

Ex. No. 5	Exception Handling		
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Aim

To develop **Integer Stack Application** using C# by handling various catching various exceptions relating to size and format specification thereby handling them.

Description

An exception is a problem that arises during the execution of a program. A C# exception is a response to an exceptional circumstance that arises while a program is running, such as an attempt to divide by zero.

Exceptions provide a way to transfer control from one part of a program to another. C# exception handling is built upon four keywords: **try**, **catch**, **finally**, and **throw**.

- **try:** A try block identifies a block of code for which particular exceptions is activated. It is followed by one or more catch blocks.
- **catch:** A program catches an exception with an exception handler at the place in a program where you want to handle the problem. The catch keyword indicates the catching of an exception.
- **finally:** The finally block is used to execute a given set of statements, whether an exception is thrown or not thrown. For example, if you open a file, it must be closed whether an exception is raised or not.
- **throw:** A program throws an exception when a problem shows up. This is done using a throw keyword.

Syntax:

```
try
{
    // statements causing exception
}
catch( ExceptionName e1 )
{
    // error handling code
}
catch( ExceptionName e2 )
{
    // error handling code
}
```

```
catch( ExceptionName eN )
{
    // error handling code
}
finally
{
    // statements to be executed
}
```

Exception Classes in C#

C# exceptions are represented by classes. The exception classes in C# are mainly directly or indirectly derived from the “**System.Exception**” class. Some of the exception classes derived from the **System.Exception** class are the “**System.ApplicationException**” and “**System.SystemException**” classes. The “**System.ApplicationException**” class supports exceptions generated by application programs. Hence the exceptions defined by the programmers should derive from this class. The “**System.SystemException**” class is the base class for all predefined system exception.

The following table provides some of the predefined exception classes derived from the **Sytem.SystemException** class:

Exception Class	Description
System.IO.IOException	Handles I/O errors.
System.IndexOutOfRangeException	Handles errors generated when a method refers to an array index out of range.
System.ArrayTypeMismatchException	Handles errors generated when type is mismatched with the array type.
System.NullReferenceException	Handles errors generated from deferencing a null object.
System.DivideByZeroException	Handles errors generated from dividing a dividend with zero.

System.InvalidCastException	Handles errors generated during typecasting.
System.OutOfMemoryException	Handles errors generated from insufficient free memory.
System.StackOverflowException	Handles errors generated from stack overflow.

User - Defined Exception Classes

There are two types of exceptions:

- exceptions generated by an executing program
- exceptions generated by the CLR

The CLR throws **SystemException**.

The **ApplicationException** is thrown by a user program rather than the runtime where it is possible to create our own exception class. Exception must be the ultimate base class for all exceptions in C#. User-defined exception classes must inherit from either Exception class or one of its standard derived classes

Example

```
using System;

class MyException : ApplicationException
{ public MyException(string str) //constructor
{ Console.WriteLine ("User Defined Exception"); }
}

class MyClient
{
public static void Main()
{
try
{
throw new MyException ("Rajesh");
}
}
```

```
catch(MyException e)
{
    Console.WriteLine ("Exception caught here" + e.ToString ());
}
Console.WriteLine("Last Statement");
}
```

Program

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;

namespace Integer_Stack_Exception_Handling_5
{
    //To raise an Exception if the input is non-integer
    class NonInteger_Exception:ApplicationException {

        public NonInteger_Exception(String msg) {
            Console.WriteLine("\n-----EXCEPTION-----
            -----");
            Console.WriteLine("|-->Main:The \'FORMAT\' of the input should be integer\n|
            ->Msg: {0}",msg);
            Console.WriteLine("|-->Fix: Please try to insert integer value");
            Console.WriteLine("-----
            -----");
        }
    }

    //To raise an Exception if the input if Stack is empty
    class StackEmpty_Exception : ApplicationException {
        public StackEmpty_Exception(String msg)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n-----EXCEPTION-----
            -----");
            Console.WriteLine("|-->Main:For \'POP\' or \'DISPLAY\' the \'SIZE\' of the
            stack should be > 0\n|-->Msg: {0}", msg);
            Console.WriteLine("|-->Fix: Please try to \'PUSH\' values");
            Console.WriteLine("-----
            -----");
        }
    }

    class Program
    {
        //initialize the size of stack(default is 5)
        static int Stack_Size = 5;
        //Main Control Method
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            //Design
            Console.WriteLine("*****WELCOME User to operate INTEGER
            STACK [Default size->5]*****");
            Console.WriteLine();
            //Initialising Starting default capacity to 5
            Stack<int> stackinteger = new Stack<int>(5);
            //Calling Menu Function
            Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
        }
    }
}

```

```
}
//To Display Menu
public static void Initialize_Menu(Stack<int> stackinteger)
{

Console.WriteLine("_____
_____");

Console.WriteLine("|_____ *MENU* _____
_____|");
    Console.WriteLine("1.Push\n2.Pop\n3.Peek\n4.Display\n5.IncrementStack
Size\n6.Clear\n7.Aggregate Functions\n8.Exit");

    try
    {
        string value = Console.ReadLine();
        int choice;
        //to check if the input is integer
        if (int.TryParse(value, out choice))
        {

            switch (choice)
            {
                case 1:
                    Push_Integer(stackinteger);
                    break;
                case 2:
                    Pop_Integer(stackinteger);
                    break;
                case 3:
                    Peek_Integer(stackinteger);
                    break;
                case 4:
                    Display_Integer(stackinteger);
                    break;
                case 5:
                    Increment_Stack_Size(stackinteger);
                    break;
                case 6:
                    Clear_Integer(stackinteger);
                    break;

                case 8:
                    Console.WriteLine("The program is terminated");
                    Environment.Exit(0);
                    break;

                default:
                    Console.WriteLine("Invalid Choice!\nPlease Try again :(");
                    Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

        break;
    }

    }
    else
    {
        throw new NonInteger_Exception("Enter a Valid Input");
    }
}
catch (NonInteger_Exception formatexception)
{
    Console.WriteLine(formatexception.Message);
}
finally
{
    Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
}
}
//To Increment Stack Size
public static void Increment_Stack_Size(Stack<int> stackinteger)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Current Size is {0}", Stack_Size);
    Console.WriteLine("New Size should be greater than the Current Size");
    Console.WriteLine("Enter the new Stack Size ?");
    try
    {
        string value = Console.ReadLine();
        int intvalue;
        //to check if the input is integer
        if (int.TryParse(value, out intvalue))
        {
            //Exception if the user tries to decrement the stack size
            if (intvalue <= Stack_Size) { throw new
InvalidOperationException("Lesser Size or equal Size is entered"); }
            else { Stack_Size = intvalue; }
        }
        else
        {
            throw new NonInteger_Exception("Not an Integer");
        }
    }
    catch (NonInteger_Exception formatexception)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(formatexception.Message);
    }
    catch (InvalidOperationException invalidsize) {
        Console.WriteLine("\n-----EXCEPTION-----
-----");
        Console.WriteLine("|-->Main:The \'SIZE\' of the stack entered should be
greater than {0}\n|-->Msg: {1}", Stack_Size, invalidsize.Message);
    }
}

```

```

        Console.WriteLine("|-->Fix: Please Enter greater size to increment");
        Console.WriteLine("-----");
    -----");
    }
    finally
    {
        Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
    }
}
//To Push an Integer
public static void Push_Integer(Stack<int> stackinteger) {
    try
    {
        //To check if it reached the max size limit
        if (stackinteger.Count == Stack_Size)
        {
            throw new StackOverflowException();
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("Enter the integer value ?");
            //reading the value
            string value = Console.ReadLine();
            int intvalue;
            //to check if the input is integer
            if (int.TryParse(value, out intvalue))
            {
                stackinteger.Push(intvalue); Display_Integer(stackinteger);
            }
            else
            {
                throw new NonInteger_Exception("Not an Integer");
            }
        }
    }
    catch (StackOverflowException sizeexception)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("\n-----EXCEPTION-----");
    -----");
        Console.WriteLine("|-->Main:The \'SIZE\' of the stack cannot be greater
than {0}\n|-->Msg: {1}", Stack_Size, sizeexception.Message);
        Console.WriteLine("|-->Fix: Please POP the elements");
        Console.WriteLine("-----");
    -----");
    }
    catch (NonInteger_Exception formatexception) {
        Console.WriteLine(formatexception.Message);
    }
    finally
    {

```



```
        Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
    }

}

//To Pop an the top element
public static void Pop_Integer(Stack<int> stackinteger) {
    try
    {
        //if the stack has no elements
        if (stackinteger.Count == 0)
        {
            throw new StackEmpty_Exception("Stack is empty");
        }
        else {
            Console.WriteLine("The Popped Value is : " + stackinteger.Pop());
        }
    }
    catch(StackEmpty_Exception stackempty) {
        Console.WriteLine(stackempty.Message);
    }
    finally
    {
        Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
    }
}

//To Peek the top element
public static void Peek_Integer(Stack<int> stackinteger)
{
    Console.WriteLine("The Peeked Value is : " + stackinteger.Peek());
    Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
}

//To Display the elements in a Stack
public static void Display_Integer(Stack<int> stackinteger)
{
    try
    {
        //if the stack has no elements
        if (stackinteger.Count == 0)
        {
            throw new StackEmpty_Exception("Stack is empty");
        }
        else
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The stack elements are : ");
            Console.Write("[ ");
            foreach (int val in stackinteger)
            {
                Console.Write(val + ", ");
            }
            Console.WriteLine("]");
        }
    }
}
```

```
        }
    }
    catch (StackEmpty_Exception stackempty)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(stackempty.Message);
    }
    finally
    {
        Initialize_Menu(stackinteger);
    }
}
//To Clear the Stack elements
public static void Clear_Integer(Stack<int> stackinteger) {
    Console.WriteLine("After clearing the Stack :");
    stackinteger.Clear();
    Display_Integer(stackinteger);
}
}
}
```

Output

Invalid Input

```
*****WELCOME User to operate INTEGER STACK [Deafult size->5]*****
|-----*MENU*-----|
1.Push
2.Pop
3.Peek
4.Display
5.IncrementStack Size
6.Clear
7.Aggregate Functions
8.Exit
q
|-----EXCEPTION-----|
!->Main:The 'FORMAT' of the input should be integer
!->Msg: Enter a Valid Input
!->Fix: Please try to insert integer value
|-----|
Error in the application.
```

Non-Integer Value

```
Enter the integer value ?
q
|-----EXCEPTION-----|
!->Main:The 'FORMAT' of the input should be integer
!->Msg: Not an Integer
!->Fix: Please try to insert integer value
|-----|
Error in the application.
```

Max Stack Size limit

```
The stack elements are :
[ 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, ]
|-----*MENU*-----|
1.Push
2.Pop
3.Peek
4.Display
5.IncrementStack Size
6.Clear
7.Aggregate Functions
8.Exit
1
|-----EXCEPTION-----|
!->Main:The 'SIZE' of the stack cannot be greater than 5
!->Msg: Operation caused a stack overflow.
!->Fix: Please POP the elements
|-----|
```

Stack Empty

```

!-----*MENU*-----!
1.Push
2.Pop
3.Peek
4.Display
5.IncrementStack Size
6.Clear
7.Aggregate Functions
8.Exit
2

-----EXCEPTION-----
!-->Main:For 'POP' or 'DISPLAY' the 'SIZE' of the stack should be > 0
!-->Msg: Stack is empty
!-->Fix: Please try to 'PUSH' values
-----
Error in the application.

```

Invalid Operation

```

!-----*MENU*-----!
1.Push
2.Pop
3.Peek
4.Display
5.IncrementStack Size
6.Clear
7.Aggregate Functions
8.Exit
5
Current Size is 5
New Size should be greater than the Current Size
Enter the new Stack Size ?
3

-----EXCEPTION-----
!-->Main:The 'SIZE' of the stack entered should be greater than 5
!-->Msg: Lesser Size or equal Size is entered
!-->Fix: Please Enter greater size to increment
-----

```

Result

The above programmed is compiled successfully and the screenshots are well described with successful outputs and constraints.

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