**1.The class at the top of exception class hierarchy is .................**

A. ArithmeticException

B. Throwable

C. Object

D. Exception

## 2.Exception generated in try block is caught in ........... block.

A. catch

B. throw

C. throws

D. finally

## 3.Which exception is thrown when divide by zero statement executes?

A. NumberFormatException

B. ArithmeticException

C. NullPointerException

D. None of these

## 4. Which of the following blocks execute compulsorily whether exception is caught or not.

A. finally

B. catch

C. throws

D. throw

**5.What is the output of the following program code?**

**public class Test{**

**public static void main(String args[]){**

**try{**

**int i;**

**return;**

**}**

**catch(Exception e){**

**System.out.print("inCatchBlock");**

**}**

**finally{**

**System.out.println("inFinallyBlock");**

**}**

**}**

**}**

A. inCatchBlock

B. inCatchBlock inFinallyBlock

C. inFinallyBlock

D. The program will return without printing anything

## 6.

**public class Test{**

**public static void main(String args[]){**

**try{**

**int a = Integer.parseInt("four");**

**}**

**}**

**}**

## Which exception could be handled by the catch block for above?

A. IllegalStateException

B. NumberFormatException

C. ClassCastException

D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

E. None of these

## 7. Suppose A is an abstract class, B is a concrete subclass of A, and both A and B have a default constructor. Which of the following is correct? 1. A a = new A(); 2. A a = new B(); 3. B b = new A(); 4. B b = new B();

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 4

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 3

E. 2 and 3

## 8. Which of the following is a correct interface?

A. interface A { void print() { } }

B. abstract interface A { print(); }

C. abstract interface A { abstract void print(); { }}

D. interface A { void print(); }

## 9. Determine output of the following code.

**interface A { }**

**class C { }**

**class D extends C { }**

**class B extends D implements A { }**

**public class Test extends Thread{**

**public static void main(String[] args){**

**B b = new B();**

**if (b instanceof A)**

**System.out.println("b is an instance of A");**

**if (b instanceof C)**

**System.out.println("b is an instance of C");**

**}**

**}**

A. Nothing.

B. b is an instance of A.

C. b is an instance of C.

D. b is an instance of A followed by b is an instance of C.

## 10. Given the following piece of code:

**public interface Guard{**

**void doYourJob();**

**}**

**abstract public class Dog implements Guard{ }**

## which of the following statements is correct?

A. This code will not compile, because method doYourJob() in interface Guard must be defined abstract.

B. This code will not compile, because class Dog must implement method doYourJob() from interface Guard.

C. This code will not compile, because in the declaration of class Dog we must use the keyword extends instead of implements.

D. This code will compile without any errors.

**11. How the exceptions are handled in java? OR Explain exception handling mechanism in java?**

**12. What is the difference between error and exception in java?**

**13. Can we keep other statements in between try, catch and finally blocks?**

**14. what are checked and unchecked exceptions in java?**

15. **What will be the output of the following program?**

interface P

{

String p = "PPPP";

String methodP();

}

interface Q extends P

{

String q = "QQQQ";

String methodQ();

}

class R implements P, Q

{

public String methodP()

{

return q+p;

}

public String methodQ()

{

return p+q;

}

}

public class MainClass

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

R r = new R();

System.out.println(r.methodP());

System.out.println(r.methodQ());

}

}