## Exceptions are of two types

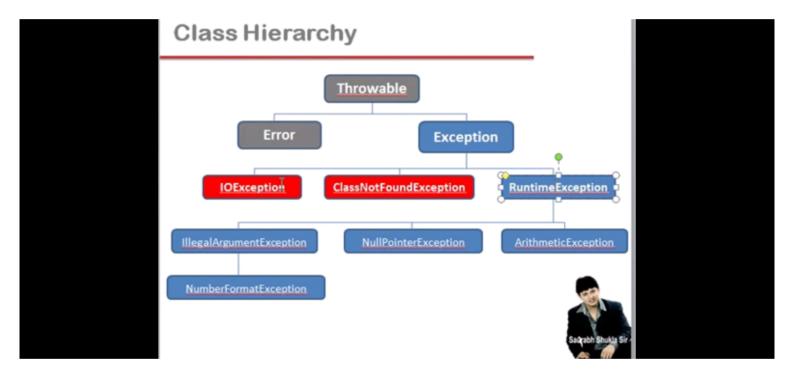
- ☐ The class Exception represents exceptions that a program faces due to abnormal or special conditions during execution.
- ☐ Exceptions can be of 2 types: **Checked** (Compile time Exceptions)/ **Unchecked** (Run time Exceptions).





- ☐ Unchecked exceptions are RuntimeException and any of its subclasses
- □ ArrayIndexOutOfBounds, NullPointerException and so on are all subclasses of the java.lang.RuntimeException class, which is a subclass of the Exception class.





## Four ways

- Default throw and default catch
- Default throw and our catch
- Our throw and default catch
- Our throw and our catch



## Default throw and our catch



## Remember □ For each try block there can be zero or more catch blocks, but only one finally block □ The catch blocks and finally block must always appear in conjunction with a try block □ A try block must be followed by either at least one catch block or one finally block. □ The order exception handlers in the catch block must be from the most specific exception

```
Example java
     class Example(
public static void main(String[] args)(
try(
  3
  4
            System.out.println(3/0);
  5
            System.out.println("In try");
  6
           catch (NullPointerException e)
  8
  9
            System.out.println("Exception: "+e.getMessage());
  10
      catch(ArithmeticException e) {
    System.out.println("Exception: "+e.getMessage());
  11
  12
 13
 14
           System.out.println("Hello");
 15
       - }
      }
 16
 17
```