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Question Bank

Chapter 5 : Exception Handling



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5. Exception Handling

```
Q: 01 Given:
11. public static void parse(String str) {
12. try {
13. float f = Float.parseFloat(str);
14. } catch (NumberFormatException nfe) {
15. f = 0;
16. } finally {
17. System.out.println(f);
18. }
19. }
20. public static void main(String[] args) {
21. parse("invalid");
22. }
What is the result?
A. 0.0
B. Compilation fails.
C. A ParseException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
D. A NumberFormatException is thrown by the parse method at runtime.
Answer: B
Q: 02 Given:
84. try {
85. ResourceConnection con = resourceFactory.getConnection();
86. Results r = con.query("GET INFO FROM CUSTOMER");
87. info = r.getData();
88. con.close();
89. } catch (ResourceException re) {
90. errorLog.write(re.getMessage());
91. }
92. return info;
Which statement is true if a ResourceException is thrown on line 86?
A. Line 92 will not execute.
B. The connection will not be retrieved in line 85.
C. The resource connection will not be closed on line 88.
D. The enclosing method will throw an exception to its caller.
Answer: C
O: 03 Given:
31. // some code here
32. try {
33. // some code here
34. } catch (SomeException se) {
35. // some code here
36. } finally {
37. // some code here
```

38. } Under which three circumstances will the code on line 37 be executed? (Choose three.) A. The instance gets garbage collected. B. The code on line 33 throws an exception. C. The code on line 35 throws an exception. D. The code on line 31 throws an exception. E. The code on line 33 executes successfully. Answer: B, C, E Q: 04 Given: 11. class A { 12. public void process() { System.out.print("A,"); } 13. class B extends A { 14. public void process() throws IOException { 15. super.process(); 16. System.out.print("B,"); 17. throw new IOException(); **18.** } 19. public static void main(String[] args) { **20.** try { new B().process(); } 21. catch (IOException e) { System.out.println("Exception"); }} What is the result? A. Exception B. A,B,Exception C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20. D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14. E. A NullPointerException is thrown at runtime. Answer: D **Q:** 05 Given: 11. static void test() throws Error { 12. if (true) throw new AssertionError(); 13. System.out.print("test "); 15. public static void main(String[] args) { **16.** try { test(); } 17. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); } 18. System.out.print("end "); **19.** } What is the result? A. end B. Compilation fails.

C. exception endD. exception test end

Answer: E

E. A Throwable is thrown by main. F. An Exception is thrown by main.

```
Q: 06 Given:

11. Float pi = new Float(3.14f);

12. if (pi > 3) {

13. System.out.print("pi is bigger than 3. ");

14. }

15. else {

16. System.out.print("pi is not bigger than 3. ");

17. }

18. finally {

19. System.out.println("Have a nice day.");

20. }
```

What is the result?

- A. Compilation fails.
- B. pi is bigger than 3.
- C. An exception occurs at runtime.
- D. pi is bigger than 3. Have a nice day.
- E. pi is not bigger than 3. Have a nice day.

Answer: A



Q: 07 Given:

11. public static void main(String[] args) {

12. try {

13. args = null;

14. args[0] = "test";

15. System.out.println(args[0]);

16. } catch (Exception ex) {

17. System.out.println("Exception");

18. } catch (NullPointerException npe) {

19. System.out.println("NullPointerException");

20. }

21. }

What is the result?

A. test

```
B. Exception
C. Compilation fails.
D. NullPointerException
Answer: C
Q:08 Click the Exhibit button.
Given:
25. try {
26. A a = \text{new } A();
27. a.method1();
28. } catch (Exception e) {
29. System.out.print("an error occurred");
30. }
Which two statements are true if a NullPointerException is thrown on line 3 of class C? (Choose
two.)
  1. public class A {
       public void method1() {
          B b = new B();
          b.method2();
          // more code here
  1. public class B {
       public void method2() {
  3.
          C c = new C();
          c.method3();
          // more code here
  1. public class C {
       public void method3() {
  3.
          // more code here
A. The application will crash.
B. The code on line 29 will be executed.
C. The code on line 5 of class A will execute.
D. The code on line 5 of class B will execute.
E. The exception will be propagated back to line 27.
Answer: B, E
Q:09 Given:
11. static void test() throws RuntimeException {
12. try {
13. System.out.print("test ");
14. throw new RuntimeException();
15. }
```

```
16. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }
17. }
18. public static void main(String[] args) {
19. try { test(); }
20. catch (RuntimeException ex) { System.out.print("runtime "); }
21. System.out.print("end ");
22. }
What is the result?
A. test end
B. Compilation fails.
C. test runtime end
D. test exception end
E. A Throwable is thrown by main at runtime.
Answer: D
```

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```
Q:10 Given:
33. try {
34. // some code here
35. } catch (NullPointerException e1) {
36. System.out.print("a");
37. } catch (RuntimeException e2) {
38. System.out.print("b");
39. } finally {
40. System.out.print("c");
What is the result if a NullPointerException occurs on line 34?
A. c
B. a
C. ab
D. ac
E. bc
F. abc
Answer: D
Q:11 Given:
10. public class Foo {
11. static int[] a;
12. static { a[0]=2; }
13. public static void main( String[] args ) {}
14. }
Which exception or error will be thrown when a programmer attempts to run this code?
A. java.lang.StackOverflowError
```

```
B. java.lang.IllegalStateException
C. java.lang.ExceptionInInitializerError
D. java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
Answer: C
Q: 12 Given:
11. static void test() {
12. try {
13. String x = null;
14. System.out.print(x.toString() + " ");
16. finally { System.out.print("finally "); }
17. }
18. public static void main(String[] args) {
19. try { test(); }
20. catch (Exception ex) { System.out.print("exception "); }
21. }
What is the result?
A. null
B. finally
C. null finally
D. Compilation fails.
E. finally exception
Answer: E
Q: 13 Click the Exhibit button.
Given:
```

33. a.method1();34. }Which statement is true if a TestException is thrown on line 3 of class B?

31. public void method() {

32. A a = new A();



```
1. public class A {
    public void method1() {
 3.
         try {
   B b = new B();
 5.
           b.method2();
       // more code here
} catch (TestException te) {
           throw new RuntimeException(te);
 9.
 6. }
7. }

    public class B {
    public void method2() throws

TestException {
        // more code here
 3.
 4.
5.}
 1. public class TestException extends
Exception {
```

- A. Line 33 must be called within a try block.
- B. The exception thrown by method1 in class A is not required to be caught.
- C. The method declared on line 31 must be declared to throw a RuntimeException.
- D. On line 5 of class A, the call to method2 of class B does not need to be placed in a try/catch block. **Answer: B**



Q: 14 Click the Exhibit button.
Which statement is true about the two classes?

```
SomeException:
 1. public class SomeException {
 Class A:
 1. public class A {
      public void doSomething() { }
 Class B:
 1. public class B extends A {
      public void doSomething() throws
 SomeException { }
 3. }
A. Compilation of both classes will fail.
B. Compilation of both classes will succeed.
```

- C. Compilation of class A will fail. Compilation of class B will succeed.
- D. Compilation of class B will fail. Compilation of class A will succeed.

Answer: D

Question: 15

```
Click the Exhibit button.
Class TestException
1. public class TestException extends Exception {
2. }
Class A:
1. public class A {
3. public String sayHello(String name) throws TestException {
4.
5. if(name == null) {
6. throw new TestException();
8.
9. return "Hello "+ name;
10. }
11.
12. }
A programmer wants to use this code in an application:
45. A a=new A();
46. System.out.println(a.sayHello("John"));
Which two are true? (Choose two.)
A. Class A will not compile.
B. Line 46 can throw the unchecked exception TestException.
C. Line 45 can throw the unchecked exception TestException.
D. Line 46 will compile if the enclosing method throws a TestException.
```

E. Line 46 will compile if enclosed in a try block, where TestExceptionis caught.

```
Answer: DE
Question:16
Given:
11.classA {
12. public void process() { System.out.print("A "); } }
13. class B extends A {
14. public void process() throws RuntimeException {
15. super.process();
16. if (true) throw new RuntimeException();
17. System.out.print("B"); }}
18. public static void main(String[] args) {
19. try { ((A)new B()).process(); }
20. catch (Exception e) { System.out.print("Exception "); }
21. }
What is the result?
A. Exception
B. A Exception
C. A Exception B
D. A B Exception
E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 14.
F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 19.
Answer: B
Ouestion:17
which two code fragments are most likely to cause a StackOverflowError? (Choose two.)
A. int []x = \{1,2,3,4,5\};
for(int y = 0; y < 6; y++)
System.out.println(x[y]);
B. static int[] x = \{7,6,5,4\};
static { x[1] = 8;
x[4] = 3;
C. for(int y = 10; y < 10; y++)
doStuff(y);
D. void doOne(int x) { doTwo(x); }
void doTwo(int y) { doThree(y); }
void doThree(int z) { doTwo(z); }
E. for(int x = 0; x < 1000000000; x++)
doStuff(x);
F. void counter(int i) { counter(++i); }
Answer: D.F
Ouestion:18
which can appropriately be thrown by a programmer using Java SE technology to create
a desktop application?
A. ClassCastException
B. NullPointerException
C. NoClassDefFoundError
D. NumberFormatException
E. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
Answer: D
```

