Java Exception and its types:

- What is an Exception?
 - Exception = an unexpected event at runtime that disrupts normal program flow.
 - All exceptions in Java are **objects** that inherit from Throwable.
- ♦ Types of Exceptions in Java

Java divides exceptions into two main categories:

1. Checked Exceptions

- Checked at compile-time.
- You must handle them with try-catch or declare with throws.
- Example: file not found, invalid input/output, SQL errors.

Examples:

- IOException
- SQLException
- ClassNotFoundException
- FileNotFoundException
- InterruptedException

```
import java.io.*;

class Test {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            FileReader fr = new FileReader("abc.txt"); // File may not exist
        } catch (IOException e) {
            System.out.println("File not found: " + e);
        }
    }
}
```

2. Unchecked Exceptions

- Also called **Runtime Exceptions**.
- Not checked at compile-time, only occur while running.
- Usually due to programmer mistakes (dividing by zero, null access, etc.).

Examples:

- ArithmeticException
- NullPointerException
- ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException
- NumberFormatException
- IllegalArgumentException

```
class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    int a = 10 / 0; // ArithmeticException
  }
}
```

3. **Errors** (not exceptions, but part of Throwable)

- Serious problems the program cannot recover from.
- Usually due to system-level issues (memory full, JVM crash, etc.).

Examples:

- OutOfMemoryError
- StackOverflowError
- VirtualMachineError

```
class Test {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    main(null); // recursive call → StackOverflowError
  }
}
```

Exception Hierarchy (simple view)

♦ Summary Table

Туре	Checked at Compile?	Examples	Recovery Possible?
Checke	✓ Yes	IOException, SQLException	Yes (handle with try-
d			catch)
Unchec	X No	NullPointerException,	Usually yes
ked		ArithmeticException	
Error	X No	OutOfMemoryError,	No (fatal issues)
		StackOverflowError	