

Exception Handling Contd....

* try, catch, finally, throw, throws

The "throw" keyword is used to create custom exceptions or user-defined exceptions in general. It has other uses as well but mostly used to create our own exceptions.

Example $\begin{cases} \text{user - age} \rightarrow 18 \text{ and above} \rightarrow \text{Access Granted} \\ \text{user - age} \rightarrow \text{below } 18 \rightarrow \text{Access Denied} \end{cases}$

Use of "throws" keyword. *** important for TCS, E, IBM

The "throws" keyword is used to suppress the exception in the method signature. That means we handle the exception in the method name itself & can skip writing the try-catch block as well.

Syntax: `method-name () throws Exception-Name {
Statements
}`

* Can we write a try block individually without any catch or finally blocks? Yes

22 LPA \rightarrow Amazon \rightarrow 2022

16 LPA \rightarrow Oracle \rightarrow 2024

36 LPA \rightarrow Microsoft \rightarrow March '27th 2025

① try with resources

② closes automatically because of Auto Closeable;

File Handling In Java \Rightarrow CRUD Operations dependencies

* Create Folder \checkmark
* Delete Folder \checkmark
* Create File \checkmark
* Delete File \checkmark
 \checkmark * Read File } text files
 \checkmark * Write File }

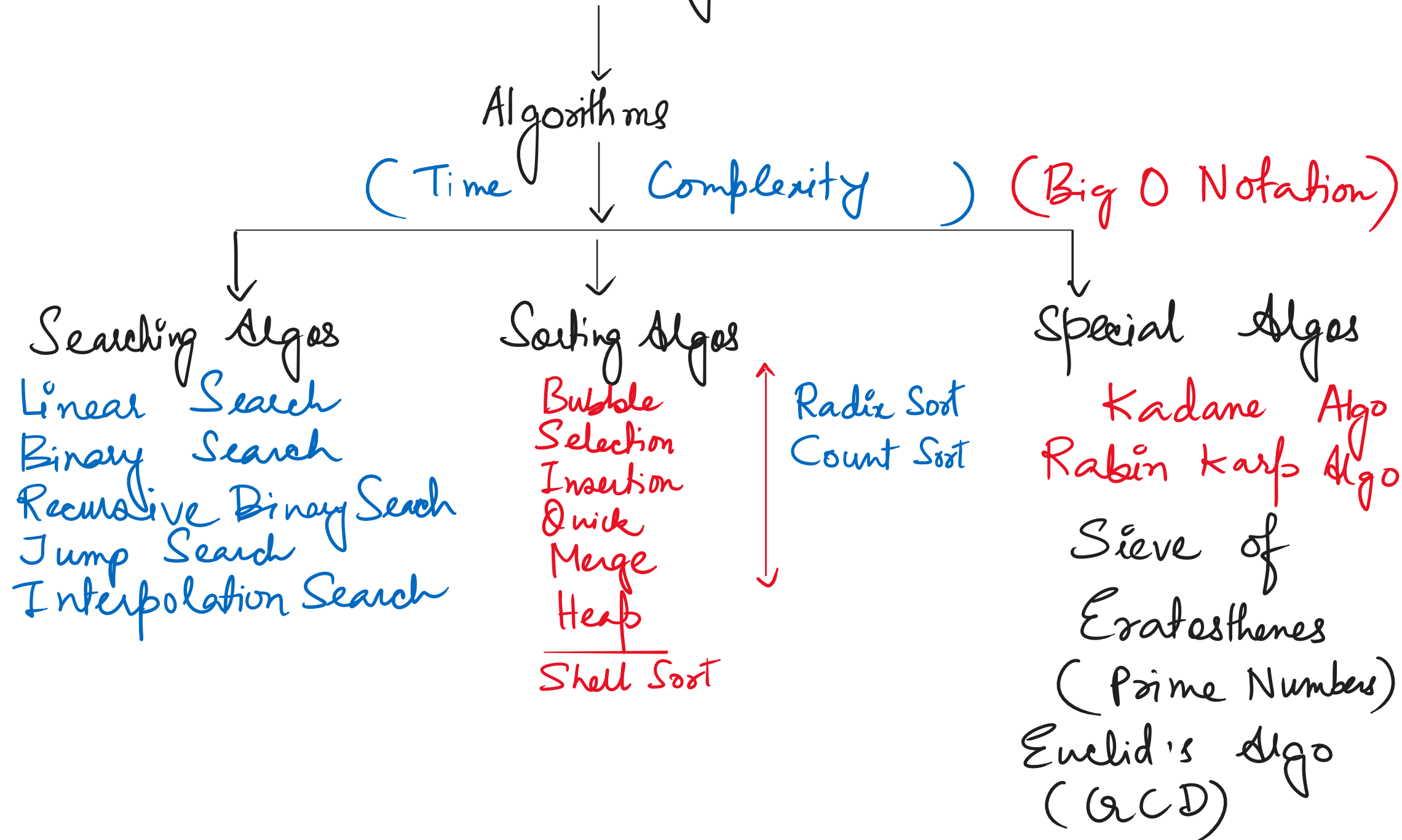
PDF / Excel

Binary Files

jar files

java application archive

Data Structures & Algorithms



Count Sort Algo \Rightarrow

- * Single digit numbers
- * Whole nos (0-9)
- * Non-comparison algo.

Step 1: Find the max = 6

Step 2: Count Array 0-6

Step 3: Calculate the frequency

Step 4: Calculate the cumulative count of the array.

Step 5: Create the o/p array.

Step 6: Start from the end (R \rightarrow L)

Step 7: Copy o/p back to i/p

