	Exception Handling Page No. /11	
PNS:-	There are two types of errors in any programming language B Syntax Error (compile time mistake C Logical Error (run time mistake Syntax Error (run time mistake Expect to syntax. These mistake are identified by the compiler. So we say it as compile time mistake. Logical Error (runtine mistake. These mistake are identified by the compiler. So we say it as compile time mistake. Logical Error (runtine mistake. Logical Error (runtine mistake. These mistakes are identified by the programme in terms of writing a logic. These mistakes are identified by jum during the execution of a program. So we say it as runtine mistake.	How you as a strained of the content
	program.	O CYCL

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		Page No. /1% Date/	
	IE.	cutat is the difference between exception and crosses in some	(B) W
- An	, e	curat 15 the difference between exception and constration	
171	12.7	is running. For instance, out of memory	Ans':
	17.1	error occurs in case the Jum sunsouts	
		of memory. on the other hand, exception	-
	relye	ase mainly caused by the application.	
		For instance, Null pointer Exception happens	- 13 8
	1. 458	when an app times to get though a null object.	
	(T)	was the aller of the second second	
	817	Name the different types of exception injured	4 70 100
- FH	DI	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	The state of
-		two types of exception in Java. Checked : occur during the compilation yiers,	
		the compiler checks whether the exception	1313
E COL		is handled and throws an error accordingly.	
			(2)
		unchecked !- on occur during program execution.	Ausi.
The same	1004	These are not detectable during the compilation	0
	701	mocess.	
		Commence Street Street Street All 1983	
7	1	can see just use the instant of the	
		can we just use try instead of finally and	7729
ens:	-	outen blocks? Given an example.	
[7]5.		NO, doing so will show a compilation error.	
		caten or finally block must always accompany	
The state of the	19/12	try block, we can remove either format	
	4	finally block or catch block but heres	
	Hi.	both.	
E Balle 1		reserve allowance by the complete speciment, making the	
A. B.		The state of the s	The same
Mary Tone	16	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	The same
			Manage
	STEEL STEEL		THE LINES
		The state of the s	

public Static raid morn (strings assist Datemen Thread til = new Daemon Thread(" til); paeman Thread to = new paramon Thread ("t2"); Deemen Thread to new Durmenthread ("+3"); 1 setting. uses through the Dae mon +1:get Dyeman (+xye); 11 stemming first two thorad. ti. Stept co;

t2. Stensico;

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ph

ans;

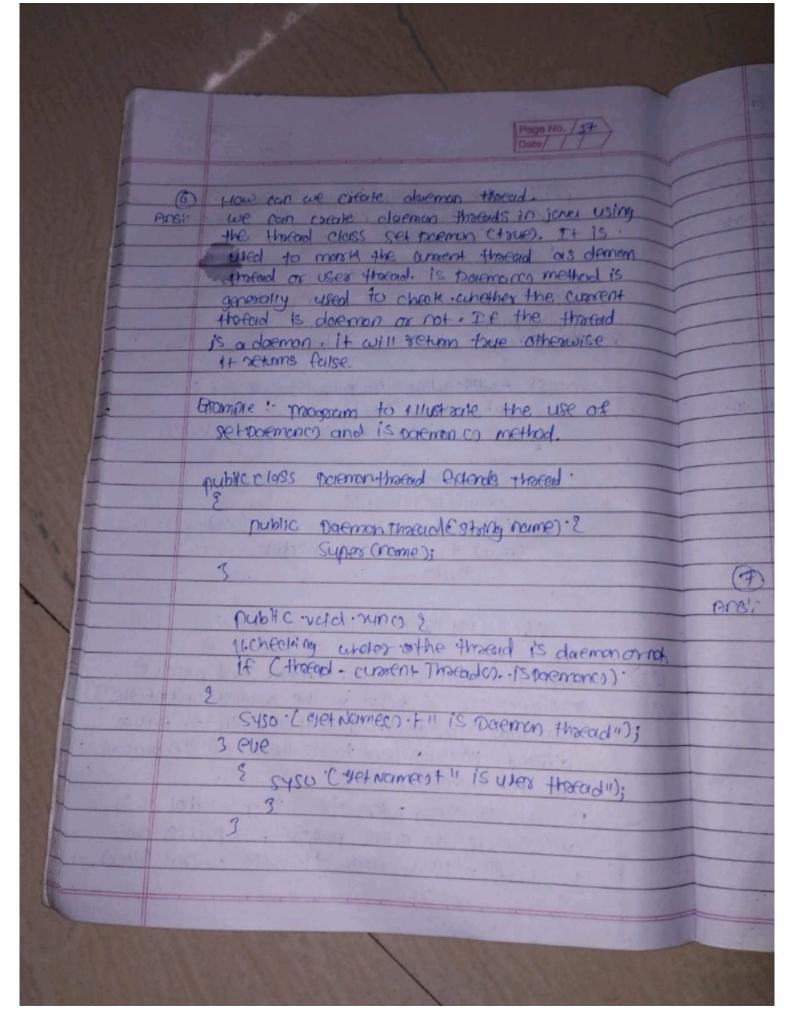
11 setting user thoraid to darmon t3. Set pagnon (+xue); t3 starter

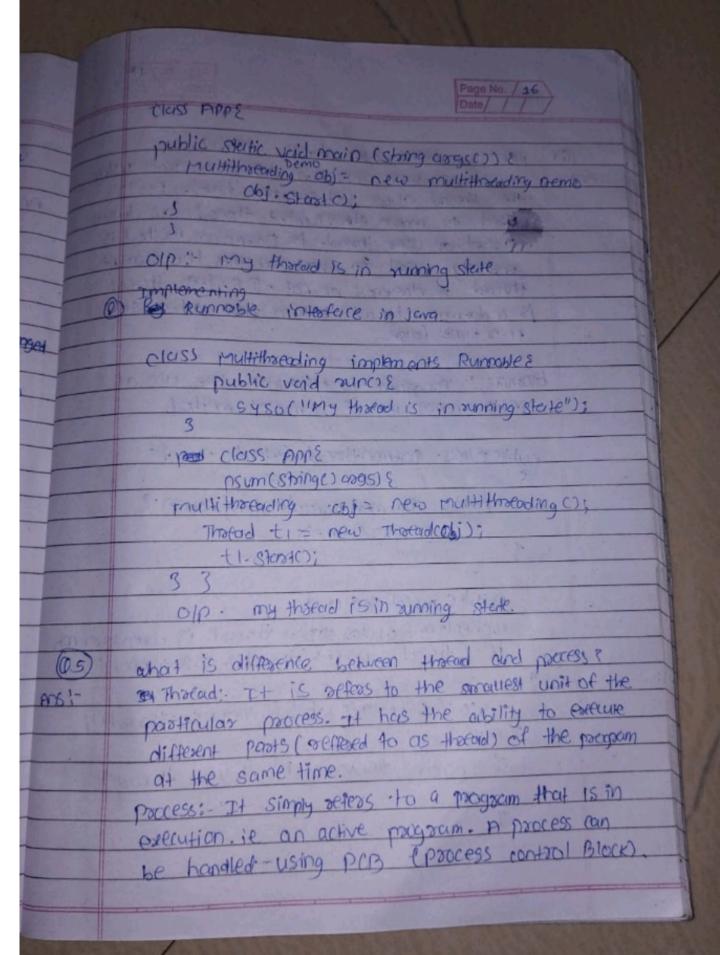
OIP: +1 is Defemon Thotad -t3 is parmon thouad T2 is user thotal.

(7) what are the waiter and sleep a methods? waitenings the name suggests, it is a non-static method that cousts the current through to wait and go to steep until some other through call the notifyed or notify Allo method for the object's -monitor (lock). It simply release the lock and mostly used for inter-throad Communication. It is define in the object class and should only be called from a synchronized context.

Ex: cyrchronized (monitor) { monitor weiter: Here lack is realessed by current 7 Thotal.

Page No. / 19 Date/ / /	
steepo: As the name suggests it is a static method	(D)
that pauses or stops the execution of current	Acso
thotald for some specified periode. It doesn't release the lock while waiting and is mustly used	19/9 30
to introduce pause on execution. It is defined	
in thorard class, and no need to call from a	119 34
synchronized context.	
Example:	10
Synchacrized committee > 8	(2)
Thorard - Sleep (2000); Here lock is held by the	Ans'r
- Crosent thatord.	© A
will wake up, as after are pain that is	GI.
will worke up, as after we pain that is	O A
inhupt of method.	m
	0
15 4 4 5 4 7 13 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	
1 The second	0
	n
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	1000
The last the last to the last and the last the l	(2)
The state of the s	(3)
	Ans.
The state of the same of the s	0
	100
The state of the s	





	Page No. /15 Outs///	tle
	or of an exception across in a single thread, it will not aftern other threads as threads are independent. The cess resources intensive than executing multiple	10
	(3) chart is thread in jewa? Ans: Smepti Threads are basically the light weight	© 18
	independently by a Schedular Throads are reflected to us port of process that simply let a program execute afficiently with other ports or throads of	
	the pacess of the same time. Using thotal one can perform complicated takes in the easiest way to take advantage of multiple cous available in	
- CE	machine. They share the common address space and are independent to each other. 1) what are the two ways to of implementing	
	threads in joing.	(0.5)
nrsl:	There one basically two ways of implementing through in java geiven below:	ans!-
24467	D Extending the fhotal class. class multithoeading Demo extends Thread 8	
	syso (" my thotad is in ownning Steek!");	

Diner (1)

impostant?

Multithreading means multiple threads and is considered one of the most important features of Tava. As the name suggests, it is the ability of a cpu to execute multiple threads independently of the same time but share the process rescurces simultaneously. Its main purpose is to provide simultaneously. Its main purpose is to provide simultaneously execution of multiple thread to utilize the cpu time as much as possible. It is a Tava feature abere one can subdivide the specific program into two as more threads to prove the precution of the program

e as given below!

fast and easy.

- a post of it is blocked.
- parallel programs that use multiple processes.
- 10 maximum coor time.
- Toppoves the responsiveness of complex application
- 5 In course use of courses and reduce costs of maintenance.
- @ save time and · Parsa It elism tersks.

