CS 1337

HW 12

1. The line containing a throw statement is known as throw point.
2. An exception handler is where the programme pass the control to when a throw statement is executed.
3. Try block contains statement that might directly or indirectly cause an exception to be thrown, containing no parameter; catch block contains statements that handles an exception, containing definition of an exception parameter.
4. The exception will cause the entire programme to abort execution.
5. The process of terminations: Once an exception has been thrown, the program cannot jump back to the throw point. The function that executes a throw statement will immediately terminate. If that function was called by another function, and the exception is not caught, then the calling function will terminate as well.
6. The programme will jump out of the class’ member function and into the catch block. After the catch block has finished, the programme resumes with the first statement after the try or catch construct.
7. By using

#include<new>

try{}

catch(bad\_alloc){}

1. The line containing a throw statement is known as the throw point.
2. The try block contains code that directly or indirectly might cause an exception

to be thrown.

1. The catch block handles an exception.
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T