

/*1. Multiple catch blocks with single try block but execute only one.
2. Super class of all Exception classes is Exception
3. Super of Exception is Throwable
4. Other sub class of Throwable is Error
5. We should not catch any Error or its sub classes JVM will catch them. They are typical errors. An Error is a subclass of Throwable that indicates serious problems that a reasonable application should not try to catch. Most such errors are abnormal conditions.

finally:-
It is a block which always executes
It comes after try catch
It can come after try block if no catch
using System.exit(0); we can stop execution of finally block

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g }
}

/*A return statement inside a finally block will cause any exception or error that might be thrown in the try or catch block to be discarded.*/
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```
class Exc6{
    public static void main(String args[]){
        int n,a[],i;
        String s1;
        A a1=null;
        /*
            Input all variables /create array, object and define m1()
        */
    }
}
```

```
*/
try{
    a1.m1(a[i]/n,Integer.parseInt(s1));
}
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
catch(ArithmeticException e){
    System.out.println(e);
}
catch(NumberFormatException e){
    e.printStackTrace();
}
catch(Exception e){//for any unexpected ex.
    System.out.println(e.getMessage());
}
finally{ //always execute
    //100% execution
    //return;
}
System.out.println("End of the program");
}
```

```
}
```

```
1
/*class A{
    static void m1(){
        try{
            if(true)
                throw new NullPointerException("msg");
        }
        finally{
            System.out.println("Hello");
            if(true)
                return; //IT WILL DISCARD THE NPE
        }
        System.out.println("World");
    }
    public static void main(String args[]){
        m1();
        System.out.println("Bye");
    }
}
*/
```