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Checked vs Unchecked Exceptions in Java

In Java, there two types of exceptions:

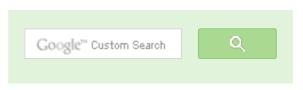
1) Checked: are the exceptions that are checked at compile time. If some code within a method throws a checked exception, then the method must either handle the exception or it must specify the exception using throws keyword.

For example, consider the following Java program that opens file at locatiobn "C:\test\a.txt" and prints first three lines of it. The program doesn't compile, because the function main() uses FileReader() and FileReader() throws a checked exception FileNotFoundException. It also uses readLine() and close() methods, and these methods also throw checked exception IOException

```
import java.io.*;
class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        FileReader file = new FileReader("C:\\test\\a.txt");
        BufferedReader fileInput = new BufferedReader(file);
        // Print first 3 lines of file "C:\test\a.txt"
        for (int counter = 0; counter < 3; counter++)</pre>
            System.out.println(fileInput.readLine());
        fileInput.close();
```

Output:

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.RuntimeException: Uncompilable source code unreported exception java.io.FileNotFoundException; must be caught or declared to be Recursion





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```
thrown
        at Main.main(Main.java:5)
```

To fix the above program, we either need to specify list of exceptions using throws, or we need to use try-catch block. We have used throws in the below program. Since FileNotFoundException is a subclass of IOException, we can just specify IOException in the throws list and make the above program compiler-error-free.

```
import java.io.*;
class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        FileReader file = new FileReader("C:\\test\\a.txt");
        BufferedReader fileInput = new BufferedReader(file);
        // Print first 3 lines of file "C:\test\a.txt"
        for (int counter = 0; counter < 3; counter++)</pre>
            System.out.println(fileInput.readLine());
        fileInput.close();
```

Output: First three lines of file "C:\test\a.txt"

2) Unchecked are the exceptions that are not checked at compiled time. In C++, all exceptions are unchecked, so it is not forced by the compiler to either handle or specify the exception. It is up to the programmers to be civilized, and specify or catch the exceptions. In Java exceptions under Error and RuntimeException classes are unchecked exceptions, everything else under throwable is checked.

```
+----+
       | Throwable |
       +----+
               | Exception |
| Error |
```

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Consider the following Java program. It compiles fine, but it throws *ArithmeticException* when run. The compiler allows it to compile, because *ArithmeticException* is an unchecked exception.

```
class Main {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      int x = 0;
      int y = 10;
      int z = y/x;
```

Output:

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.ArithmeticException: / by zero
        at Main.main(Main.java:5)
Java Result: 1
```

Why two types?

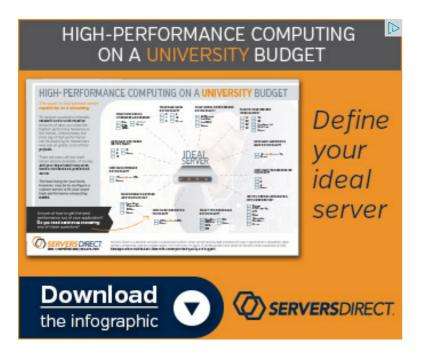
See Unchecked Exceptions — The Controversy for details.

Should we make our exceptions checked or unchecked?

Following is the bottom line from Java documents

If a client can reasonably be expected to recover from an exception, make it a checked exception. If a client cannot do anything to recover from the exception, make it an unchecked exception

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.



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Sean Collier • 2 months ago

I have an "unhandled exception" when I try to run a program. I have been trying



Vinay Singh → Sean Collier • 2 months ago

Can you elaborate or share some code snippet. Usually "unhandled ex handling (throws or try-catch block) a checked exception.



Sean Collier → Vinay Singh • 2 months ago

My email is scollier1981@gmail.com. I am at work now. If you € when I'm off work. I'd greatly appreciate it. From what I know I n have both



rishav • 3 months ago

so how compiler decide it is checked or unchecked...



All exceptions are classes, derived from one of the classes in the Exce hierarchy (please notice that there are lines below the above mentioned classes below Exception and RuntimeException, the number of derive feasible to include them in the diagram).

Exception classes derived from RuntimeException class or any class RuntimeException are "unchecked" and the others are "checked".

If you browse the Java documentation for any exception class, you wou

- ▶ Try Catch Java
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where it's derived is mentioned at the top of the page, if you find java.la hierarchy then it's unchecked else it's checked.



RahulPratap Singh → rishav • 3 months ago

If the compiler is able to find out the problem at the time of compilation the program.. It reports that first U have to handle the Exception... so of whether it's checked or Unchecked



Gani • 5 months ago

Nice

1 A V · Reply · Share ›



Abhishek • 6 months ago

Why would the first program throw a FileNotFound exception. Is is assumed the location?



JavaUser → Abhishek • 3 months ago

Because at the time of compilation only, the JVM comes to know that to compiling the code and giving the Exception:)



ali · 6 months ago

nice



Shrawan Patel • 6 months ago

thanx for description, Interviewer asked me about checked and unchecked excexample.



vikalp • 6 months ago

it is really useful....thank you

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Ravi • 7 months ago

Please do correct spelling mistake..

Should we make our exceptions checked or checked?

Here it should be checked or unchecked.



GeeksforGeeks Mod → Ravi · 6 months ago

Thanks for pointing this out. We have updated the post.





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