

Yes, your statement is correct. Here's a detailed explanation of the difference between throw and throws in Java:

throw

Purpose: Used to explicitly throw an exception.

Usage: Within a method or block of code.

Type: Can throw a specific instance of an exception (e.g., throw new IllegalArgumentException("Error message");).

Example:

```
public void validateAge(int age) {  
    if (age < 18) {  
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Age must be 18 or older.");  
    }  
}
```

throws

Purpose: Used in a method declaration to indicate the exceptions that the method can throw.

Usage: Declares checked exceptions that a method might throw, so the caller can handle them appropriately.

Type: Lists exceptions that might occur during the execution of the method.

Example:

```
public void readFile(String filePath) throws IOException {  
    FileReader file = new FileReader(filePath);  
    BufferedReader fileInput = new BufferedReader(file);  
    fileInput.close();  
}
```

Key Differences

In summary:

Use throw to actually "throw" an exception object.

Use throws to inform the compiler and caller that a method might throw specific exceptions.