

# Java Exception Handling - Complete Revision with Definitions, Examples & Answers

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## 1. Exception Definition

**Exception:** An abnormal situation that disrupts normal program flow. Handled in Java to prevent program crash.

**Example:**

```
int a = 10 / 0; // throws ArithmeticException
```

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## 2. try-catch Block

**Definition:** Used to handle exceptions and continue program execution.

**Example:**

```
try {
    int result = 10 / 0;
} catch (ArithmaticException e) {
    System.out.println("Caught: " + e);
}
```

---

## 3. finally Block

**Definition:** Executes cleanup code that must run whether exception occurs or not.

**Example:**

```
try {
    int a = 10 / 0;
} catch (ArithmaticException e) {
    System.out.println("Caught: " + e);
} finally {
```

```
        System.out.println("Cleanup: finally block runs always");
    }
```

## 4. throw vs throws

**throw:** Used inside a method to actually throw an exception.

```
throw new ArithmeticException("Manually thrown");
```

**throws:** Declares exceptions in method signature, letting caller handle.

```
void risky() throws IOException {
    throw new IOException("Checked exception");
}
```

## 5. Checked vs Unchecked Exceptions

**Checked Exception:** Compile-time checked; must handle. - Example: IOException, SQLException

```
try { FileReader fr = new FileReader("file.txt"); } catch (IOException e) {}
```

**Unchecked Exception:** Runtime only; optional handling. - Example: ArithmeticException, NullPointerException

```
int a = 10 / 0;
```

## 6. Multiple Catch & Multi-Catch

**Multiple Catch:** Multiple catch blocks for different exceptions.

```
try { int[] arr = {1,2}; System.out.println(arr[5]); }
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){}
catch(Exception e){}
```

**Multi-Catch (Java 7+):** One catch for multiple exceptions.

```
try { int[] arr = {1,2}; System.out.println(arr[5]); }
catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException | ArithmeticException e){}
```

## 7. Nested try

**Definition:** try block inside another try block.

```
try {
    int a = 10 / 0;
    try {
        int[] arr = {1,2};
        System.out.println(arr[5]);
    } catch(ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException e){}
} catch(ArithmeticException e){}
```

## 8. Try-with-resources (Java 7+)

**Definition:** Automatically closes resources implementing AutoCloseable.

```
try (FileReader fr = new FileReader("test.txt")) {
    int c;
    while((c=fr.read())!=-1) System.out.print((char)c);
} catch(IOException e){}
```

## 9. Custom Exceptions

**Checked Custom Exception:**

```
class MyCheckedException extends Exception {
    MyCheckedException(String msg){ super(msg); }
}
```

**Unchecked Custom Exception:**

```
class MyUncheckedException extends RuntimeException {  
    MyUncheckedException(String msg){ super(msg); }  
}
```

# Interview Questions & Answers

## 1. Difference between throw and throws?

2. throw: inside method to throw exception.
3. throws: declares exceptions in method signature.

## 4. Checked vs Unchecked Exceptions?

5. Checked: compile-time, must handle.
6. Unchecked: runtime, optional.

## 7. Can constructor throw exceptions?

8. Yes, can declare throws and throw exceptions.

## 9. Can we have try without catch?

10. Yes, if finally is present.

## 11. Purpose of finally?

12. Cleanup code, always runs (unless JVM exits).

## 13. final vs finally vs finalize()?

14. final: keyword (constant, no override, no inheritance)
15. finally: block for cleanup

16. finalize(): called by GC before object destruction

## 17. What is try-with-resources?

18. Automatically closes resources implementing AutoCloseable.

## 19. Multiple catch blocks?

20. Allowed, child exceptions must come before parent.

21. **Multi-catch?**

22. Catch multiple unrelated exceptions in one catch block.

23. **If exception not handled?**

24. Program terminates with stack trace.

25. **Can we rethrow exception?**

26. Yes, either same or new exception.

27. **Base class of all exceptions?**

28. Throwable

29. **Should Errors be handled?**

30. No, not recoverable.

31. **Multiple try blocks?**

32. Yes, independent or nested.

33. **Override method that throws exception?**

34. Child method can throw narrower or fewer exceptions.

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This is a **complete cheat sheet with definitions, examples, and answers** for Exception Handling in Java.