



Java throw Keyword

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Example

Throw an exception if **age** is below 18 (print "Access denied"). If age is 18 or older, print "Access granted":

```
public class Main {  
    static void checkAge(int age) {  
        if (age < 18) {  
            throw new ArithmeticException("Access denied - You must be at least 18 years old");  
        }  
        else {  
            System.out.println("Access granted - You are old enough!");  
        }  
    }  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        checkAge(15); // Set age to 15 (which is below 18...)  
    }  
}
```

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Definition and Usage

The **throw** keyword is used to create a custom error.

The **throw** statement is used together with an **exception type**. There are many exception types available in Java: **ArithmeticException** , **ClassNotFoundException** , **ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException** , **SecurityException** , etc.

The exception type is often used together with a custom **method**, like in the example above.

Differences between **throw** and **throws** :

throw	throws
Used to throw an exception for a method	Used to indicate what exception type may be thrown by a method
Cannot throw multiple exceptions	Can declare multiple exceptions
Syntax: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• throw is followed by an object (new <i>type</i>)• used inside the method	Syntax: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• throws is followed by a class• and used with the method signature

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