Exception Handling Class 12 MCQ

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1. __ errors can occur when the programmer does not follow the rules of the particular programming language.

a. Syntax error

b. Runtime error

c. Logical error

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

a. Syntax error

2. Which error is known as a parsing error?

a. Syntax error

b. Runtime error

c. Logical error

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

a. Syntax error

3. Errors can be handled using a __.

a. Function

b. Variable

c. Exception

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

c. Exception

4. __ raised when there is an error in the syntax of the Python code. a. SyntaxError

b. IOError

c. ZeroDivisionError

d. TypeError

Hide Answer ←

a. SyntaxError

5. __ error raised when the denominator in a division operation is zero. a. SyntaxError

b. IOError

c. ZeroDivisionError

d. TypeError

Hide Answer ←

c. ZeroDivisionError

6. __ error raised when the file specified in a program statement cannot be opened.

a. SyntaxError

b. IOError

c. ZeroDivisionError

d. TypeError

Hide Answer ←

b. IOError

7. A programmer can create custom exceptions to suit one's requirements; it is known as _.

a. Predefined exceptions b.

User-defined exceptions c.

Custom exceptions

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

b. User-defined exceptions

8. What is the purpose of the 'raise' statement in Python? a.

To handle exceptions

b. For log error

c. To explicitly trigger an exception

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

c. To explicitly trigger an exception

9. Which of the following is a correct syntax of the 'raise' statement? a.

raise('Error message')

b. raise Exception('Error message')

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

b. raise Exception('Error message')

10. Which statement in Python is used to test an expression in the program code?

a. raise statement

b. assert statement

c. Both a) and b)

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

b. assert statement

11. Writing additional code in a program to give proper messages or instructions to the user on encountering an exception. This process is known as _.

a. Error handling

b. Exception handling

c. Raise handling

d. Assert handling

Hide Answer ←

b. Exception handling

12. In exception handling, when an error occurs, the Python interpreter creates an object called __.

a. Error object

b. Exception object

c. Assert object d.

Raise object

Hide Answer ←

Exception object

13. Exception object contain which type of information. a.

Error type

b. file name

c. Error position in the program

d. All of the above

Hide Answer ←

d. All of the above

14. This process of creating an exception object and handing it over to the runtime system is called _.

a. Error an exception

b. Throwing an exception

c. Handling an exception

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ←

b. Throwing an exception

15. Every try block is followed by an __ block.

a. Type

b. Size

c. Except

d. None of the above

Hide Answer ⟵

c. Except