

Try Another Quiz

```
Question: 1 What will be the output of the program?
try
{
  int x = 0;
  int y = 5 / x;
}
  catch (Exception e)
{
   System.out.println("Exception");
}
  catch (ArithmeticException ae)
{
   System.out.println(" Arithmetic Exception");
}
  System.out.println("finished");
```

Your Answer: Compilation fails.



Correct Answer: Compilation fails.

Description: Compilation fails because ArithmeticException has already been caught.ArithmeticException is a subclass of java.lang.Exception, by time theArithmeticException has been specified it has already been caught by theException class.

If ArithmeticException appears before Exception, then the file will compile. When catching exceptions the more specific exceptions must be listed before the more general (the subclasses must be caught before the superclasses).

```
Question: 2 What will be the output of the program? public class RTExcept {
 public static void throwit ()
 {
   System.out.print("throwit ");
   throw new RuntimeException();
 }
 public static void main(String [] args)
```

```
try
System.out.print("hello ");
throwit();
catch (Exception re)
System.out.print("caught");
finally
System.out.print("finally ");
System.out.println("after");
```

Your Answer: hello throwit caught finally after



Correct Answer: hello throwit caught finally after

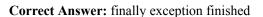
Description: The main() method properly catches and handles the RuntimeException in the catch block, finally runs (as it always does), and then the code returns to normal.

A, B and C are incorrect based on the program logic described above. Remember that properly handled exceptions do not cause the program to stop executing.

```
Question: 3 What will be the output of the program?
public class Test
public static void aMethod() throws Exception
try /* Line 5 */
throw new Exception(); /* Line 7 */
finally /* Line 9 */
System.out.print("finally "); /* Line 11 */
public static void main(String args[])
try
```

```
{
aMethod();
}
catch (Exception e) /* Line 20 */
{
System.out.print("exception ");
}
System.out.print("finished"); /* Line 24 */
}
}
```

Your Answer: finally exception finished



Description: This is what happens:

- (1) The execution of the try block (line 5) completes abruptly because of the throwstatement (line 7).
- (2) The exception cannot be assigned to the parameter of any catch clause of thetry statement therefore the finally block is executed (line 9) and "finally" is output (line 11).
- (3) The finally block completes normally, and then the try statement completes abruptly because of the throw statement (line 7).
- (4) The exception is propagated up the call stack and is caught by the catch in the main method (line 20). This prints "exception".
- (5) Lastly program execution continues, because the exception has been caught, and "finished" is output (line 24).

```
Question: 4 What will be the output of the program? public class X {
    public static void main(String [] args) {
        try {
        badMethod(); /* Line 7 */
        System.out.print("A");
    } catch (Exception ex) /* Line 10 */
    {
        System.out.print("B"); /* Line 12 */
    } finally /* Line 14 */
    {
        System.out.print("C"); /* Line 16 */
    }
```

```
System.out.print("D"); /* Line 18 */
public static void badMethod()
throw new RuntimeException();
Your Answer: BCD
Correct Answer: BCD
Description: (1) A RuntimeException is thrown, this is a subclass of exception.
(2) The exception causes the try to complete abruptly (line 7) therefore line 8 is never executed.
(3) The exception is caught (line 10) and "B" is output (line 12)
(4) The finally block (line 14) is always executed and "C" is output (line 16).
(5) The exception was caught, so the program continues with line 18 and outputs "D".
Question: 5 What exception will be thrown from the following block of code?
try {
throw new TryException();
catch {
throw new CatchException();
finally {
throw new FinallyException();
Your Answer: FinallyException
Correct Answer: FinallyException
Description: None
Question: 6 What will be the output of the program?
public class X
public static void main(String [] args)
```

```
try
{
badMethod();
System.out.print("A");
}
catch (RuntimeException ex) /* Line 10 */
{
System.out.print("B");
}
catch (Exception ex1)
{
System.out.print("C");
}
finally
{
System.out.print("D");
}
System.out.print("E");
}
public static void badMethod()
{
throw new RuntimeException();
}
```

Your Answer: BDE



Correct Answer: BDE

Description: A Run time exception is thrown and caught in the catch statement on line 10. All the code after the finally statement is run because the exception has been caught.

```
Question: 7 What will be the output of the program?
public class Foo
{
  public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    try
    {
    return;
    }
    finally
    {
        System.out.println( "Finally" );
    }
}
```

Your Answer: Finally



Correct Answer: Finally

Description: If you put a finally block after a try and its associated catch blocks, then once execution enters the try block, the code in that finally block will definitely be executed except in the following circumstances:

- 1. An exception arising in the finally block itself.
- 2. The death of the thread.
- 3. The use of System.exit()
- 4. Turning off the power to the CPU.

I suppose the last three could be classified as VM shutdown.

```
Question: 8 What will be the output of the program?
public class X
public static void main(String [] args)
try
badMethod();
System.out.print("A");
catch (Exception ex)
System.out.print("B");
finally
System.out.print("C");
System.out.print("D");
public static void badMethod()
throw new Error(); /* Line 22 */
```

Correct Answer: C is printed before exiting with an error message.

Description: None

Description: Error is thrown but not recognised line(22) because the only catch attempts to catch an Exception and Exception is not a superclass of Error. Therefore only the code in the finally statement can be run before exiting with a runtime error (Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Error).

Question: 9 We know that the method printStackTrace of an exception prints the stack of methods that have been call when that exception has ocurred. What stack trace will be printed after calling method1? public void method1() throws Exception { method2(); public void method2() throws Exception { throw method3(); public Exception method3() { return new Exception(); Your Answer: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception at mypackage.MyClass.method1(MyClass.java:10) **Correct Answer:** Exception in thread "main" java.lang.Exception at mypackage.MyClass.method3(MyClass.java:30) **Description:** None **Question:** 10 Following code will result in: float num = 5/0; Your Answer: Runtime Exception **Correct Answer:** Runtime Exception

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