

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

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
```

2. try-catch Block

Definition: Used to handle exceptions and continue program execution.

Example:

```
try {
    int result = 10 / 0;
} catch (ArithmeticException 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 (ArithmeticException 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.

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