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?
```java
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 {}

```java
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
<mark>D.Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class</mark>

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");
      }
    }
}
```

A.Compile error
B.Divide by zero error
<mark>C.a = 0 Divide by zero error inside the finally block</mark>
D.a = 0
E.inside the finally block

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";

    }
```

```java
    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.
```java
class Test
{   int count = 0;

    void A() throws Exception
    {
        try
        {
            count++;

            try
            {
                count++;
```

```java
        try
        {
            count++;
            throw new Exception();

        }

        catch(Exception ex)
        {
            count++;
            throw new Exception();
        }
    }

    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