

## ⇒ Exception Hierarchy :-

⇒ Throwable class acts as root for Java exception hierarchy.

⇒ Throwable class defines 2 child classes.

① Exception    ② Error.

### ⇒ Exception :-

Most of the times, Exceptions are caused by our prog. and these are recoverable.

Ex:-

```
try {
```

```
    Read the data from file Remote  
    file located at London
```

```
}
```

```
Catch (FileNotFoundException e)
```

```
{
```

```
    use local file and continue  
    rest of the prog.
```

```
}  
}
```

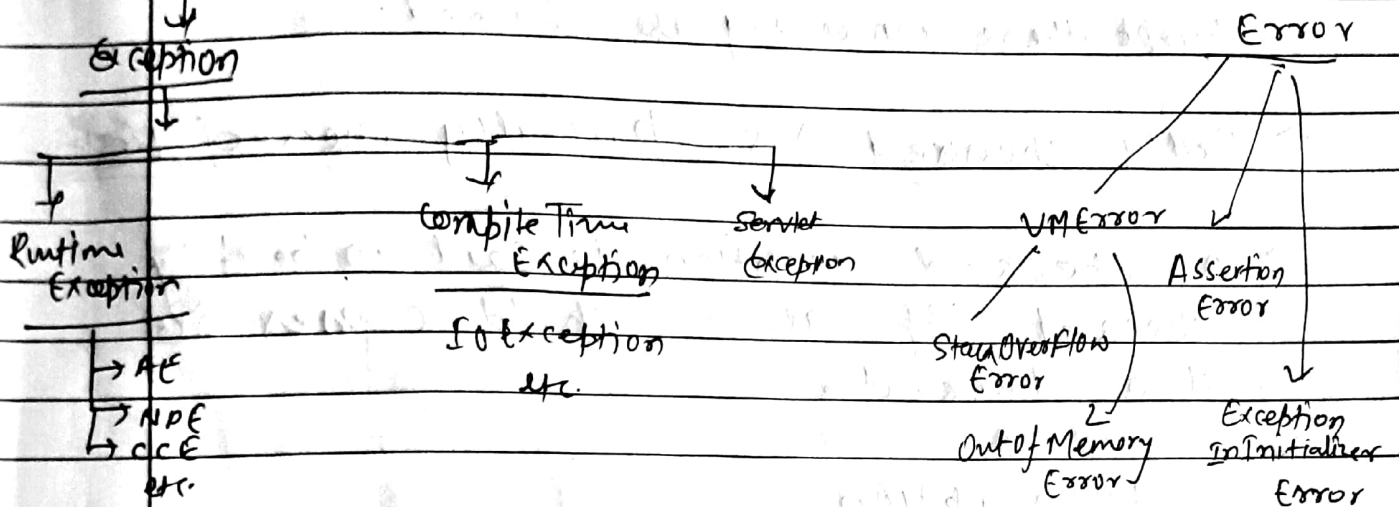
### ⇒ Error :-

Most of the times Errors are not caused by our prog. and these are due to lack of System resources, Errors are non recoverable.

e.g.

If OutOfMemoryError occurs, being a programmer we can't do anything and the prog will be terminated abnormally.

System Admin / Server Admin is responsible to increase the size of Heap Memory



## → Checked Exception VS Unchecked Exception:-

\* The Exceptions which are checked by compiler for smooth execution of the programme. are called Checked Exceptions.

Ex.- FileNotFoundException.

\* In our programme, if there is a chance of raising checked Exceptions, then compulsorily we should handle that checked Exception (either by try-catch or throws keyword) otherwise we will get the compile time Error.

\* The Exceptions which are not checked by the compiler, whether programmer handling or not, such types of Exceptions are called Unchecked Exceptions.

Ex: ArithmeticException etc.

NOTE:- (1) Whether it is checked or unchecked, every Exception occurs at Runtime only. There is no chance of occurring any exception at compile Time.