1. Is the following code legal? **YES**
2. try {
4. } finally {
6. }
7. What exception types can be caught by the following handler? **All sub-classes of Exception**
8. catch (Exception e) {
10. }

What is wrong with using this type of exception handler? **Can’t catch all other exceptions in following “catches”**

1. Is there anything wrong with the following exception handler as written? Will this code compile? Will compile. Second “catch” will never be executed if ArithmeticException will be thrown
2. try {
3. } catch (Exception e) {
5. } catch (ArithmeticException a) {
7. }
8. Match each situation in the first list with an item in the second list.
   1. int[] A;  
      A[0] = 0; **\_\_compile error**
   2. The JVM starts running your program, but the JVM can't find the Java platform classes. (The Java platform classes reside in classes.zip or rt.jar.) **\_\_error**
   3. A program is reading a stream and reaches the end of stream marker. **\_\_no exception**
   4. Before closing the stream and after reaching the end of stream marker, a program tries to read the stream again. **\_\_checked exception**
   5. \_\_error
   6. \_\_checked exception
   7. \_\_compile error
   8. \_\_no exception

**Exercises**

* 1. Add a readList method to [ListOfNumbers.java](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/essential/exceptions/examples/ListOfNumbers.java). This method should read in int values from a file, print each value, and append them to the end of the vector. You should catch all appropriate errors. You will also need a text file containing numbers to read in.
  2. Modify the following cat method so that it will compile.
  3. public static void cat(File file) {
  4. RandomAccessFile input = null;
  5. String line = null;
  6. try {
  7. input = new RandomAccessFile(file, "r");
  8. while ((line = input.readLine()) != null) {
  9. System.out.println(line);
  10. }
  11. return;
  12. } finally {
  13. if (input != null) {
  14. input.close();
  15. }
  16. }

}

Блинов:

8.1. 1-3

8.2. 6) test2++

8.3.

1) catch(C e){}catch(D e){}catch(H e){}catch(A e){}

2) catch(C e){}catch(D e){}catch(E e){}catch(A e){}

5) catch(E e){}catch(D e){}catch(B e){}catch(A e){}

8.4.

2) public void f() throws IOException {}

4) public void f() throws IOException, FileNotFoundException {}

5) public void f() throws FileNotFoundException {}

Почему? 6) public void f() throws FileNotFoundException, InternalError {} //6

8.5. 5) но вопрос: все-таки в этой строке quest = new Quest(0); почему не создастся объект? То есть он как бы в памяти может быть создан, а divideByZero уже вызовет арифм. Операция, но обеъект-то создается при вызове new?