## ExceptionHandling

## ===========

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Runtime stack mechanism
- 3. Default exception handling in java
- 4. Exception hierarchy
- 5. Customized exception handling by try catch
- 6. Control flow in try catch
- 7. Methods to print exception information
- 8. Try with multiple catch blocks
- 9. finally
- 10. Difference between final, finally, finalize
- 11. Control flow in try catch finally
- 12. Control flow in nested try catch finally
- 13. Various possible combinations of try catch finally
- 14. throw keyword
- 15. throws keyword
- 16. Exception handling keywords summary
- 17. Various possible compile time errors in exception handling
- 18. Customized exceptions
- 19. Top-10 exceptions
- 20. 1.7 Version Enhancements
  - 1. try with resources
  - 2. multi catch block
- 21. Exception Propagation
- 22. Rethrowing an Exception

# Exception

### =======

- => An unwanted/expected event that disturbs the normal flow of execution of program is called "Exception handling".
- => The main objective of Exception handling is to handle the exception.
- => It is available for graceful termination of program.

What is the meaning of Exception handling?

Exception handling means not repairing the exception.

We have to define alternative way to continue rest of the program normally. This way of defining an alternative is nothing but "Exception handling".

#### example

Suppose our programming requirement is to read a data from a file locating at one location,

At run time if the file is not available then our programm should terminate successfully.

Solution:: Provide the local file to terminate the program successfully, This way of defining alternative is nothing but "Exception handling".

```
eg#1.
try{
  read data from London file
}
catch(FileNotFoundException e){
  use local file and continue rest of the program normally
}
```