```
1. Predict the output of following Java program
class Main {
public static void main(String args[]) {
      try {
             throw 10;
      catch(int e) {
             System.out.println("Got the Exception " + e);
      }
}
}
(A) Got the Exception 10
(B) Got the Exception 0
(C) Compiler Error
2.class Test extends Exception { }
class Main {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    try {
     throw new Test();
   catch(Test t) {
     System.out.println("Got the Test Exception");
   finally {
      System.out.println("Inside finally block ");
   }
}
```

A.Got the Test Exception Inside finally block
B.Got the Test Exception
C.Inside finally block

```
D.Compiler Error
3. Output of following Java program?
class Main {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
   int x = 0;
   int y = 10;
   int z = y/x;
 }
A.Compiler Error
B.Compiles and runs fine
C.Compiles fine but throws ArithmeticException exception
D.None
4.class Base extends Exception {}
class Derived extends Base {}
public class Main {
 public static void main(String args[]) {
 // some other stuff
 try {
    // Some monitored code
    throw new Derived();
  catch(Base b)
    System.out.println("Caught base class exception");
  catch(Derived d) {
    System.out.println("Caught derived class exception");
```

A.Caught base class exception

- B.Caught derived class exception
- C.Compiler Error because derived is not throwable
- D.Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class

```
5.class Test
  public static void main (String[] args)
  {
     try
     {
        int a = 0:
       System.out.println ("a = " + a);
       int b = 20 / a;
       System.out.println ("b = " + b);
     }
     catch(ArithmeticException e)
     {
       System.out.println ("Divide by zero error");
     }
     finally
     {
       System.out.println ("inside the finally block");
     }
  }
}
A.Compile error
B.Divide by zero error
C.a = 0 Divide by zero error inside the finally block
D.a = 0
E.inside the finally block
```

```
6. Predict the output of the following program.
class Test
{
  String str = "a";
  void A()
     try
       str +="b";
       B();
     catch (Exception e)
       str += "c";
  }
  void B() throws Exception
  {
     try
       str += "d";
       C();
     }
     catch(Exception e)
       throw new Exception();
     finally
       str += "e";
     str += "f";
  }
```

```
void C() throws Exception
  {
     throw new Exception();
  }
  void display()
  {
     System.out.println(str);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args)
     Test object = new Test();
     object.A();
     object.display();
  }
}
A.abdef
B.abdec
C.abdefc
7. Predict the output of the following program.
class Test
{ int count = 0;
  void A() throws Exception
  {
     try
     {
       count++;
       try
          count++;
```

```
try
          count++;
          throw new Exception();
       }
       catch(Exception ex)
          count++;
          throw new Exception();
     }
     catch(Exception ex)
       count++;
  }
  catch(Exception ex)
     count++;
}
void display()
  System.out.println(count);
}
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception
  Test obj = new Test();
  obj.A();
```

```
obj.display();
}
A.4
B.5
C.6
```

- D.Compilation error
- 8. Which of these is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language?
- A.RunTimeExceptions
- B.Throwable
- C.Catchable
- D.None of the above
- 9. The built-in base class in Java, which is used to handle all exceptions is
- A.Raise
- **B.Exception**
- C.Error
- D.Throwable