1. A checked exception is an exception that is checked at compile-time, meaning the code must handle or declare it.
   An unchecked exception is not checked at compile-time and occurs during the program's execution .

2. In a method's signature using the throws keyword followed by the exception type.

3. Yes, by using the throws keyword, separated by commas.

4. You throw an exception using the throw keyword followed by an instance of the exception class .

5. The throw keyword is used to explicitly throw an exception within a method or block of code.
   The throws keyword is used in a method's signature to declare the exceptions that the method might throw.

6. To define a custom exception class, you extend the Exception class (or any of its subclasses) and provide a constructor that takes a message or another Throwable as an argument.

7. The difference is that text I/O represents data as a sequence of characters in a human-readable format, while binary I/O represents data as a sequence of bytes in a binary format.

8. You should always close streams to free up system resources and avoid potential memory leaks. Streams are closed using the close() method.

9. You read until the read() method returns -1, which indicates that there is no more data to read .