DAY 12 ASSIGNMENT
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Q1.What is exception handling and why we need exception handling.

- Exception is done ensure that our application will not crash.
- will not display any technical details to make sure and it handle errors gracefully and display friendly messages.

Q2Write a simple division program and handle three exceptions discussed in the class also add super exception at the last.

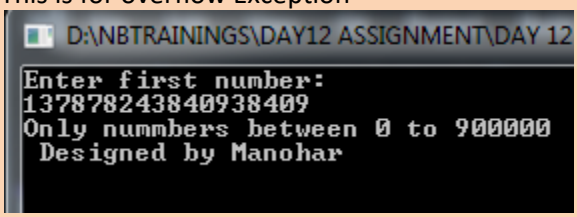
Code:

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

namespace DAY_12_PROJECT1
{
   internal class Program
   {
      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("division of two numbers is {0}", c);
            Console.ReadLine();

         }
         catch (OverflowException)// This is for overflow exception

         {
            Console.WriteLine("Only nummbers between 0 to 900000");
```

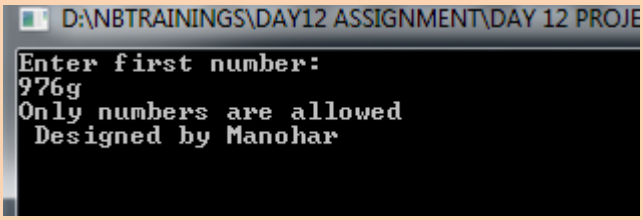
```
        }
        catch (FormatException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Only numbers are allowed");

        }
        catch (DivideByZeroException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(" Can not divide with zero");

        }
        catch (Exception)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("some error occured please contact admin");
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine(" Designed by Manohar");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
  }
}
```

Output:

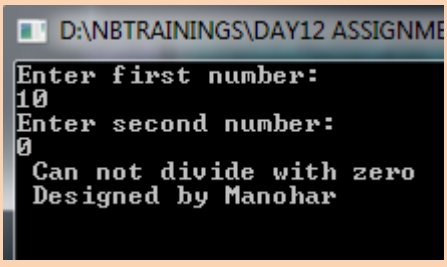
This is for overflow Exception



This is for Format Exception



Dividebyzero Exception



Q6.Write difference between compilation error and Run time error.

Compilation error	Run time error
1.Complier errors get when we want to Compile the code. 2.Errors that occur when we violet the rules of writing syntax is called Compiler errors. 3.All these errors are detected most frequent compile. 3. This are easy to detect and easy to fix . • Missing parenthesis({) • Printing the value of variable without declaring it.	1. Run time errors occur during program execution after successful compilation are called Run - time error. 2.These types of error are hard to find as the compiler doesn't point to the line at which the error occur. 3.This are hard to fix.

Q4.Wha is the use of "Finally " block illustrate with an example

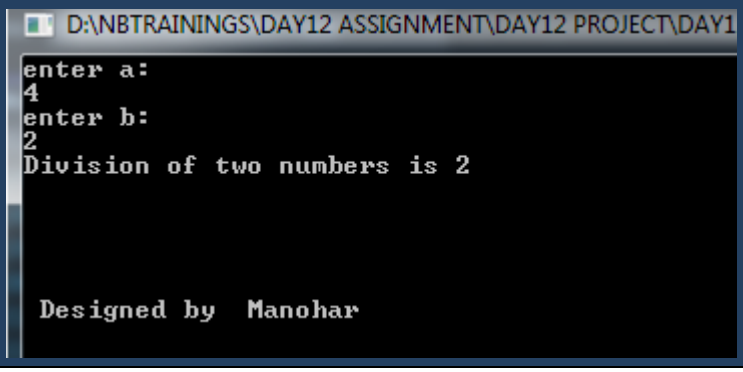
Statements inside the finally block will be execute irrespective of Exception occurs or not.
Uses:

- To display any common messages.
- To close any opened database or any files connections close it in finally block

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

namespace DAY12_PROJECT
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int a, b, c;
            try
            {
                Console.WriteLine("enter a:");
                a = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
                Console.WriteLine("enter b:");
                b = Convert.ToInt32(Console.ReadLine());
                c = a / b;
                Console.WriteLine("Division of two numbers is {0}", c);

            }
            catch (OverflowException)
            {
                Console.WriteLine("enter numbers between 0 o 600000");

            }
            catch (DivideByZeroException)
```

```
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Number cant be divided by zero");

        }
        catch (FormatException)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter numbers only");

        }
        catch (Exception)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Something went wrong, Manohar");

        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n \n \n \n \n Designed by  Manohar");
            Console.ReadLine();



        }
    }
  }
}
```

Ouput:



Q5.Write 5 points about Exception handling.
1.Exception handling is done to handle errors and ensure errors gracefully will no crash. 2.A single try block can have multiple catch blocks. 3.Always write a general Exception at the last. 4.Statements written inside finally block will executed irrespective of Exceptions occur or not. 5.The genral syntax for Exception is Try ,catch, finally.

Q.7 Write 6 compilation errors in c#

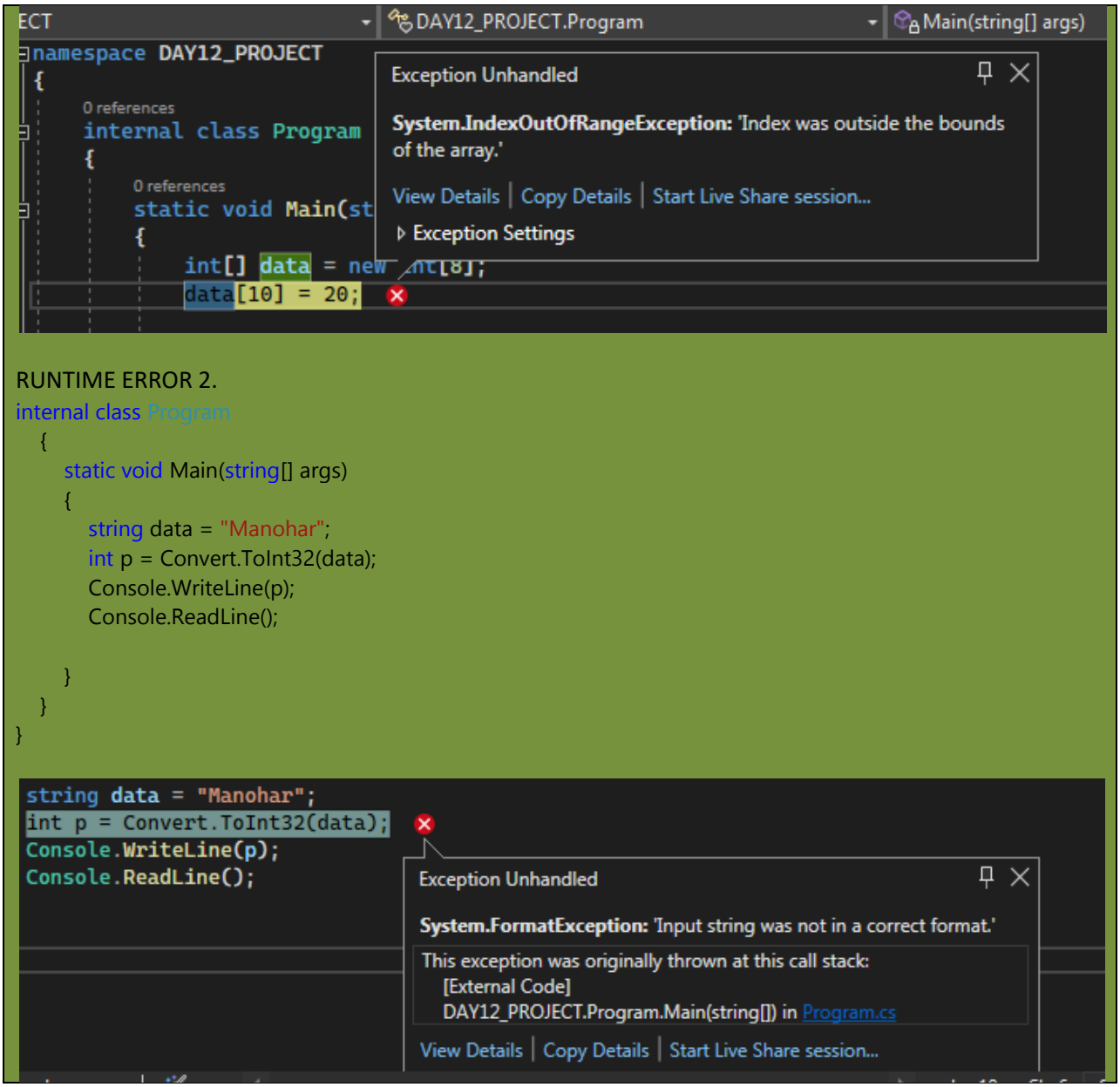
1.
```
internal class Program
{
    0 references
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Hello world");

    }
```

2.
```
internal class Program
{
    0 references
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        console.WriteLine();
```

3.
```
{
    0 references
    internal class Program
    {
        0 references
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            c = a / b;
            Console.WriteLine("addition of two numbers {0}," c);
```

Q8 Write any 6 run time errors

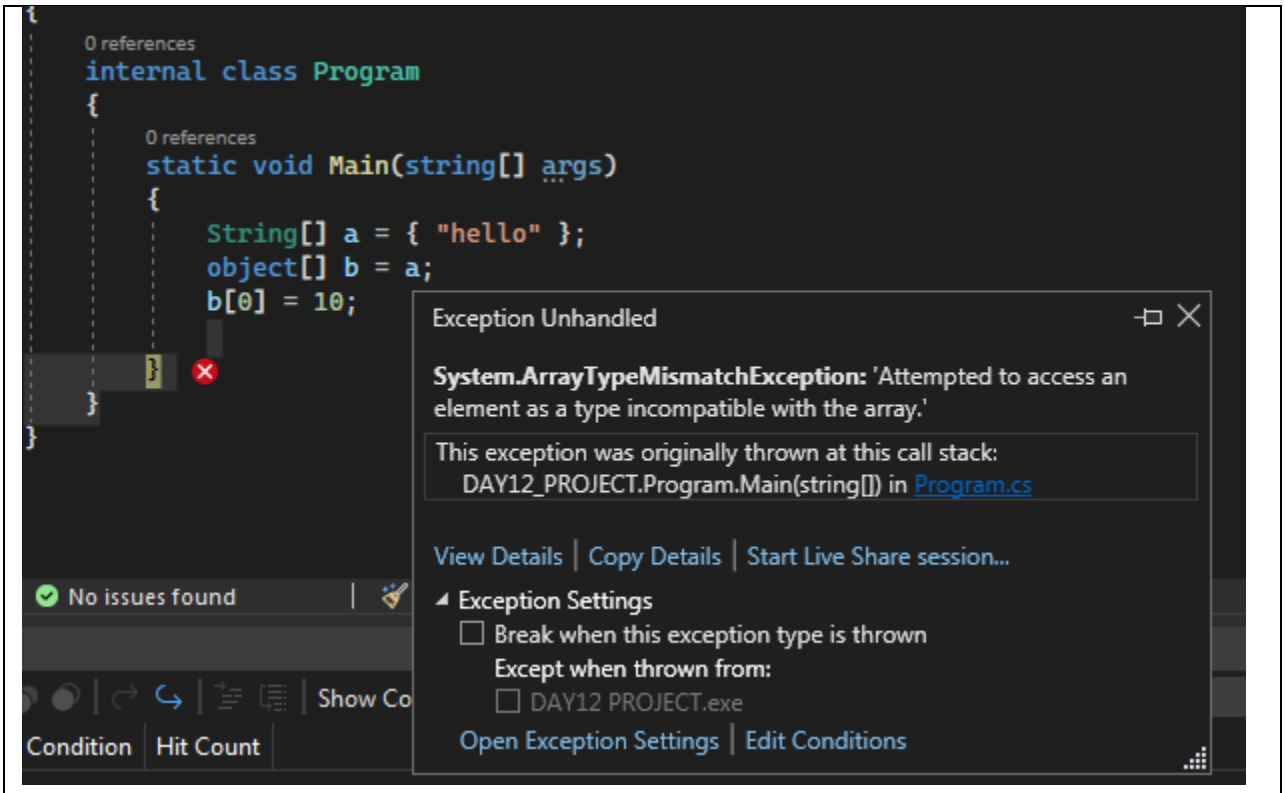
1.
```
namespace DAY12_PROJECT
{
    internal class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            int[] data = new int[8];
            data[10] = 20;

        }
    }
}
```



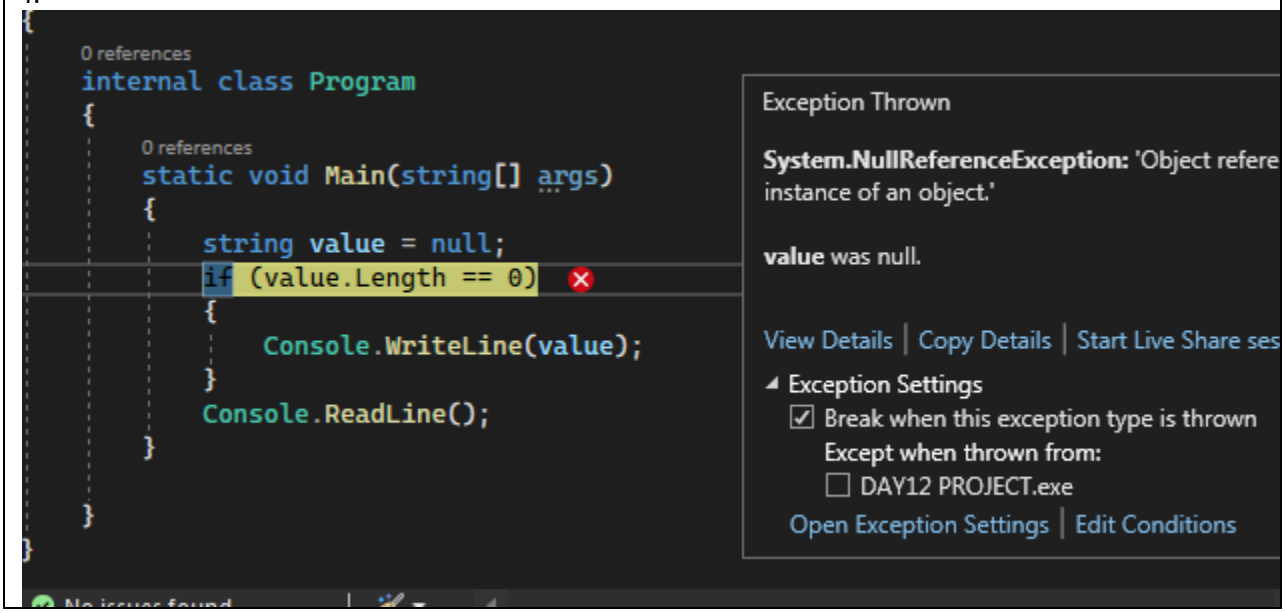
RUNTIME ERROR 2.

```
internal class Program
   {
      static void Main(string[] args)
      {
         string data = "Manohar";
         int p = Convert.ToInt32(data);
         Console.WriteLine(p);
         Console.ReadLine();

      }
   }
}
```


3.


0 references
internal class Program
{
0 references
static void Main(string[] args)
{
String[] a = { "hello" };
object[] b = a;
b[0] = 10;
}
}
Exception Unhandled
System.ArrayTypeMismatchException: 'Attempted to access an element as a type incompatible with the array.'
This exception was originally thrown at this call stack:
DAY12_PROJECT.Program.Main(string[]) in Program.cs
View Details | Copy Details | Start Live Share session...
Exception Settings
Break when this exception type is thrown
Except when thrown from:
DAY12 PROJECT.exe
Open Exception Settings | Edit Conditions
No issues found
Condition
Hit Count

4.


0 references
internal class Program
{
0 references
static void Main(string[] args)
{
string value = null;
if (value.Length == 0)
{
Console.WriteLine(value);
}
Console.ReadLine();
}
}
Exception Thrown
System.NullReferenceException: 'Object refere
instance of an object.'
value was null.
View Details | Copy Details | Start Live Share ses
Exception Settings
Break when this exception type is thrown
Except when thrown from:
DAY12 PROJECT.exe
Open Exception Settings | Edit Conditions