr[top--];

  }

  public int getSize() {

    return top + 1;

  }

  public Boolean isEmpty() {

    return top == -1;

  }

  public Boolean isFull() {

    return top == capacity - 1;

  }

  public void printStack() {

    for (int i = 0; i <= top; i++) {

      System.out.print(arr[i] + ", ");

    }

  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {

    q5\_Stack stack = new q5\_Stack(5);

    stack.push(10);

    stack.push(15);

    stack.push(20);

    System.out.print("Stack: ");

    stack.printStack();

    stack.pop();

    System.out.println("\n After popping out");

    stack.printStack();

  }

}

Output:-

Insertion 10

Insertion 15

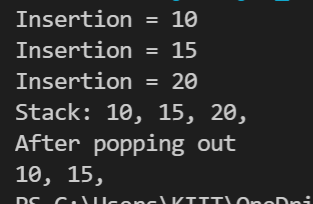
Insertion 20

Stack: 10, 15, 20,

After popping out

10, 15,

Screenshot:-



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