1. What is exception?

An exception is an unwanted event that interrupts the normal flow of program, when an exception occurs program execution gets terminated. In such cases we get a system generated error message.

Note: By handling exception, we can provide a meaningful message to the user about the issue rather than system generated error message.

1. Why an exception occurs?

Well, there can be several reasons that can cause program to throw exception, for example opening non-existing file in your program, network connection, wrong data input provided by user.

1. Advantage exception handling?

Exception handling ensure that the flow of program doesn’t break when an exception occur, and all the statements execute properly.

1. Difference error and exception?

Error: indicates something severe wrong in the application that might be cause of crash rather than try to handle the error.

Exception: an unwanted event that interrupt the normal flow of program.

1. Types of exception?

Checked and unchecked exception:

Checked exceptions are the exception that are checked in compile time, like SQL-Exception, IO-Exception and Class-Not-Found Exception.

Unchecked exception is the exception that are checked in run-time, like Arithmetic-Exception, Null-Pointer-Exception and Array-Index-Out-Bound-of-Exception

1. Try -Catch block in java?

Try Block: try block contain set of statements where an exception occurs, a try blocks always followed by catch block, where can be possible to handle an exception that is associated in try block.

Note: a try block must be followed by catch, final or both and can have more than one catch block

Catch block: catch block is where you can handle the exception, a catch block must follow by try block.

Note: you should place a catch block at the end of the program otherwise user get generic messages, but we want to give the user a meaningful message.

1. When a try catches block present in another try catch block than it is called nested try catch block
2. Finally try catch block in java.

A final block contains all the crucial statements that must be executed either exception occurs or not, that means the statement exist in this block it must be executed regardless exception occurs or not

1. Throw exception in java?

We can define our own set of condition or rules and throw an exception explicitly using throw keyword.

Note: throw exception is similar to try-catch block but when we have multiple method and occurs exception than throw is used more meaningful than try catch block.