case-2: **If an exception raised at stmt-2 and corresponding except block matched**
     1,4,5 Normal Termination

case-3: **If an exception raised at stmt-2 and corresponding except block not matched**
      1, Abnormal Termination

case-4: **If an exception raised at stmt-4 or at stmt-5 then it is always abnormal termination.**

Conclusions:

1. within the try block if anywhere exception raised then rest of the try block wont be executed eventhough we handled that exception. Hence we have to take only risky code inside try block and length of the try block should be as less as possible.

2. In addition to try block,there may be a chance of raising exceptions inside except and finally blocks also.

3. If any statement which is not part of try block raises an exception then it is always abnormal termination.

How to print exception information:

try:

```
1.    print(10/0)
2.    except ZeroDivisionError as msg:
3.       print("exception raised and its description is:",msg)
4.
5.    Output exception raised and its description is: division by zero
```

try with multiple except blocks:

The way of handling exception is varied from exception to exception.Hence for every exception type a seperate except block we have to provide. i.e try with multiple except blocks is possible and recommended to use.

Eg:
try:

     ----
except ZeroDivisionError:
     perform alternative
     arithmetic operations