Lesson-12- Exception Handling

Three categories can work

1. Error – not under handling by the developer, it's from the JVM. No way to handle this
2. Exception – Programmer can deal with it. Parent is Throwable
   a. Checked Exception, Compiler force the developer to deal it
   b. Unchecked Exceptions are called runtime exceptions.
3. How to use keyword throw, throws and how to deal using try catch;

Main Focus

- With the given, as a programmer you need to identify what kind of run time error does the code.
- To work with Runtime Exceptions –(Recommended policy) The techniques for handling exceptional conditions at runtime that need to be used for dealing with *checked exceptions* (discussed below) do *not* typically need to be done for unchecked exceptions.
- Simply throw the Runtime Exception. throw is keyword, use with statement level exceptions to throw runtime exceptions.
- throws keyword is useful to throw at the method level

Possible options for the try, catch signature

1. Try, catch(Exception type ob), finally{ }
2. Try, catch(Exception type ob)
3. Try, finally{}

The Level class defines a set of standard logging levels that can be used to control logging output. The logging Level objects are ordered and are specified by ordered integers. Enabling logging at a given level also enables logging at all higher levels.Clients should normally use the predefined Level constants such as Level.SEVERE.

The levels in descending order are:

SEVERE (highest value)

WARNING

INFO

CONFIG

FINE

FINER

FINEST (lowest value)