**Exception handling in java** :

While developing the java program there are some chances that the code which we have written can’t be executed then such type of situation is known as exception. Here we have two types of exceptions

* Called exception(checked exception)
* Unchecked exception(un called exception)

**Called exception**: while developing the code if java itself is giving the hint that there may be an exception then such type of exceptions is known as called exception.

**Un Called exception**: during the execution if java can’t do something then such type of exceptions are known as un called exception.

**Try { } … catch { }:** whenever we are developing a program if atall we have a **doubt in any block** of program which may **lead to exception** then it is better to **keep that block in try** and **if exception occurs** then **what should happen** we will **write in catch block**

**Finally { }**: the script present in the finally block will be executed at any cost irrespective of try block or catch execution is successful or not.

**finally** { System.*out*.println("!oops i(finally) executed ");}

Eg:

**Throwable:** it is a supper class of both Exception and Error class for catching an exception or error.

we can simply write “ Throwable t ” in catch block instead of writing exception or error

Eg:

**catch** (Throwable t) {

System.*out*.println(t.getMessage());

}

**Throws**: **throws** is used for **automatically throwing the exception** whenever we don’t want something specially to happen whenever exception occurs then instead of using try catch block it is better to use throws .here the main reason is **throws** class can **handle the same exception any number of times** in the program.

**Throw:** it is used for throwing an error explicitly by the program.

Used to throw user defined messages if error occurs