**What is Throws in Java?**

**Throws:**is used to declare and call an exception block, which means its working is similar to the try-catch block.

**Throws Example in Java**

public class ThrowsExample

{

int divion(int a, int b) throws ArithmeticException{

int intet = a/b;

return intet;

}

public static void main(String args[]){

ThrowsExample obj = new ThrowsExample();

try{

System.out.println(obj.divion(15,0));

}

catch(ArithmeticException e){

System.out.println("Division cannot be done using ZERO");

}

}

}

### ****Key difference between Throws and Throw in Java****

✓ The basic difference between these two terms is that ‘throws’ keyword uses the name of the exception classes where the ‘throw’ keyword uses the exception object.

✓The **‘throw’** keyword can throw only one i.e. a single exception instance. On the other hand, throws keyword can throw multiple exception classes and separate by a comma.

✓The **‘throw’**keyword is used to simply throw an exception where ‘throws’ keyword is used for declaration of exception, which indicates the exception that is thrown by the method.

✓The **‘throw’**keyword could be utilised inside method or static block initializer. The ‘throws,’ on the other hand, could only be used in method declaration.

✓The ‘throw’ keyword is unable to propagate the unchecked exception to the calling method where ‘throws’ keyword is used to propagate exception to the calling method. However, unchecked exception could be propagated by using throw keyword word.

✓Another basis for the difference between the two is syntax. The syntax of ‘throw’ is followed by an instance variable but syntax of ‘throws’ is followed by the exception class names.

**✓’Throw’**keyword is used within the method where ‘throws’ keyword is used with the method signature.