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**“throws” keyword & “try-catch”
block in Java**

=> throws keyword :-

- ➔ throws keyword is used to inform the caller method that this method can throw one of the listed type of exceptions.
- ➔ throws keyword bypass the generated exceptions from present method to caller method
- ➔ If caller method wants to handle the exceptions then it has to use try-catch block
- ➔ NOTE : throws keyword cannot handle the exceptions
- ➔ Syntax : throws ExceptionClassName, ExceptionClassName,-,-
(it is used with method signature)

=> What is difference between throw & throws keyword ?

- ➔ "throw" keyword is used to create an exception object manually
"throws" keyword is used to inform that this method can raise listed type of exceptions
- ➔ "throw" keyword is used in method body
"throws" keyword is used with method signature
- ➔ "throw" keyword is able to allow only one exception class name at one time
"throws" keyword is able to allow more than one exception class name at one time
- ➔ "throw" keyword is mainly used for unchecked exceptions
"throws" keyword is mainly used for checked exceptions

- ➔ "throw" keyword is followed by an instance
 - "throws" keyword is followed by class
-

=> try-catch block :-

-> try block :- try block is used to provide the risky code i.e the code in which there are chances for exception

-> Syntax of try block :

```
try
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

-> catch block :- catch block is used to provide maintenance code or alternative code to handle the exceptions or simply say exception handling code

-> Syntax of catch block :

```
catch(ExceptionClassName e)
{
}
}
```

→ try-catch flow :-

= try block will be executed completely if there is no exception in try block. But if there is exception in try block then after that exception line it will skip the below code

= catch block will be executed only when there is an exception in try block. If there is no exception in try block then catch block will not execute.

= We can use multiple catch blocks with one try block

=> Different ways to print exception :-

1. `System.out.println(e.getMessage());` //will display only message

2. `System.out.println(e);` //will display exception class name and message

3. `e.printStackTrace();` //will display exception class name, message and line numbers

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