Questions on Exceptions

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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 but throws ArithmeticException
```

```
class Test {
  public static void main (String[] args) {
    try
       int a = 0;
       System.out.println ("a = " + a);
       int b = 20 / a;
       System.out.println ("b = " + b);
    } catch(ArithmeticException e)
       System.out.println ("Divide by zero error");
    finally {
       System.out.println ("inside the finally block");
```

- A) Compiler error
- B) Division by zero error
- C) a = 0Divide by zero errorinside the finally block
- A) inside finally block

```
class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    try
       int a[]= {1, 2, 3, 4};
      for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i++)
         System.out.println ("a[" + i + "]=" + a[i] + "n");
    } catch (Exception e) {
       System.out.println ("error = " + e);
    catch (ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e) {
       System.out.println ("ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException");
```

- A) Compiler Error /No output
- B) ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- C) Prints 1 2 3 4

Find out answers for these....

- Can we have more than 1 try block in a Java program?
- Can we have multiple catch blocks on a single try block?
- Can we have nested try blocks?
- Can we have try without catch?
- Can we have try neither with catch nor with finally?
- How many catch blocks at max. a try block has?
- Can we have 2 finally blocks for a try block?
- Can finally exist without try?
- What does finally do in Java?
- Differentiate → try /catch vs finally; class vs try block; try vs catch block
- Can a try block accept parameters?