Chapter 15: 1-16

1. If your program contains an API method call, you should put it inside a try block. To be fully compliant with proper Coding practice, you should apply this rule for all your API method calls.
   1. False. Many API method calls are safe and there is no need to put those method calls inside a try block.
2. A try block and its associated catch blocks must be contiguous.
   1. True. You cannot put any statements between associate try and catch blocks.
3. Usually you should try to aggregate related dangerous statements in the same try block to minimize clutter.
   1. True
4. Where should you put safe statements that use the results of dangerous operations?
   1. Put safe statements that use the results of dangerous operations inside the try block and after those dangerous operations.
5. If an exception is thrown, the JVM jumps to matching catch block, and after executing the catch block, it returns to the try block at the point where the exception was thrown.
   1. False. After excuting the catch block, the JVM continues downward; it does not jump back to the try block. Consequently, try-block statements get skipped if they follow an exception-throwing statement.
6. In checking for compile-time errors, the compiler takes into account that all statements inside a try block might get skipped.
   1. True
7. If an exception is derived from the RuntimeException class it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ exception.
   1. UNCHECKED
8. Checked exceptions are exceptions that are in or derived from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class, but not in or derived from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class.
   1. EXCEPTION CLASS….. Runtime Exception
9. IN the following list, indicate whether each option is a viable option for an unchecked exception that you know your program might throw:
   1. Ignore it
   2. Rewrite the code so that the exception never occurs
   3. Put it in a try block, and catch it in a following catch block.
      1. A) Not viable B) Viable C) Viable
10. When a statement might throw a checked exception, you can keep the compiler from complaining if you put the statement in a try block and follow the try block with a catch block whose parameter type is the same as the exception type.
    1. True
11. You can determine whether a particular statement contains a checked exception and the type of that exception by attempting to compile with no try-catch mechanism.
    1. True. If the statements contains a checked exception, the compiler will say so and identify the exception type.
12. Is it OK to include code that can throw both unchecked and checked exception in the same try block?
    1. Yes
13. What type of exception matches all checked exceptions and all unchecked exceptions except those derived from the Error Class?
    1. The Exception exception.
14. What does the getMessage method return?
    1. The exception class’s getMessage method returns a text description of the thrown exception.
15. The compiler automatically checkes for out-of-order catch blocks.
    1. True. The compiler complains if an earlier more generic catch block preempts a later more specific catch block.
16. Write the header for a catch block that catches either an InvalidPathException or a NoSuchFIleException.
    1. Catch (InvalidPathException | NoSuchFileException e)

Submit answers for all of the following questions.

EXERCISES:

Chapter 15: 1, 2, 5, 6

Chapter 17: 3-15, 17-29

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Submit answers for all of the following questions.

EXERCISES:

Chapter 17: 5, 6, 9, 12, 13

Chapter 18: 1-10

Submit answers for all of the following questions.

EXERCISES:

Chapter 18: 1, 5