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.