

Case 1:- if e refers null and if we will do throw e then we will get NPE.

<pre> class Test { static AE; p s v main(String[] args) { throw e; } } </pre>	<pre> class Test { static AE; p s v main(String[] args) { throw e; } } </pre>
RE: AE	RE:- NPE

Case-2:- After throw statement, we are not allowed to write any statement directly otherwise, we will get CTE saying unreachable statement

<pre> class Test { p s v main(String[] args) { s.o.p(10/0); s.o.p("Hello"); } } </pre>	<pre> class Test { p s v main(String[] args) { throw new AE (" / by zero "); s.o.p("Hello"); } } </pre>
RE: AE : / by zero	CTE:- unreachable statement

case 3 :- We can use throw keyword, only for throwable types. If we are trying to use for normal Java objects, we will get CTE saying,

(incompatible types).

CTE found: Test
required: java.lang.Throwable.

Ex: -

```
class Test
{
    psvm (String[] args)
    {
        throw new Test();
    }
}
```

```
class Test extends R.E
{
    psvm (String[] args)
    {
        throw new Test();
    }
}
```

R.E → Exception in thread
"main" Test at
Test.main()

⇒ Throws keyword :-

→ In our prog. if there is a possibility of raising checked exception then compulsory we should handle that checked exception otherwise we will get CTE saying
Unreported exception XXX; must be caught or declared to be thrown.

Ex: ① import java.io.*;

class Test

{ psvm (String[] args)

{
 PrintWriter pw = new PrintWriter ("abc.txt");
 pw.write ("Hello");

CTE

} }

XXX ⇒ java.io.FileNotFoundException

→ We can handle this CTE error either by using the