1. What are the two types of errors?

2. What are the three ways to deal with exceptions in Java?

1.

2.

3.

3. What is a stack trace, and what does it tell you?

4. Write out the Java syntax for a try-catch-statement:

5. What is the most common exception you will get in Java, and what causes it?

6. Connect each exception to the code snippet that would cause it to be thrown:

NumberFormatException

InputMismatchException

NullPointerException

FileNotFoundException

IllegalArgumentException

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

int age = input.nextInt();

setHeight(-5.0);

System.out.println(arr[-1]);

String s = null; s.substring(3, 5);

FileReader fr = new FileReader(“data.txt”);

Integer.parseInt(“13.5”);

7. Modify the following code snippets to avoid an exception:

public static boolean checkEqual(Object obj1, Object obj2){

// throws a NullPointerException if obj1 is null

return obj1.equals(obj2);

}

public static void setValue(int[] arr, int idx, int newValue){

// throws ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException if idx < 0 or >= arr.length

arr[idx] = newValue;

}

8. Surround the following code snippets with a try-catch-statement to avoid an exception:

public static void main(String[] args){

File file = new File(“data.txt”);

// could throw a FileNotFoundException

FileReader fr = new FileReader(file);

}

public static int readNext(Scanner input){

// could throw an InputMismatchException

return input.nextInt();

}