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This is one of the good tricky Java question I have seen on interviews. In simple words, If not caught thread will die, if an uncaught exception handler is registered then it will get a call back. Thread. Uncaught Exception Handler is an interface, defined as nested interface for handlers invoked when a Thread abruptly terminates due to an uncaught exception. When a thread is about to terminate due to an uncaught exception the Java Virtual Machine will query the thread for its Uncaught Exception Handler using Thread get Uncaught Exception Handler().











and will invoke the handler's uncaught Exception() method, passing the thread and the exception as arguments.

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Exception is thrown to UncaughtExceptionHandler of thread, If this is not defined then the thread group's handler, if that is not defined too, it goes to the default handler. We should catch such exceptions as below-:

t.setUncaughtExceptionHandler(new Thread.UncaughtExceptionHandler() { public void uncaughtException(Thread t, Throwable e) { System.out.println("exception " + e + " from thread " + t); } }); where t is Thread instance

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stack says:

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you are talking about unchecked exceptions thrown from Thread.run method. By default, you will get sth like this in system error:

```
Exception in thread "Thread-0" java.lang.RuntimeException at
Main$1.run(Main.java:11) at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:619)
```

This is the result of printStackTrace for unhandled exceptions. To handle it, you can add your own UncaughtExceptionHandler:

```
Thread t = new Thread(new Runnable(){ public void run() { throw new RuntimeException(); } }); t.setUncaughtExceptionHandler(new Thread.UncaughtExceptionHandler() { public void uncaughtException(Thread t, Throwable e) {
System.out.println("exception " + e + " from thread " + t); } }); t.start();
```

To set handler for all threads use a static method Thread.setDefaultUncaughtExceptionHandler