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## PROGRAMMING IN JAVA

### Assignment 5

#### TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ

Number of questions: 10

Total mark: 10 X 1 = 10

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#### QUESTION 1:

Which of the following is **not true** about **throw**

- a. Throw is used inside a function
- b. Throw can be used to declare multiple exception
- c. Throw is followed by an instance.
- d. Throw is a keyword

**Correct Answer: b**

#### **Detailed Solution:**

Throw keyword is used to throw an exception explicitly. It can throw only one exception at a time.

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#### QUESTION 2:

Which of the following is not true about custom exception in java?

- a. 

```
class Exception extends Exp {  
    public Exception () {super () ;}  
    public Exception (String s) {super(s);}  
}
```
- b. 

```
class Exception extends Exp{  
    Exception(String s){  
        super(s);  
    }  
}
```
- c. 

```
public class Exception extends Exp {  
    public Exception(String s) {  
        super(s);  
    }  
}
```
- d. 

```
class Exception extends Exp {  
    public Exception () {super () ;}  
}
```



**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

In a custom exception, the user will provide the message which needs to be used as an argument in the Exception () method. Hence, option (d) has no way to provide a custom exception.

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**QUESTION 3:**

Which of the following is not a property of tagged interface?

- a. Serializable
- b. Cloneable
- c. Remote
- d. Cascading

**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

Built-in marker or tagged interfaces are Serializable, Cloneable, and Remote.

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**QUESTION 4:**

Which of the following is not an exception in Java?

- a. SQLException
- b. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- c. OutOfMemoryError
- d. StackOverflow

**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

StackOverflow is not a valid exception in Java; instead StackOverflowError is thrown when a stack overflow occurs because an application recurses too deeply.

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**QUESTION 5:**

Which of the following is type of Java Exception?

- a. unchecked
- b. checked
- c. a & b
- d. error

**Correct Answer: c**

**Detailed Solution:**

In java exception, there are two types of exception. Those are checked exception and unchecked exception.

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**QUESTION 6:**

Which of the following keywords is not a part of exception handling?

- a. try
- b. throws
- c. throw
- d. thrown

**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

Exceptional handling have 5 keywords – try, catch, throws, throw and finally.

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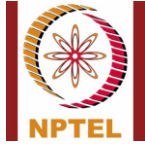
**QUESTION 7:**

Which of the option is correct regarding multiple catch blocks?

- a. The subclass exception cannot be caught at first.
- b. The superclass exception cannot be caught at first.
- c. The subclass exception must be caught at last.
- d. The superclass exception must be caught at first.

**Correct Answer: b**

**Detailed Solution:**



The superclass exception cannot be caught at first else subclass exceptions will not be executed, which will result in an error.

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**QUESTION 8:**

When an array element is accessed beyond the array size, then which exception occurs

- a. ArrayElementOutOfBound
- b. ArrayIndexOutOfBound
- c. ArraySizeOutOfBound
- d. None of the above

**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

Array element is accessed beyond the array size then `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` occurs.

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**QUESTION 9:**

What is the output of this program?

```
class ExceptionHandling{
    public static void main(String args[ ]) {
        try{
            int num1, num2;
            num1=5;
            num2=num1/0;
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch(ArithmeticException e) {
            System.out.print("0");
        }
        finally {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
    }
}
```

- a. 0
- b. A
- c. 0
- d. 0B



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**Correct Answer: d**

**Detailed Solution:**

There will be a divide-by-zero error in the statement `num2 = num1/0;` and as a consequence it will throw an exception object of type `ArithmeticException` which will be caught by the catch `{ }` block in the program. From the point of exception, the control will jump to the catch block and then to the finally `{ }` block.

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**QUESTION 10:**

When does an exception occur?

- a. During the time of compilation of a Java program.
- b. During the time of execution of a Java program.
- c. Anytime, that is, during compilation and execution of a program.
- d. At the end of execution of a Java program, if there is an exception.

**Correct Answer: b**

**Detailed Solution:**

Exception occurs when there is a run time error, that is, during the time of execution.

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\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*