Lab 2: Exceptions in Java

Write a Java class with the following three methods:

1. `inputString()`
    - Takes no parameters, returns a String
    - Tries to read a String input from a **text file**
    - In case if it fails, prints a message and takes the input from the user instead
    - **Always** closes the scanner object before returning a value

2. `computeSequence()`
    - Takes a String, returns an int
    - The input should **only** consist of numbers (e.g. “4562”, “346724”)
    - Adds the first (n - 1) numbers in the String, and divides it by the last number
    - e.g. “2354” `->` (2+3+5) / 4
    - If there is any other character in the String, or if the String length is less than 2, throws an exception
    - Can handle *IllegalArgumentException* and *ArithmeticException* using try-catch
    - If any problem occurs, returns -1

3. `main()`
    - Creates String variable and assigns it a value using inputString()
    - Gives this String to computeSequence as a parameter
    - Prints the returned value

Hints:

1. How to open a text file and read it:
```
File file = new File(“path\\fileName.txt”);
Scanner scanner = new Scanner(file);
String word = scanner.next();
scanner.close(); // closes scanner
```

2. Remember that all characters have associated ASCII table values which can be used for computation and condition check. ASCII table link: https://www.asciitable.com/