Exception Handling in Java:

An exception is an event where it interrupts the flow of program or where it doesn’t execute code and show error as an output.

Exception handling is a process to handle those exception and let the code execute without giving an error.

Types of Exception:

1)Arithmetic Exception:

This exceptions are for the exception for arithmetic errors like 100/0; or n/0. We use try and catch method to handle this kind of exception as:

try{int data= n/0;}

catch(ArithmeticException a){

System.out.println(a);

followed by remaining code.

2)NullPointerException:

This exceptions usually occurs when our string is null and we try to find the length of our string. It is also solved by try and catch method.

3)Number Format Exception:

This exception usually occurs when we try to fetch a string into integer with parse function which converts int into string. This exception is also handled by try and catch method.

4)Array Out of Bound Exception:

This exception usually occurs when you tried to find the array value which is not inside the array meaning if we have 5 object in an array and try to find the object greater than 5th. For this also we use try and catch method.