**How does exception handling work?What is the difference between checked and unchecked exceptions?**

* **Exception handling** in Java is a mechanism that handles runtime errors, allowing the program to continue execution without crashing.
* It uses a set of keywords to handle exceptions in a structured manner, ensuring smooth error management.
* keywords used in exception handling:

 **try**: A block of code that might throw an exception.

 **catch**: A block of code that handles the exception.

 **finally**: A block that always executes after the try block, regardless of whether an exception occurred or not. It’s typically used for resource cleanup.

 **throw**: Used to explicitly throw an exception.

 **throws**: Declares exceptions that a method might throw.

* **Runtime Exception (Unchecked Exception):** Runtime exceptions are exceptions that occur during the execution of the program, typically due to programming errors or invalid logic. These exceptions are not checked by the compiler.
* **Compile-Time Exception (Checked Exception):** Compile-time exceptions are exceptions that are checked by the compiler during compilation. The programmer must handle or declare these exceptions, otherwise, the program will not compile.