C# Programming: From Problem Analysis to Program Design, 5th edition

Chapter 12

1. d. Exceptions

2. c. throwing an exception

3. b. an unhandled exception is thrown

4. a. placed in a try block

5. a. FormatException

6. e. none of the above

7. d. DivideByZeroException

8. d. DivideByZeroException, ArithmeticException, and

Exception

9. b. IOException

10 c. has the same effect as catch (Exception) { }

11. d. compiler and runtime

12. b. Compiler

13. a. authoritative source for C# grammar

14. d. step through an application

15. e. breakpoint

16. c. an exception is thrown

17. a. e.Message

18. d. Step Through

19. d. Step Over executes the called method and halts at the first line of code after the

method.

20. e. Exception

21. Division by zero involving floating-point operands does not throw an exception. Exceptions are only thrown for integral or integer data types. The result of division by zero is reported as either positive infinity, negative infinity, or Not-a-Number (NaN). The Selection statements cannot be used to test for equality with floating point values; thus, it is necessary to do a relational test using an if statement. For example the test might be if (divisor < .000000001) with floating point values.

22. casting error ─ x = (int) "aValue";

These are thrown for errors in arithmetic, casting or conversion.

23. If a method has the following signature: public void aMethod ( ) and you try to call it as follows: aMethod(35);

This exception is thrown when the format of an argument does not meet the parameter

specifications of the invoked method.

24. int [ ] a = new int[5];

System.Console.WriteLine(a[20]);

25. Exception should appear last. The order of the other ones are less important since they are not derived from each other.