1. Explain different types of Error in java?

Ans. In any programming language we categorise error into 2 types

a. Syntax Error/compileTime Mistakes

b. Logical Error/RunTimeMistakes.

1. What is an Exception in java?

Ans. An unwanted/expected event that disturbs the normal flow of a execution of a program is called “ Exception handling”.

a. the main objective of the Exception handling is to handle the exception.

B. It is available for graceful termination of program.

1. How can you handle exception in java? Explain with an example.

Ans. Exception handling can be performed using:

Try : The set of statements or code which requires monitoring for an exception is kept under this block.

Catch: this block catches all exception that were trapped in the try block.

Finally: this is block is always performed irrespective of the catching of exception In the try or catch black.

Class Lanch

{          public static void main(Stringargs[])           {

     try               {

         System.out.print("Hello" + " " + 1 / 0);              }

     catch(ArithmeticException e)              {

  System.out.print("world");

         }          }     }

1. Why do you need exception handling in Java?

Ans. If there is no try and catch block while an exception occurs, the program will terminate. Exception handling ensures the smooth running of a program without program termination.

1. What is the difference between exception and error in Java?

Ans. Error typically happen while an application is running . For instance, Out of Memory Error occurs in case the JVM runs out of memory. On the other hand, exception are mainly caused by the application . For instance Null Pointer Exception happens when an app tries top get through a null object.

1. Name the different types of exception in Java?

Ans. Based on handling by JVM , there are typically two types of exception in java:

Checked: Occur during the compilation. Here, the compiler checks the exception is handled and throes an error accordingly.

Unchecked: Occur during program execution . These are not detectable during the compilation process.

1. Can we just use try instead of finally and catch blocks?

Ans. No, doing so will show a compilation error. Catch or finally block must always accompany try block we can remove either finally block or catch block, but never both.