

Sardar Patel Institute of Technology

Bhavan's Campus, Munshi Nagar, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400058, India

(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

Mid Semester Examination October 2022

Course Name: Java Programming

Class: F.Y.MCA Branch: MCA Course Code: MC506 Max. Marks: 20

Semester: II

Instruction:

(1) All questions are compulsory

(2) Draw neat diagrams

(3) Assume suitable data if necessary

(4) Mention the question number clearly while writing the answer

QNo	Question	N (- 1 -	CO DI DI
1)	You are given an interface AdvancedArithmetic which contains a	Marks	CO-BL-PI
	method signature int divisor_sum(int n). You need to write a	5	CO1-BL3
.11 122	class called MyCalculator which implements the interface.		
	divisorSum function just takes an integer as input and returns the		
	sum of all its divisors. For example divisors of 6 are 1, 2, 3 and		
	6, so divisor_sum should return 12.		
2)			
2)	a. Describe the flow to execute a statement against a	5	CO2-BL-2
	database using JDBC. Which is the most efficient JDBC		
	driver, Justify your answer.		
	OR		
8	b. Describe how does the servlet request flows.		
3.)	Illustrate the life cycle of a thread, how the execution of two	-	000 57
	threads will be carried out if two threads have the same priority?	5	CO2-BL2
	and a substant and an are the same priority?		
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	5 .		

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a. Guess the output of the following java program. Provide
                                                                        CO2-BL3
4)
            appropriate reasoning for your answer.
      public class MultiCatch {
         public static void main(String[] args)(
         try {
             var a = args.length;
             System.out.println("a=" + a);
             int b = 21 / a;
             int c[] = \{21\};
             c[50] = b;
             System.out.println("The result is :"+ b);
         catch(Exception e){
             System.out.println("Exception:"+e);
         catch(ArithmeticException e){
             System.out.println("Divide by 0:"+e);
         catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
             System.out.println("Array index out of
      bound"+e);
         b. Interprete the working of try catch statements in nested
                                                                2
            try statements.
```