http://beginnersbook.com/2013/04/java-checked-unchecked-exceptions-with-examples/

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|  | there are 3 kinds of exception   1. Syntax error: compilation error 2. Logical Error:-runtime 3. Runtime error: runtime (most dangerous error)   here 1 and 2 can be solved manually by the programmer.  whereas when there is a runtime error for example:- user inputs 1/0 which is an exception and 1000 lines of code goes down the drain at that very moment.  so java developers thought how will they remove this type of problem. So they introduced 2 things :-   1. throws 2. try-catch finally.   so there are 2 types of exceptions in java   1. Checked (you will always need an handler for the checked exception) 2. Unchecked   now lets talk about how throws work:-  Throws never catches the exception. it just tells the jvm that it contains exception and the jvm should ignore this exception. now i know you will think if there is some exception in the code how will jvm handle it. jvm will throw an exception in the run time. You can only use throws with the checked execption.  whereas in try catch, Try block will see if there is any exception that that can be caught which is then caught and the further code can run.The caller of the method will have to plan for exception handling with their own try-catch. |