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## Quiz : Handling Exceptions

**Attempt**

1

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Exam

## Domains wise Quiz Performance Report


No	1
Domain	Other
Total Question	16
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	16
Marked for review	0
Total	Total
All Domain	All Domain
Total Question	16
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	16
Marked for review	0

**Review the Answers**

Sorting by

All

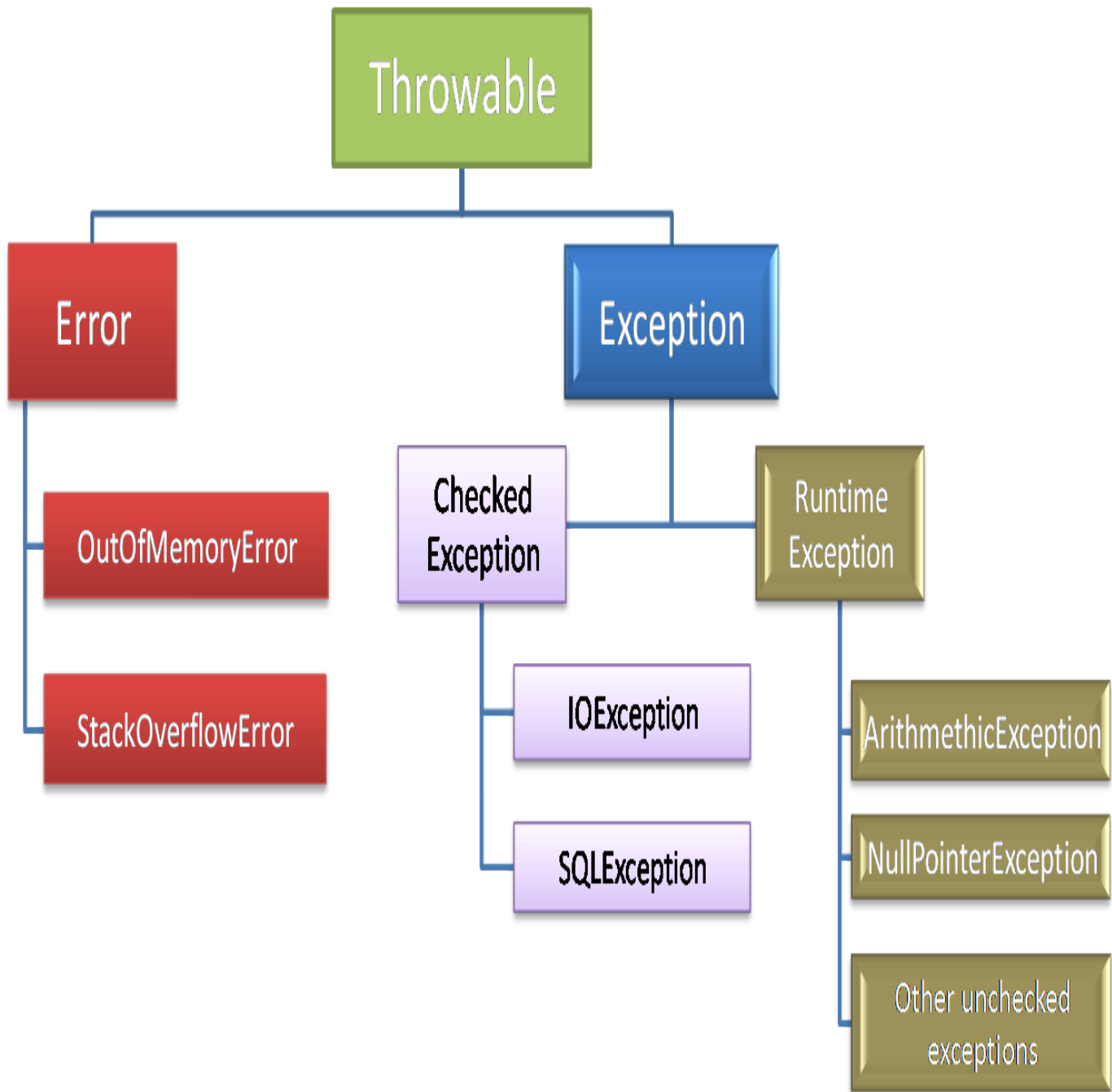
**Question 1****Unattempted****Domain : Other****Which of the following is true?**

- A. All classes of Exception extend Error.
- B. All classes of Error extend Exception.
- C. Checked Exceptions must be handled or declared 
- D. Runtime Exceptions must be handled or declared
- E. None of the above.

**Explanation:****Explanation:****Option C is the correct answer.**

Option C is correct as we must handle or declare checked exceptions, otherwise code fails to compile.

Options A and B are incorrect according to the following Throwable class hierarchy.



There are two types of exceptions, checked and unchecked, only the checked exceptions must be handled or declared. So option C is correct.

Option D is incorrect as we may handle or declare runtime exceptions and it is not a must.

**REFERENCE** : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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## Question 2

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following pairs fill in the blanks to make this code fragment compile?

```
1    public void method() _____ Exception {  
2.        _____ Exception();  
3.    }
```

- A. On line 1, fill in throw new and On line 2, fill in throws
- B. On line 1, fill in throw and On line 2, fill in throws new
- C. On line 1, fill in throws and On line 2, fill in throws
- D. On line 1, fill in throws and On line 2, fill in throws new
- E. On line 1, fill in throws and On line 2, fill in throw new ✓

**Explanation:**

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

In a method declaration, the keyword throws is used. To actually throw an exception, the keyword throw is used and a new exception is created. So line 1 should be "public void method() throws Exception {" while line 2 should be "throw new Exception();". Hence option E is correct.

**REFERENCE :**

<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception>

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## Question 3

Unattempted

Given :

```
1  class Whizlab {  
2  
3      static Integer i;  
4      public static void main(String args[]) {  
5          try {  
6              System.out.println(i.doubleValue());  
7          }catch (NullPointerException | RuntimeException e) {  
8              System.out.println(e.getClass().getSimpleName());  
9          }  
10     }  
11 }
```

What is the output?

- A. o
- B. o.o
- C. NullPointerException
- D. RuntimeException
- E. Compilation fails. 

**Explanation:**

Explanation :

Option E is the correct answer.

Option E is correct since the code fails to compile due to error at line 7. When we are using multi-catch, it is not allowed to specify two or more exceptions of the same hierarchy in the multi-catch statement.

**REFERENCE :**

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#### Question 4


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given : java Whizlab

```
1  class Whizlab {  
2  
3      public static void main(String args[]) {  
4          try {  
5              System.out.println(args[0]);  
6          } catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException | ArithmeticException |  
NullPointerException e) {  
7              if(e instanceof ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException) {  
8                  e = new ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException("Out of bounds");  
9              } else if(e instanceof NullPointerException) {  
10                 e = new NullPointerException("Null Value");  
11             } else {  
12                 e = new ArithmeticException("Arithmetic");  
13             }  
14             System.out.println(e.getMessage());  
15         }  
16     }  
17 }
```

What is the output?

- A. Null
- B. Null Value
- C. Arithmetic
- D. Out of bounds
- E. Compilation fails. 

---

**Explanation:**

Explanation :

Option E is the correct answer.

The exception variable is implicitly final, therefore we cannot assign the variable to different value within the catch block. So here trying to assign different exceptions to exception variable results a compile time error hence option E is correct.

**REFERENCE :** <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/java/java7exceptions-486908.html>

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Question 5


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Consider following code fragment :

```
catch (NullPointerException e){  
    //codes  
}  
catch(ArithmeticException ex){  
    //codes  
}
```

Which of the following can be used to replace above code?

- A. `catch (NullPointerException e1 & ArithmeticException e2){ /*codes */ }`
- B. `catch (NullPointerException | ArithmeticException e){ /*codes */ }` 
- C. `catch (NullPointerException ex | ArithmeticException ex2){ /*codes */ }`

- D. `catch (NullPointerException ex | ArithmeticException ex){ /*codes */ }`
- E. `catch (NullPointerException || ArithmeticException e){ /*codes */ }`

---

**Explanation:**

Explanation :

Option B is the correct answer.

From Java 7 we can catch multiple exceptions using the multi catch, for above example correct multi catch syntax given by option B.

```
catch (NullPointerException | ArithmeticException e){ /*codes */ }
```

Options A & E are incorrect as both `||` and `&` are invalid operators for multi catch.

Options C and D are incorrect as there should be one exception variable in the multi catch box.

**REFERENCE** : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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**Question 6**

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which can be used to fill the blank?

\_\_\_\_\_ is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required.

- A. `NullPointerException` ✓
- B. `NumberFormatException`
- C. `IllegalArgumentException`
- D. `ClassCastException`
- E. `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

---

**Explanation:**



**Explanation :**

**Option A is the correct answer.**

The NullPointerException is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required. So option A is correct.

The NumberFormatException is thrown by the programmer when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format. So option B is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect since the IllegalArgumentException is thrown by the programmer to indicate that a method has been passed an illegal or inappropriate argument.

Option D is incorrect since the ClassCastException is thrown by the JVM when an attempt is made to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

The ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException is thrown by the JVM when code uses an illegal index to access an array. Hence option E is incorrect.

**REFERENCE** : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html>

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**Question 7****Unattempted****Domain : Other**

**Given :**

```
1    class Whizlab {  
2  
3        public static void main(String args[]){  
4            try{  
5                print("1.0");  
6            }catch(Exception e){  
7                System.out.print("C");  
8            }  
9        }  
10
```

```
11.      public static void print(String s){  
12.          try{  
13.              System.out.print(Integer.parseInt(s));  
14.          }catch(NumberFormatException e){  
15.              System.out.print("A");  
16.              throw new RuntimeException();  
17.          }finally{  
18.              System.out.print("B");  
19.          }  
20.      }  
21.  }
```

What is the output?

- A. A
- B. AB
- C. ABC 
- D. AC
- E. Compilation fails.

---

#### Explanation:

Explanation :

Option C is the correct answer.

At line 5 we pass incompatible string to the print method to convert to an integer so it will throw a `NumberFormatException` which is caught by the catch box. Once it is caught it will print 'A' and then new exception will be thrown, since there is a finally block it will execute and print 'B'. Then uncaught exception is thrown to main caller, there also using catch box it will be caught and print 'C' hence option C is correct.

**REFERENCE** : <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/finally.html>

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## Question 8

Unattempted

Domain : Other

What are the incorrect statements?

- I. Java.lang.Exception class has only 4 constructors.
- II. One constructor of Java.lang.Exception takes a String as the parameter.
- III. If we invoke the "Exception()" constructor of the Java.lang.Exception class, we can Construct a new exception with the specified detail message.
- IV. If we invoke the "Exception(String message)" constructor of the Java.lang.Exception class, we can Construct a new exception with the specified detail message.

- A. Only I & II
- B. Only II and IV
- C. Only II and III
- D. Only III
- E. Only I and III. 
- F. All

**Explanation:**

Explanation :

Option E is the correct answer.

In java.lang.Exception class, there are 5 constructors, you can go to following url to see what they are:

[http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html#constructor\\_summary](http://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html#constructor_summary)

So Statement I is incorrect.

There is a one constructor which takes a string as parameter in java.lang.Exception class. So Statement II is correct. If we use that constructor we can construct a new exception with the specified detail message. So Statement IV is correct but so Statement III is incorrect as using "Exception()" constructor we can only construct a new exception with null as its detail message.

So the statement I and III are incorrect. So the answer is E.

Reference : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html>

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Which of the following is a checked exception?

- A. IOException
- B. ParseException
- C. ClassNotFoundException
- D. All of above 
- E. None of above

---

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

Option D is the correct answer.

All given three exceptions are checked exceptions so option D is correct.

REFERENCE : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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Question 10

Unattempted


Domain : Other

Given

1. public class Whizl
- 2.

```
3.         static Integer i;  
4.         public static void main(String[] args) {  
5.             try{  
6.                 int x = 10;  
7.                 System.out.println(x/i.intValue());  
8.             }catch(ArithmeticException | NullPointerException e){  
9.                 System.out.println(e.getClass().getSimpleName());  
10.            }  
11.        }  
12.    }
```

Which is the output?

- A. 10
- B. NullPointerException 
- C. ArithmeticException
- D. An uncaught exception will be thrown
- E. Compilation fails

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

**Option B is the correct answer.**

From java SE 7 we can catch multiple exceptions using the multi catch, the two exception class names in the catch block are separated by the pipe character |. The pipe character between exception class names is how you declare multiple exceptions to be caught by the same catch clause. So here catch can handle both ArithmeticException and NullPointerException, at line 7 trying to invoke the intValue method on null object will result a NullPointerException. So once the catch box catches the exception and prints the name of the exception thrown. So option B is correct.

**REFERENCE :** <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catch.html>

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## Question 11

Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1      public class Whiz{  
2.  
3          static Integer i = 0;  
4          public static void main(String[] args) {  
5              try{  
6                  int x = 10;  
7                  System.out.println(x%i.intValue());  
8              }catch(NullPointerException e){  
9                  System.out.print("E");  
10             }finally{  
11                 System.out.print("F");  
12             }  
13         }  
14     }
```

Which is the output?

- A. E
- B. EF
- C. F
- D. F followed by an ArithmeticException ☒
- E. Compilation fails

**Explanation:**

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

Here at line 7, an `ArithmeticException` will be thrown but given catch box can catch only `NullPointerException` so the `ArithmeticException` will be thrown, and finally will be executed. So output will be F followed by the `ArithmeticException`. Hence option D is correct

**REFERENCE** :<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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**Question 12**


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given

```
1      public class Whiz{  
2  
3          public static void main(String[] args) {  
4              try{  
5                  System.out.print('A');  
6              }finally{  
7                  System.out.print("Fin");  
8              }  
9          }  
10     }
```

Which is the output?

- A. A
- B. Fin
- C. AFin 
- D. Compilation fails due to line 6
- E. Compilation fails due to line 5

---

**Explanation:****Explanation:**

Option C is the correct answer.

When using try we can have either catch box/es with finally block or we can have just one of them. So here only using finally with try is legal. No matter an exception is thrown or not inside try block finally always executed, so here first A will be printed and then Fin will be printed. Hence option C is correct.

**REFERENCE** :<http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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**Question 13****Unattempted****Domain : Other****Given :**

```
1      public class Whiz{  
2  
3          public static void main(String[] args) {  
4              try{  
5                  System.out.print("A");  
6                  throw new RuntimeException();  
7              }catch(Exception e){  
8                  System.out.print("E");  
9              }  
10         }  
11     }  
12 }
```



```
9.         }catch(RuntimeException e){
10.
11.         }finally{
12.         System.out.print("F");
13.     }
14. }
15. }
```

What is the output?

- A. AERF
- B. AEF
- C. ARF
- D. AR
- E. Compilation fails 

---

#### Explanation:

Explanation:

Option E is the correct answer.

The code fails to compile because of using the catch box invalid order. Here we have used the first catch box to catch an exception which is wider than the catch box exception at line 9, so the second catch box will never be reached since the exception is already caught at the first catch box. So option E is correct.

**REFERENCE :** <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/catchOrDeclare.html>

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain : Other

What can be used to fill in the blank?

\_\_\_\_\_ is thrown by the programmer when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format

- A. `NullPointerException`
- B. `NumberFormatException` 
- C. `IllegalArgumentException`
- D. `ClassCastException`
- E. `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

---

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:**

**Option B is the correct answer.**

The `NumberFormatException` is thrown by the programmer when an attempt is made to convert a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format. So option B is correct.

The `NullPointerException` is thrown by the JVM when there is a null reference where an object is required. So option A is incorrect.

Option C is incorrect since the `IllegalArgumentException` is thrown by the programmer to indicate that a method has been passed an illegal or inappropriate argument.

Option D is incorrect since the `ClassCastException` is thrown by the JVM when an attempt is made to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance.

The `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is thrown by the JVM when code uses an illegal index to access an array. Hence option E is incorrect.

**REFERENCE :** <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html>

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Question 15


Unattempted

Domain : Other

Given :

```
1 public class Whiz {  
2  
3     public static void main(String[] args) {  
4         Object i = Integer.valueOf(42);  
5         String s = (String)i;  
6     }  
7 }
```

Which exception will be thrown?

- A. No Exception will be thrown
- B. NumberFormatException
- C. StringIndexOutOfBoundsException
- D. ClassCastException 
- E. Compilation fails

---

#### Explanation:

Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

The ClassCastException is thrown to indicate that the code has attempted to cast an object to a subclass of which it is not an instance. So here trying to cast Object, which is of type Integer to a string results in a ClassCastException hence option D is correct.

**REFERENCE :** <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Exception.html>

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain : Other

In which of the following method signatures the `NullPointerException` and `IOException` are correctly declared to be thrown?

- A. `public void print()throws NullPointerException | IOException`
- B. `public void print()throw NullPointerException | IOException`
- C. `public void print()throw NullPointerException, throw IOException`
- D. `public void print()throws NullPointerException, IOException` 
- E. None of above

---

#### Explanation:

#### Explanation:

Option D is the correct answer.

We should use keyword `throws` to declare a method that can throw an exception, if there are multiple exceptions to be thrown then we need to separate them by using commas. So here only the option D is correct.

REFERENCE : <http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/io/fileOps.html#exception>

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