

Exception in JAVA:

- There are 3 types of error in java (syntax error, logical error and runtime error).
- Syntax and logical error is due to the Programmer but in the case of the runtime error there is the possibility of exception and to handle that exception. We will do exception handling.

Exception: It is the event that disrupts the normal flow of the program; it's the object which is thrown at run time.

Exception Handling: It is the way to handle the runtime errors so that the normal flow of the application can be maintained.

Take a reference of the Test code:

- There is a certain kind of Hierarchy in the Exception as you see in the figure.

You can also learn about stacktrace in the Test1 code.

Note: We can observe that from any kind of exception this compiler has no issues, it means that they are not checked by the compiler so they are called unchecked exceptions.

But there are some checked exceptions as well in case of file reader.

So you can see that:

```
Public class Test{  
    psvm(String[] args) throws FileNotFoundException{  
        FileReader filereader = new FileReader("a.txt");  
    }  
}
```

So with that you can tell compiler that there will be an exception, if you are not using try and catch block.

Finally : Either try will execute or catch will execute finally block will always execute. We are mainly using this in return statement case only in try and catch.

Custom Exception : We can also make our custom exception. Take an example of the BankAccount and we can throw our custom message.

Take a reference of code: Test3.java, BankAccount.java, InsufficientFunds.java