**Chapter 16**

16.1What is the difference between a try block and a catch block?

The first part of the construct is the*try block*. This starts with the key wordtry and is followed by a block of code executing any statements that might directly or indirectly cause an  
exception to be thrown. The try block is immediately followed by one or more*catch blocks*,  
which are the exception handlers. A catch block starts with the key wordcatch, followed  
by a set of parentheses containing the definition of an exception parameter. The catch block shown catches the error message in theexceptionString parameter and then displays it withcout.

16.2What happens if an exception is thrown, but not caught?

There are two possible ways for a thrown exception to go uncaught. The first possibility is  
for the try/catch construct to contain no catch blocks with an exception parameter of the  
right data type. The second possibility is for the exception to be thrown from outside a try  
block. In either case, the exception will cause the entire program to abort execution.

16.3If multiple exceptions can be thrown, how does the catch block know which  
exception to catch?

16.4After the catch block has handled the exception, where does program execution resume?

16.5How can an exception pass data back to the exception handler?