IRC_SKCT_Java2_MCQ_Exception

Test Summary

- No. of Sections: 1
- No. of Questions: 20
- Total Duration: 30 min

Section 1 - MCQ

Section Summary

- No. of Questions: 20
- Duration: 30 min

Additional Instructions:

None

Q1. Which exception will the following statement generate?

int array[] = new int[-2];

NullPointerException

NegativeArraySizeException

ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

The statement executes without any exception

Q2. Which of the following is not a reason to add checked exceptions to a method signature?

To force a caller to handle or declare its exceptions

To notify the caller of potential types of problems

To ensure that exceptions never cause the application to terminate

To give the caller a chance to recover from a problem

Q3. False statement about final method in java.

Value of final variable cannot be changed once initialized.

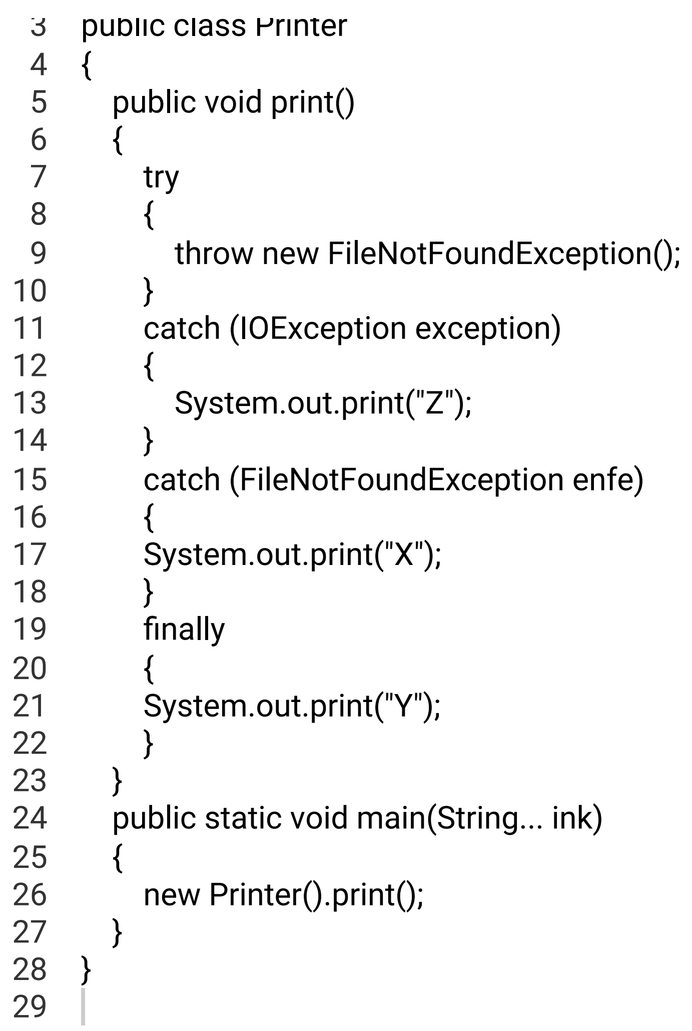
Final method is inherited but we cannot override it

If you make a class final then you cannot extend the class

Constructor can be declared as final.

Q4. Given that FileNotFoundException is a subclass of IOException, what is the output of the following application?

```
package office;
import java.io.*;
```



```
public class Printer
{
   public void print()
   {
      try
      {
         throw new FileNotFoundException();
      }
      catch (IOException exception)
      {
         System.out.print("Z");
      }
      catch (FileNotFoundException enfe)
      {
      System.out.print("X");
      }
      finally
      {
      System.out.print("Y");
      }
   }
   public static void main(String... ink)
   {
      new Printer().print();
   }
}
```

- XY
- ZY
- The code does not compile.
- The code compiles but a stack trace is printed at runtime.

Q5. If a try statement has catch blocks for both Exception and IOException, then which of the following statements is correct?

- The catch block for Exception must appear before the catch block for IOException.
- The catch block for IOException must appear before the catch block for Exception.
- The catch blocks for these two exception types can be declared in any order.
- A try statement cannot be declared with these two catch block types because they are incompatible.

Q6. State whether the following statements are True or False.i) A catch can have comma-separated multiple arguments.ii) Throwing an Exception always causes program termination.

- True, False
- False, True
- True, True
- False, False

```
try
```

```
{
   System.out.printf("1");
   int data = 5/0;
}
catch(ArithmeticException e)
{
   Throwable o = new Throwable("Sample");
   try
   {
      throw o;
   }
   catch(Throwable e1)
   {
      System.out.printf("8");
   }
}
finally
{
   System.out.printf("3");
}
System.out.printf("4");

```

- RunTime Exception
- CompileTime Error
- 134
- 1834

Q8. Which import statement is required to be declared in order to use the Exception, RuntimeException, and Throwable classes in an application?

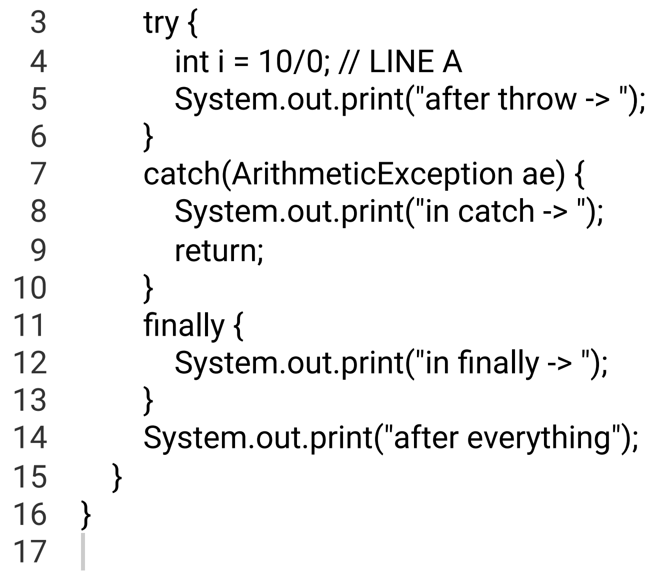
- import java.exception.*;
- import java.util.exception.*;
- import java.lang.*;
- None of the above

Q9. Which statement about the role of exceptions in Java is incorrect?

- Exceptions are often used when things “go wrong” or deviate from the expected path.
- An application that throws an exception will terminate.
- Some exceptions can be avoided programmatically.
- An application that can properly handle its exception may recover from unexpected problems.

Q10. Determine the behavior of this program.

```
class EHBehavior {
   public static void main(String []args) {
```



```
    try {
      int i = 10/0; // LINE A
      System.out.print("after throw -> ");
    }
    catch(ArithmeticException ae) {
      System.out.print("in catch -> ");
      return;
    }
    finally {
      System.out.print("in finally -> ");
    }
    System.out.print("after everything");
  }
}
```

The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally -> after everything

The program prints the following: after throw -> in catch -> in finally -> after everything

The program prints the following: in catch -> after everything

The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally ->

Q11. Fill in the blanks: A try statement__________ a catch or a finally block, while a try-with-resources statement __________.

is not required to contain, is not required to contain either

is not required to contain, must contain one of them

must contain, is not required to contain either

must contain, must contain a catch block

Q12. Which of these statements is incorrect?

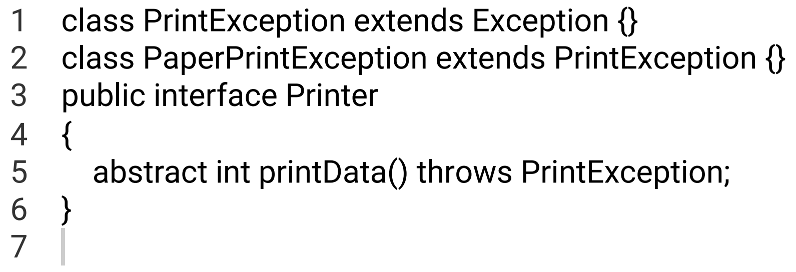
try block need not to be followed by catch block

try block can be followed by finally block instead of catch block

try can be followed by both catch and finally block

try need not to be followed by anything

Q13. Which of following method signatures would not be allowed in a class implementing the Printer interface?



```
class PrintException extends Exception {}
class PaperPrintException extends PrintException {}
public interface Printer
{
  abstract int printData() throws PrintException;
}
```

public int printData() throws PaperPrintException

public int printData() throws Exception

public int printData()

None of the above

Q14. What will be the output for the following code snippet?

```
static int computeDivision(int a, int b)
{
   int res =0;
   try
   {
      res = a/b;
   }
   catch(NumberFormatException ex)
   {
      System.out.println("NumberFormatException");
   }
   return res;
}
public static void main(String args[])
{
   int a = 1,b = 0;
   try
   {
      int i = computeDivision(a,b);
      System.out.println(i);
   }
   catch(ArithmeticException e)
   {
      System.out.println(e.getMessage());
   }
}

```

/ by zero

NumberFormatException

i value is printed

NullPointerException

Q15. Which of the following classes is a checked exception?

java.lang.Error

java.lang.IllegalStateException

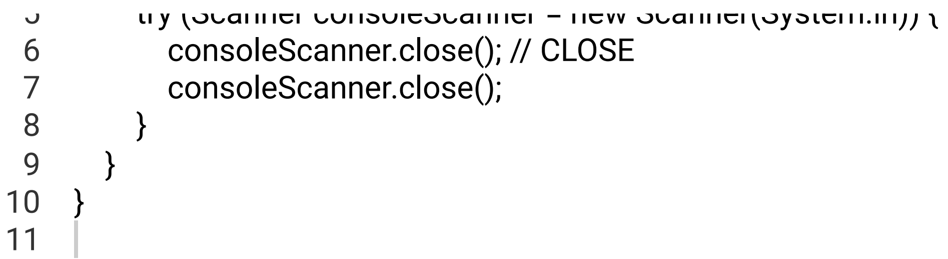
java.text.ParseException

java.lang.RuntimeException

Q16. Which of the following statements is correct?

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class AutoCloseableTest {
   public static void main(String []args) {
      try (Scanner consoleScanner = new Scanner(System.in)) {
```



```
    try (Scanner consoleScanner = new Scanner(System.in)) {
      consoleScanner.close(); // CLOSE
      consoleScanner.close();
    }
  }
}
```

This program terminates normally without throwing any exceptions

This program throws an IllegalStateException

This program throws an IOException

This program throws an AlreadyClosedException

Q17. Which of the following exception is thrown when a programmer converts a string to a numeric type but the string doesn't have an appropriate format ?

NullPointerException

NumberFormatException

IllegalArgumentException

ClassCastException

None of the above

Q18. …………………….. exception is caused when an applet tries to perform an action not allowed by the browser’s security setting.

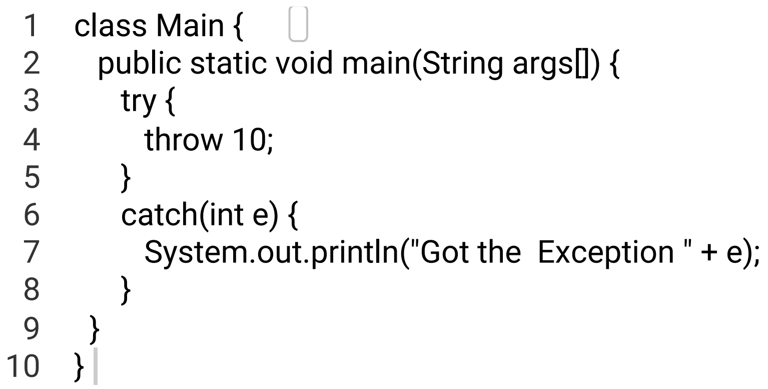
Throwable

Restricted

Security

ArrayIndexOutofBounds

Q19. What is the output of following code



```
class Main {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
    try {
      throw 10;
    }
    catch(int e) {
      System.out.println("Got the  Exception " + e);
    }
  }
}
```

Got the exception 10

Got the exception 0

Compiler Error

Runtime error

Q20. ………………… exception is thrown when an exceptional arithmetic condition has occurred.

Numerical

Arithmetic

Mathematical

All of the above

Answer Key & Solution

Section 1 - MCQ

Q1

NegativeArraySizeException

Solution

No Solution

Q2

To ensure that exceptions never cause the application to terminate

Solution

No Solution

Q3

Constructor can be declared as final.

Solution

No Solution

Q4

The code does not compile.

Solution

No Solution

Q5

The catch block for IOException must appear before the catch block for Exception.

Solution

No Solution

Q6

False, False

Solution

No Solution

Q7

1834

Solution

No Solution

Q8

None of the above

Solution

No Solution

Q9

An application that throws an exception will terminate.

Solution

No Solution

Q10

The program prints the following: in catch -> in finally ->

Solution

No Solution

Q11

must contain, is not required to contain either

Solution

No Solution

Q12

try need not to be followed by anything

Solution

No Solution

Q13

public int printData() throws Exception

Solution

No Solution

Q14

/ by zero

Solution

No Solution

Q15

java.text.ParseException

Solution

No Solution

Q16

This program terminates normally without throwing any exceptions

Solution

No Solution

Q17

NumberFormatException

Solution

No Solution

Q18 Security

Solution

No Solution

Q19 Compiler Error

Solution

No Solution

Q20 Arithmetic

Solution

No Solution