A) Write a simple java application with a method, checkOne. This method (checkOne) receives an integer as a parameter and throws Exception if the integer is equal to one. If the parameter is not equal to one then the method returns a message (i.e. “It was not a ONE, we are saved!!”). This exception should be caught in the main method.

B) Now write a new exception class, OneException, which extends ArithmeticException. OneException class should have two constructors; one accepts no parameter and the second one accepts one parameter of type String (message). Use this new exception class (OneException) in part A and rewrite the application.

Hint: pages 704, 705, and 706 of your textbook.