16-1-19

Exception Handling question?

1.What is checked exception?

Ans-Checked Exception in Java is all those Exception which requires being catches and handled during compile time. If Compiler doesn't see try or catch block handling a Checked Exception, it throws Compilation error.

Eg-ClassNotFoundException, IOException, SQLException etc

2. what is unchecked exception?

Ans-An unchecked exception is an exception that occurs at the time of execution. These are also called as Runtime Exceptions. These include programming bugs, such as logic errors or improper use of an API. Runtime exceptions are ignored at the time of compilation

Eg-ArithmeticException , ArrayStoreException , ClassCastException

3. which is the base class of all exception and error?

Ans-The base class of all things that can be thrown is Throwable (not Exception ). Under Throwable are two subclasses: Exception and Error

4. who is responsible to handle checked and unchecked exception?

Ans-It is the programmer's responsibility to handle the checked exception for successful compilation. This way, if any exception is raised during execution then respective handling code will be executed. Note: if it isn't handled then program will throw compile-time error.

Unchecked exception must be handle by the jvm.

5. Can we write only try block without catch and finally blocks??

Ans-No,we cannot write try block without catch and fnally.we can write try catch block or try final block.but alone try block can’t be possible.It will show a syntax Error when we try to do it.

6 .Explain exception handling mechanism in java?

Ans-<http://mrbool.com/explaining-java-exception-handling-mechanism/27831>

7-differentiate between error and exception?

Ans-

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| --- | --- |
| Errors | Exceptions |
| Recovering from Error is not possible. | We can recover from exceptions by either using try-catch block or throwing exceptions back to caller. |
| All errors in java are unchecked type. | Exceptions include both checked as well as unchecked type. |
| Errors are mostly caused by the environment in which program is running. | Program itself is responsible for causing exceptions. |
| Errors occur at runtime and not known to the compiler. | All exceptions occurs at runtime but checked exceptions are known to compiler while unchecked are not. |
| They are defined in java.lang.Error package. | They are defined in java.lang.Exception package |
| Examples : java.lang.StackOverflowError, java.lang.OutOfMemoryError | Examples : Checked Exceptions : SQLException, IOException Unchecked Exceptions : ArrayIndexOutOfBoundException, NullPointerException, |

8. Can we throw an exception manually?

When an exception is to be handled which are not java class library, a user defined exception can be thrown. An exception can be thrown explicitly, when a condition is met. In other words, in a situation where an exception is predicted by the developers, then it can be explicitly thrown.

9.Array blocking Queue?

Ans-<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/ArrayBlockingQueue.html>

10.Priority blocking queue?

<https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/api/java/util/concurrent/PriorityBlockingQueue.html>