1) The class at the top of exception class hierarchy is .................

a) ArithmeticException

**b) Throwable**

c) Object

d) Exception

2)In which of the following package Exception class exist?

a) java.util

b) java.file

c) java.io

**d) java.lang**

3) Exception generated in try block is caught in ........... block.

**a) catch**

b) throw

c) throws

d) finally

4) Which keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception?

a) try

b) throwing

c) catch

**d) throw**

5) Which exception is thrown when divide by zero statement executes?

a) NumberFormatException

**b) ArithmeticException**

c) NullPointerException

d) None of these

6)Which keyword is used to specify the exception thrown by method?

a) catch

**b) throws**

c) finally

d) throw

7) Which of the following blocks execute compulsorily whether exception is caught or not.

**a) finally**

b) catch

c) throws

d) throw

8) What happen in case of multiple catch blocks?

a) Either super or subclass can be caught first.

b) The superclass exception must be caught first.

**c) The superclass exception cannot caught first.**

d) None of these

9) Which exception is thrown when an array element is accessed beyond the array size?

a) ArrayElementOutOfBounds

**b) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException**

c) ArrayIndexOutOfBounds

d) None of these

10) What is the output of the following program code?

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

try{

int i;

return;

}

catch(Exception e){

System.out.print("inCatchBlock");

}

finally{

System.out.println("inFinallyBlock");

}

}

}

a) inCatchBlock

b) inCatchBlock inFinallyBlock

**c) inFinallyBlock**

d) The program will return without printing anything

11) What will be the output of the following piece of code:

class Person{

public void talk() {}

}

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

Person p = null;

try{

p.talk();

}

catch(NullPointerException e){

System.out.print("There is a NullPointerException. ");

}

catch(Exception e){

System.out.print("There is an Exception. ");

}

System.out.print("Everything went fine. ");

}

}

**a) There is a NullPointerException. Everything went fine.**

b) There is a NullPointerException.

c) There is a NullPointerException. There is an Exception.

d) This code will not compile, because in Java there are no pointers.

12) Determine output of the following program code?

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

int i;

try{

i = calculate();

System.out.println(i);

}catch(Exception e){

System.out.println("Error occured");

}

}

static int calculate(){

return (7/2);

}

}

**a) 3**

b) 3.5

c) Error occured

d) Compilation Error

13) public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

try{

int a = Integer.parseInt("four");

}

}

}

Which exception could be handled by the catch block for above?

a) IllegalStateException

**b) NumberFormatException**

c) ClassCastException

d) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

14) What will be the output?

class MyClass{

public String test(){

try{

System.out.print("One");

return "";

}

finally{

System.out.print("Two");

}

}

}

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

MyClass m = new MyClass();

m.test();

}

}

a) One

b) Two

**c) One Two**

d) Compilation Error

15) What will be the result of executing the following code?

public class Test{

public void divide(int a, int b){

try{

int c = a / b;

}catch(Exception e){

System.out.print("Exception ");

}finally{

System.out.println("Finally");

}

public static void main(String args[]){

Test t = new Test();

t.divide(0,3);

}

}

a) Prints out: Exception

b) Prints out: Exception Finally

c) Compile with error

**d) Prints out: Finally**

16) class A{

public void doA(){

B b = new B();

b.dobB();

System.out.print("doA");

}

}

class B{

public void dobB(){

C c = new C();

c.doC();

System.out.print("doB");

}

}

class C{

public void doC(){

if(true)

throw new NullPointerException();

System.out.print("doC");

}

}

public class Test{

public static void main(String args[]){

try{

A a = new A();

a.doA();

}catch(Exception ex){

System.out.print("error");

}

}

}

a) "doCdoBdoA" is printed

b) "doAdoBdoC" is printed

c) "doBdoAerror" is printed

**d) "error" is printed**

17) When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?

**a) Run Time**

b) Compilation Time

c) Can Occur Any Time

d) None of the mentioned

18) Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?

**a) try**

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

19) Which of these keywords must be used to handle the exception thrown by try block in some rational manner?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

**d) catch**

20) What will be the output of the following Java program?

class exception\_handling

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);

}

catch(ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.print("World");

}

}

}

a) Hello

**b) World**

c) HelloWorld

d) Hello World

21) What will be the output of the following Java program?

class exception\_handling

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

int i, sum;

sum = 10;

for (i = -1; i < 3 ;++i)

sum = (sum / i);

}

catch(ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.print("0");

}

System.out.print(sum);

}

}

a) 0

b) 05

**c) Compilation Error**

d) Runtime Error

Explanation: Value of variable sum is printed outside of try block, sum is declared only in try block, outside try block it is undefined.

22) Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?

a) RuntimeException

**b) Error**

c) Exception

d) ParentException

23) Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?

a) thrown

b) alloc

c) malloc

**d) new**

24) Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?

a) finally

b) throw handler

**c) default handler**

d) java run time system

25) A single try block must be followed by which of these?

a) finally

b) catch

**c) finally Or catch**

d) none of the mentioned

26) What will be the output of the following Java code?

class exception\_handling

{

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

throw new NullPointerException ("Hello");

}

catch(ArithmeticException e)

{

System.out.print("B");

}

}

}

a) A

b) B

c) Compilation Error

**d) Runtime Error**

27) Which of these methods return description of an exception?

a) getException()

**b) getMessage()**

c) obtainDescription()

d) obtainException()

28) Which of these methods is used to print stack trace?

a) obtainStackTrace()

**b) printStackTrace()**

c) getStackTrace()

d) displayStackTrace()

29) What will be the output of the following Java code?

class Myexception extends Exception

{

int detail;

Myexception(int a)

{

detail = a;

}

public String toString()

{

return "detail";

}

}

class Output

{

static void compute (int a) throws Myexception

{

throw new Myexception(a);

}

public static void main(String args[])

{

try

{

compute(3);

}

catch(Myexception e)

{

System.out.print("Exception");

}

}

}

a) 3

**b) Exception**

c) Runtime Error

d) Compilation Error

30) Which of these classes is used to define exceptions?

**a) Exception**

b) Throwable

c) Abstract

d) System