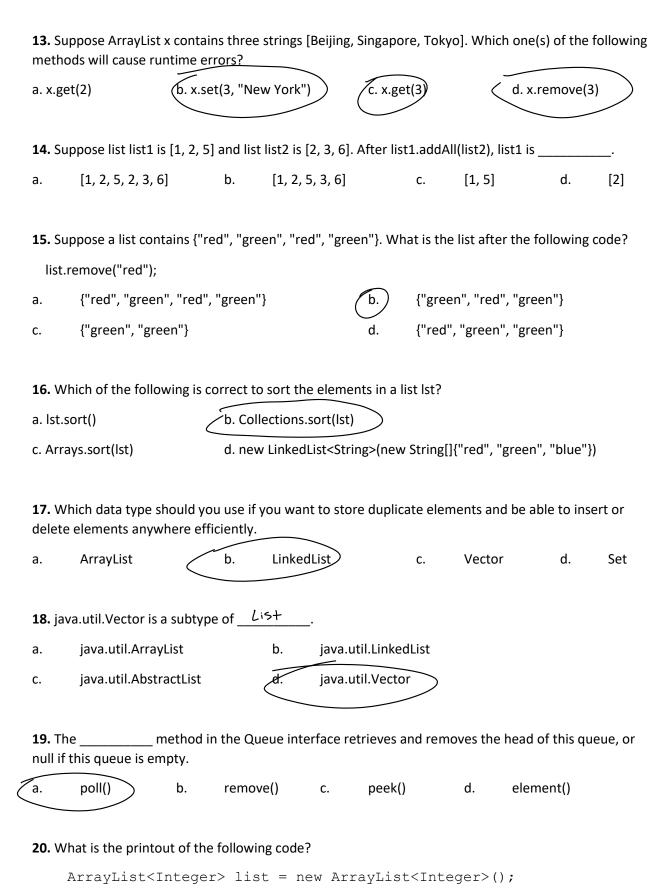
1. A Java exception is an ins	tance of			
a. RuntimeException	b. Exception	c. Error	d. Throwable	
2. An instance ofbounds array, and numeric		ing errors, such a	is bad casting, accessing an out-of-	
a. RuntimeException	b. Exception	c. Error	d. Throwable	
3. What exception type doe	es the following progra	nm throw?		
public class Test {	[
public static voi	d main(String[]] args) {		
System.out.prir	ntln(1 / 0);			
}				
}				
a. ArithmeticException	b	o. ArrayIndexOutO	OfBoundsException	
c. StringIndexOutOfBounds	Exception d	I. ClassCastExcept	tion	
4. A method must declare t a. unchecked exceptions	o throw b. checked excep	tions c.	Error d. RuntimeException	ı
5. Which one(s) of the follo	wing statements are t	rue?		
a. You use the keyword thro	ows to declare excepti	ons in the metho	d heading.	
b. A method may declare to	throw multiple excep	otions. true if "	throws" is used	
C. To throw an exception, us	se the key word throw	<i>1</i> .		
d.)If a checked exception or method.	curs in a method, it m	ust be either cau	ght or declared to be thrown from	the
6. ArrayList <string> and ArrayList<string> and Array</string></string>	,	vo types. Does the	e JVM load two classes	
a. Yes b. N	40)			

7.	Which of the following is not an advantage of Java exception handling? ماا محد لمسر			
a.	Java separates exception handling from normal processing tasks.			
(b.)	Exception handling improves performance.			
c.	Exception handling makes it possible for the caller's caller to handle the exception.			
d. can be	Exception handling simplifies programming because the error-reporting and error-handling contact placed at the catch block.			
8. Whi	ch one(s) of the following statements is correct?			
a. Gen	erics can help detect type errors at compile time, thus make programs more robust.			
b. Gen	erics can make programs easy to read.			
C. Gen	erics can avoid cumbersome castings.			
d. Gen	erics can make programs run faster.			
	Comparable interface d. the Comparator interface r an instance of Collection, you can obtain its iterator using			
	tlterator() b. c.iterator() c. c.iterators() d. c.iterable()			
11. Yo	u can use a for-each loop to traverse all elements in a container object that implements			
a. Itera	ator b. Collection c. Iterable d. ArrayList			
13 \	nich one(s) of the following are true?			
IZ. VV				
_	can insert an element anywhere is an arraylist.			
a.You	can insert an element anywhere is an arraylist. can insert an element anywhere is a linked list.			



```
list.add(0);
list.add(1);
list.add(2);
list.add(1, 4);
list.set(2, 30);
System.out.println(list);
a.[0,1,2,4,30] b.[0,4,2,30] c.[0,1,30,2] d.[0,1,2,30] (e.[0,4,30,2])
```