JAVA EXCEPTION HANDLING

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→ try - catch block

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The try .... catch block in java used to handle exceptions and prevent the abnormal termination of the program.

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```
try
{
    // Code
}
catch (exception)
{
    // Code
}
```

→ Try - Catch Finally Block :

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In java, we can also use the finally block after try .... catch block.

In this case, the finally block is always executed whether there is an exception inside try block or not.

It is a good practice to use finally block to

include important cleanup code like closing a file or connection.

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Note :

There are some cases when a finally block does not execute :

- Use of System.exit() method.
- An exception occurs in finally block
- The death of thread

→ Java Throw and Throws Keyword

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We use the throws keyword in the method declaration to declare the type of exceptions that might occur within it.

Ex:

```
import java.io.*;

class Main
  {
    public static void findFile() throws IOException
      {
        // Code that may produce IOException

        File newFile = new File("test.txt");
        FileInputStream stream =
              new FileInputStream(newFile);
      }
  }
```

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The throw keyword is used to explicitly throw a single exception.

Ex:

```
class Main
  {
    public static void divideByZero()
      {
        throw new ArithmeticException
              ("Trying to divide by 0");
      }
  }
```