**Quiz on Exception Handling**

1. Output of following Java program?

class Main {

public static void main(String args[])

{

int x = 0;

int y = 10;

int z = y/x;

}

}

(A) Compiler Error

(B) Compiles and runs fine

(C) Compiles fine but throws ArithmeticException exception

**Answer: (C)**

1. The built-in base class in Java, which is used to handle all exceptions is

(A) Raise

(B) Exception

(C) Error

(D) Throwable

**Answer: (D)**

3. 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

**Answer: a**

4. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?

a) try

b) finally

c) thrown

d) catch

**Answer: c**

5. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

**Answer: a**

6. Which of these keywords must be used to handle the exception thrown by try block in some rational manner?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

**Answer: d**

7. Which of these keywords is used to manually throw an exception?

a) try

b) finally

c) throw

d) catch

**Answer: c**

8. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?

a) RuntimeException

b) Error

c) Exception

d) ParentException

**Answer: b**

9. Which of the following operators is used to generate instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?

a) thrown

b) alloc

c) malloc

d) new

**Answer: d**

10. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?

a) finally

b) throw handler

c) default handler

d) java run time system

**Answer: c**

11. Which part of code gets executed whether exception is caught or not?

a) finally

b) try

c) catch

d) throw

**Answer: a**

12. At runtime, error is recoverable.

a) True

b) False

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Error is not recoverable at runtime. The control is lost from the application.**

13. In which of the following package Exception class exist?

A. java.file

B. java.lang

C. java.io

D. java.util

**Ans : B**

14. Which exception is thrown when divide by zero statement executes?

A. NumberFormatException

B. NullPointerException

C. ArithmeticException

D. None of these

**Ans : C**

15. Which of these class is related to all the exceptions that can be caught by using catch?

A. Error

B. Exception

C. RuntimeExecption

D. All of the mentioned

**Ans : B**

16. What exception thrown by parseInt() method?

A. ArithmeticException

B. ClassNotFoundException

C. NullPointerException

D. NumberFormatException

**Ans : D**

17.Which of these exceptions will occur if we try to access the index of an array beyond its length?

A. ArithmeticException

B. ArrayException

C. ArrayIndexException

D. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

**Ans : D**

18. Exception is a class/interface/abstract class/other?

a.Class

b.Interface

c.Abstract class

d.Other

**Ans. A**

19. Which of these exceptions are checked at compile time?

a. unchecked

b. checked

c. custom

d. Error

**Ans. B**

20. Try block must be followed by:

a. catch

b. finally

c. catch and finally

d. catch or finally

**Ans. D**

21. The catch block must be used before the try block

a. True

**b. False**

22. You can use multiple catch block with a single try block.

**a. True**

b. False

23. Try or catch block follows Java finally block

a. True

**b. False**

24. Performing any operation on the variable with null value, throws\_\_\_

a. NullPointerException

b. ArithmeticException

c. NumberFormatException

d. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException

**Ans. a**

25. in multi catch blocks, catch for ArithmeticException must come before catch for Exception.

**a. True**

b. False