Java Exception Handling - Practice Questions (No Solutions)

Q1. What will be the output of the following code?

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String str = null;
        System.out.println(str.length());
    }
}
```

a) null

b) 0

c) Compile-time error

d) Runtime Exception

Q2. Complete the try-catch block to handle the exception and print "Cannot divide by zero".

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a = 10, b = 0;
        // Your code here
        System.out.println(a / b);
    }
}
```

Q3. Predict the output:

```
public class Test {
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int[] arr = {1, 2, 3};
        try {
            System.out.println(arr[5]);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            System.out.println("Exception occurred: " + e);
        }
        System.out.println("End of program");
    }
}
```

Q4. Write a program that takes a string input from the user and prints its uppercase. Use exception handling to catch if the string is null.

Q5. Fill in the blanks:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        String s = null;
        try {
            System.out.println(s.toUpperCase());
        } catch (_____ e) {
            System.out.println("Caught a null pointer exception!");
        }
    }
}
```

a) Exception

b) NullPointerException

c) ArithmeticException

d) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

Q6. What type of exception will be thrown if a number is divided by zero?

a) NullPointerException

b) ArithmeticException

c) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

d) ClassNotFoundException

Q7. Predict the output:

```
public class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            String s = null;
            System.out.println(s.length());
        } finally {
            System.out.println("Finally block executed");
        }
    }
}
```

Q8. Create a try-catch block that handles ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException when accessing an array element out of range.

Q9. Which block is always executed whether an exception is handled or not?

a) try

b) catch

c) finally

d) throws

Q10. What is the purpose of using multiple catch blocks after a try block?

a) To catch multiple exceptions

b) To execute multiple try blocks

c) To avoid finally block

d) None of the above