C# Programming: From Problem Analysis to Program Design, 4th edition

ISBN 978-1-285-09626-1

Chapter 12

1. c. Exceptions

2. b. an unhandled exception is thrown

3. c. throwing an exception

4. a. placed in a try block

5. a. System.FormatException

6. e. none of the above

7. d. System.DivideByZeroException

8. d. System.DivideByZeroException, System.ArithmeticException, and System.Exception

9. b. IOException

10 c. has the same effect as catch (System.Exception) { }

11. d. compiler and runtime

12. b. Compiler

13. a. authoritative source for C# grammar

14. d. step through an application

15. e. breakpoint

16. c. an exception is thrown

17. a. e.Message

18. d. Step Through

19. d. Step Over executes the called method and halts at the first line of code after the method.

20. e. Exception

21 Division by zero involving floating-point operands does not throw an exception. Exceptions are only thrown for integral or integer data types. The result of division by zero is reported as either positive infinity, negative infinity, or Not-a-Number (NaN). The Selection statements can not be used to test for equality with floating point values; thus, it is necessary to do a relational test using an if statement. For example the test might be if (divisor < .000000001) with floating point values.

22. a. casting error ─ x = (int) "aValue";

These are thrown for errors in arithmetic, casting or conversion.

b. if a method has the following signature: public void aMethod ( ) and you try to call it as follows: aMethod(35);

This exception is thrown when the format of an argument does not meet the parameter specifications of the invoked method.

c. int [ ] a = new int[5];

System.Console.WriteLine(a[20]);