Assessment 1

Name:Rohan Jain T B

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");
  }
}
B.Divide by zero error
```

A.Compile error

C.a = 0 Divide by zero error inside the finally block

$$D.a = 0$$

```
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