1) class Main {

   public static void main(String args[]) {

      try {

         throw 10;

      }

      catch(int e) {

         System.out.println("Got the  Exception " + e);

      }

  }

}

1. Got the Exception 10
2. Got the Exception 0
3. Compiler Error
4. C

2) class Test extends Exception { }

class Main {

   public static void main(String args[]) {

      try {

         throw new Test();

      }

      catch(Test t) {

         System.out.println("Got the Test Exception");

      }

      finally {

         System.out.println("Inside finally block ");

      }

  }

}

A)Got the Test Exception

Inside finally block

B) Got the Test Exception

C) Inside finally block

D) Compiler Error

Ans) a

3) Output of following Java program?

|  |
| --- |
| class Main {     public static void main(String args[]) {        int x = 0;        int y = 10;        int z = y/x;    }  } |

1. Compiler Error
2. Compiles and runs fine
3. Compiles fine but throws ArithmeticException exception

Ans)C

4) class Base extends Exception {}

class Derived extends Base  {}

public class Main {

  public static void main(String args[]) {

   // some other stuff

   try {

       // Some monitored code

       throw new Derived();

    }

    catch(Base b)     {

       System.out.println("Caught base class exception");

    }

    catch(Derived d)  {

       System.out.println("Caught derived class exception");

    }

  }

}

1. Caught base class exception
2. Caught derived class exception
3. Compiler Error because derived is not throwable
4. Compiler Error because base class exception is caught before derived class

Ans)D

5)

class Test

{

    public static void main (String[] args)

    {

        try

        {

            int a = 0;

            System.out.println ("a = " + a);

            int b = 20 / a;

            System.out.println ("b = " + b);

        }

        catch(ArithmeticException e)

        {

            System.out.println ("Divide by zero error");

        }

        finally

        {

            System.out.println ("inside the finally block");

        }

    }

}

1. Compile error
2. Divide by zero error
3. a = 0

Divide by zero error

inside the finally block

1. a = 0
2. inside the finally block

ANS) c

6)

class Test

{

    public static void main(String[] args)

    {

        try

        {

            int a[]= {1, 2, 3, 4};

            for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i++)

            {

                System.out.println ("a[" + i + "]=" + a[i] + "n");

            }

        }

        catch (Exception e)

        {

            System.out.println ("error = " + e);

        }

        catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e)

        {

            System.out.println ("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");

        }

    }

}

1. Compiler error
2. Run time error
3. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
4. Error Code is printed
5. Array is printed

ANS)a

7)

Predict the output of the following program.

|  |
| --- |
| class Test  {      String str = "a";        void A()      {          try          {              str +="b";              B();          }          catch (Exception e)          {              str += "c";          }      }        void B() throws Exception      {          try          {              str += "d";              C();          }          catch(Exception e)          {              throw new Exception();          }          finally          {              str += "e";          }            str += "f";        }        void C() throws Exception      {          throw new Exception();      }        void display()      {          System.out.println(str);      }        public static void main(String[] args)      {          Test object = new Test();          object.A();          object.display();      }    } |

1. abdef
2. abdec
3. abdefc

Ans)b

8)

Predict the output of the following program.

|  |
| --- |
| class Test  {   int count = 0;        void A() throws Exception      {          try          {              count++;                try              {                  count++;                    try                  {                      count++;                      throw new Exception();                    }                    catch(Exception ex)                  {                      count++;                      throw new Exception();                  }              }                catch(Exception ex)              {                  count++;              }          }            catch(Exception ex)          {              count++;          }        }        void display()      {          System.out.println(count);      }        public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception      {          Test obj = new Test();          obj.A();          obj.display();      }  } |

A)4

B)5

C)6

D) Compilation error

ANS)B

9) Which of these is a super class of all errors and exceptions in the Java language?

A) RunTimeExceptions

B) Throwable

C) Catchable

D) None of the above

Ans)b

10) The built-in base class in Java, which is used to handle all exceptions is

A) Raise

B) Exception

C) Error

D) Throwable

Ans)d

11.

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

A.ArithmeticException

B.Throwable

C.Object

D.Exception

## 12. In which of the following package Exception class exist?

A.java.util

B.java.file

C.java.io

D.java.lang

E.java.net

## 13.

## Exception generated in try block is caught in ........... block.

A.catch

B.throw

C.throws

D.finally

14.Which keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception?s

A.try

B.throwing

C.catch

D.throw

## 15.

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

A.catch

B.throws

C.finally

D.throw