1. When does Exceptions in Java arises in code sequence?
a) Run Time
b) Compilation Time
c) Can Occur Any Time
d) None of the mentioned

2. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?
a) try
b) finally
c) thrown
d) catch

3. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?
a) try
b) finally
c) throw
d) catch

4. Which of the following are the most common run-time errors in Java programming.
i) Missing semicolons
ii) Dividing an integer by zero
iii) Converting invalid string to number

5. Which of the following are the most common compile time errors in Java programming.
i) Missing semicolons
ii) Use of undeclared variables
iii) Attempting to use a negative size for an array
iv) Bad reference of objects
A) i, ii and iii only
B) ii, iii and iv only
C) i, ii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii and iv

6. The unexpected situations that may occur during program execution are
i) Running out of memory
ii) Resource allocation errors
iii) Inability to find a file
iv) Problems in network
A) i, ii and iii only
B) ii, iii and iv only
C) i, ii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii and iv

7. The class at the top of the exception classes hierarchy is called .....
A) throwable
B) catchable
C) hierarchical
D) ArrayIndexOutofBounds

8. ..... exception is thrown when an exceptional arithmetic condition has occurred.
A) Numerical
B) Arithmetic
C) Mathematical
D) All of the above

9. ..... exception is thrown when an attempt is made to access an array element beyond the index of the array.
A) Throwable
B) Restricted
C) Security
D) ArrayIndexOutofBounds

10. You can implement exception-handling in your program by using which of the following keywords.
i) Try ii) NestTry iii) Catch iv) Finally
A) i, ii and iii only
B) ii, iii and iv only
C) i, iii and iv only
D) All i, ii, iii and iv

11. The ..... statement is passed a single parameter, which is reference to the exception object thrown.
A) throw
B) catch

C) finally
D) try

12. Every try statement should be followed by at least one catch statement; otherwise ..... will occur.
A) no execution
B) null
C) zero
D) compilation error

13. If an exception occurs within the ..... block, the appropriate exception-handler that is associated with the try block handles the exception.
A) throw
B) catch
C) finally
D) try

14. ..... is caused by general I/O failures, such as inability to read from file.
A) I/O failure
B) I/O exception
C) I/O inability
D) I/O distortion

15. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Foo
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            return;
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println( "Finally" );
        }
    }
}
```

A. Finally
B. Compilation fails.
C. The code runs with no output.
D. An exception is thrown at runtime.

16. What will be the output of the program?

```
try
{
    int x = 0;
    int y = 5 / x;
}
catch (Exception e)
{
    System.out.println("Exception");
}
catch (ArithmeticException ae)
{
    System.out.println(" Arithmetic Exception");
}
System.out.println("finished");
```

A. finished
B. Exception
C. Compilation fails.
D. Arithmetic Exception

17. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class X
{
    public static void main(String [] args)
    {
        try
        {
            badMethod();
            System.out.print("A");
        }
        catch (RuntimeException ex) /* Line 10 */
        {
            System.out.print("B");
        }
        catch (Exception ex1)
        {
            System.out.print("C");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.print("D");
        }
        System.out.print("E");
    }
    public static void badMethod()
    {
        throw new RuntimeException();
    }
}
```

A. BD

B. BCD

C. BDE

D. BCDE

18. What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Test
{
    public static void aMethod() throws Exception
    {
        try /* Line 5 */
        {
            throw new Exception(); /* Line 7 */
        }
        finally /* Line 9 */
        {
            System.out.print("finally "); /* Line 11 */
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            aMethod();
        }
        catch (Exception e) /* Line 20 */
        {
            System.out.print("exception ");
        }
        System.out.print("finished"); /* Line 24 */
    }
}
```

A. finally

B. exception finished

C. finally exception finished

D. Compilation fails

19. What will be the output of the program?

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

```
            System.out.print("Hello world ");
        }
        finally
        {
            System.out.println("Finally executing ");
        }
    }
}
```

A. Nothing. The program will not compile because no exceptions are specified.

B. Nothing. The program will not compile because no catch clauses are specified.

C. Hello world.

D. Hello world Finally executing

20.What will be the output of the program?

```
class Exc0 extends Exception { }
class Exc1 extends Exc0 { } /* Line 2 */
public class Test
{
    public static void main(String args[])
    {
        try
        {
            throw new Exc1(); /* Line 9 */
        }
        catch (Exc0 e0) /* Line 11 */
        {
            System.out.println("Ex0 caught");
        }
        catch (Exception e)
        {
            System.out.println("exception caught");
        }
    }
}
```

A. `Ex0` caught

B. exception caught

C. Compilation fails because of an error at line 2.

D. Compilation fails because of an error at line 9.