**Try Catch Block:**

Try catch blocks are used to catch exceptions.

**package** package1;

**public** **class** ExceptionExample {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**int** arr1[] = {10,20,30};

**int** arr2[] = {2,0,10};

**for**(**int** i=0; i<3; i++) {

**for**(**int** j=0; j<3; j++) {

**try** {

System.***out***.println(arr1[i]/arr2[j]);

}

**catch**(Exception e) {

System.***out***.println(e);

}

}

}

}

}

**Throws Keyword:**

Throws keyword is used to declare that a method may throw an exception.

For example, when we are creating a file, IOException may occur.

These are checked exceptions. The compiler knows that an exception might occur so we have to catch them and compiles throws an error that we have to catch these exceptions and these exceptions are called checked exceptions. Checked exceptions can be handled by try catch block or throws keyword.

**package** FPPackage;

**import** java.io.FileWriter;

**import** java.io.IOException;

**public** **class** StringsDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

**try**{

FileWriter file = **new** FileWriter("K:\\Data1.txt");

file.write("Subbu");

file.close();

}

**catch**(IOException e){

System.***out***.println("Some error occured.");

}

}

}

I don’t have K drive in my system so it will throw IOException. But we are catching it with try and catch blocks.

If there are a lot of exceptions like these then we have to write a lot of catch blocks and the code will become cumbersome so in order to avoid this we use throws keyword and mention all the exceptions we expect.

**package** FPPackage;

**import** java.io.FileWriter;

**import** java.io.IOException;

**public** **class** StringsDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) **throws** IOException {

FileWriter file = **new** FileWriter("K:\\Data1.txt");

file.write("Guru99");

file.close();

}

}