Throws (Ducking Exception)

Notes

(1) throws keyword is used to "check" an exception

(2) throws keyword will not handle the exception rather it ducks (propogates) the exception to the caller method

(3) throws keyword is used for Checked Exception, so that we can compile the code successfully

(4) throws will not lead to normal termination, it "just helps for compiling the code successfully
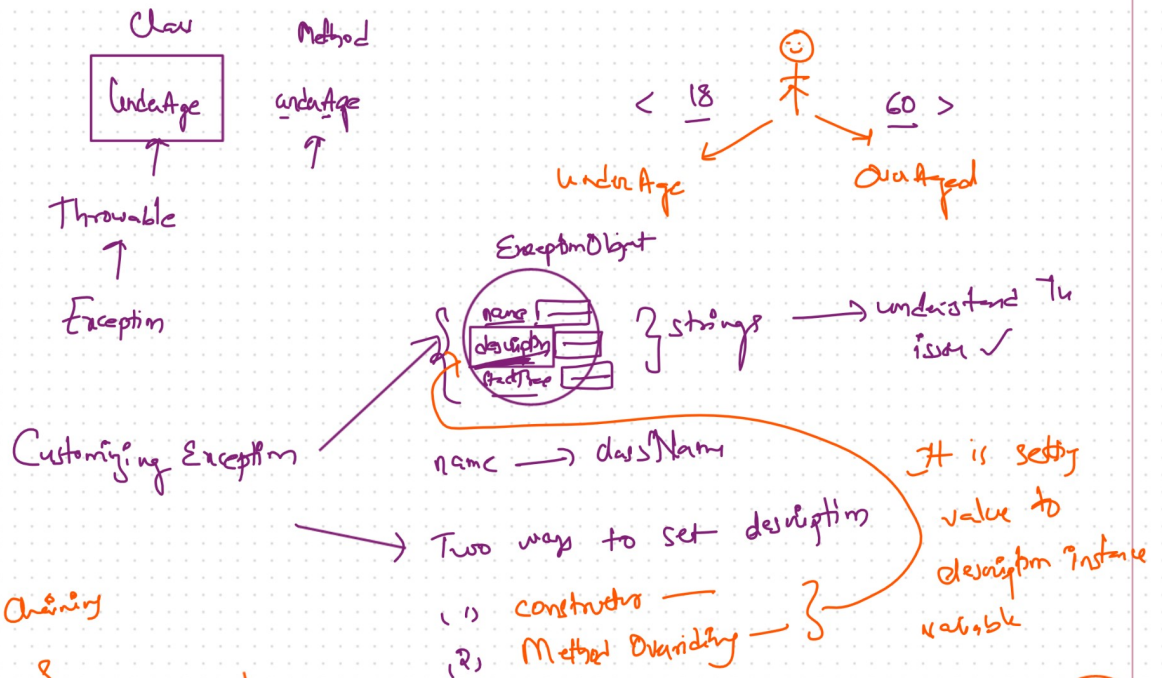
(5) throws is written after method parameter list
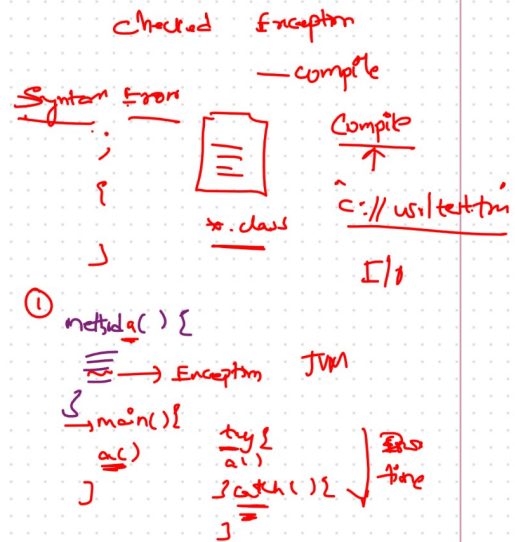
Public static int add ( ) throws Exception Class {

}

Checked Exception
— compile

Syntax Error

Compile
↑
c://usiltesttn
I/p

① method a( ) {
⟶ Exception JVM
main() {
ac)
}

try {
a()
} catch()
}
→ fine

Customized Exception [partially checked]

→ We can create our custom exceptions by extending "Exception class"

2 - scenario's

```
Class          Method
┌──────────┐
│ UnderAge │   UnderAge
└──────────┘      ↑
     ↑
  Throwable
     ↑
  Exception
```

< 18   60 >
underAge   OverAged

ExceptionObject
{ name, description, stacktrace } 3 strings → understand the issue ✓

Customizing Exception   name → classNam

→ Two ways to set description
(1) constructor —
(2) Method Overriding —

It is setting value to description instance variable

Constructor Chaining

class Parent {
   int n;
→ Parent (int input) {
→ this.n = input
   }
}

class Child extends Parent {

child (int input) {
   super (input)
}
}

new Child (2) → n 2

e. → e.toString() → Exception → Throwable

toString() {
    retur getMessage()
}