Exception is an abnormal condition which occurs during the execution of a program and disrupts normal flow of the program. This exception must be handled properly. If it is not handled, program will be terminated abruptly.

**2) How the exceptions are handled in java? OR Explain exception handling mechanism in java?**

Exceptions in java are handled using try, catch and finally blocks.

try block : The code or set of statements which are to be monitored for exception are kept in this block.

catch block : This block catches the exceptions occurred in the try block.

finally block : This block is always executed whether exception is occurred in the try block or not and occurred exception is caught in the catch block or not.

**3) What is the difference between error and exception in java?**

Errors are mainly caused by the environment in which an application is running. For example, OutOfMemoryError happens when JVM runs out of memory. Where as exceptions are mainly caused by the application itself. For example, NullPointerException occurs when an application tries to access null object.

In catch block hierarchy should be maintained. You should catch superclass after subclass exception.

class Base extends Exception {}

class Derived extends Base  {}

public class Main {

  public static void main(String args[]) {

   // some other stuff

   try {

       // Some monitored code

       throw new Derived();

    }

    catch(Base b)     {

       System.out.println("Caught base class exception");

    }

    catch(Derived d)  { //compile time error

       System.out.println("Caught derived class exception");

    }

  }

}