

→ following 2 ways

① by using try-catch

②

class Test

```

{
    psvm (String[] args)
    {

```

```

        Thread.sleep(10000);

```

```

    }
    catch (InterruptedException e)

```

```

    {

```

```

    }

```

```

}
}

```

② By using throws keywords:-

We can use throws keyword to delegates responsibility of exception handling to the caller (~~caller~~) (It may be another method or JVM) then caller method is responsible to handle that exception.

Ex:-

class Test

```

{

```

```

    psvm (String[] args) throw IE

```

```

    {

```

```

        Thread.sleep(10000);

```

```

    }
}

```

→ throws keyword required only for checked exceptions. and uses of throws kw for unchecked exception, there is not use/impact.

→ Throws keyword required only to convenience the compiler and usage of throws keyword does not prevent abnormal termination of the prog.

class Test

1 psvm (String args) throws IE

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```
{
    doStuff();
}
p s v doStuff throw IE
{
    doMoreStuff();
}
p s v doMoreStuff throws IE
{
    Thread.sleep(10,000);
}
}
```

IE:

unreported exception
In IE must be
caught or declared
to be thrown

→ In the above prog., if we will remove at least one throws stmt then code won't compile.

→ It is recommended to use try-catch over throws keyword.

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56:35

Case 1: - we can use throws keyword for method and constructors but not for classes

class Test throws Exception X

{

test() throws Exception ✓

{

}

public void m1 throws Exception ✓

{

} }