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1. When do Exceptions in Java arise in code sequence?
    a. Runtime error
    b. Compile time error
    c. Stack memory error
    d. It doesn't handle any error

Ans: a. Runtime error

Explanation: One of the powerful mechanisms to handle the runtime errors so that the normal flow of the application can be maintained.

2. What is an exception in java?
    a. An error that occurs during runtime
    b. An error that occurs during compilation
    c. A warning by the compiler
    d. A type of loop

Ans: a. An error that occurs during runtime

Explanation: An exception in Java is an error that occurs during runtime, disrupting the normal flow of the program and requiring special handling.

3. Which of these keywords is not a part of exception handling?
    a. Try
    b. Finally
    c. Thrown
    d. Catch

Ans: b. Finally

Explanation: Exceptional handling is managed via 5 keywords – try, catch, throws, throw and finally.

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4. Which of these keywords must be used to monitor for exceptions?
    a. Try
    b. Finally
    c. Throw
    d. Catch

Ans: a. Try

Explanation: A try block is the block of code (contains a set of statements) in which exceptions can occur.

5. 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

Ans: d. Catch

Explanation: If an exception occurs within the try block, it is thrown and cached by the catch block for processing.

6. Which of the following is a super class of all exception type classes?
    a. Catchable
    b. Run time Exceptions
    c. String
    d. Throwable

Ans: d. Throwable

Explanation: Throwable is built in class and all exception types are subclasses of this class. It is the super class of all exceptions.

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7. Which of the following operators is used to generate an instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?
    a. throws
    b. throw
    c. try
    d. catch

Ans: b. throw

Explanation: In Java, the "try" keyword is used in conjunction with the "catch" and/or "finally" blocks to handle exceptions.

8. Which of the following handles the exception when a catch is not used?
    a. finally
    b. throw handler
    c. default handler
    d. java runtime system

Ans: c. default handler

Explanation: Default handler is used to handle all the exceptions if catch is not used to handle exceptions. Finally it is called in any case.

9. Which part of code gets executed whether an exception is caught or not?
    a. finally
    b. try
    c. catch
    d. throw

Ans: a. finally

Explanation: Finally a block of the code gets executed regardless if an exception is caught or not. File close, database connection close, etc are usually done in finally.

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10. Which of the following should be true of the object thrown by a thrown statement?
    a. Should be assignable to String type
    b. Should be assignable to Exception type
    c. Should be assignable to Throwable type
    d. Should be assignable to Error type

Ans: c. Should be assignable to Throwable type

Explanation: The throw statement should be assignable to the throwable type. Throwable is the super class of all exceptions.

11. Are errors recoverable at runtime?
    a. Yes
    b. No
    c. Depends on the type of error
    d. Only with exception handling

Ans: b. No

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

12. Which part of the code gets executed whether an exception is caught or not?
    a. Catch
    b. Throw
    c. Try
    d. finally

Ans: d. finally

Explanation: Finally block of the code gets executed regardless exception is caught or not. File close, database connection close, etc are usually done in finally.

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13. Which of the following operators is used to generate an instance of an exception which can be thrown using throw?
    a. alloc
    b. new
    c. malloc
    d. thrown

Ans: b. new

Explanation: new operators are used to create instances of exceptions. Exceptions may have parameters as a string or have no parameters.

14. Which of the following classes can catch all exceptions which cannot be caught?
    a. Exception
    b. Run time Exception
    c. Parent Exception
    d. Error

Ans: a. Exception

Explanation: This class is the superclass of all checked exceptions in Java. It can catch all exceptions that are subclasses of Exception, including RuntimeException and other checked exceptions.

15. What is the purpose of the throw keyword in Java?
    a. To catch an exception
    b. To declare an exception
    c. To explicitly raise an exception
    d. To handle an exception

Ans: c. To explicitly raise an exception

Explanation: The throw keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception.

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16. Which of the following is the correct syntax for declaring an exception in a method signature?
    a. public void myMethod() throws IOException
    b. public void myMethod() catch IOException
    c. public void myMethod() throw IOException
    d. public void myMethod() handle IOException

Ans: a. public void myMethod() throws IOException

Explanation: The throws keyword is used in the method signature to declare that a method can throw specific exceptions.

17. What happens if an exception is not caught in a method?
    a. The program terminates
    b. The JVM ignores the exception
    c. The program continues running as if nothing happened
    d. The exception is automatically handled

Ans: a. The program terminates

Explanation: If an exception is not caught, it propagates up the call stack. If it reaches the main method and is not handled, the program terminates.

18. Which of the following is NOT a checked exception?
    a. IOException
    b. SQLException
    c. NullPointerException
    d. ClassNotFoundException

Ans: c. NullPointerException

Explanation: NullPointerException is an unchecked exception (a subclass of Runtime Exception), whereas the others are checked exceptions.

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19. What will happen if you don't handle an exception in a try block?
    a. The finally block will not execute
    b. The exception will be passed to the next catch block in the same method
    c. The program will exit immediately
    d. The exception will be propagated up the call stack

Ans: d. The exception will be propagated up the call stack

Explanation: If an exception is not handled in a try block, it will propagate up the call stack until it is caught or until it reaches the top level of the program.

20. What type of exception is ArithmeticException?
    a. Checked exception
    b. Runtime exception
    c. Error
    d. Compile-time exception

Ans: b. Runtime exception

Explanation: ArithmeticException is a subclass of RuntimeException, making it an unchecked exception.

21. Which of the following exceptions must be explicitly handled or declared in a method?
    a. NullPointerException
    b. ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
    c. FileNotFoundException
    d. IllegalArgumentException

Ans: c. FileNotFoundException

Explanation: FileNotFoundException is a checked exception, so it must be either handled or declared in the method signature.

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22. Which block is used to handle exceptions in Java?
    a. Catch
    b. Finally
    c. Try
    d. Throw

Ans: a. Catch

Explanation: The catch block is used to handle exceptions thrown by the try block.

23. How do you handle multiple exceptions in a single catch block in Java 7 and later?
    a. Using multiple catch blocks
    b. Using a single catch block with multiple exception types separated by a vertical bar (|)
    c. Using nested try-catch blocks
    d. Using a throws clause

Ans: b. Using a single catch block with multiple exception types separated by a vertical bar (|)

Explanation: Java 7 introduced multi-catch blocks, allowing multiple exception types to be caught in a single catch block.

24. Which of the following statements is correct about Runtime Exception?
    a. It must be caught or declared
    b. It is a checked exception
    c. It is an unchecked exception
    d. It is always handled in the finally block

Ans: c. It is an unchecked exception

Explanation: Runtime Exception and its subclasses are unchecked exceptions and do not need to be declared or caught.

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25. The closest common ancestor of RuntimeException, Error, IOException and Class NotFoundException is?
    a. Object
    b. Exception
    c. Throwable
    d. Catchable

Ans: c. Throwable

Explanation: All Java Errors, RuntimeExceptions and regular, unchecked Exceptions extend from the common ancestor Throwable.

26. A method that potentially generates a checked exception must include this keyword in its method signature?
    a. Throw
    b. Extend
    c. Throws
    d. Extends

Ans: a. Throw

Explanation: Any Java class that generates a checked exception and does not handle it internally must use the throws keyword to alert other methods of its instability.

27. To be included within a try-with-resources block, the resource in question must be?
    a. Closeable
    b. Catchable
    c. Runnable
    d. Serializable

Ans: a. Closeable

Explanation: Any class included as part of the try-with-resources construct must implement the Closeable interface.

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27.Is a JVM-level problem that terminates the current runtime subtype?

a. RuntimeException
b. Exception
c. FatalException
d. Error

Ans: d. Error

Explanation: Two classes in java.lang directly extend Throwable in Java: Error and Exception. Exceptions are application-level problems from which a developer can recover. Errors are JVM-related problems, such as a StackOverflowError, that will terminate the JVM.

28.Which class has all unchecked exceptions originated from?

a. RuntimeException
b. Exception
c. FatalException
d. Error

Ans: a. RuntimeException

Explanation: Any class that extends RuntimeException is considered an unchecked exception.

28. In Java, can a method declare multiple exceptions using the "throws" keyword?

a. Only if the method is marked as "static"
b. Yes, a method can declare multiple exceptions separated by commas
c. Only if the exceptions are marked as "final"
d. Only if the method is marked as "static"

Ans: b. Yes, a method can declare multiple exceptions separated by commas

Explanation: A method in Java can declare multiple exceptions using the "throws" keyword, separating them with commas to indicate that it may throw any of those exceptions.

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

a. Class
b. Interface
c. Abstract class
d. Other

Ans: a. Class

Explanation: In Java, Exception is a class that extends Throwable. It is a concrete class, not an interface or abstract class.

30. Exception is found in which package in java?

a. java.lang
b. .java.util
c. .java.io
d. .java

Ans: a. java.lang

Explanation: The Exception class is part of the java.lang package. This package contains fundamental classes and is automatically imported into every Java program.

31. What keyword is used to explicitly raise an exception?

a. catch
b. throw
c. throws
d. raise

Ans: b. throw

Explanation: The throw keyword is used to explicitly raise or throw an exception in Java.

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32. What block is always executed, independently of an exception being raised?

a. catch
b. throw
c. throws
d. finally

Ans: d. finally

Explanation: The finally block is used to execute code that must run regardless of whether an exception is thrown or not.

33. Exception and Error are direct subclasses of_____.

a. BaseException
b. Throwable
c. Object
d. RuntimeException

Ans: b. Throwable

Explanation: In Java, both Exception and Error are direct subclasses of Throwable. Throwable is the root class of the exception hierarchy.

34. FileNotFoundException_____.

a. Is a subclass/extends IOException
b. Is a Compile time exception
c. Found in java.io package
d. All

Ans: d. All

Explanation: FileNotFoundException is: A subclass of IOException (a), A compile-time exception (b), Found in the java.io package ©.

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35. IOException_____.

a. Found in java.io package
b. Is a Compile time exception
c. Is a subclass/extends Exception
d. All

Ans: d. All

Explanation: IOException is: Found in the java.io package (a),A compile-time exception (b), A subclass of Exception (c).

36. Which of these are java. lang. Error in exception handling in java?

a. VirtualMachineError
b. AssertionError
c. ThreadDeath
d. All

Ans: e. All

Explanation: All listed classes are subclasses of java.lang.Error: VirtualMachineError, AssertionError, ThreadDeath.

37. In which condition will the finally block not be executed?

a. When some Error occurs
b. When Exception is raised
c. When System.exit(1) is called
d. In all the cases

Ans: c. When System.exit(1) is called

Explanation: The finally block will not be executed if the JVM exits using System.exit(). In this case, the JVM terminates the application and does not run the finally block.

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38. What type of exceptions can be ignored at compile time?
    a. Runtime
    b. Checked
    c. Both
    d. None

Ans: a. Runtime

Explanation: Runtime exceptions (unchecked exceptions) do not need to be declared in a method's throws clause or caught explicitly. Checked exceptions, on the other hand, must be either caught or declared in the method's throws clause.

39. What is the purpose of the keyword throw in Java exception handling?
    a. The throw statement is used to explicitly throw an exception
    b. To catch exceptions
    c. To define a custom exception class
    d. To create a new instance of an exception

Ans: a. The throw statement is used to explicitly throw an exception

Explanation: The throw keyword in Java is used to explicitly signal an error by creating and throwing an exception. This allows the program to handle the error appropriately with try-catch blocks.

40. What is the purpose of the keyword throws in Java exception handling?
    a. The throws is to indicate that a method can throw one or more exceptions
    b. To define a custom exception class
    c. To catch exceptions in a try-catch block
    d. To create a new instance of an exception

Ans: a.The throws is to indicate that a method can throw one or more exceptions

Explanation: The throws keyword in Java tells that a method can throw one or more exceptions. It warns users of the method to be ready to handle those errors when they call it.

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41. What is a Checked Exception?
    a. An exception that is not checked at compile time
    b. An exception that must be handled or declared in the method signature
    c. An exception that occurs during runtime only
    d. An exception that is handled using a try-catch block only

Ans: b. An exception that must be handled or declared in the method signature

Explanation: A checked exception is an error that must be handled or declared in a method. The compiler checks for these to make sure you deal with them.

42. What is an Unchecked Exception?
    a. An exception that must be handled or declared
    b. An exception that occurs at compile time
    c. An exception that is not checked at compile time
    d. An exception that is always caught in a try-catch block

Ans: c. An exception that is not checked at compile time

Explanation: An unchecked exception is an error that the compiler doesn't check for. You don't have to handle it or declare it in your code.